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WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

ROOM GUIDES FOR INTERPRETATION

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WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

EAST HALL (ENTRY)

The entranceway into the East Wing, which was part of the second phase of construction of the house--built 1750-60, at same time as Main Hall, by Nicolⁱ Floyd (first Floyd to settle here) or by William (his son).

---East Wing was built as a service wing for the house:

--this was an entrance and sitting room

--the Public Reception Room (which visitors just left) was the kitchen until 1857

--Spinning Chamber and servants' bedrooms were upstairs.

---ceilings in East Wing were all originally the same as this room; ceiling in Public Reception Room was raised in 1857 when William Floyd's grandson and his wife remodeled it from a kitchen into a bedroom suite. It was later used as an apartment for the last resident caretakers, Roy and Rosemary Hulse and their family.

--this was standard ceiling height in those days--not because people were shorter then. Rich people's houses had taller ceilings (as in the rest of this house), but this section was built for servants.

---Dutch door: influence of Dutch architectural styles of NYC; rest of house is standard English-American.

Furnishings

---bench is a cut-down bed, apparently bought at a yard sale in this century.

---the stuffed animals in the cabinet were taken by the family members in this century, mostly in this area. The family were great naturalists.

---print to left of door: The signing of the Declaration of Independence (same as the print in the Reception Room).

---photo to right of door: The house William Floyd built when he moved to upstate NY (Westernville) in 1803, at age 69 or 70.

---map on west wall: s survey made of this property in 1911; most of those fields are now forested.

Themes

Introduce yourself.

Give the rules: ask visitors to stay on the carpet runners, to stay together, and not to touch things.

IMPORTANT: Tell visitors that what they will be seeing may not be what they are expecting: This is not a restoration to William Floyd's time, but an attempt to preserve 250 years of family and social history with all the changes, additions, and removals made by the eight generations of a single family who occupied this house from 1724 to 1976. This preservation, rather than restoration, applies to the house, the furniture, and the land.

A brief history of the land:

---purchased by WF's grandfather in 1718 from the nearby Manor of St. George (the Smith family; that site is also open to the public).

---originally 4,400 acres, and stretched from the Bay on the South to the middle of the Island on the North (Route 25), about 7 miles long, about 1 mile wide.

---was originally farmed: was a plantation, using slave labor (Indian and black); grew wheat, other grains, corn, flax, sheep, cattle, cordwood.

---property is now 613 acres, still goes to bay (3/4 mile from house).

---lower 25% is marsh.

---stopped being a farm about 100 years ago; since then used as a summer home and for hunting in winter (family still has rights to hunt until 1990) and for nature walks and bird-watching.

OLD DINING ROOM

The oldest part of the house, built in the 1720's by Nicoll Floyd (1705-55), who married Tabitha Smith (of the Smithtown Smith's) in 1729. The family's traditional date for the building of this part is 1724.

- original house had six rooms, three downstairs and three upstairs:
 - downstairs:--this dining room (all-purpose room then; possibly called a hall or keeping room)
 - kitchen (which is now the Gun Room)
 - bedroom (where the Old Pantry is)
 - upstairs:--three bedrooms
 - probably had an attic, but no basement (that was dug out in the 1780's)
- Exposed beams on the ceiling are part of the original structure; there was a plaster ceiling there originally; it started to deteriorate about 30 years ago (water, squirrels, small fire in fireplace upstairs), so the family took it down and decided to leave the beams exposed.
- Wallpaper is about 40 years old
- There are older wallpapers inside the clock closet (show them), possibly from the 1840's or 1850's. All the wallpapers currently on display in the house are relatively modern.

Furnishings:

- Dining-room table: 18th century, but probably not the original dining-room table used here. Chippendale style; mahogany.
- Slant-top desk: Chippendale style, 18th century; sometimes said to have been William Floyd's, but was apparently bought in 20th century as an antique.
- Windsor chair, next to the desk: mid-18th century; reported to have been purchased by William Floyd; was originally bright green; over-painted in black about 1830. There is a matching chair in the Office (library).
- Sideboard: Empire style, 1820-30; purchased either by Nicoll Floyd II (WF's son) and his wife Phebe Gelston Floyd, or by their son John G. Floyd and his wife Sarah Kirkland Floyd. Treated.
- Prints: Audubons. Some treated.
- Chest with bottles: William Floyd's traveling medicine (liquor) cabinet. Has been treated.
- Black and white reproduction portrait under the mirror: Subjects are Phebe Gelston and daughter Maria; this Phebe is the mother of the Phebe who married Nicoll Floyd II. The original was painted by Charles Willson Peale about 1791. It was a companion to a Peale portrait of David Gelston, which used to hang over the sideboard (and was sold a few years ago by the family).
- Oval portrait behind the wing chair: Sarah Kirkland Floyd (1810-1872), wife of John G. Floyd, William's grandson. Sarah was born in Utica, and she and John lived there until 1843, when they moved to the WFE, where John had been born and grown up.
- Small portraits on mantel: Joseph Kirkland and Sarah Kirkland, parents of Sarah Kirkland Floyd (see above). Powerful family in Utica. Kirkland College is named after them.
- Decanters on sideboard: probably 1830's. Interestingly, a matching pair entered the family in the 20th century through John T. Nichols (husband of Cornelia Floyd Nichols, our donor); they came from his family's original home in Salem, Mass.

continued

Old Dining Room-page 2

Furnishings (continued):

---Paintings over the sideboard are of Nicoll Floyd (1762-1852) and his wife Phebe Gelston Floyd (1772-1836). Painted by Shepard Alonzo Mount in 1831. At the time of the painting, sitters are at the height of their affluence.

Themes

The first generation (with information on furniture and structure bringing in references to later times):

- Nicoll Floyd and Tabitha Smith Floyd--married in 1729
 - civilizing the land: given the property by his father Richard Floyd, he had it cleared with slave and free labor and turned it into a prosperous plantation--grew wheat, flax, other grains, cattle, sheep
 - built six room house as a "starter house: seems small, but was large for its day, and dimensions indicate an upper class house. Two floors of a poor man's house might have fitted into the one here.
 - house built on a plan that was designed for easy expansion (which Nicoll did: adding the Main Hall and probably the East Wing).
- Nicoll and Tabitha died in 1755, probably of typhus; are buried in the family cemetery here.

Use the exposed beams to vibrate the interpretation between past and present: the ceiling was originally covered with lath and plaster (see the marks on the beams): when the land was a wilderness, the house was a civilizing influence and would have had such "finishing" details as a ceiling. In modern, urban times (and development of Mastic Beach), a more "rustic" look became attractive.

Use the beam exhibit to illustrate how the ceiling was originally constructed. (Note lath, plaster and the use of horse hair as a joining compound).

WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

MAIN HALL

- Added to the house in the 1740's or early 1750's by Nicoll Floyd, William Floyd's father. Was probably originally two rooms (front and back).
- East Wing (Reception Room) was possibly added at the same time; possibly a little later
 - Main Hall is unusually wide for a colonial hall
 - there was probably a fireplace under the stairs (the stairs were originally angled; may have been straightened at this time)
 - the floor is late 19th century
 - front and back "Dutch" doors are probably original

Furnishings

- Sofa: Chippendale, 1770's or 1780's, William Floyd's
- Three Chippendale side chairs, mahogany, William Floyd's; there may originally have been twelve
- Clock, made by Effingham Embree, New York, 1790's; came into the family in 1827 as a bequest from David Gelston, whose daughter Phebe married William Floyd's son Nicoll.
- Piano: 1862 Steinway
- Table under stairs: Hepplewhite
- Candelabra on piano: hand-made, but modern (1940's probably)
- Two paintings of cabin: larger one painted about 1898, smaller about 1905; both painted by friends or relatives of Cornelia Floyd's. Subject is cabin of Hannah Ben, who was born in slavery and died in 1893. Her cabin was at the head of Lon's Creek, which used to be part of the Estate, about a half-mile away. (Lon, a slave, was her father-in-law; it was originally his cabin.)
- Thermostats: we have an oil furnace (1974) and heat with hot air; before 1974, there was a coal furnace, put in in 1898.
- Portrait of William Floyd: This is a copy commissioned by the NPS in 1975, painted by Cyril Gardner. The original was moved from the Estate to the 2nd Bank of the U.S. in Philadelphia by the NPS in 1975. The original was painted by Ralph Earl in 1792. Earl was an itinerant portrait painter. He was a Tory during the Revolution (fled to England; returned 1780's).
- Three portraits on the wall east of the piano: (1) copy of another portrait of David Gelston (see Old Dining Room), this one by Jarvis; (2) a group of Delafield brothers (there were five marriages between Floyds and Delafields, a prominent NYC family, in the 19th century); (3) Julia Floyd Delafield (wife of prominent physician, Edward Delafield; granddaughter of WF).
- Portraits on wall west of piano: (1) John G. Floyd and Sarah Kirkland Floyd at the time of their marriage in 1830; (2) Benjamin Tallmadge and Mary Floyd Tallmadge (WF's daughter); (3) WF's cradle, with Thornton Floyd Turner (a descendant) and a servant's child?; (4) Joseph Kirkland (oval; father of Sarah K. Floyd; same as in Old Dining Room); (5) Sarah Kirkland (oval; wife of Joseph, mother of Sarah K. Floyd; same as in Dining Rm.)

Themes

The story of William Floyd:

- born 1734, at WFE, when house had only six rooms; 2nd oldest (and eldest son) of 9 kids
- little formal education
- parents both died when he was 20, (1755)
- married Hannah Jones of Southampton, 1760; 3 children (son Nicoll; daughters Kitty (Catherine) and Mary)
- gradual involvement in local affairs; brother-in-law of two local leaders: Ezra L'Hommedieu and Nathaniel Woodhull
- gets involved in Revolutionary movement
- sent to 1st and 2nd Continental Congresses (and subsequent ones, except one, till 1783)

continued

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- signs Declaration of Independence
- British win Battle of Long Island; occupy whole area by late 1776; WF's wife and family flee to Middletown, Conn. (WF is in Philadelphia at the time)--there is a story that they bury the family silver and never found it when they returned
- Estate occupied by British or Tory troops--there is a story that they kept their horses in the house--some visitors still claim to have once seen the hoofprints on the floor when they visited years ago (they couldn't have--floor is 19th century).
- In Philadelphia, Floyd's daughter Kitty becomes engaged to James Madison, 1781; she breaks it off; marries someone else (a medical student who later became a minister)
- WF and family return to WFE, spring 1783; repair property and house: expands house by adding Parlor and Office (library) and West Wing (now missing):
- House in portrait is house that Thomas Jefferson and James Madison visited in 1791, to cement political alliance with Floyd. Note differences:
 - west wing (missing by 1840--no other information; possibly a fire)
 - two dormers on East Wing (there are 3 now)
 - two doors into East Wing (there is 1 now)
 - absence of a front porch
 - absence of plants and shrubs around the house (typical of the period)
 - house is monumental; far bigger than actual needs
- WF remarries 1784, Joanna Strong of Setauket (1st wife died 1781); has two more daughters
- elected to 1st Congress under the Constitution in 1789
- runs for Lieutenant Governor of New York, 1795; loses; end of political career
- 1780's and 90's, buying large tracts of land in upstate NY; also speculates in western lands (Ohio, Indiana)
- moves upstate, 1803-04: Westernville (outside Rome; in Oneida County; not far from Utica). House there is still standing; not owned by Floyds.
- Portrait shows man of simple and solid "republican" tastes (note plainness of dress and house); but is also ambitious and proud (note size of portrait and size of house).
Anecdote: In the 1820's, when someone proposed to exhibit the portrait in public, one of WF's grandsons, apparently ashamed of the plainness of the house, advised his father to have the house in the portrait painted over first.
- Note: Before the Revolution, WF was a colonel in the Suffolk militia; he was not a general in the Revolution; the title came from his appointment as a brigadier general in the state militia in 1786.

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PARLOR

Added by William Floyd (along with the Office/Library and the now-missing West Wing) after the Revolution, during the 1780's.

---Basement under the house was probably dug at the same time.

---Parlor was for formal entertainment only.

---was "modernized" in the 1850's by John G. and Sarah Kirkland Floyd, at the same time as they remodeled the front of the house (porch, cornice, etc.): changes in this room include the marble mantel and the large pier mirror, which was made in New York in 1852.

---the wallpaper is about ten years old.

Furnishings

---American Empire style sofa, 1820s-30s: was called the "pew" by the family, was the site of daily morning prayers in the 19th century (first Presbyterian, later Episcopal).

---Chippendale style secretary (desk with enclosed bookcase): a William Floyd piece; has been restored; probably the finest piece of furniture in the house.

---Empire style card table, 1830's; may have been put together from several pieces.

---Rococo Revival/Louis XVI Revival side chair (upholstered).

---Rocker and child's chair both ca. 1870's.

---Two small oil paintings are of garden here, ca. 1905-10

---Portraits (photos):

--on mantel: Our donors: left to right: Cornelia Floyd Nichols, her son William Floyd Nichols, her daughter Mary B. Weld (Mrs. David Weld), her son-in-law David Weld. Wm. Floyd Nichols is still alive and visits often.

--on wall above mantel: woman with infant: Cornelia Floyd Nichols and son William Floyd Nichols.

--on card table: Cornelia F. Nichols's brother William Floyd.

---Footstool: mid-19th century, but needlepoint was done in 1930's by a cousin, now deceased, Helen Floyd Bullwinkel, who had a house near here.

---Documents: on west wall is an original commission from New York to William Floyd to serve in the Continental Congress; on east wall is the deed to the Estate from William Smith to Richard Floyd, 1718.

Themes

Transformation of the Estate from a working plantation to a country home for city people

---When WF moved upstate, left this property to his son Nicoll (pronounced Nick'l) (1762-1852).

---Very prosperous farm: like his father and grandfather, Nicoll used slave labor.

---Started investing profits in businesses in New York City; starts making as much from business as from the farm.

---Beginning 1843, property taken over by his son John Gelston Floyd (1806-81) and JG's wife Sarah Kirkland Floyd (1810-72).

--JGF was born at the Estate, youngest son of Nicoll (therefore WF's grandson)

--Attended Hamilton College; practiced law and engaged in politics in Utica.

--married Sarah Kirkland, of very prominent and politically active (Democratic) family in Utica

--JGF served as Congressman from Utica, 1839-43 (Democrat); moved to WFE 1843; served as Congressman from here, 1851-53, also NYS Senate and County Judge.

--Estate was more a political base for him than a source of income.

--Sarah K. Floyd did not like Mastic; 1850's she updated it so could entertain city people: modernized parlor (mantel, mirror); made East Wing into a bedroom suite (had been a kitchen since 1750s); added Greek Revival details to front of house (porch, cornice, new siding); built NE wing for kitchen.

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- JGF helped organize the Republican Party in New York in 1854; he had been a Democrat, but he opposed slavery (Sarah may have been an important influence in this) even though his father had been a slaveholder.
- 1857 JGF suffered a stroke, gave less attention to farm management, property went downhill, half sold off (2200 acres) by death 1881.
- remainder divided among JGF's 5 children (3 sons, 2 daughters), all of whom lived in or near New York City.
- This property (600+ acres) went to John G. Floyd Jr. Three of the other children built summer homes on their shares (fifth child never used her share). Farming stopped. Property used only for summer vacations and for hunting trips in winter. Has been that way for last hundred years; family retains hunting rights here until 1990.

THIS ENDS THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE STORY. THE REST OF THE TOUR CAN BE MORE TOPICAL; ALSO QUICKER.

WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

OFFICE (Library)

Added 1780's. by William Floyd, at same time as Parlor and (now missing) West Wing

---place where plantation business conducted (hence name Office)

Furnishings

---Tavern table/desk: ca. 1700: oldest intact piece of furniture in the house; is even older than the house; may have been locally made

---Windsor chair: William Floyd's; matches one in Dining Room

---Small oval portrait: John G. Floyd, Jr., in 1902 (a year before his death)

---Mounted animals: from ca. 1900-1917 (family were great naturalists); the fox was hit by a car in 1904.

---clay pipes on mantel: late 19th century souvenirs made to resemble Indian pipes/

Themes

- (1) Plantation business: produced goods for export, primarily to NYC: grains, flax, wool, beef cattle, cordwood (from the northern part of the Estate); the southern part, this part, was the part that was cultivated.
 - (2) John G. Floyd, Jr.: born and raised here; fought in Civil War (see recruiting poster) at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; started as Lieutenant ended as Captain; went into publishing; retired early, devoted self to patriotic and clean-government causes; interested in family genealogy; used the WFE as a summer home (lived in Manhattan mostly; earlier lived in Englewood Cliffs, NJ) and hunting lodge;
---he built the North Wing in 1897-98, and added Victorian touches to parts of the original house: e.g., the staircase in the Main Hall (which his daughter Cornelia Floyd Nichols made "colonial" again in the 1940's)
- (1--expanded): Could expand on theme (1) by using William Floyd's son, Nicoll (1762-1852): made farm very prosperous; tried politics (Assemblyman, 1799-1802), but gave it up and devoted self to farming; preferred to stay on Long Island rather than take over WF's vast holdings upstate; his era at the Estate was the last in which the Estate was the major source of the family's wealth (under his son, John G. Floyd, it went downhill and was reduced in size).

WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

GUN ROOM

Part of the original 6-room house built in 1724.

- was originally a kitchen, 1724 to 1750's--hooks in the ceiling were probably for hanging kitchen things
- hearth was modified several times probably
- since late 19th century, has been center of the recreational aspects of life at the WFE.

• Furnishings

- Guns are muskets; some originally were flintlocks and were later modernized
- One gun has the initials "WF" on a silver band
- Pine cabinet: modern, contains C/N's collection of memorabilia"
 - brown on white china is transferware, used here in the 1880's; there is more in the Old Pantry
 - decanters are probably 1830's
 - Black winebottle, "WFloyd 1790" relates to a land deal (see typed letter framed on mantel)

WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

NORTH WING

Built in 1897-98 by John G. Floyd, Jr., possibly for his second wife; used primarily for extra guests

--at this time, house is just a summer home and winter hunting lodge

---very Victorian

---note children's height charts in hall

---New Dining Room: enlarged (wall pushed out on west side) from a sitting room or bedroom about 1925 by Cornelia Floyd Nichols, when she was splitting the house with her brother William. He got the east half of the house, including the Old Dining Room and Old Kitchen.

---CFN also added the modern kitchen to the rear about 1925, though the appliances are more modern, 1950s, 60s, and 70s.

---most of the furniture is early 20th century.

Themes

Modernization--new uses for the house (socializing, recreation)

--lightness and airiness of the New DR compared to the rest of the house

--while modernizing, show respect for the past: restrict the changes to the back of the house

--brings the house to the middle of the 20th century

--other modern touches: large designed-in closets; hallway (from Gun Room to New Dining Room; in colonial houses one goes directly from room to room); indoor bathrooms.

After this, visitors will be going back through the past again. First stop is the second floor, via the North Wing staircase.

WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE

SECOND FLOOR

This should go fairly quickly. Little need be said. Try to keep visitors spread out (within the room and on the runners) so that there is not too much weight in one spot.

North Wing

---built 1898

---large photomural shows the house in the 1920's

---Bathroom: fixtures are ca. 1930's: all the bathrooms (except two sinks built into a closet about 1960) are in the wings; there are none in the main portion of the house. The first bath was in the East Wing, about 1860, but still used outhouses until mid-20th century.

---Bedroom: double door/window at rear leads to a "Sleeping Porch" (lot of screened windows), built ca. 1925-1930.

Upstairs Hall

This room is over the Main Hall (room with piano and WF portrait).

---All furniture is mid-19th century, except cedar chest (modern), small sewing stand (late 18th century, Hepplewhite style), and sewing machine by the window (Willcox and Gibbs, 1890's).

---Two large painted wardrobes are ca. 1840s or 1850s. There are no built in closets in the house, except in the North Wing (1898). In the colonial and early national periods people usually kept their clothes in chests or wardrobes, or hung them on pegs (as in this room).

---Photo on bureau: Mary B. Nichols (later Mrs. David Weld), one of our donors.

---Note view from window down Vista to Bay (Moriches Bay). Land used to be clear down to the bay (except for hedgerows and orchards), so early Floyds could monitor farm and bay activities. Vista was created in 1890's when more formal landscaping was introduced. Has been closing in; we are hoping to restore it to original width to improve view.

Parlor Bedroom (look in only--too weak to be walked on)

The room over the Parlor; built by William Floyd in the 1780's.

---The last room to be occupied by a Floyd in this house (by our donor Mrs. Cornelia Floyd Nichols, summer of 1975) for any length of time.

---Furnishings are mostly Victorian, mid-19th century; bed is early 20th.

---Landscape oil paintings are apparently of the Estate.

---Portrait of woman on south wall is of Julia DuBois Floyd, wife of John G. Floyd, Jr.; she was mistress of the house from 1881 until her death in 1893; she was the mother of our donor Cornelia Floyd Nichols.

Attic Lobby

Part of the original house built 1724. Stairs from first floor used to come out here. Door to attic and door to closet are from that earliest period.

---statue, "We Boys," by Rogers (known as a Rogers Group; very popular in 19th century), ca. 1872-95. Plaster, fragile. Stand, ca. 1840s.

---bench, early 19th century

---baskets, 20th century.

MASTER BEDROOM

Part of the original house, built 1724.

--Note that there used to be two doors, each leading to one of the small bedrooms. In the early period, houses were usually not designed with hallways. You went through one bedroom to get to another. When greater privacy was desired (concern for privacy increased in mid-19th century), the door to one of the bedrooms was closed off and a hallway and door put in on the west side.

Furnishings

---four-poster bed: 1820's, but not in this house until the 1940s (as a gift to Cornelia F. Nichols).
---crewel work (near window; framed under glass): 18th century.
---large bureau, ca. 1840's
---marble top, mid-19th century.
---painted chair with rush seat and arms, ca. 1825.
---porcelain wash set, ca. 1880, but came into house in mid-20th century.
---pole lamp, late 19th century, originally oil.
---bric-a-brac salt and pepper stand, ca. 1800.
---ruby glass, 1890s.
---bookshelf contains novel by Mrs. Nichols's grandson, John Nichols, author of several successful novels (including The Sterile Cuckoo); also wrote If Mountains Die, colorful book comparing Mastic with the southwestern desert, where he now lives.

SMALL BEDROOM

Contains the only window left from the earliest period of the house, 1724.

---Furnishings: bed is 20th century reproduction of mid-19th century "spool" style; small spool table and chest of drawers, both ca. 1870s; mirror, ca. 1840.

EAST WING SECOND FLOOR (look into only)

Originally built 1750-60; was spinning chamber and servants' bedrooms. Remodeled 1857 (bathroom ca. 1898, later updated). Furthest room became boys' bedroom; called it the "fo'c'sle"; called smaller bedroom on right the "mizzen." Staircase leading to first floor was reworked ca. 1900.

SMALL BEDROOM II

Part of the original house, 1724.

Furnishings: -Rug (needlepoint not hand-made), modern;
-Mahogany washstand, early 19th century
-Porcelain wash set, 20th century
-Mirror over washstand, ca. 1810 (but came into house 1911).
-White painted washstand, ca. 1890.

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OLD PANTRY and STORE ROOM (Milk Room) should be considered primarily as a holding area until the Old Kitchen is free.

OLD PANTRY

Part of the original house, 1724.

Served (like nearly all rooms in the early period) as a bedroom as well as its primary daytime function.

---brown transferware dishes are from the 1880's; used here then.

---white gold-banded china with the "F" is from the 1870's and came from Brecknock Hall, a house built by David Gelston Floyd, ca. 1856. That house is still standing, in Greenport, on the North Fork, but no longer belongs to a Floyd.

---tea cart, ca. 1910.

---oil lamps and electric light: house was electrified in 1949, but it was unreliable, so continued to use oil lamps and candles.

STORE ROOM (MILK ROOM)

Part of the East Wing, built for servants, 1750-60. Walls have whitewash, not paint. Called Milk Room in 19th century.

---Original electric fuse box, 1949.

---Note rat traps (was a farm area and near water).

---Big box was for firewood.

---Bucket contains baking soda, to put out fires.

OLD KITCHEN

Probably built in 1857, when the East Wing (visitor Reception Room) was remodeled into a bedroom suite. The East Wing had been the Kitchen and service area, so this was built to take its place

---served as kitchen (full service, not just a summer kitchen), 1857 to 1930's.

---hearth was built to hold a cooking range; was not used for open-hearth cookery.

---note original back wall of the East Wing, and outline of the location of the original back door

---under the floor, archeologists working for the NPS found evidence that there had been a small structure here in the 18th century--possibly a shed or storeroom or porch attached to the East Wing.

Furnishings

---Table-bench: modern

---Table: possibly 18th century

---various items on table: yarn dryer; hatchel (or heckel) board (with spikes--for breaking the outer husk on flax to release the fibers that would be made into linen); 19th-century sausage making machine.

Themes

The end of the house tour: The room shows the 20th century revival of a romantic interest in the colonial period and American history in general. The room was seen (by CFN and others) as a link to the colonial past, even though it was built much later (1857). The gathering into this room of the "souvenirs" or memories of an earlier era (that never existed in this room) may be a counterweight to modern turmoil in general and to the encroachment of urban life in this area (with the passing of the land out of the hands of family and friends and into the hands of the developers who created the suburbs).

Invite the visitors to take a Historic Grounds Tour (folders available).