

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SCHUYLER HOUSE FURNISHING PLAN

SARA-10
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RECOMMENDED:

G. J. Ellsworth May 18, 1960
Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park Date

By Memo 6/14/60
Regional Director, Region Five Date

Ag notation on Encouraging mem of 6/4 - 6/30/60
Chief, History Branch Date

Ralph H. Lewis 12/16/60
Chief, Museum Branch Date

Chief, Division of Design and Construction Date

APPROVED:

Philip B. Beard 12/29/60
The Director Date

for

ATTENTION:

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of the source document.**

12/20/60

D6215-IDM

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five
From: Chief, Division of Interpretation
Subject: Schuyler House Furnishing Plan

We are attaching two copies of the approved Schuyler House Furnishing Plan (Parts A-D), one of which is intended for the Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park and one for the Old Saratoga Historical Association. Sections E and F will be done by March 30, 1961, at an estimated cost of \$80. In approving the plan we call attention to Park Historian Lusader's memorandum of comment, dated May 18, 1960.

By a copy of a letter dated December 6 to your office, Mrs. Nelson Drew, Chairman of the Schuyler House Committee, Old Saratoga Historical Association, expresses the desire of the Association to move forward with the furnishing of the Schuyler House. It is hoped that this furnishing plan with its accompanying illustrations and the aid of the staff at Saratoga will enable the furnishing committee to acquire appropriate furnishings without specific checking from this Office on each occasion.

The floor matting recommended in the furnishing plan is as much a maintenance item as it is a part of the furnishings. It was agreed, therefore, that the National Park Service would purchase it. Modern matting can be ordered through a dealer in Washington. If you wish, we can make the necessary arrangements. Delivery will probably take at least three months. If old matting can be obtained this, of course, is preferable.

The provision of room barriers in the Schuyler House will also be necessary. Perhaps arrangements can be made with the Eastern Office of Design and Construction to provide barriers similar to those installed in the Andrew Johnson House.

Museum Curator Vera Craig has recently returned from two field assignments which, except for two weeks early in September, have kept her out of the office since August 9. It is unlikely that she will be able to make a trip to Schuylerville before the first of the year at least.

The pictures of the piano referred to in Mrs. Brew's letter were studied by Miss Craig and Worth Bailey. The pictures have been returned with certain inquiries. A determination of this piece can be made by mail.

15/

Chief, Division of Interpretation

In duplicate

Attachments 2

Copy to: Mr. Beard
Mr. Lewis
Branch of Museums

VBCraig:men (12/16/60)

K30

Region Five
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

June 14, 1960

*Recd at Miss
Branch 7/1/60
Orig routed to
Kahler*

Memorandum

To: Director
From: Acting Regional Director

*Under Kahler is "Rec."
Copy to "Appian to
W. H. R. Wyant
9/1/60
1*

Subject: Schuylter House Furnishings Plan, Sections A-D

Attached is the original of the subject plan with a copy of Superintendent Kilsworth's memorandum of May 18 recommending approval subject to the observations of Park Historian Lunader.

This Office also recommends approval of the plan with the same reservation as Superintendent Kilsworth. With this much of the plan approved, we assume it is now possible to proceed to Sections E and F, in connection with which we would appreciate your letting this Office know when they can be done and how much they will cost.

(Sgd.) George A. Palmer

Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachments

Copy to: Supt., Saratoga NHP

Saratoga National Historical Park
Stillwater, New York

May 18, 1960

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Saratoga NHP

From: Park Historian

Subject: Schuyler House Furnishings Plan

I have carefully reviewed the Schuyler House Furnishing Plan and believe that it is very satisfactory. The documentation is sound, and the conclusions developed are consistent with the available information.

There is one danger which the Plan does not completely counter. That is that the furnishing of the house may be too elaborate and fancy for the house, which was a prosperous upper-class farmer's home, but not a patron's manor house.

Miss Craig and Mr. Bailey point out that the house probably was furnished with pieces from the Albany "Mansion" that had ceased to be used there. That is all very well for the furniture that antedates 1777; but the pieces from the period 1787 - 93, which were not salvaged from the "Mansion", but were acquired specifically for this house, present another problem. Care should be exercised so that the articles representing that period will not be inappropriate for use in a country home. Some of the fancier Chippendale and Hipplewhite pieces would look like ducks in a desert for a house of this type.

I believe that John Bradstreet Schuyler's home reflected solid, utilitarian comfort. The period 1777 - 93 was a time of depression and partial recovery. The boom period for this area followed the turn of the 18th century and hit its stride after the construction of the Canal, during Philip II's occupancy (1811 - 37).

Keeping these matters in mind, I would favor the Plan's approval.

John F. Lusader
John F. Lusader
Park Historian

In duplicate

RECEIVED

MAY 17 1960

**SARATOGA NATIONAL
HILL FARM PA-3**

SCHUYLER HOUSE FURNISHING PLAN

1777-1795

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Prepared by:

Vera B. Craig
Worth Bailey

Historical information is from
the Schuyler House Historic
Buildings Survey Report by
John F. Luzader, Historian

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A. Interpretive Statement:

The Schuyler House, built in 1777, was for ten years the country home of General Philip Schuyler an important military, political and economic figure of the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period. It was from here he managed and developed the extensive holdings of his Saratoga estate.

In 1787 General Schuyler relinquished this responsibility to his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, at the same time allowing him the use of the Schuyler House for a year-round home. He also presented him with the household furniture as a gift. John Bradstreet Schuyler lived here with his wife and one surviving child until his untimely death in 1795.

With the death of John Bradstreet Schuyler, the life of the Schuyler House seems to come to an end for awhile. During the remaining nine years of his life General Schuyler apparently relied on an overseer to manage his estate and made only infrequent visits to Saratoga.

Purpose of the Furnishing Plan

The proposed Furnishing Plan has been prepared to serve as a guide in furnishing and interpreting the Schuyler House to the period covering the years 1777 to 1795.

It is intended through these furnishings to reflect the life of General Philip Schuyler as it effected this modest farm house and that of his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, who for a time carried on in the same fine tradition set for him by his father.

Through its furnishings this house should recall the days of the patroon landholders - wealthy, aristocratic descendants of the Dutch settlers who were also energetic owner-managers of frontier farms and mills. At the same time it should indicate the rebuilding of their way of life with necessary changes by a man who sacrificed much to win independence for his country and build a new nation.

B. Historical Narrative:

General Philip Schuyler - The Schuyler House situated in Schuylerville (Old Saratoga) about thirty miles north of Albany, New York, was built in 1777 by General Philip Schuyler, to replace his country house which had been burned by the British a few weeks earlier. The eldest son of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Cortlandt) Schuyler, Philip belonged to the fourth generation of the family which was established in America by Philip Pieterse and Margarita Schuyler. Born at Albany, November 11, 1733, he was reared in the Dutch tradition by his mother and aunt. At the age of twelve he went to school in New Rochelle. He learned French and became so prolific in mathematics that in later years he delighted to solve surveying and engineering problems and to correspond with David Rittenhouse on the mathematics of astronomy. The two years at New Rochelle were marred with attacks of rheumatic gout, an illness which was to plague him the rest of his life. In 1755 Philip Schuyler married Catherine Van Rensselaer. Eight children survived infancy, 3 sons and 5 daughters.

General Schuyler saw service against the French and Indians during the Seven Years War and was active in the civil affairs of the Colony. In June of 1775, he was appointed a major-general of the army. He participated in the Congressional sessions of November-December, 1779, and February-April, 1780. From April 13 to August 11, 1780, he served as chairman of the Committee At Headquarters, authorized to assist Washington in reorganizing the staff department of the army. Schuyler held public office continuously from 1780-1798.

Saratoga Estate - The Schuyler holdings were extensive including farms and houses in Albany, at the Flats to the north of Albany and in the Saratoga Patent. After the death of his uncle, Philip Schuyler, in 1745, young Philip then 12 years old, inherited the Saratoga properties. Sometime, probably in the 1760's, he built a house and apparently became active in the development of the area, about 1763, when his attention was directed toward the administration of the lands attached to this property, some 3,000 acres in extent. In her Memoirs of An American Lady, Mrs. Grant describes the Schuylers' Saratoga property in the following glowing terms:

"Thirty miles or more above Albany, in the direction of the Flats, and near the far-famed Saratoga, which was to be the scene of his future triumph, he had another establishment. It was here that the Colonel's political and economic genius had full scope. He had always the command of a great number of those workmen who were employed in public buildings, etc. Those were always in constant pay.....it being necessary to engage them in that manner; and were, from the change of seasons, the shutting of the ice, and other circumstances, months unemployed. All these seasons, when public business was interrupted, the workmen were employed in constructing squares of buildings in the nature of barracks, for the purpose of lodging artisans and labourers of all kinds. Having previously obtained a large tract of fertile lands from the crown, on which he built a spacious and convenient house, he constructed those barracks at a distance, not only as a nursery for the arts which he meant to encourage, but as the materials of a future colony, which he meant to plant out around him. He had here a number of negroes well acquainted with felling of trees and managing saw-mills, of which he erected several. And while these were employed in carrying on a very advantageous trade of deals and lumber, which were floated down on rafts to New York, they were at the same time clearing the ground for the colony the Colonel was preparing to establish.

"This new settlement was an asylum for every one who wanted bread and a home. From the variety of employments regularly distributed, every artisan and every labourer found here lodging and occupation, some hundreds of people, indeed were employed at once. Those who were in winter engaged at saw-mills, were in summer equally busied at a large and productive fishery. The artisans got lodging and firing, for two or three years, at first, besides being well paid for everything they did. Flax was raised and dressed, and finally spun and made into linen there, and as artisans were very scarce in the country, every one sent linen to weave, flax to dress, etc. to the Colonel's colony. He paid them liberally; and having always an abundance of money in his hands, could afford to be the loser at first, to be amply repaid in the end. It is inconceivable what dexterity, address, and deep policy were exhibited the management of this new settlement, the growth of which was rapid beyond belief. Every mechanic ended in being a farmer, that is, a profitable tenant to the owner of the soil; and the new recruits of artisans from the north of Ireland chiefly supplied their place, nourished with the golden dews which the sagacious projector could so easily command. The rapid increase and advantageous result of the establishment were astonishing. It is impossible for my imperfect recollection to do justice to the capacity displayed in these regulations. But I have thus endeavoured to trace to its original source that wealth and power which became, afterwards the means of supporting an aggression so formidable."¹

For fourteen years the estate prospered. Then on October 10, 1777, General Burgoyne, while retreating from the Americans after the Second Battle of Saratoga burned Schuyler's house. The extent of the destruction is reflected in a letter to Schuyler from Colonel Richard Varick, dated October 12, 1777. "No part of your Buildings have escaped their Malice except the Necessary and your upper Saw Mill which is in the Same Situation we left it-- Hardly a vestige of the Fences is left except a few Rails of the Garden"²

¹ Grant, Anne (McVickar), Memoirs of An American Lady, 2 Vols., London, 1808, Vol. II, pp. 188-192

² Philip Schuyler papers, N.Y. Public Library (617).

At the time that the property was destroyed Schuyler was in Albany and probably learned of it on October 11 or 12 because on the latter date he wrote to Varick asking him to do what he could to save whatever was left at Saratoga. The same letter indicated that he was already planning to rebuild for he told Varick that:

"I sent up Tom and another servant to pick up the iron work of the Buildings which the enemy have burnt. If you can possibly procure some hands to assist I wish you to do so. Iron and nails are at present so very scarce and I wish that what can be saved should be carried to the Mill House at the Upper Mill which Major H ? informs me is entirely standing. If I am not to indisposed I propose riding up tomorrow or next day....

"I intend immediately to have my mills rebuilt and some house Erected."³

Schuyler House - Schuyler's intentions were carried out and "some house" erected within a short time. Concerning its construction General Schuyler wrote on November 28, 1777:

"On the first instant I began a house, on the 19th I had two rooms and Cellar Kitchen finished, on the 30th Instant I shall discharge my carpenters."⁴

Not much more is known of this original structure. Brandow, in his The Story of Old Saratoga many years later, described it as follows:

"Only the main structure, 22 by 60 feet was built at that time; additions on the east side and also the present kitchen were put on later. The cellar extends under the whole of this part, and is

³ See Superintendent Ronalds' memorandum of March 30, to Superintendent, Saratoga NHP.

⁴ Mr. Lloyd W. Smith's Manuscript Collection.

deep, dry and airy. It is divided into three parts. The south end has in it a large fireplace, and for a while was used as a kitchen; the center one was the wine cellar, and the north end was used as a storeroom for provisions, but not vegetables. The vegetable cellar was separate from the house and was located about twenty-five feet from the southeast corner of the main house. The floor timbers are of oak 10 by 12 inches in size and four feet apart.

"On entering the house you first pass under the spacious veranda $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 60 feet. One tradition says originally there was no veranda, only a Dutch porch over the front with side seats. But this is disputed. All events there have been several changes here, for we have been told by those who can remember, that the first pillars were round, coated with stucco, and that were not so high as the present ones by several feet. Mr. George Strover, after he came into possession, raised the roof of the veranda to let more light into the upper rooms, and substituted the present square pillars for the round ones. The main door is made of two thicknesses of plain boards laid at right angles to each other... The lock is iron 7 by 15 inches in size and 2 inches thick and furnished with a prodigious key, about the size of the key to the Bastille preserved at Mt. Vernon.

"Entering you find yourself in a large reception hall 17 x 19 feet. The ceiling is 9 feet 3 inches high. The original stairway, with its landing and turn, was long ago replaced by the present enclosed staircase. The hall is flanked on the left and right by spacious rooms; on the left by a room 18 by 29 feet used by the Schuylers as the dining room, now the sitting room: on the right by the parlor 20 by 22 feet. This room is still adorned by paper put on by Philip Schuyler, 2nd, in preparation for the marriage of his daughter Ruth to Mr. T. W. Ogden, of New York, in 1836. The paper on the room immediately above it was also renewed at the same time. All of these rooms are beautifully lighted by spacious windows which retain the original small panes of glass. The great fireplaces at either end of the house are also left undisturbed; in fact the present occupants have very considerably endeavored to keep the house in its original state, that is, so far as necessary repairs would admit... Opening out of the reception hall to the east is a smaller room which was used by General Schuyler and all his successors as an office. Passing through this rear hall to the north you come to the great kitchen, which is by no means the least interesting dimensions. The opening in the fire-place is 7 feet wide by 4 feet high. The old brick oven on the left has been removed. Just to the left, as you pass out doors, the milk-room was formerly situated, surrounded with lattice work and containing sunken places in the stone floor to keep the butter cool.

"Above the kitchen are four rooms. In the second story of the main house are seven bedrooms, most of them very large, and all provided with ample closet room...."5

This description includes additions to the building which recent architectural investigations reveal were put on after Schuyler's death.

5 Brandow, John Henry, The Story of Old Saratoga, Fort Orange Press, Albany, 1919, p. 327.

John Bradstreet Schuyler's Occupancy - In 1787, General Schuyler turned over the management of his Saratoga estate to his son, John Bradstreet, who had recently married Elizabeth Van Rensselaer. John Bradstreet took immediate possession and became, as his father had hoped, a competent business man and useful citizen, becoming a trustee of Williams College, Supervisor of the Town of Saratoga and a member of the New York Assembly.

With the occupation of John Bradstreet and Elizabeth Schuyler the character of the house at Saratoga underwent a definite change. From a summer house and occasional residence it became a year-round house.

During the next seven years, the young Schuylers made Saratoga their home and from its lands obtained a good living. Two sons, Philip and Stephen, named for their grandfathers, were born. Stephen died in infancy, but Philip grew to manhood and became the third possessor of the Saratoga estate.

On August 10, 1795, John Bradstreet died after a short illness and the management of the estate reverted to the General until his death in November, 1804.

Historic Use of Rooms - Brandow's description of the Schuyler House, quoted above, is the only written account so far discovered which indicates the historic use of the rooms and local tradition seems to bear this out.

He described the room to the left of the entrance hall as the dining room which is obvious from the location of the present kitchen and a trap door in the "china" closet which leads up from the cellar for the convenient passage of wine and food (the original kitchen was in the cellar). The room to the right of the entrance hall, the only other room of comparable size on this floor, was then, undoubtedly, the parlor as Brandow indicates. The room at the end of the entrance hall is described as "father's office". It is also indicated as such on an undated floor plan of the house discovered among the Schuyler Papers of the New York Public Library. Apparently General Schuyler and later his son, carried on the management of the estate from here.

The second floor rooms are described only as bedrooms. There were three at the time John Bradstreet lived in the house. According to local tradition the south room was the master bedroom and the small west room was a nursery. Whether this nursery tradition stems from John Bradstreet's occupancy or later from his son Philip's occupancy is not known. The latter seems more likely inasmuch as Philip raised five children here and John Bradstreet only one. In either case, in 1795 John's son was seven years old and had undoubtedly outgrown a "nursery". This room then might more appropriately be called "Philip's" room. The third room on the north end of the house was apparently a guest room for family and friends. The most famous of these visitors being General Schuyler himself, who must have stayed with his son on occasion when visiting Saratoga.

Brandow's description of the cellar is born out by architectural investigation. The large open fireplace at the south end(original kitchen) and the partitions and shelving of the center room(wine cellar) are part of the original structure and the room at the north end is ideal for the storage of provisions.

C. Furniture Narrative:

General Schuyler moved into the Schuyler House as soon as it was livable and undoubtedly began furnishing it immediately. Where or how he obtained this furniture is not known, but it is possible that some of it came from his town house in Albany. If so, the original furnishings may have consisted of old family pieces and other early 18th century items which had been stored away in the attic, victims of changing tastes and styles.

The first reference we have to these furnishings is dated 1787. It was then that General Schuyler turned over the management of his Saratoga property to his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, and gave to him by "Deed of Gift" all the household furniture. The following excerpts are from a letter General Schuyler wrote to his son on this occasion. It was written from Saratoga on December 8, 1787:

"My Dear Child:

"I resign in your care, and to your sole emolument a place on which I have for a long series of years bestowed such care and attention, and I confess I should part from it with many a severe pang did I not resign it to my child....

"Directly upon my return to Albany I shall make you out a Deed of Gift for all the Blacks belonging to the farm except Jacob, Peter, Cuff and Bett, and for the Stock and Cattle, Horses, etc., etc., with a very few exceptions. For all the farming utensils, household furniture, etc., etc....

"Althou' for reasons which prudence dictates, I shall not give you a deed for any part of my estate, yet you ought to know what of this farm I intend for you, and which I shall immediately make you by will; it is all on the South Side of the Fishkill, and as far down as Col. Van Vochten's, and as far West as to Inclose Marshall's & Colvert's farms. Besides a just proportion of any of my other Estates. But all

the tenants now residing on the farm either on the South or North side of the Creek are to pay their rents to me and Preserve the right of settling people on the west side of the road and to the north of Little Creek, which runs by Kiliaen Winne's, the blacksmith. For altho' you will have the occupancy of all the rest of the farm on both sides of the Creek, yet that on the North side of the Creek I intend for one of your Brothers.

"Should you die before me, which I most sincerely pray may not happen, your children, if God blesses you with any, will have this farm and such share of my other Estates as I intend for you; and should you die before me, and without children, your wife, who is also my child, will be provided for by me. In short, it is my intention to leave you without any excuse if you fail in proper exertions to improve the property intrusted to you; and it is with that in view that I so fully detail my intentions, and Give you this written testimony of them, and that no unworthy conduct may induce me to change my intentions is my hope and my anxious wish, and I have the pleasure to assure you that I believe when once the heat of youth is a little abated, I shall enjoy the satisfaction of seeing you what I most ardently wish you to be, a Good man and an honor to your family...."⁶

John Bradstreet did die before his father, however, without leaving a will and on December 19, 1795, writing from Saratoga, General Schuyler sent the following letter to Richard Davis instructing him concerning the removal of his son's effects to Albany:

"Sir:

"I inclose you a letter for the tenants on several of my lots requesting them to ride two days for me in the course of the present winter. Those who do not comply will be charged with ten Shillings for each day which I will pay you --

"On the loft of the wagon house there is about one hundred bushels of corn and a quantity of oats. If it is more convenient for you to send me oats and corn from Waterford or Halfmoon it is in your option so to do. I wish to have them sent with the first good sledging as I have but little grain for my Horses at Albany.

⁶ Schuyler Papers, New York Public Library

All the furniture, beef and other things which are to go to Albany you will please send to my house and give the Persons who carry it each a bill of what he takes --

"The Franklin in the Wagon house is to be sent down last --

"I shall send for the Horse sleds in the winter --

"In the root cellar is a quantity of potatoes please to sell them for me, reserving what you may want for your family use. The other garden stuff is at your service as a present.

"Please to take on Account of any farming utensils, chains and etc. and give me a list thereof the like to be returned at the Expiration of the lease or paid for at your option.

"Inclose you an account of the board and plank which are at the upper mill belonging to the Estate of my late son. Be so good as to have them brought to the landing for which I will pay you, as also the rails. On the same paper I have noted the board and plank now at the landing belonging to the Estate --

"Mr. Robert Parks has engaged the boards planks and rails, and when he is ready to raft you will please to deliver the whole to him --

"The bedstead, bedding, chairs, stove and the white cupboard with anything that may be therein are to be left here, as also the maple wood writing table - the other furniture in the south room is to be sent down.

"Be so good as to send down the wheat as fast as it is threshed. It may be convenient to send the chairs on the Sleds loaded with wheat or other Grain, or the flaxseed which is in the wagon house loft --

"The pork and beef in the cellar, as also the paint and two jugs of Oil must be sent down unless you should be able to sell the beef and pork here --

"The green chairs belongs to Mr. Toll please to Deliver them when he send for them --

"Please to deliver the Negro man Lisbon five bushels of Corn whenever he sends for it --

"Be so good as to send down the Phaeton top which lays in the Wagon house with the very first sleds that carries a load down --

"If any person wants to buy the Log Carriage please to Sell it --

"And as I have not time to copy this letter please to bring me a copy thereof when you come to Albany --

"Most sincerely wishing you health and happiness I am"

"Your Obedient Servant
Ph. Schuyler" ⁷

⁷ Schuyler Papers, New York Public Library.

With this Schuyler enclosed the following letter to his tenants:

"Saratoga December 18, 1795

To Messrs. Samuel Brian, John McKinstry, William Wilcox, George McScutchin and Abner Scidmore

Gentlemen:

"I have seldom called on you for the two days riding which you are annually to perform for me or pay in lieu of each day two shillings. The effects of my late son are to be removed from this place to Albany during the present winter. I must therefore request you to attend with your Sleds at the time which Richard Davis Esqr. shall appoint who has the Effects in his charge and I trust you will find it your interest to comply with my request.

"I am your kind and Humble Servant...."⁸

Ph. Schuyler

Apparently, General Schuyler had his son's furniture removed for safekeeping until his grandson Philip Schuyler, heir to the property, came of age. The following list is an account of what was sent to Albany at this time:

⁸ Schuyler MSS, New York Historical Society.

"Acct of Furnature grane &^c sent by Sundry Sleds to Albany belonging to the
Estate of John B. Schuyler Esq^r

"1796

"January 18 by Henry N Decan
2 long boxes
2 Barrels Sundrys
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do
1 bagg 3 trammels
1 Iron pale
3 pales 1 Stone pot

"Jan^y 19 by Charles Moore Sled
4 barrels pork & Beef

"19 by Benj^m Stores
1 Large tub Beef
1 Barrel Sundrys
1 Iron Kittle, 1 Brass d^o
4 Milk tubs, 1 pale
2 Sives, Some Iron Ware Small
1 pr hand Irons 3 Chares

"19 by M^r Schuylers Negro
1 Chest, 1 trunk, 1 Box China
1 Carpet, 2 Bags Oats, 1 Bag Wool
1 Box lookin Glasses
1 Bale flannel & some yarn

"20 by Rich^d Davis Jun Sled
7 Bags Oats 3 Chares
1 pr hand Irons
1 Reel 1 Sawyer

"February 10 by Jeremiah Hearts Sled
20 Bus^l wheat & 2 tables

"15 by George McScutchen
20 Bus^l wheat

"15 by Rich^d Davis Jun 2 sleds
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus wheat
1 Side Board, 4 Chares

"March by Rich^d Davis J. 2 Sleds
39 Bus wheat 177 flax
55 Hemp

1796

Janu^y 18 by George N Decan
2 Barrels Sundrys
1 24 weight 1 Tears
1 Coffee Mill, 3 pots
1 Large Iron Kittle
1 pr hand Irons
1 bake pan 1 Tea Kittle
2 frying pans 1 Skillet
1 Grid Iron 1 drippin pan

19 by John Storm
4 Barrels Sundrys
1 Jug, 1 Churn
1 tub 1 pr hand Irons
2 Stone pots
2 pr Shovels & tongs

January 20 1796
by Mr. Ketchum
4 Bags Oat
1 Chest Drawers

20 by Daniel Gesile(?)
2 Boxes Sundrys
1 Bundle Blinds
2 Chares, 1 knife box
3 bead Steds 1 Bag Oats

24 by John Storm
1 Box Sundrys
3 tables 6 Chares
1 baggammon table
1 Tea Kittle, 1 Stone pot
1 Brush, 1 frying pan
1 ban Box, 1 Gun

Feb^y 23 by James Calvert
21 Bus^l wheat
1 Willow Basket
35 flax

April 12 by Robert Parks on Raft
61 Bus wheat, 10 D^o peas
3 tables, 2 Chares, 1
Soffer
2 Reals flax Cloath
1 Side Saddle, 1 franklin
Stove
1 Meddesin Chest, 1 pale
1 Pheatin top, 1 Iron
Kittle"9

This account apparently lists all the furnishings which were in the house at the time of John Bradstreet Schuyler's death and is the most valuable inventory we have. It is undoubtedly made up of furniture General Schuyler gave to his son and any that the John Bradstreet Schuylers may have added. The list seems meager, at least by modern standards, but the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of "sundries" probably held many important household items not otherwise listed. Such things as candlesticks, pictures, bedding, draperies, linens, books, personal objects, etc., were probably packed this way. It is also possible that worn items, such as floor coverings, etc., may have been, were not considered worth saving so are not listed.

What General Schuyler's intentions were at this time concerning his Saratoga property, we do not know. He was 62 years old, in poor health and certainly much saddened by his son's unexpected death. He could either assume full responsibility for the management of the estate himself or hire someone to do it for him. The latter seems the more probable. Aside from his poor health he was involved in public affairs which undoubtedly kept him away from home a great deal. It is not likely that he was anxious to take on the responsibility of his estate again. However, he must have visited there occasionally to check on his properties. Perhaps this is why when he was instructing Richard Davis about his son's household effects, he asked that everything be

removed with the exception of a bedstead and bedding, some chairs, a stove, a white cupboard and its contents and a maple wood writing table. Nothing has been discovered to indicate that General Schuyler furnished the house with anything more than this after his son's death.

With General Schuyler's death in 1804 the larger part of the Saratoga property is bequeathed to John Bradstreet Schuyler's son, Philip, including "all and singular, the house, outhouses, milk and other buildings and appurtenances."¹⁰ As indicated previously, he probably acquired the Schuyler House furniture also.

Young Philip was at this time, sixteen years of age and a student at Columbia College. When he took up residence in the Schuyler House is not known. He married Grace Hunter in 1811.

In 1837, a financial panic produced by over-speculation and unwise banking practices, struck an almost paralyzing blow at commerce and manufacturing. Philip Schuyler being deeply involved through his interest in the mills and canals and because of his farming operations, found himself faced with bankruptcy.

¹⁰"Last Will and Testament of Philip Schuyler", Books of Wills III, 149, Surrogate's Court, Albany County, Albany, New York.

In order to meet his obligations he had to sell his
Saratoga property.

The following partial "Schedule of Household Furniture"
drawn up at this time gives us an idea of the furniture Philip
acquired while living in the Schuyler House:

"Parlour - Carpet, Sopha, Center Table - Pier table - 12
mahogany chairs - 2 arm chairs - 2 ottomans -
rug - 2 andirons, fender, tongs - Shovel, clock -
Piano & seat - 2 tripods - 2 nests of small tables,
2 candle-abras. Guitar - small table - 4 curtains -
cornices & shades - Looking glass

Piazza - 2 sophas

In garret - Old Piano - Trunks - 3 glass shades, 4 dozen bottles
old Madiera 13 dozn Bottles Madiera 10 Galls in
Demijohns

In cellar - Barrell Pork
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozn Carman closet - 7-1/3 Dozn bottles Port wine
10 bottles Hock 3 Dozn muscat & c., 20 Galls port wine
2 bottles 1 pale sherry 3 dozen bottles Madiera
3 Dozn champagne 1 dozn & a half do Champagne 6 Galls
Madiera in cask - 1 Bbl Hard Cyder $\frac{1}{2}$ box soap, 2 Doz
Wax candles 2 Galls Cherry Brandy."¹¹

Some of these furnishings may be listed in the 1796
account, but unfortunately there is no positive way of identifying
them. It is apparent, however, from close evaluation of the
furnishings that Philip had established a stylish and well equipped
home during the thirty-three years he owned the property.

¹¹

Schuyler MSS., New York Historical Society.

Fortunately, the household furniture was purchased by Philip's mother, who had married John Bleeker. She gave it to Philip's wife by deed of gift thereby exempting it from attachment by his creditors.¹² It apparently remained in her possession until her death, when it probably reverted to her husband.

Philip Schuyler served as American consul in Liverpool for about two years following December 1840. After his recall, he moved to Pelham-on-Sound, where he died in 1865.

The following is an inventory of his household furnishings drafted by an appraiser on August 31, 1865, one year after his death:¹³

"List of Furniture contained in House -

| <u>Room No. 1</u> | | <u>Room No. 2</u> | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| 1 Piano | \$75 | 1 Bookcase | 8 |
| 1 Mirror | 10 | 3 Bookstands 12/ - | 4.50 |
| 2 Armchairs | 6 | 1 Sofa | 2.50 |
| 8 black chairs | 6 | 3 Tables | 2.50 |
| 3 Garden chairs | 3 | 6 Chairs | 7 |
| 5 Tables | 10.50 | 2 Benches | 1 |
| 2 benches | 1 | 1 Clock | 5 |
| 1 Screen | .50 | 2 Candlesticks | 4 |
| 3 curtains | 10 | 2 Curtains | 6 |
| Mantle-vases | 5 | Carpet and Rug | 15 |
| 2 Engravings | 2 | | |
| 2 pair bronze candlesticks | 1 | | |

¹² Schuyler Mss., New York Historical Society, "Deed of Gift to Grace Hunter Schuyler."

¹³ Will of Philip Schuyler, File No. 238-1865, Surrogate Court, Westchester County.

Room No. 3

| | | | |
|----------------|------|---------------|-------|
| 1 Sideboard | 4.00 | 6 Chairs | 5.00 |
| 1 Dining Table | 5.00 | 1 Clock | 10.00 |
| 1 ? do | 2.50 | 4 Pictures | 2.00 |
| 1 Arm Chair | 2.50 | 2 Curtain- | |
| 1 Lounge | 2.50 | hangings | 1.00 |
| 1 Bookstand | 3.00 | 4 Candlestick | |
| Carpet and Rug | 5.00 | and lamps | 3.00 |

Bedroom No. 2

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 Bedstead Bed and cover | 14.00 |
| 1 Bureau | 5.00 |
| 1 Sofa | 2.00 |
| 1 Washstand china | 1.00 |
| 1 Table | .50 |
| 2 Benches | .50 |
| 4 Chairs | 3.00 |
| 1 Rocking-do | 1.00 |
| 1 Arm Chair | 1.00 |
| Carpet | 5.00 |

Dressing Room

| | |
|------------------|------|
| 2 tables & glass | 1.50 |
| 1 Washstand | .50 |
| 1 Chair | .50 |
| Mat | 1.50 |

Bedroom No. 4

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1 Bedstead | 3.00 |
| 1 Dressing table | 2.00 |
| 1 Bureau | 1.50 |
| 1 Wash Basin - china | 2.50 |
| 4 Chairs | 2.00 |
| Wardrobe | 5.00 |
| 2 Chairs | .75 |
| 2 Benches | .50 |
| 1 Hatstand | .75 |
| 1 Lamp | 1.00 |
| Oil Cloth | 2.00 |

Bedroom No. 5

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Bedstead, beds & cover | 5.00 |
| 1 Tablet | .25 |
| 1 Washstand china | 2.00 |
| 1 glass | .50 |
| 4 Chairs | 2.00 |
| 1 Bureau | 2.00 |

Small Room No. 4

| | |
|----------------|------|
| 1 Dining Table | 4.00 |
| 4 Cane Chairs | 2.00 |

Room No. 5

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1 Sofa | 3.00 |
| 2 Tables | 1.50 |
| 1 Dressing table & glass | 6.00 |
| 1 Washstand china | 5.00 |
| 4 chairs | 2.00 |
| 1 Wooden Wardrobe | 1.00 |
| Carpet | 3.00 |

Hall

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 1 Stove | 5.00 |
| 2 Flower tablet & vases | 3.00 |
| 2 Chairs | 1.50 |
| 1 Table | 1.00 |
| 2 Benches | .50 |
| 1 Glass | .50 |
| 5 Chairs | 3.00 |

II FloorHall

1 table, 2 chairs 1.50

Bedroom No. 1

1 Bedstead-beds & cover 25.00
1 Wardrobe 4.00
1 Lounge 1.50
1 Dressing table & glass 6.00
Mantle Vases 1.00
2 Benches 1.50
Wash stand and china 3.00
Carpet 5.00
Chairs 2.00
Writing desk 3.00

Laundry

Tables, tubs, stove 3.00

511 Ounces of silver 511.00
600 Books 150.00

2 Sets of dinner china 12.00
1 Set of Glass 5.00
3 sets of tea cups 5.00
1 lot bedding 3.00

Kitchen

Chairs, tables &
Cooking Utensils 5.00

Bedroom No. 2

1 Bedstead, beds, & Cover 5.00
1 Bureau 2.00
1 Dressing Table 4.00
1 Washstand and china 2.00

Here again vaguenesses inherent in the earlier references (especially those of 1796), thwart absolute identity. Nevertheless certain interlocking items that pass along from generation to generation, convey a degree of supporting assurance. For instance, in all probability they were the same: the sideboard and dining tables (3 sections) of 1796, descending through the family until 1917. In the matter of style, the group may well have been heirlooms dating from General Schuyler's tenure. So perhaps was the oldest of the three sofas listed in 1865. This piece together with two nests of tables (first encountered in 1837 and reappearing in 1917), aid further to underscore a sense of continuity.

While Philip Schuyler's will provided for the sale of the property, the heirs agreed to retain his house and furnishings intact as the "family homestead." This arrangement appears to have been maintained until the death of Fanny Schuyler, one of Philip Schuyler II's daughters, on January 10, 1917.

Fanny Schuyler's will provided that her share of the family heirlooms should be devised to her four nieces, specifically indicating what items each was to receive. The furniture and personal effects at the Schuyler residence at what had become 380 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, New York, were appraised and the following affidavit and appraisal were submitted to the Surrogate Court of Westchester County:

Parlor

| | |
|---|----------|
| Mahogany Colonial Console, white marble top, mirror under | \$ 75.00 |
| Pier glass, gilded, with shaped top | 50.00 |
| Four late Sheraton arm chairs, scroll arms, carved backs | 240.00 |
| Nine Colonial side chairs, carved backs (4 in parlor, 1 in south bedroom, 3rd floor, 1 in hall, 3 in Miss Schuyler's bedroom) | 225.00 |
| Two Empire mahogany chairs, loose seats | 150.00 |
| Roman bench of Colonial mahogany, needlework seat | 25.00 |
| Roman bench, similar, smaller | 20.00 |
| Large Hepplewhite couch, scroll head, round foot, claw feet | 200.00 |
| Colonial mahogany round table, marble top | 50.00 |
| Large Hepplewhite couch, ends scrolled, top rail carved, with drapery and cornucopia | 200.00 |
| Mahogany Colonial chair for spinet | 40.00 |
| Chippendale pie crust table | 750.00 |
| Mahogany Sheraton Bookcase, two doors with Gothic lattice | 100.00 |
| Colonial gilded mirror | 30.00 |
| Two Empire candelabra, female figures, bronze base and arms in part gilded | 35.00 |
| Two Colonial lamp stands, mahogany, marble top (one in ante room) | 70.00 |

Parlor (Cont'd)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Three pairs Empire curtains, holders of bronze gilt | 15.00 |
| Two bronze Colonial candlesticks | 20.00 |
| Nest of four lacquer tables | 60.00 |
| Two classic bronze candlesticks, Colonial | 70.00 |

Ante Room to Parlor

| | |
|---|--------|
| Large Hepplewhite mahogany dining table, tilting tops, two parts as side tables | 200.00 |
| Pembroke Hepplewhite mahogany table | 125.00 |
| Colonial mahogany stand for books | 50.00 |

Dining Room

| | |
|--|--------|
| Mahogany Hepplewhite sideboard | 150.00 |
| Mahogany folding pillar table | 60.00 |
| Mahogany Hepplewhite folding breakfast table | 150.00 |
| Eleven Mahogany Colonial chairs (4 in dining room) | 330.00 |

(2 in "Lafayette room", 2 in J.S.'s room, 1 in third floor south, 2 in third floor north)

Forward \$3,490.00

(signed) F.H.G. Keeble
Brought Forward, 3,490.00

| | |
|---|-------|
| Empire mantel clock, Sienna marble base | 75.00 |
|---|-------|

Miss F. Schuyler's Room

| | |
|--|--------|
| Colonial four post mahogany bed | 100.00 |
| Colonial bureau with mirror over | 50.00 |
| Colonial washstand | 20.00 |
| Sheraton mahogany secretaire, fall front drawer | 200.00 |
| Hepplewhite desk and work table | 75.00 |
| Colonial mantel clock, black with bronze mountings | 40.00 |
| Sheraton nest of three tables | 30.00 |

"Lafayette Bedroom"

| | |
|--|----------|
| Hepplewhite four post mahogany bed, reeded pillars, gilded carved canopy | 1,000.00 |
| Mahogany wardrobe, to match bed | 350.00 |
| Small mahogany Colonial drop leaf table | 50.00 |
| Sheraton inlaid mahogany card table, mirror over same | 100.00 |
| Two pairs curtain holders, rosette, brass | 10.00 |
| Hepplewhite mahogany dressing table | 125.00 |

"Lafayette Bedroom" (Cont'd)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Mahogany Sheraton carved table | 75.00 |
| Mahogany Sheraton washstand | 40.00 |
| Painting, Tiepolo School | 20.00 |

Mr. J. Schuyler's Room

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Empire bed, mahogany | 60.00 |
| Small mahogany table | 25.00 |
| Small mahogany washstand | 20.00 |
| Small mahogany bureau | 40.00 |

Hall, Second Floor

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Colonial mahogany table | 20.00 |
|-------------------------|-------|

Third Floor, south bedroom

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Mahogany Sheraton Bureau | 60.00 |
| Mahogany Sheraton washstand | 35.00 |
| Chippendale pole screen | 40.00 |

Third Floor, north room

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Mirror | 10.00 |
|--------|-------|

Servant's bedroom

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Sheraton mahogany bureau | 35.00 |
|--------------------------|-------|

Dining Room (Cont'd)

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Empire coffee set, 9 pieces | 125.00 |
| | <u>Forward</u> \$6,340.00 |
| | (Signed) F.H.G. Keeble |
| | Brought Forward \$6,340.00 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Teapot, gilded | 20.00 |
| Twelve Crown Derby plates, scroll pattern, dark blue | 25.00 |
| Twelve saucers, light blue, flowers | 15.00 |
| Yellow bandcups and saucers | 10.00 |
| Fourteen Colonial cut green wine glasses | 20.00 |
| Nine Colonial cut goblets | 20.00 |
| Thirteen tall Colonial cut champagne glasses | 39.00 |
| Eight Colonial cut wine glasses | 24.00 |
| Six red glass finger bowls | 12.00 |
| Two Colonial cut glass bowls, pineapple | 25.00 |

Dining Room (Cont'd)

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Colonial cut glass punch bowl | 40.00 |
| Four Colonial cut glass dishes (as are) | 10.00 |
| Two Colonial cut glass sugar bowls, steeple tops | 60.00 |
| Two Colonial glass sugar bowls, and covers | 15.00 |
| Four Colonial glass candy dishes | 40.00 |
| Six Colonial glass salts | 9.00 |
| Two Colonial cut glass double mouthed decanters | 30.00 |
| Four cut glass claret decanters | 30.00 |
| Two Colonial cut glass water pitchers | 50.00 |
| Large Colonial dinner set, white and gold | 150.00 |
| Large Colonial dinner set, white and gold (if broken into two sets, \$100.00 each) | |
| Two old Canton platters (as are) | 25.00 |
| Three piece Empire Furniture, Bisque | 150.00 |
| Three Empire pots, griffin handles | 75.00 |
| Two blue and red pots | 15.00 |
| Two delft vases | 150.00 |
| Two covered jugs, Staffordshire | 35.00 |
| Two cut glass decanters (odd) | 5.00 |
| Portrait of a Boy, artist unknown | 50.00 |
| Two miniatures, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler | 60.00 |
| (Signed) F.H.G. Keeble | <u>\$7,548.00</u> |

This is an interesting inventory. It was obviously made by a professional and his descriptions give us a more accurate picture of the family heirlooms than any of the previous inventories. It will be noticed that the appraiser's use of the term "colonial" is misleading. In most cases the items described this way appear to be of the "Empire" style rather than 18th century. Also, the specific descriptions of the two "Hepplewhite" couches clearly identify them as "Duncan Phyfe" pieces.

With the possible exception of some of the chairs, tables, mirrors, sideboard, china and glassware most of the items listed in the 1917 inventory appear to be early 19th century pieces which were undoubtedly acquired by Philip Schuyler II when in residence in the Schuyler House.

Conclusion

The worth of all the documentary analyses and evaluations that have preceded the subjoined plan, is pointed up by a theme developed in the April 1959 issue of The Magazine Antiques. Editorially the publication summarized a credo which was so ably expressed and so applicable to this project as to deserve a place herewith. "Each of these studies," the text stated, "is in effect a case history, and from them all we may draw enlightening conclusions. Most striking is the way in each instance the house is thought of in terms of the individuals who lived in it. Every effort has been made to learn as much as possible about these individuals, in specific detail, and inventories have been meticulously followed as guides in furnishing. In other words, exhaustive research is the foundation on which the preservation project rests. In consequence each of these houses as it may be seen today is not just another nice old house pleasantly filled with antiques, but the re-created home of a specific person or family where individual tastes and habits are intimately and convincingly revealed."

There is every reason to furnish the Schuyler House on the basis of the 1796 account of furniture belonging to the estate of John Bradstreet Schuyler. In the first place, it would be reflective of the mode of life set by General Schuyler who is the historic figure we commemorate. Secondly the house itself is in the process of being restored to its physical condition at the end of the

eighteenth century. Thirdly and as corollary to the above, our plan concerns itself with the transitional phase of the house when it was transformed from a summer, part-time residence to a year around family home. These are the historical facets to be recalled and emphasized by objects suggesting the General's interests, tastes, habits, and activities. The exhibits are designed to reflect his dominating influence and his presence as a frequent visitor under his son's roof.

The Furnishing Plan suggests a number of items intended to "round-out" this picture of family life which revolved around the patriarch. The piano with stool and the guitar accord with later documentation. A settee, extra chests of drawers, chairs, or washstands, etc. follow local precedents and have been selected as consistent with the cultural and social standing of the Schuyler family. Many of these pieces too, can be identified with later Schuyler documents.

Furnishings selected on the basis of the 1796 account are marked with one asterisk in the following lists. Items selected on the basis of later inventories are marked with two asterisks.

D. Descriptive List of Furnishings Recommended For Each Room:

Hall, First Floor

Settee Windsor style, cl780, dark green.

- *4 Side Chairs: Windsor style, cl780, dark green. The settee and the side chairs should be matching or as much alike in design as possible.

- *3 Maps: Revolutionary War period, framed, depicting the Hudson Valley regions. (Faden or similar).

Grandfathers Clock: cl760-85. In running condition, if possible.

- * Barometer - Thermometer: cl760-80.

- * Hanging Lamp: Tin, square. See illustration.

Floor Cloth: Reproduction painted floor cloth or "oil" cloth to cover entire floor. cl787. See attachment on floor coverings.

- *Venetian Blinds: Wooden slats, green. Modern manufactured blinds may be used. Fascia to be copied from old blind example in collection.

Parlor

- * Sofa: Hepplewhite Style, cl785-90. Similar to Nos. 545-550 in American Antique Furniture by E.G.Miller, Vol. I, pages 309, 310.

- ** Easy Chair (Wing Chair): Hepplewhite style, cl785. Similar to Nos. 399 and 400 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, page 242.

- * Backgammon Table: cl760-1780, Chippendale or Sheraton style. See illustration.

- * Pembroke Table: Hepplewhite style, cl785. Similar to Nos. 1411-1414 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. II, page 747.

- ** Piano: cl775-85, preferably of New York or Albany origin. See illustration.

Parlor (Cont'd)

**Stool: For piano, cl775-85

**Guitar (Violin or flute might be substituted.)

Sheet music or bound volume of music of the period.

*Looking Glass: Chippendale style, fretwork design, cl760-1770. Similar to Nos. 1125, 1126, 1130, or 1131 in American Antique Furniture, by E.G.Miller, Vol. II, page 630.

*2 Side Chairs: (matching pair) Chippendale style, cl760-80. Similar to Nos. 163 and 164 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, page 165.

**2 Side Chairs: (matching pair) Happlewhite style, cl785, Shield back design similar to those in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, page 182, 183.

*Arm Chair: Chippendale style, for desk. cl780-85.

**2 Side Chairs (matching pair) Hepplewhite style, cl785. Shield back design similar to those in American Antique Furniture by E.G.Miller, Vol. I, page 182, 183.

**Secretary Bookcase: Chippendale style, cl760-1780. The blackfront example of New England origin on loan from the Metropolitan is entirely appropriate.

*Franklin Stove: cl780-85. Similar to attached illustration.

*Small Andirons: One pair, brass, cl760-80. To fit Franklin stove.

**Fender: Brass, cl760-1780. To fit Franklin Stove.

*Fire Set: Brass, cl760-1780.

*Portrait: Oil, framed, of a member of either the Schuyler or Van Rensselaer families. Original or reproduction.

*Landscape: Oil, framed, of the Hudson Valley area or from the Dutch School. Original or reproduction.

✓ *Carpet: Brussels, Scotch or Wilton, period or reproduction. cl780-85. Wall to wall. See attachment on floor coverings.

Parlor (Cont'd)

- ** Candlestand: Tripod type, iron and brass. See illustration.
- * Table: Chippendale style, pie-crust design. c1760-1780. Similar to those in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. II, pages 735,737.
- * Tea Set: silver and/or china, c.1780.
- * Delft Garniture: Set of five pieces, c1750-80. See illustration.
- * Backgammon Set: c.1780.
- * Sperm Oil Lamp: Silver, Sheffield or Pewter. See illustration.
- * Candlesticks: Pair, silver, Sheffield or brass, c1780-85.
- * Sconces: Pair, Chippendale style, c1760-80. Gilt frames on loan from Metropolitan might appropriately be augmented with candle brackets.
- Pair of Board Figures: Dutch style, boy and girl. See illustration.
- Draperies and Valances: See attachment on textiles.

Dining Room

- * Dining Table: Chippendale style, c1760-80. or Hepplewhite
- * 6 Side Chairs: Chippendale style, c1780-85. Matching or as similar as possible. or Hepplewhite
- * Sideboard: Hepplewhite style, c1780-85.
- * I Knife Box: Hepplewhite style, c1785. Similar to Nos. 1018 and 1021 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, page 567.
- * Table: Side or serving table, Chippendale style, drop-leaf, ball and claw feet. c1770.
- * Silver Candlesticks: One pair, c1760-80. See illustrations.
- * Candlesticks: One pair, brass, c1760-80. For mantel.

Dining Room (Cont'd)

*Candlesticks: One pair, brass, c1760-80. For serving table.

Ice cooler: (Cellaret) Happlewhite style, c1785.
Similar to No. 1040 in American Antique Furniture,
by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, page 572.

**Side Table: c1785. Marble top.

*Punch Bowl: Delft, or Export Porcelain. c1760-95.

*2 Decenters: c1760-80. For serving table.

Butlers Tray: With stand, c1770-85. See illustration.

Footman: Brass and steel, Dutch style, Mid 18th century. See illustration.

*Copper Tea Kettle

Bird Cage and Live Canary Bird: Bird Cage of the 1780 period. Canary should be green, if possible.

*4 Prints: If possible a set of Revolutionary War scenes or heroes. Scripture paintings in "eating-rooms" were characteristic of area.

*Andirons: One pair, brass, c1760-80.

Fire Set: c1760-80, brass.

Fender: c1760-80, brass.

Fire Back: c1760-80.

Electric Fireplace.

Draperies: See attachment on textiles:

Matting: Grass "China" matting to cover floor. Modern manufactured matting may be used if old matting cannot be found. See attachment on floor coverings.

Floor Cloth: Piece to cover center portion of room under table and chairs. Reproduction of period design. See attachment on floor coverings.

In Closet

- * Canton China: cl780-85.
- * Table linen: Damask, white. See attachment on textiles.
- Traveling Wine Chest: See illustration.
- High Chair: cl760-80.
- * Glassware: cl760-80.

Office

- * Writing table: Tavern type, similar to No. 1277 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. II, page 697. Mentioned in General Schuyler's letter to Richard Davis, December 19, 1795.
- ** Small Table: Tripod type, similar to Nos. 1339, 40, 41 on page 725, American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. II.
- * 2 Side Chairs: Windsor type, cl780, dark green. Mentioned in General Schuyler's letter to Richard Davis, December 19, 1795.
- * Looking Glass: Small, fretwork type, cl760-80.
- * Sconce: Tin, See illustration.
- Letter Press: cl760-80.
- 2 Fire Buckets: Leather.
- ** Bookcase: Small, similar to attached drawing. Old Shelves in Senate House at Kingston can be used as model.
- Traveling Lap Desk: cl760-80.
- * Pewter Bowl and Pitcher: 1780-85.
- * Pewter Inkwell: cl780-85.
- * 2 Prints: Framed, depicting Revolutionary figures, George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, for instance.
- * 2 Quill Pens: These may be reproductions.
- Cover for Writing Table: Green baize. May be of modern manufacture.

Office (Cont'd)

Matting: Grass matting to cover floor. Modern manufactured matting may be used if old matting cannot be found.
See attachment on floor coverings.

*Gun: Hudson Valley Fowling piece. Saratoga National Historical Park may have suitable specimen.

Set of Dwelling Pistols.

Spyglass: Revolutionary Period.

Cane: Silver, Ivory, or gold headed canes, cl760-90.

*Books: An assortment of leather-bound books for bookcase relating to mathematics, farming, health, military affairs, economics, etc., should be contemporary with General Schuyler.

Set Drafting Instruments: Early type.

Old Journals, records books, account books, etc., for writing table.

Newspapers: Contemporary, local papers for writing table.

**Candlestand: Tripod base, similar to No. 1392 on page 739 in American Antique Furniture, by E.G.Miller, Vol. II.

*Venetian Blinds: Wooden slats, green. Modern manufactured blinds may be used. Fascia to be copied from old blind example in collection.

Wood bootjack: Early type.

Medicine bottle or bottles. Early examples excavated.

Kitchen

*Kitchen Table: Trestle or Sawbuck type.

Kas: Dutch cupboard, painted. Mentioned in General Schuyler's letter to Richard Davis, December 19, 1795.

*2 Chairs: Early 18th century, with rush seats. Similar to the slat-back and banister-back chairs illustrated on pages 121 and 127 of American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. I, With or without arms.

Side Table: Tavern type or similar.

Kitchen (Cont'd)

Hanging Cupboard: Early 18th century.

Water Bench: Early 18th century.

Buckets, Yoke

Curtains: See attachment on textiles.

- * Spoon Holder: Early Dutch type if possible.
- * Candlebox: Wood or tin.
- * Wash tubs: The 1796 account of household furniture lists one.
- * Andirons: One pair, iron.
- * Trammel: The 1796 account of household furniture lists 3 trammels.
- * Crane.
- * Bellows.
- * Milk Tubs: The 1796 account of household furniture lists 4 milk tubs.
- * Butter Churn.
- * Assortment of kitchen utensils: The 1796 account of household furniture lists "some iron ware small", "2 sives", "one bake pan".
- * Iron Kettles: The 1796 account of household furniture lists 4.
- * Brass Kettles: The 1796 account of household furniture lists one.
- * Stone Pots and Jugs: The 1796 account of household furniture lists 4 stone pots and one jug.
- * Assortment of Pewterware.
- * Scale.
- * Coffee Mill.

Kitchen (Cont'd)

- * Frying Pans, Griddles, etc. The 1796 account of household furniture lists 3 frying pans, 1 skillet, 1 griddle and one dripping pan.
- * Dutch Oven.
- * Tin Roasting Oven.
- * Iron and Cooper Pots. The 1796 account of household furniture lists 3.

Hall, Second Floor

- * Chest: Painted, c1760-80.
- * 2 Sconces: Tin or pewter, See illustration.
- * Candlebox: Wood or tin.
- * Small Table: Tripod type, to hold chamber candlesticks.
- * Chair: Windsor, painted, c1780-85.
- * 3 Candlesticks: Brass or pewter with saucer bottoms and handles. See illustration.

Woven Carpet: See attachment on floor coverings.

Master Bedroom

- * 1 Double Bedstead: Pencil-post style, c1760-80.
- * Bedhangings and Bed Spread: See attachment on textiles.
- * Window Curtains: See attachment on textiles.
- * Chest of Drawers: c1760-85.
- ** Washstand: c1780-85. Similar to Nos. 1724-1728 in American Antique Furniture by E. G. Miller, Vol. II, page 859.
- * Toilet China: For washstand.

Towels: One or two. See attachment on textiles.

Master Bedroom (Cont'd)

* Small Table: Chippendale style, tripod, cl760-80.

Work Table: Sewing Table, cl780-85.

* Candlesticks: One pair, brass, cl760-80.

** Easy Chair: Chippendale or Hepplewhite style, Wing
Chair, cl760-85.

Blanket Chest: cl760-85

* 2 Side Chairs: Early 18th century, rush seats, slat-
back, bannister-back or fiddle-back styles.

* Dressing Glass: cl760-85, similar to those on page 687
of E. G. Miller's American Antique Furniture, Vol. II.

* Andirons: One pair, brass, cl760-85.

Fender: Brass, high wire type.

Fire Set: Brass, cl780-85.

Copper Kettle: cl860-80. Two tea kettles are mentioned
in the 1796 account of household furniture.

** Fire Screen: cl760-85.

* Tripod Stand: Brass, for kettle, cl760-80.

Bible: Family Bible or one representing a family Bible.

Brides Box: cl780-85, similar to attached illustration.

Toys: One or two, for a child under eight years of age.
Boy.

Matting: Grass matting to cover floor. Modern manufactured
matting may be used if old matting cannot be found.
See attachment on floor coverings.

Woven Carpet: Modern reproduction may be used if old
carpet cannot be found. See attachment on floor
coverings.

Guest Bedroom:

*2 Bedsteads; c1760-80. Curved testers. Similar to attached illustration.

*Bed Hangings and Bed Spreads: c1780-85. See attachment on textiles

*Window Curtains: See attachment on textiles.

**Chest of Drawers: c1780-85.

**Washstand: c1780, similar to Nos. 1724-1728 in American Antique Furniture by E.G. Miller, Vol. II, page 859.

*Toilet China: For washstand.

**Dressing Table: See attached illustration.

*Looking Glass: Hanging "Brides" mirror. See attached illustration.

*Candlesticks: One pair, brass, c1760-80.

*Andirons: One pair, brass, c1760-80.

Fire Set: Brass, c1760-80.

Fireboard: c1780-85.

*2 Side Chairs: Early 18th century style. Slat-back or banister-back, rush seats.

1 Side Chair; Early 18th century Dutch style. Fiddle-back, rush seat.

*Towels: One or two for washstand. See attachment on textiles.

*Bed Warmer: Brass, c1760-80.

Matting: Grass matting to cover floor. Modern manufactured matting may be used if old matting cannot be found. See attachment on floor coverings.

Woven Carpet: Modern reproduction may be used if old carpeting cannot be found. For center of room. See attachment on floor coverings.

*1 Trunk: Large, leather.

Gout Stool

Medicine bottle. Early examples excavated.

Philip's Room:

- * Bedstead: Low post.
 - * Bed Spread: See attachment on textiles.
 - ** Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers or Blanket Chest: cl760-80.
 - ** Side Chair: Early 18th century, rush seat, slat or banister-back type.
- Matting: Grass matting to cover floor. Modern manufactured matting may be used if old matting cannot be found. See attachment on floor coverings.
- * Venetian Blinds: Wooden slats, green. Modern manufactured blinds may be used.

Linen Closet or Store Room:

- Discarded Cradle: cl760-80.
- * Household Linens, Blankets and bedding.
- Band Boxes. One band box is listed in the 1796 account of household furniture.
- ** Boxes, Trunks. One trunk is listed in the 1796 account of household furniture.
- ** Baskets. One willow basket is listed in the 1796 account of household furniture.
- Rolled up rugs and matting.
- Odds and ends of old toys.
- Broken Chair.
- Medicine Chest. This is mentioned in the 1796 account of household furniture.
- Discarded spinning wheels, winders, etc.

Cellar

Wine Bottles, Carboys, etc.

Barrels, Hogsheads, Tierces

Boxes, Chests, Vegetable Bins

Stock of Hardware.

Stock of window glass.

Stove Pots, Jugs, etc.

Linen Bags (filled with rock wool)

Tubs

Jugs and Pots

Baskets.

ATTACHMENT

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,
PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

"UPHOLSTERY
JOHN FOREST.

Upholsterer from London,
Returns his thanks to his customers
and friends in general, for their past
favours in his line of business: He
carries on the business as formerly, at
the corner of Dock-Street and Milk-
lane, two doors east of Mr. James Blood-
good's, where he has for sale, a
great assortment of Fringes, Laces
and Window Curta, of different colours
and of the best quality; he also makes
up Bed Hangings, Window-Curtains and
Venetian Blinds for Windows, in the newest
and neatest fashions, stuff chairs and sofas
in the best manner, makes mattresses of all
sizes; a quantity always on hand for sale.

PAPER-HANGINGS put up in the neatest manner,
with care and dispatch. All orders from the
country punctually executed, and every favour
gratfully acknowledged."

Albany Register, July 1793.

"PAPER-HANGINGS
Thomas S. Webb...

also business
FLOWER-POTS,
for chimney boards..."

Albany Register, May 1794

"UPHOLSTERY

The ladies and gentlemen of Albany,
are respectfully informed that Andrew S.
Norwood, upholsterer, from New York, is just
arrived at this city. - He takes this opportunity
of tendering his services to them, in the line of
his profession, under an apprehension that by
receiving verbal instructions from anyone who
would wish to employ him, the business may be
performed more to their approbation. N.B. said
Andrew S. Norwood, leaves this city in a few days,
for the Saratoga Springs; any instructions left
at Mr. Israel Hall's boarding-house, corner of
State and Dock streets, where he now lodges, or
at the printers, will be punctually attended to,
on his return...

He makes sofas, settees, easy
and other chairs, feather beds, hair
mattresses, &c. &c. Venetian blinds,
bed and window curtains, &c. &c.
No. 34, Beekman-street, New York."

Albany Register, November 1794.

"THOMAS S. WINS,
Has for Sale at his
PAPER-FABRIC MANUFACTORY
At the lower end of State-Street,
two doors from the Dock, in this city,
A Great variety of PAPERS, suitable
for letter books, chambers, and halls;
with elegant fourteen and common borders,
from one to two inches in length, and
from two shillings and six pence to
twenty shillings per roll. - Each roll
will be marked with the maker's name."

Albany Register, May 1795.

"SAMUEL MILL,
Cabinet and Mahogany Chairs
MAKER
Carries on his business in the shop
lately occupied by Mr. Amos Bland,
next door south of Francis Bloodgood,
Esq. Dock-Street; where he will be happy
to receive the command of his Friends and
the Public. - All orders, either for Cabinet
or Chair work, will be executed in the most
faithful manner, as to neatness and strength.
- His prices will be found moderate. - Of
all the citizens of Albany and the surround-
ing country, he respectfully solicits a share
of patronage, to meet which he will use his
best endeavours."

Albany Register, May 1796.

"ANDERSON,
Informs his friends and the public,
that he has removed to State-Street,
three doors east of the Dutch Church,
where he makes all kinds of Cabinet
Furniture, viz,

Side-boards, sofas, desks, Secretaries,
and book-cases, mahogany and cherry
tables of all kinds, different kinds of
mahogany chairs, easy chairs, &c. &c..."

Albany Register, July 1796.

Chair Manufacture

Gilbert Asherman, "informs the
public, that he makes and has for sale,
all kinds of Windsor, Fiddle-back, and
Common Chairs..."

Albany Register, October 1797.

"PAPER-HANGINGS

A handsome assortment of
PAPER-HANGINGS,

For Sale by

WILLIAM FOWLER

No. 9, Court-Street, Albany."

Albany Register, October 1800.

"GOUVERNEUR & KRONK...

"They have on hand...
90 China window blinds..."

New York Gazette, August 1801.

"ELEGANT NEW PATENT

FORTE PIANOS,

Some with additional keys, some
without, for sale if applied for
soon at Troubridge's tavern."

GEORGE SILVERT

Albany Register, June 1801.

"FASHIONABLE

Cabinet Ware - House
THOMAS HANSON,
No. 16, Market-Street

With gratitude acknowledges the support and encouragement he has received from his friends and the Public, since he began the above Business in Albany. He begs leave to inform them, that the business is now carried on under the firm of
THOMAS HANSON & CO.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their endeavours shall be always employed in procuring good specimens to prosecute the above business, as they have got a large stock of timber well assorted, and bought in for ready money, they can furnish their customers with goods made of the best seasoned timber, and well manufactured.

They Likewise Carry On The
UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS

Any goods in the above line will be sold much lower than in New York, or in any other part of this state..."

Albany Register, October, 1803.

"PAPER HANGINGS.

E. FERRIS

At his Paper-Staining Manufactory, No. 84, State-Street,

In addition to his former assortment of **PAPER HANGINGS AND BOOKBINDING**, has just received a variety of French and English Patterns, many of which are truly elegant. He purports keeping a constant supply of European Paper Hangings - which, together with the additions he is constantly making from his own Manufactory, will make his assortment a general one, and which, he flatters himself, will include those who want to purchase, to call and view them. He tender his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors."

Albany Register, June, 1805.

"WINDOW AND IRON CURTAINES,
of the newest patterns, together with
every other description of Ornamental
Work Gilt, Carved or Plain.

L. Lemet, Albany."

Albany Register, March, 1810.

"Albany Chair Factory
Nearly opposite the Jail, by
JAMES CHURCHMAN,
No. 102, State Street

Where may be had, common, cottage,
chamber, sunny and Windsor Chairs, on
reasonable terms, and warranted good.
His utmost endeavour is constantly employed
in procuring the best material and good workmen.
Chairs made to any pattern, on the shortest
notice. Old chairs repaired, &c.
COMMON and Japan Varnish for sale."

Albany Register, June, 1810.

"T. SLINGERLAND,
Cabinet-Maker,
No. 33, Market-Street,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the
public that he has a hand a near assortment of

Mahogany & Cherry
FURNITURE, made in the newest fashion, of good
materials and finished in the best manner. Also,
a large assortment of Fancy and Common Chairs, all
of which will be sold as low as any shop in this city.

All orders from the city or country, will be
thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Two Journeymen who are good workmen will
find constant employ and good wages. Two
apprentices wanted: boys from the country will
be preferred."

Albany Register, September, 1810.

"Fancy Chair Store"
"William Buttre"... has constantly for sale,
a large assortment of elegant, well-made, and
highly finished Elm, White, Brown, Goughwood,
Gold, and Maple Fancy Chairs, Settees, Conversation
Kibow, Rocking, Sewing, Windsor, and Children's
Chairs of every description..."

Albany Register, February, 1815.

LOOKING GLASSES, PITCHERS, ETC.

"New Albany Bookstore
Thomas, Andrews & Pennington,
Have for Sale, at their New
Albany Book-store, No. 45 State-
Street, an assortment of
Prints, with elegant full Gilt
Frames, of the newest Fashions..."

Albany Register, September, 1796.

"J & J DEL VECCHIO
From Italy, have just received at their
Picture & Looking-Glass Frame Ware-House,
No. 26, State-Street, in addition to their
former assortment, a new and elegant
collection of the most superb

LOOKING-GLASSES

They have now on hand an elegant
collection of English and Italian Views;
Landscapes, Historical Pictures, Prints,
plain and colored; Optics and their
views, Barometer and Thermometers, for
Brewers and Distillers.

ALSO

Spy-Glasses, 2s 6d - Pictures neatly
framed and glazed, either gilt or plain.-
Looking-Glasses, mounted in the most
elegant taste, from 25 cents to 100
Dollars. - The above articles will
be sold at the New York prices.
3 WEATHER GLASSES made and repaired..."

Albany Register, 1804.

Window Cornices

"Looking-Glasses. A large assortment...
Picture Frames, Window Cornices, and Ornamental
Work, made at a short notice"

Albany Register, January, 1817.

All orders for Window-Glass, of any size, will be received at the Store of Rhodes & Mac Grager, No. 234, Queen Street, New-York-and at the Glass Ware-House, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to..."

Albany Register, March, 1793.

"WINDOW SASHES

A number of excellent new 24 light WINDOW SASHES, calculated for 10 by 8 Glass, for sale; at a lower price, than they originally cost - Enquire of the Printers."

Albany Register, April, 1794.

Paints

"Wood & Dawson...have for sale...Paints... white and red lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown, spruce and yellow ochres, Prussian blue, verdigrise..."

Albany Register, September, 1796.

"GLASS MANUFACTURE

The Hamilton Manufacturing Society's GLASS MANUFACTURE, will in future be conducted by George Pearson, and Co. No. 48, State-Street, Albany; where the former and late generous customers the institution, will be pleased to make their applications for

WINDOW-GLASS, the quality of which they assure the public will be improved, and the packing is usual performed with care and circumspection."

Albany Register, August, 1800.

Sash Springs:

"For Sale By J. & S. Stafford who have the exclusive right of making and Vending M'Millien's Patent Sash Springs, west of Hudson's River... at 50 cents for each window; these Springs far exceed any in use and much cheaper than weights, and answering a better purpose for light sashes, as they fasten the sash when down?"

Albany Register, February, 1800.

Nails

"The Subscriber, of the late firm of Smith & Benson, has made recent improvements in the manufacture of Cut Nails, and offers for sale at his manufactory, ...all sizes of Cut Nails...Also, all sizes of Saddlery & Upholstereary Tacks together with a constant supply of Cut & Wrought Nails..."

Albany Register, January, 1810.

Nails

"Stafford & Spencer Have on hand...30 tons best cut nails, assorted 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d."

"10 Tons Wrought Nails assorted 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d..."

Albany Register, September, 1812.

TEXTILE, FLOOR COVERING

"A Beautiful Brussels Carpet" "A most elegant and fashionable pattern, 24 ft. by 21 ft. for sale by George Pearson, State Street."

Albany Register, October 1797

"Francis M'Cube Esq leave to inform his friends, that he has for sale...
"Plain jacquet muslins, yard wide: do yard and a half wide: tansoured muslin, yard and yard and a half wide; plain back muslin, yard wide; back muslin do sprigged; do yard and a half wide do. thin back muslin handkerchiefs; clouded muslin shawls; striped muslins, figured and plain, 6-4 wide; corded muslin, do cross burred or checked do. cotton linnen and muslin pocket handkerchiefs; black and white lace edgings; ribbons and threads; handsome silk handkerchiefs; muslin cravats and tansoured muslin handkerchiefs; cottons, calicoes, and chintzes; silk flouncings, and silk hose; dimities and muslins; chintzes and purple shawls; black calimancoes; diaper linnen and thick cambric; checkers and waistcoat patterns; check'd muslin handkerchiefs and flannels..."

Albany Register, October 1797.

"DUNLAP WALSH, & CO.
Have just Received
5 Trunks Calicoes and Chintzes...
Five Diaper Table-Cloths & Napkins...
Plain and Twisted Tapes...
Green and Spotted Rugs..."

Albany Register, November 1801.

"JOHN VAN SCHAYK
No. 93, MARKET-STREET,
Offers for Sale...
Six Bales English and Scotch Ingrained
and common
Carpeting and Carpets,
A very handsome assortment of the best
quality and patterns."

Albany Centinel, 1805.

"CARPETING"

The subscriber offer for sale, at reduced prices, a very large Assortment of Carpeting, Of the following descriptions, viz. Best 4-4 English engrained-elegant Patterns; Bitts. Scotch do. Navy and black grounds; Common do. yard wide; 2-4 and 5-8 common Stair Carpeting; 3-8 Venetian do. do. A few Carpets were with Borders. John Van Schaick & Co. No. 93, Market-Street."

Albany Centinel, 1806.

Carpets

"Gannevoirt & La Grange,...Also 50 pieces English and Scotch engrained and common Scotch Carpeting of the newest and most fashionable Patterns. A few elegant Hearth Rugs"

Albany Register, January, 1810.

"AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.

Consisting of Checks, Stripes, Red Ficking, Ray and Pilling Yarn, white and Colored Yarn for knitting, and beautiful white and Colored sewing Threads, from the manufactory of Messrs. Almy and Brown, of Providence, R.I. the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States, from which constant supplies of the above goods are exported; and will be sold at the lowest price. Pratt & Durant."

Albany Register, May 1810.

CROCKERY

Crockery
"Just Received, Fifty Cases of
Liverpool Crockery Ware..."

Albany Register, October, 1797.

"Messrs Craft informs...that he has on
hand at his Stone-Ware Factory in Troy,
a large assortment of Stone Ware equal
to any made in the state..."

Albany Register, October, 1797.

"STONE-WARE FACTORY"

The subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public, that he has
commenced the manufacturing of STONE-
WARE, of every kind, in Lyon-street, one
door west of the Powder-house; where all
orders in the above line, will be gate-
fully received. Merchants in the country
will be supplied wholesale, on the most
reasonable terms.

WILLIAM CAPRON"

Albany Register, August, 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND STOVES

"Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Tin Manufactory
John & Spencer Staffed...Matters' Plank
and Eye Kettles, Cloisters' and Brewers' &c.
Brass Kettles of all sizes, Copper &c.
Sausagepans, Tea-Kettles, &c. comprising a
most and general assortment of Copper Brass,
Pewter and Tin Ware..."

Albany Register, October, 1797.

"Copper, Brass, Pewter and Tin
Manufactory

SPENCER STAFFED,

No. 45, Court-Street,

Keeps a constant supply of tin plate,
iron wire, sheet copper, and brass kettles -
Manufacturers all kinds of tin and pewter ware,
which will be warranted of a good quality.
A quantity of fanning mill wheels, and hollow
ware. The highest price in cash, given for old
pewter, copper, and brass..."

Albany Register, August 24, 1801.

"Albany Air Furnace...The Subscribers beg leave
to make known to the public...a constant supply
of Stoves, Franklin, Potash and other Kettles,
Pots, etc..."

Albany Register, December, 1802.

Stoves

"To let, The White House at the corner, front-
ing the Capital and Public Square, and possession
given immediately - It will probably be occupied
as an Infirmary. The owner will fur-
nish the house with an American Kitchen, by which
baking, boiling, roasting, and all culinary oper-
ations are effected by a single small furnace, or
fire-place, of about 6 inches square - And also a
Russian stove will be fitted up. This economy,
which saves three fourths of the usual fuel, is
not unworthy the consideration of any one..."

Albany Register, September, 1812.

"New and Splendid Russian Iron Cook Stoves... Rendered complete by the addition of Eli C. Robinson's Patent Improved Fireplaces, and warranted superior to those of any other construction now in use; combining economy in fuel, comfort in cold weather, and perfect simplicity in regulation to suit the changes of the weather. These stoves can be connected with stoves for the use of either coal or wood, and are made so as to be taken apart and cleaned without difficulty. They are designed for parlors, upper halls, or bed-rooms..."

Daily Albany Argus, January, 1837.

"Rothbone's Patent Union Cook Stoves...The various processes of boiling with three boilers, roasting and baking, are effectually performed at the same time, and the oven so improved in construction as to maintain at all times a perfect equality of heat in every part."

"M. French's Patent Conical Cook Stove...a new Patent Cooking Stove, which has been invented and got up last winter." "It will be seen that three boilers are placed directly over the fire, so that a very small quantity of fuel is only required to do the cooking, boiling, etc. The construction of the front is such, as to admit a large tin reflecting oven for roasting or baking, and which answers a most excellent purpose for these uses, as will be seen...A tin oven may also be placed under the stove in the same manner as those under the rotary, which together with an oven in the stove, makes it more complete than any heretofore offered for sale in this city of country. Boiling roasting and baking are all done at the same time..."

"Improved Iron Boiler Cooking Stoves...Rotary Stoves - The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of the Improved Rotary Stove for burning wood or coal; also Conical Stoves of all sizes, and a variety of small coal cooking stoves."

"Green-Street Stove Factory - The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand a well selected assortment of Cook Stoves, embracing all the new patterns of 3 and 4 boiler Cooking Stoves now in use. Stanley's Rotary Top Cooking Stove, Dr. Hott's new pattern Cook Stove for wood, Mott's Coal Stove for halls, etc."

"Also, Dr. Spear and Shar's Coal Stove, all sizes: Oven, six plates, and Hot Stoves, and a variety of small coal burners. Likewise Dutch Stoves upon an improved plan having a cast iron box for the fire. Range and common Stove Pipe, Killers, Fans, etc." "Austin's Perfect Union Cooking Stoves" "Professor Gimsted's Stoves"

Daily Albany Argus, January, 1857.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

"ALBANY GLASS-HOUSE"

The Proprietors of the GLASS MANUFACTORY,
under the firm name of M'Clallen,
Mac Gruger, and Co.

They leave to inform the public, that
they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS
to such perfection as will be found, on
comparison, to be at least equal, in quality,
to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate
than imported GLASS, they are induced to believe
that imitations of this article will be dis-
continued, in proportion as their works are extended. -
They propose to enlarge the scale of this business -
and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic
support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their
friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which
will interest every lover of American Manufacturers.

All orders for Window-Glass, of any size, will
be received at the Store of Rhodes & Mac Gruger,
No. 234, Queen Street, New-York - and at the Glass
Ware-Shop, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will
be punctually attended to..."

Albany Register, March, 1793.

"WINDOW SASHES"

A number of excellent new 24 light WINDOW SASHES,
calculated for 10 by 8 Glass, for sale; at a lower
price, than they originally cost - Enquire of the
Printers."

Albany Register, April, 1794.

Paint

"Wood & Norton...have for sale...Paints...
white and red lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown,
syrise and yellow ochres, Persian blue, verdi grease..."

Albany Register, September, 1798.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

"Samuel Stringer has just imported by the ship America, from London, a Supply of Drugs, Medicines and other Attiches in the Druggist Line...Among which are -
"Antimony, Angular White stone Root, Crown of Thorns, Verdigris, Refined Caperes, Double Aqua Fortis Spices, Red, pale and common Peruvian Bark. Pink Root, Flower & Saffron, White and brown Sugar Candy, Sage in grain, &c. in powder in 1-2lb. Containers, with directions, Powdered black Lead for stoves, etc. White and red lead. Blue and white Vitriol, Rotten Stone, Oil of Lavender, Essence of Lemons, Burgundy & Peppermint, Eau de Lave, Eucalypt, and Rosinell Salts, Salt Petre, Brimstone - Sponges, Farlington's Balsam & Life, Godfrey's Cordial, Robinson's Drops, British Oil, Russian Oil, Pain Oil, Golden Tincture, Tincture of Antimony, Lockyer's, Hager's Female Aderson's Pills, Stoughton's Bitters, Spirits of Turpentine, Tooth Brushes, Snelling Bottles, with Shagreen Cases..."

Albany Register, April, 1792.

"Hager's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent For Coughs, Consumption and Asthma"

Albany Register, June, 1812.

MISCELLANEOUS

**"HIRST'S
Umbrella, Oil-Case & Hat-Cover
MANUFACTORY,
At the sign of the Umbrella, Greene-Street,
Albany;**

Where warranted umbrellas are sold by whole-
sale and retail, are dollar cheaper than the
usual price. To prevent imposition, I have
placed a printed bill on the sticks of my
umbrellas. Umbrella Frames for sale, and Silks
for covering, of the best quality. Old frames
repaired and covered as usual. Crystals put in
watches from 1s to 15s.

A constant supply of the best riveted Stove-
pipe, low for cash..."

Albany Register, February, 1802.

"Job Gould...has constantly on hand a supply
of Spinning Wheels, Wire, Hair and Splint Sieves;
Wire and Splint Wood and Quills Riddles, Tubes,
Parts, and Brooms, made and warranted by the people
called Shakers."

Albany Register, February, 1806.

"Patent Washing Machine (Latest Invention)...
The Subscriber having purchased of the patentee,
the right of making using and vending Mr. Daniel
S. Dean's new invented Patent Washing Machine in
the countries of Albany, Schoharie, and Rensselaer,
offers to dispose of them either by towns or single
rights.

"At a time when so many imposters are palmed upon
the public under the name of patent inventions, it
will perhaps be useless to say anything in favor of
the machine now offered, as it is not expected nor
desired, that any person will purchase it without
ample proof of its utility. The proprietor, however,
begs leave to assure the public that this invention
obviates all the disadvantages which have hitherto
attended Washing Machines. It is extremely simple
in its construction; so much so, that there is no

chance for its getting out of order. The strength of a child ten years old is sufficient to keep it in operation, and it will perform as much washing in three hours as the strongest person will do in a day. It leaves no spots unwashed, nor is it liable to injure either fine or coarse clothes, as much as the usual mode of washing. The whole expense of the machine, including patent right, will not exceed 8 dollars."

Albany Register, February, 1896.

FLOOR COVERINGS

The matter of floor coverings for the Schuyler House raises several questions. Contemporary accounts and advertisements describe the kind of coverings available but except for the 1796 inventory, no account has been found which indicates how or to what extent General Schuyler and his son used such coverings in their home.

The 1796 inventory lists one "carpet" yet recent architectural investigations have disclosed the floors in the Schuyler House were never finished. This, plus the fact that they show very little signs of wear, seems to indicate a general use of floor coverings throughout the house. Proceeding on this assumption we must assume then that except for one carpet, the floor coverings were apparently not worth mentioning in the inventory.

Whatever coverings were used they were either purchased new or salvaged from family belongings sometime between 1777 and 1795. The following newspaper advertisements help to document the type of coverings available at this time:

Penna Gazette (1756)

"White and Lawrence, Upholsterers from London...
Makes up all sorts of upholstery work such as...
rugs..."

Penna Packet (1760)

"Blanch White" This is a detailed list of
imported goods which includes "knitting needles"
"taylors shears""bed side and table carpets...."

The Maryland Gazette (1764)

"Alexander Stenhouse...And as he has engaged a young man, compleatly bred to the different Branches of Painting and Gilding...Likewise may be had all Sorts of painted Oil Cloths for Rooms Passages and Stairs, of various Sizes and Patterns."

Penna Chronical (1771)

"John Mason, Has just imported in the ship Warwick, Captain Davison, from Bristol, a neat assortment of the sundry undermentioned articles, which are for sale, at his store in Front street, near Market street, viz. The best Wilton Carpeting, in the piece, best superfine Flanders tickens..."

Penna Packet (1773)

"John Mason"...has just imported...from Bristol... likewise a beautiful piece of floor carpeting, with border suitable:..."

Penna Journal (1782)

"H. Taylor...N.B. All kinds of beds and window curtains sophas and chairs, carpets..."

Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser (1783)

"Francis Partridge...upholsterer...Makes carpets for Rooms..."

Penna Packet (1784)

"Just came to hand by the Brigantine Convention, from Dublin, a large and elegant Assortment of Paper Hangings for rooms, hair cloth for chair bottoms, and painted oil cloth for enteries or stairs..."

Charleston Evening Gazette (1785)

"_____Gidue...where he makes up all kinds of drapery, bed furniture...plain carpets, also carpets to any dimensions..."

South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser (1785)

"...He is now expecting a large assortment of goods from Europe, and in the mean time purposes to serve the public in the executive part of his business, such as paper hanging in a superior stile, making up Beds, Window Curtains, Carpets, Mattresses, etc."

Penna Packet (1795)

"Alder, C...(from Europe) and elegant and extensive assortment of every article...a large quantity of Brussels, Wilton and Ingrain Scotch Carpeting..."

Carpets, Carpetting and Rugs

Carpets or carpetting were machine woven and at this time were being imported. The two terms generally referred to wall to wall coverings. Rugs were either machine woven, hand sewn or woven on a hand loom. They came in a variety of sizes short of room size and were both imported and home made. Unfortunately, the terms carpet and rug were used so interchangeably, it is often difficult to know which is meant.

Carpets and rugs were undoubtedly the most expensive and most treasured of floor coverings and for this reason were nearly always mentioned in inventories.

Oil Cloths

Oil cloths, sometimes referred to as floor cloths, were made of canvas heavily coated with paint. They were both imported and home made and could be obtained in a variety of sizes for rooms, passageways and stairs. They were used to cover an entire floor or a specific area. Such cloths were less expensive than carpets or rugs but must have represented a sizeable investment as they are often mentioned in household inventories. Unfortunately, almost no 18th century specimens have survived.

Matting

Straw or rush floor matting is generally associated with the Victorian era, but continuing research on this subject indicates a wide popularity during the eighteenth century. Apparently it was known by designations based on point of origin; that is "China" or "Canton", "Dutch", "India", and "Russia". There appears to have been quality designations also, for instances, the term "Royal", is sometimes encountered. Trade cards reproduced by Sir Ambrose Heal (The London Furniture Makers from the Restoration to the Victorian Era 1660 - 1840, London, 1953), furnish an excellent introduction to this brief "documentary" and from that authoritative work we submit the following excerpts:

Alexr. Wetherstone (1760-65)

"...Sells all sorts of floor Cloths,
Hair Cloths, List Carpets, Royal
& other Matting..."(pp.192,198)

Gerard Crowley (1768)

"...Matting and Floor Cloths..."(pp. 41, 43)

Nathaniel Hewitt (1768-77)

"...Also Leather, Cane and Matted
Bottom Chairs..." (pp. 82, 84)

Thos. Hollinshed (1755)

"...Brooms, Baskets & Matts..." (pp.83,85)

In corresponding compendiums on American arts and crafts, matting has been largely overlooked or ignored. A rare exception is the reference appearing in the Boston Gazette for January 28, 1760, offering "A handsome Floor Straw Carpet" at auction (George Francis Dow, The Arts and Crafts in New England, 1704 - 1775, Topsfield, Mass, 1927, p. 167). Fortunately the records of George Washington shed considerable light on this interesting subject, filling-in many gaps in our knowledge, as is revealed below.

In May, 1759, Washington ordered "50 yards of best Floor Matting" through Robert Cary of London (John C. Fitzpatrick (ed.), The Writings of George Washington, Washington, 1931-44, Vol. 2). Philip Bell supplied this item the following August, setting forth the description with prices as follows: "50 yds of ye best Royal Matting yd wide 3/6/8" (Worthington Chauncey Ford (ed.), Inventory

of the Contents of Mount Vernon, privately printed, 1909,
p.XIV.). A number of years elapsed before Washington re-ordered
in July, 1772, viz: "30 yards of yard wide Floor Matt'g"
(Writings, Vol. 3). At the beginning of 1789, the General was
again on the market for another supply and had enlisted the
aid of Robert Morris. From Mount Vernon Washington wrote Morris
as follows:

Dear Sir: I pray you to receive my thanks
for your favor of the 5th. and for the
obliging attention which you have given to
the Floor matting from China. The latter
is not yet arrived at the Port of Alexandria...

(Writings, Vol. 30)

Matting was probably the least expensive of all floor
coverings and for this reason was useful for covering rough floors.
It was made in yard widths and could be purchased in both mat sizes
and by the yard.

Old matting can be found today which probably dates from
the 19th century but indications are that it changed very little in
character during its long years of popularity until the latter part
of the 19th century when checked matting became the style.

Modern matting can be obtained which, although lighter in
weight, is similar in effect to old matting.

The floor coverings suggested in the attached furnishing
plan are recommended as representative of the period.

BEDSPREADS

The eighteenth-century bedspread is usually very large often nine to twelve feet square. Many were made of simple homespun or imported English, French or India printed or painted cottons and were often not quilted. Others were hand decorated with embroidery or applique.

Plain Quilted Bedspreads - Often called Linsey-woolseys, these bedspreads were also made of wool, glazed worsted and linen. They are composed of two layers of fabric filled with a soft layer of carded wool held together with quilting done with home spun linen thread.

The two sides are usually a different color. The top side was often dyed dark blue, green or brown and the bottom side either natural or yellow or buff. They may be found with cutout corners for the bed posts.

This is the type of bedspread which is recommended for the Master Bedroom. One which is blue on one side would be most appropriate.

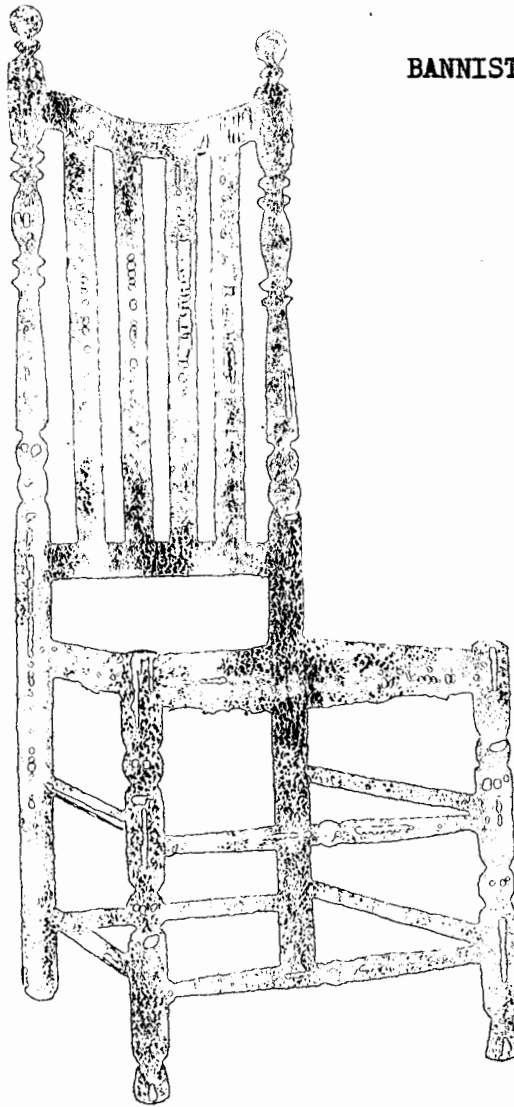
Crewel Embroidered Bedspreads - This bedspread was often made as part of a set of bed furniture, including canopy or tester, curtains and sometimes a skirt. The design was produced with colored wools worked in various stitches on a linen ground.

Chintz Applique Bedspreads - These bedspreads were made of cotton or linen. They were decorated, often quite elaborately, with designs cut from pieces of chintz. They were lined and padded with a thin layer of carded cotton or wool and quilted. This type of bedspread is especially appropriate for the Guest Room.

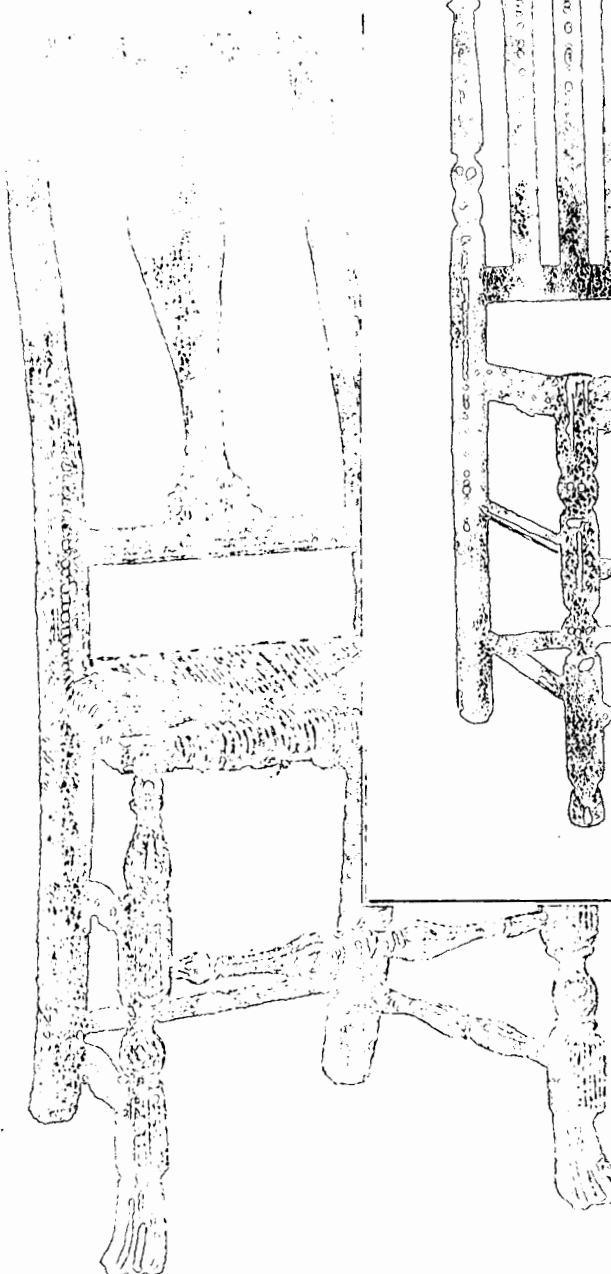
All White Bedspreads - White cotton bedspreads were made in a variety of ways. Some were hand woven and embroidered in various stitches with cotton roving or candlewicking. Similar to these embroidered spreads are those made on a loom. A cotton roving was raised in loops over a wire to form the pattern on a background of plain cotton. Quilted all-white bedspreads are interlined with very thin cotton wadding and quilted with very fine stitches. The pattern may be very elaborate and often extra padding was introduced from the back after the quilting was completed in order to accent certain parts of the design. Most of these all-white bedspreads are associated with the early nineteenth century.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNISHINGS

BANNISTER BACK



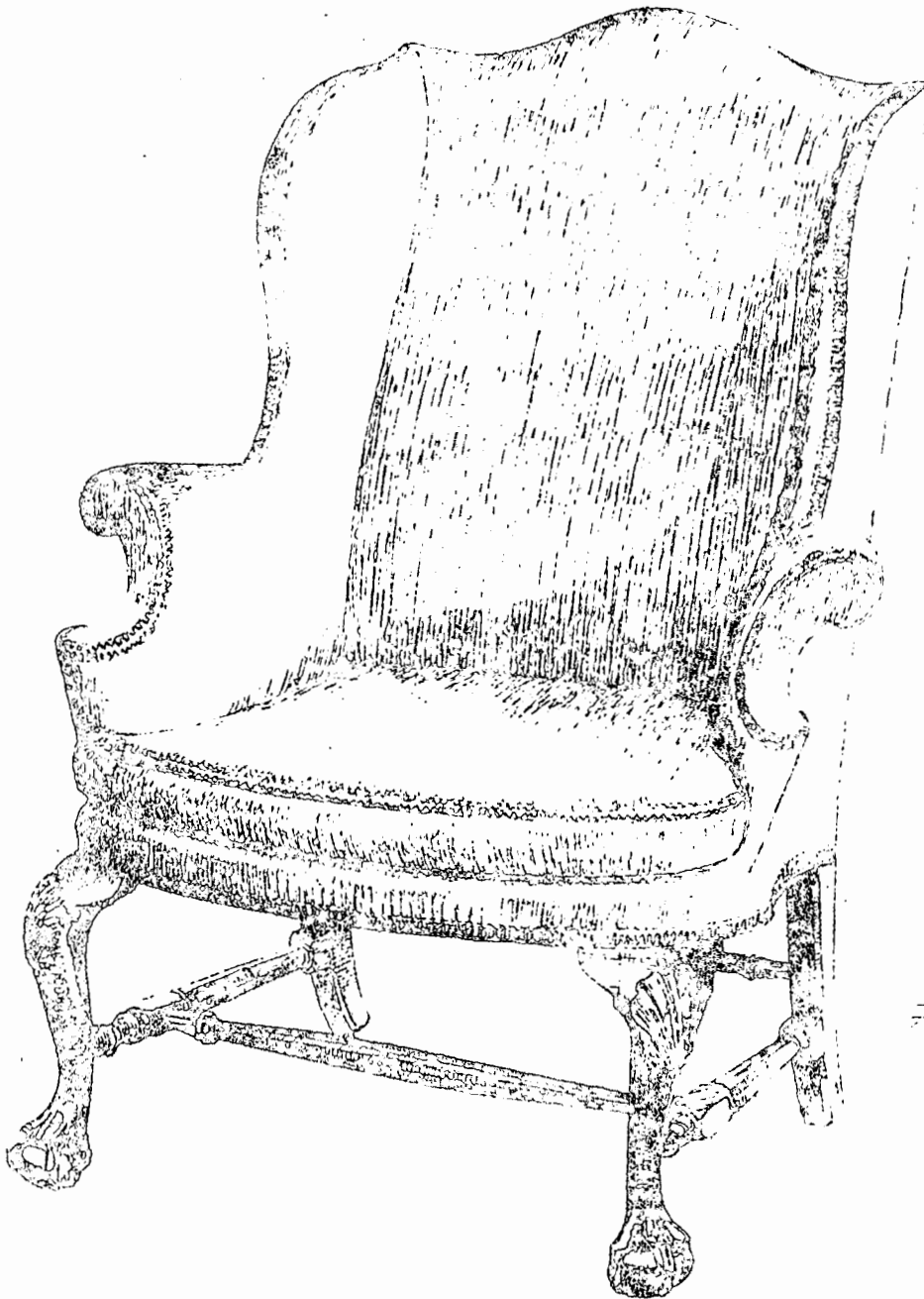
FIDDLE BACK



SLAT BACK

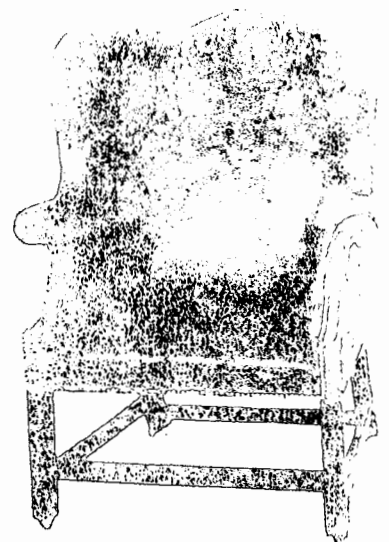
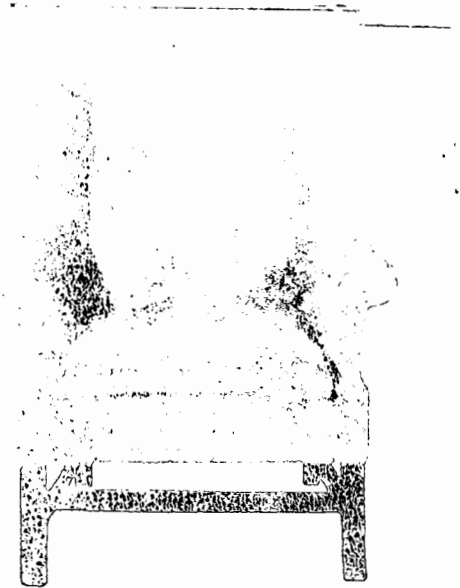


SIDE CHAIRS

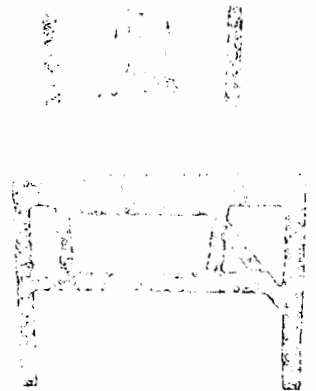
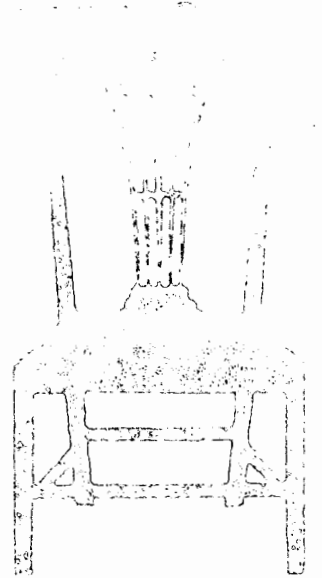
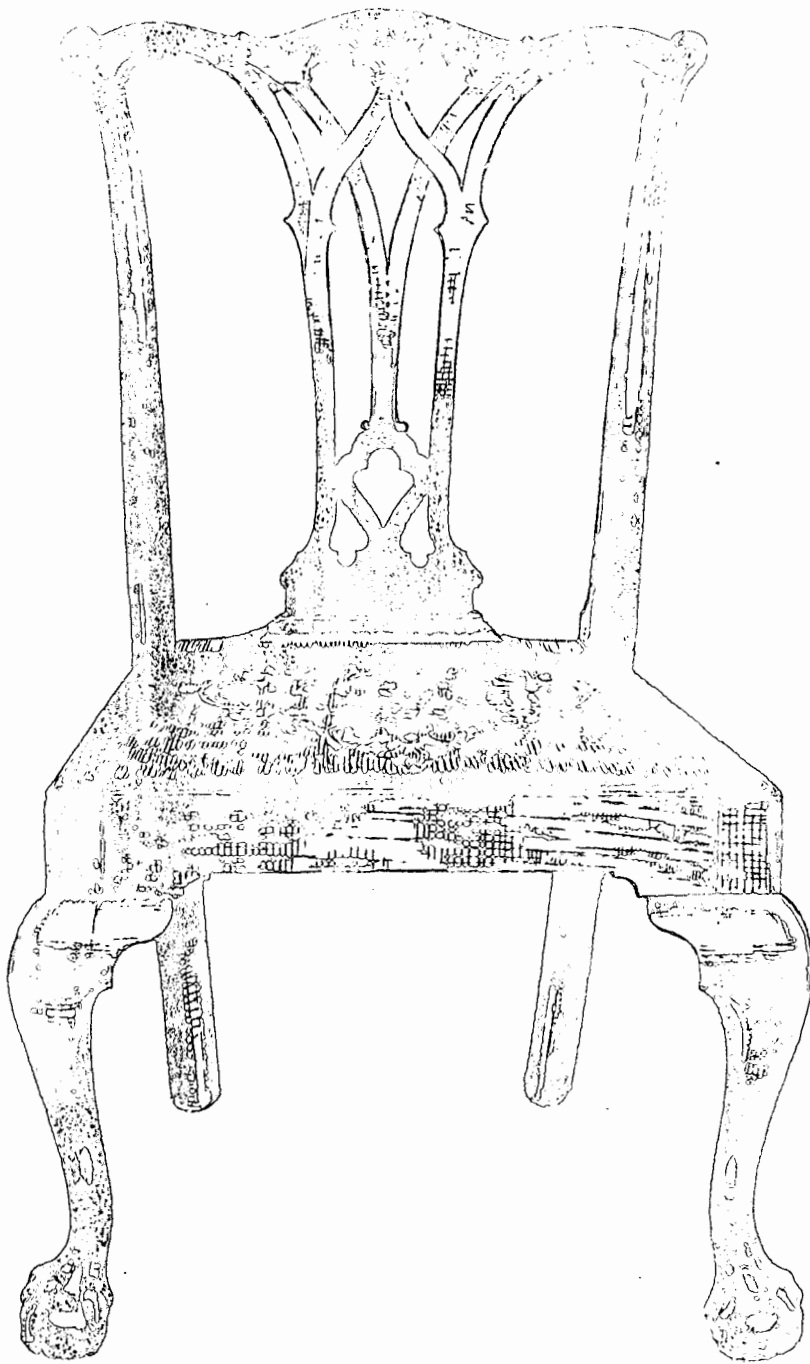


CHIPPENDALE STYLE

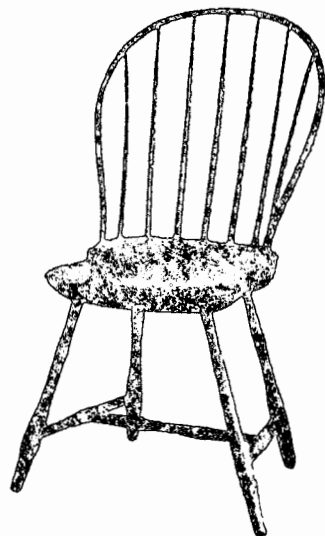
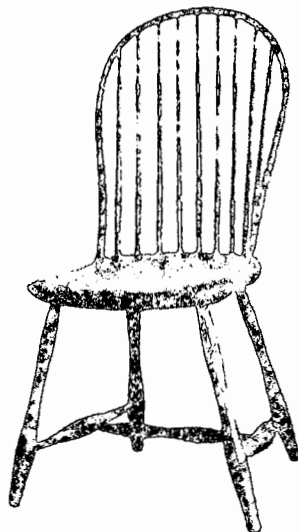
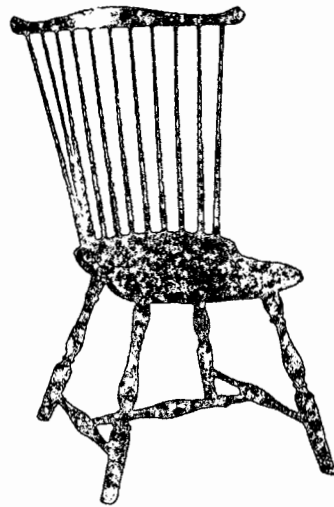
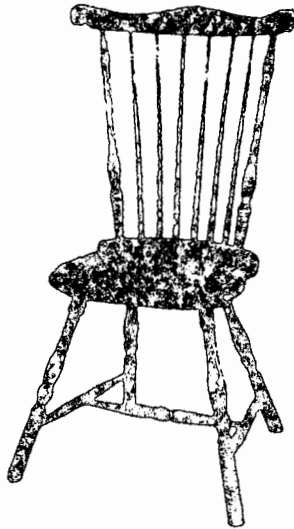
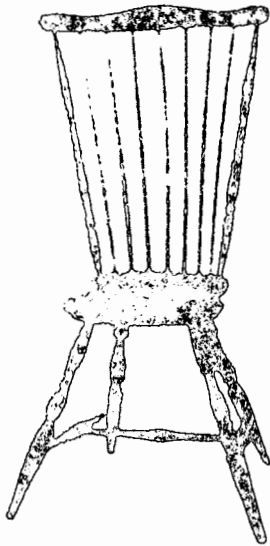
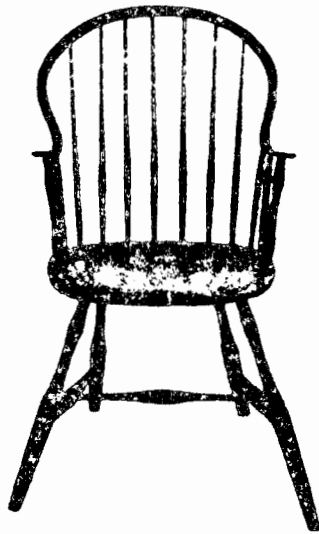
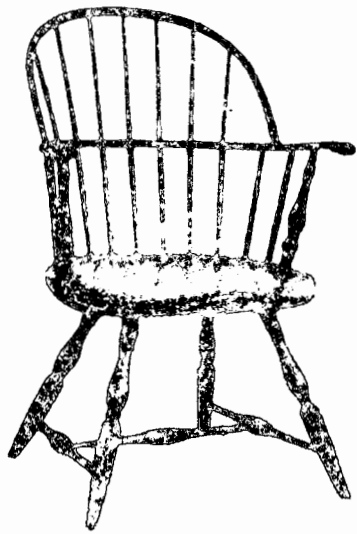
EASY CHAIRS



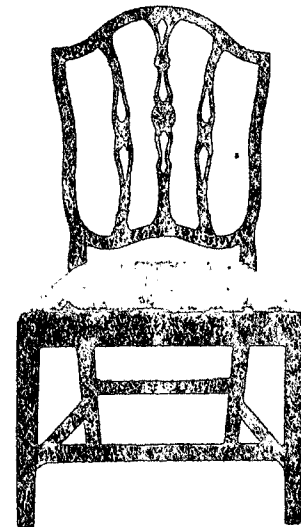
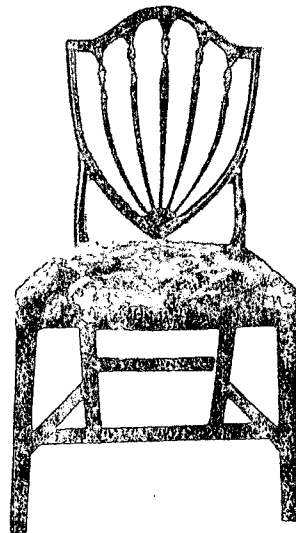
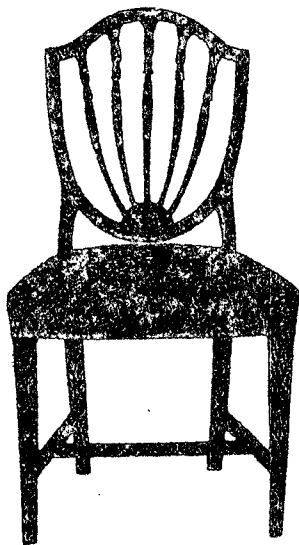
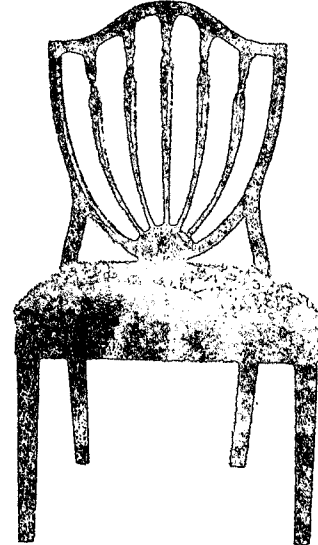
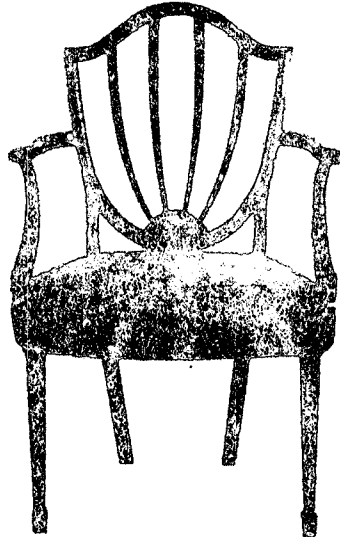
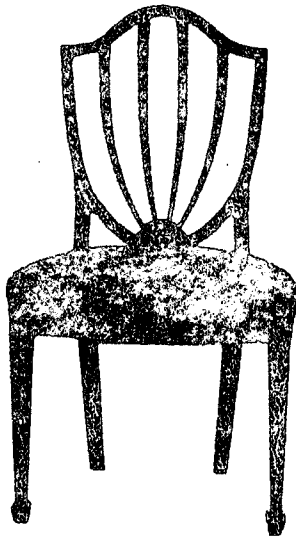
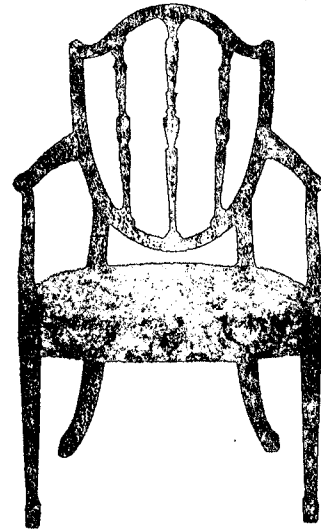
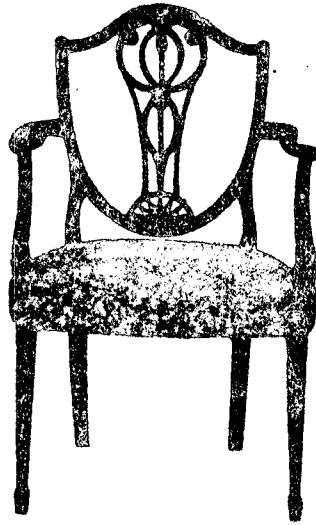
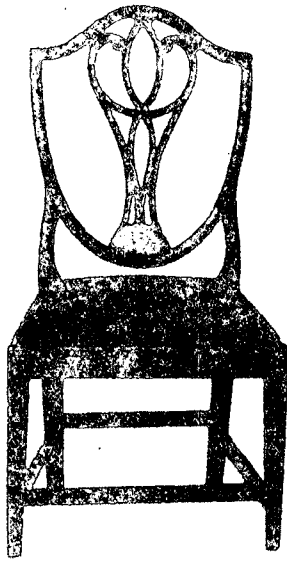
HEPPLEWHITE STYLE



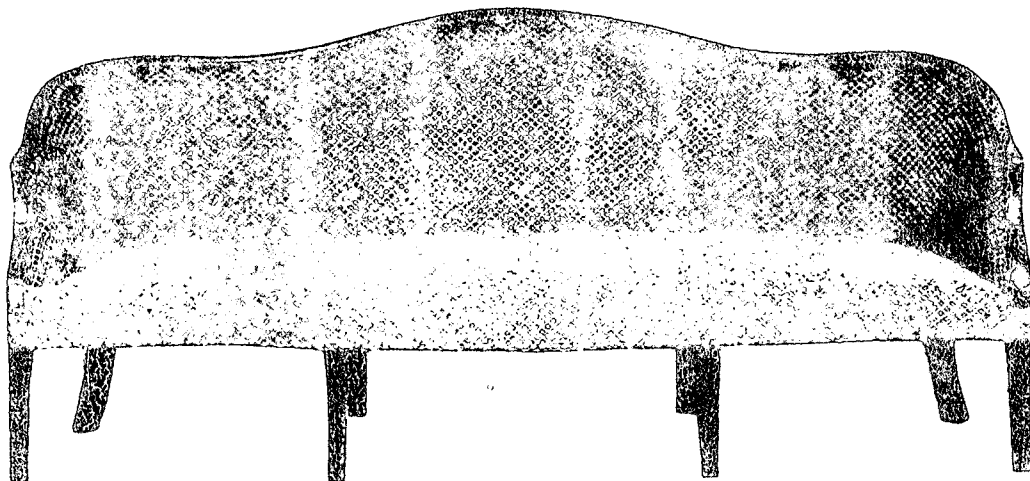
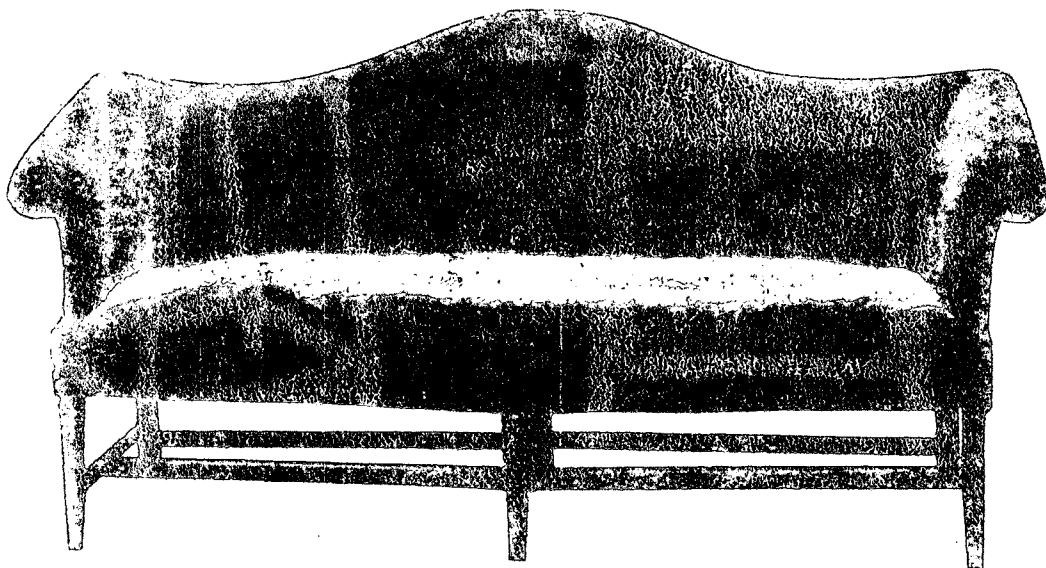
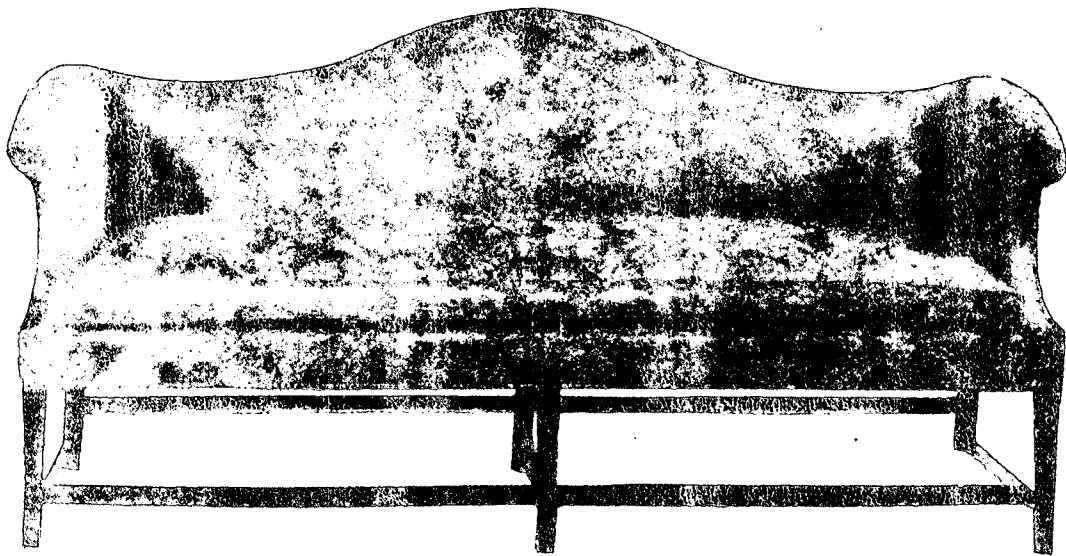
SIDE CHAIRS - CHIPPENDALE STYLE



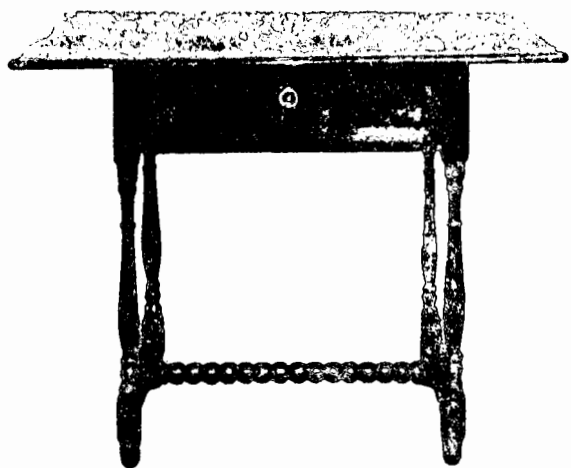
SIDE CHAIRS AND ARM CHAIRS - WINDSOR STYLE



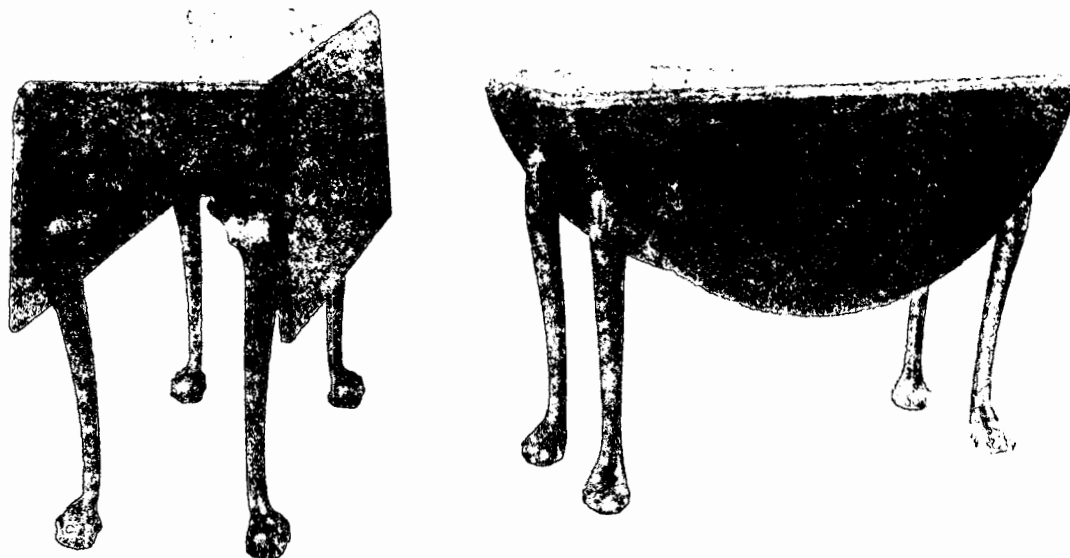
HEPPLEWHITE CHAIRS



SOFAS - HEPPLEWHITE STYLE



TAVERN TYPE TABLES

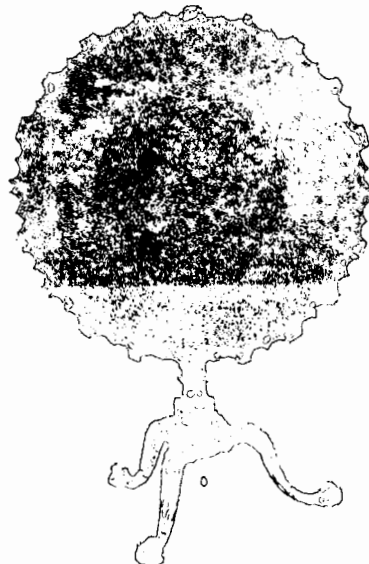
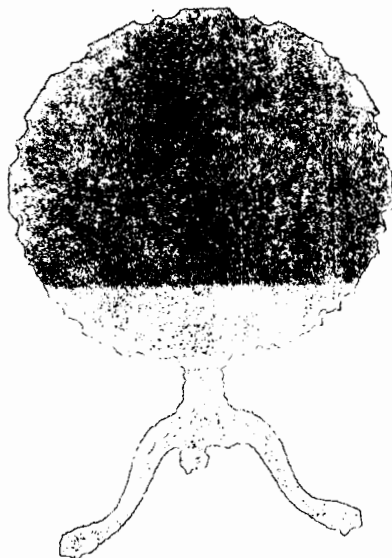
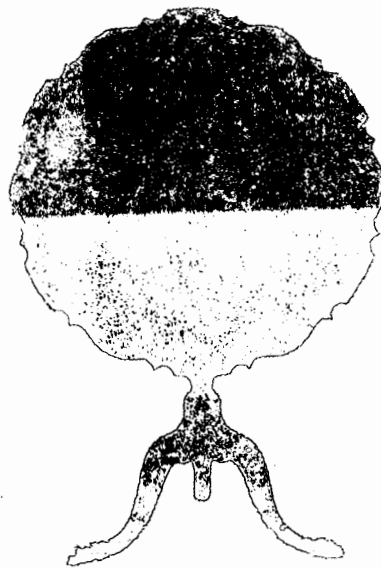
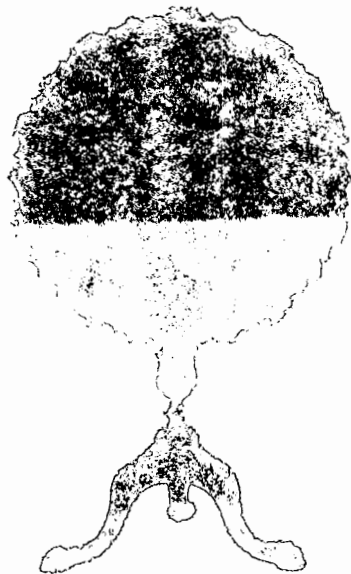
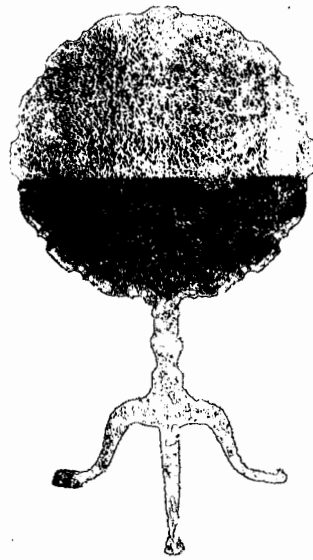
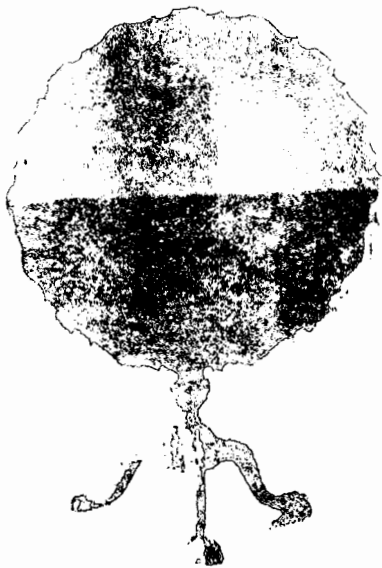


DROP LEAF - CHIPPENDALE STYLE

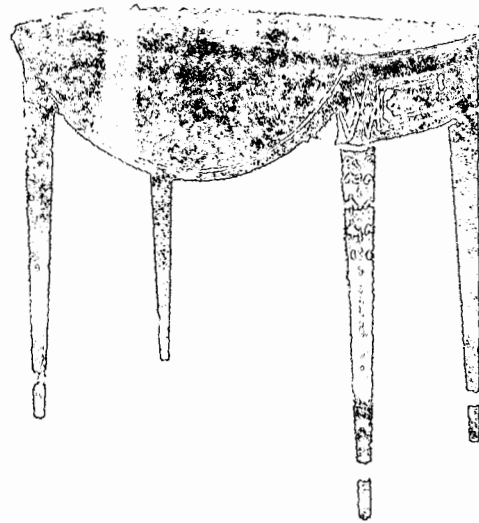
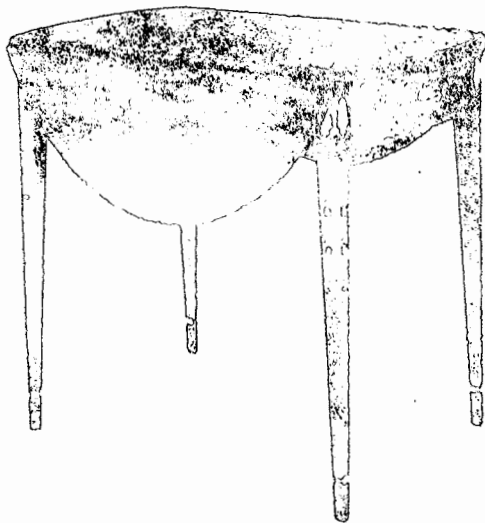
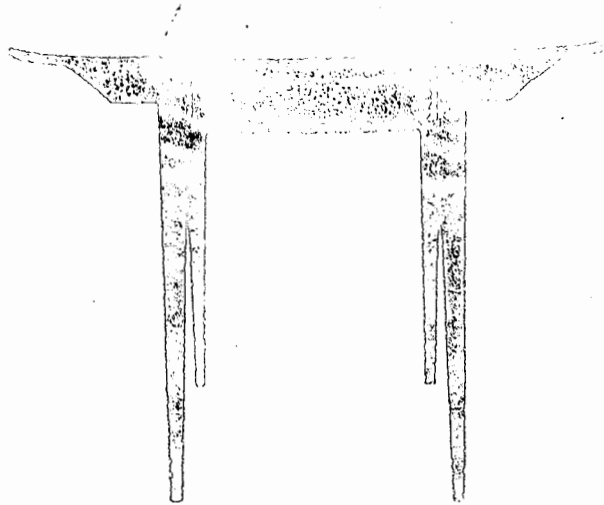
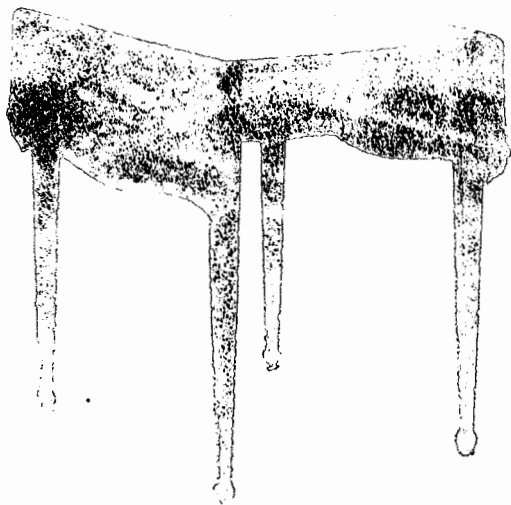


SERVING TABLES, MARBLE TOPS - CHIPPENDALE STYLE

DINING ROOM TABLES

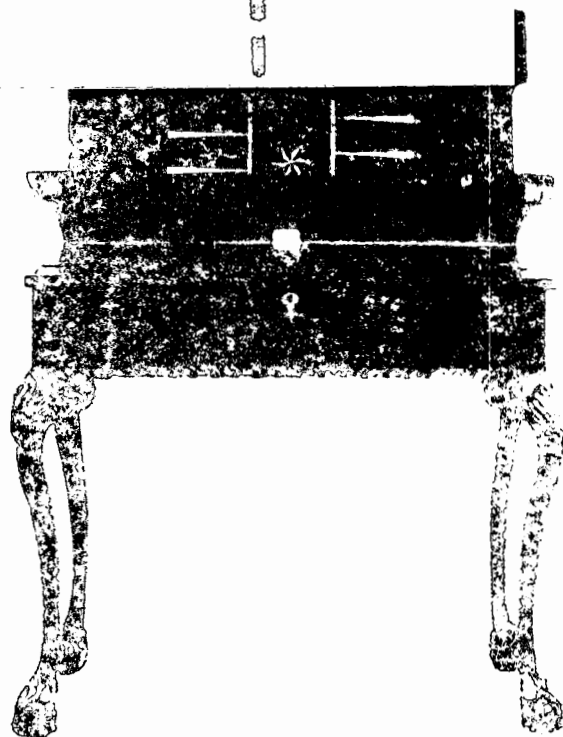


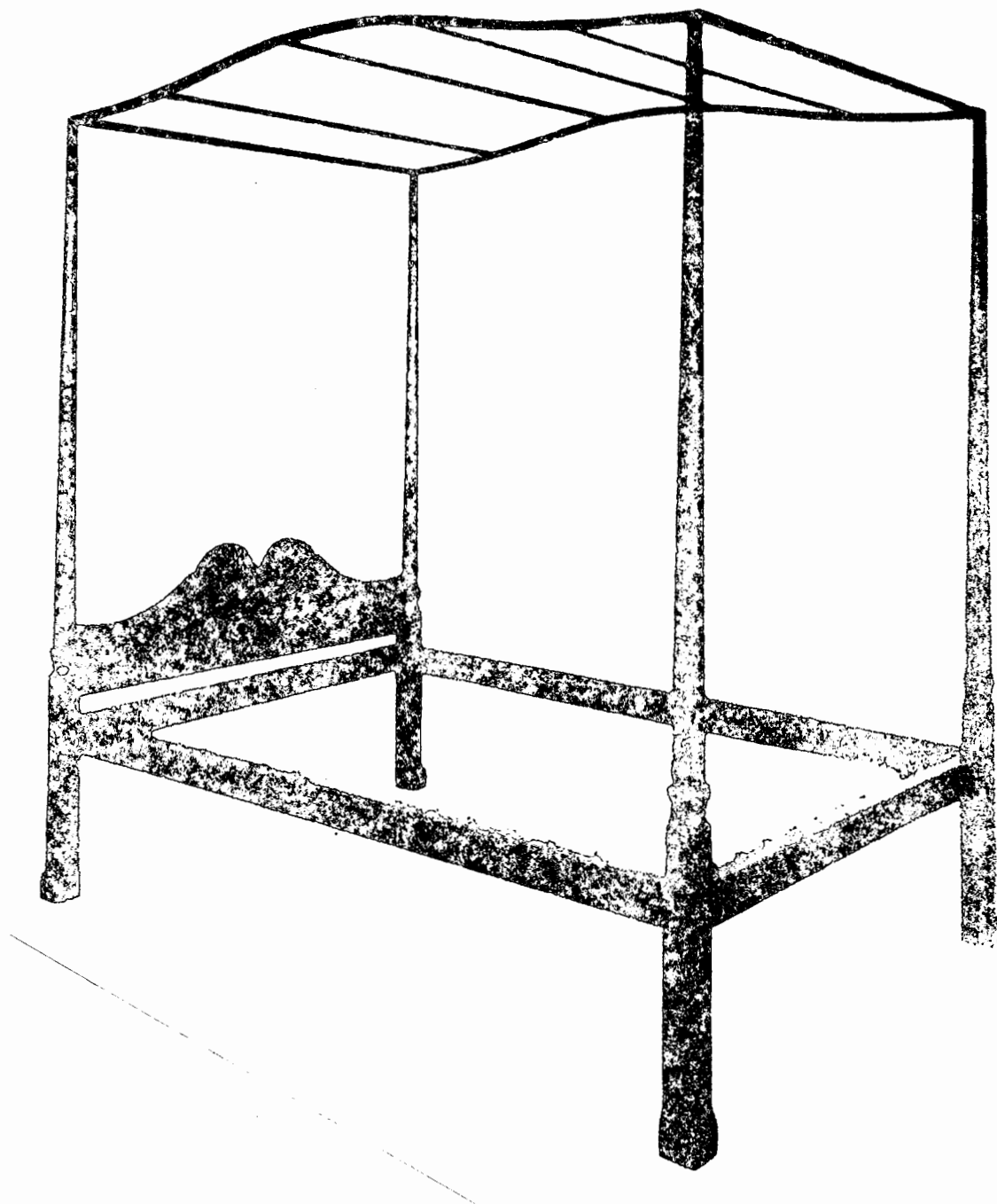
TABLES - CHIPPENDALE STYLE, PIECRUST DESIGN



PEMBROKE TABLES

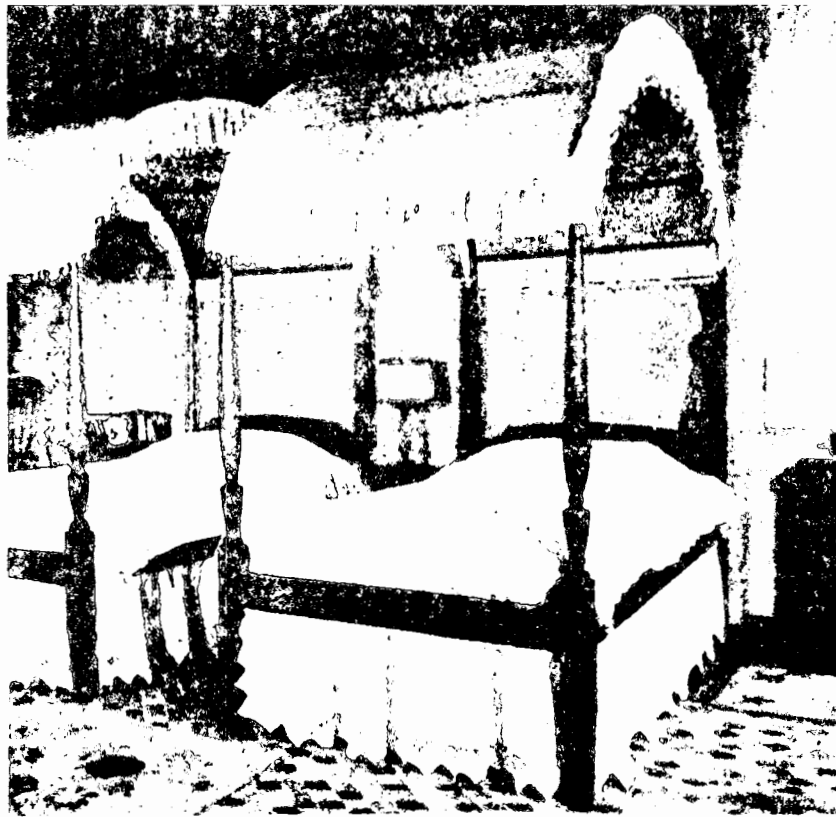
BACKGAMMON TABLE





PENCIL POST BEDSTEAD - CHIPPENDALE STYLE

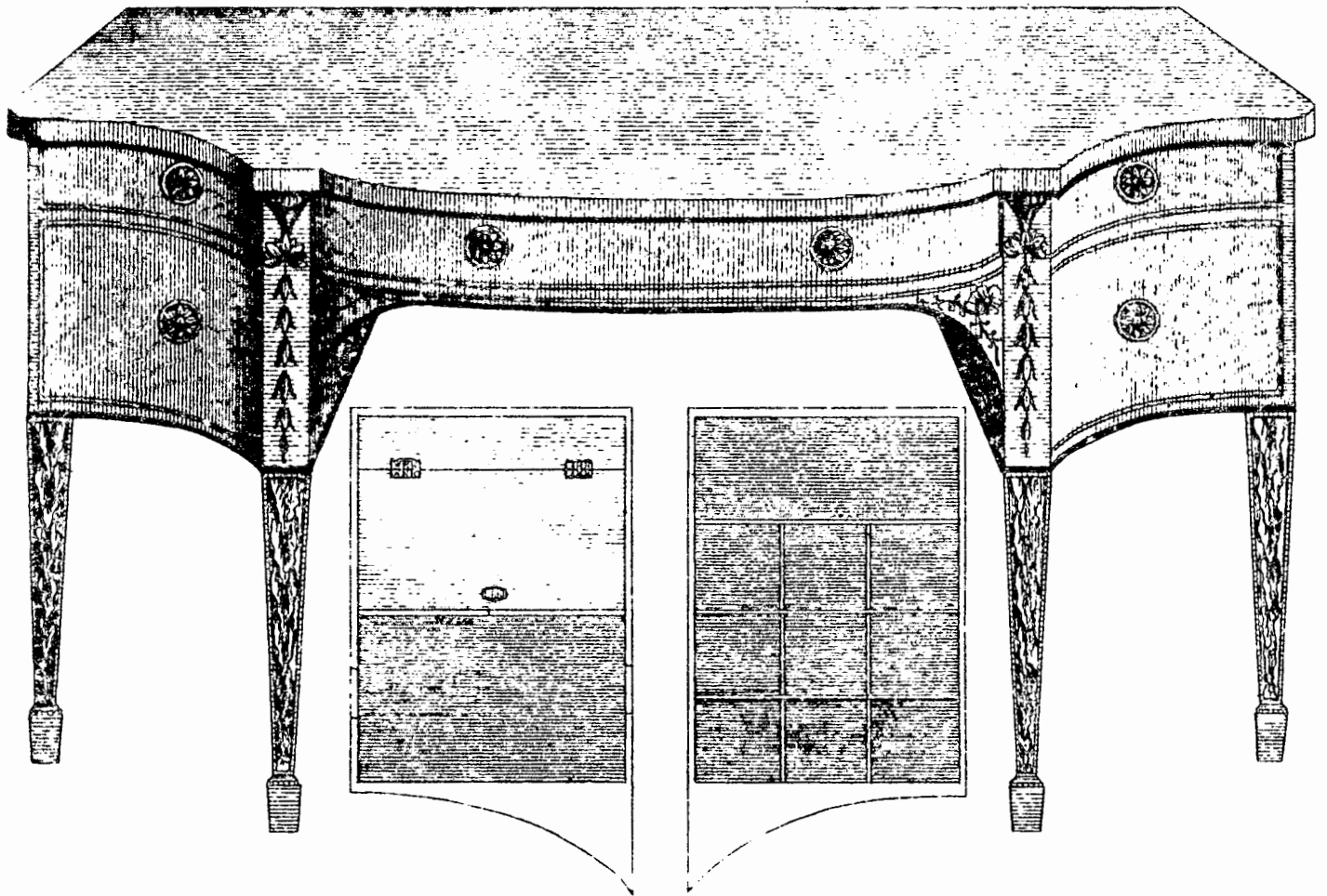
BEDSTEADS
AND
HANGINGS



CURVED TESTER - SHERATON STYLE



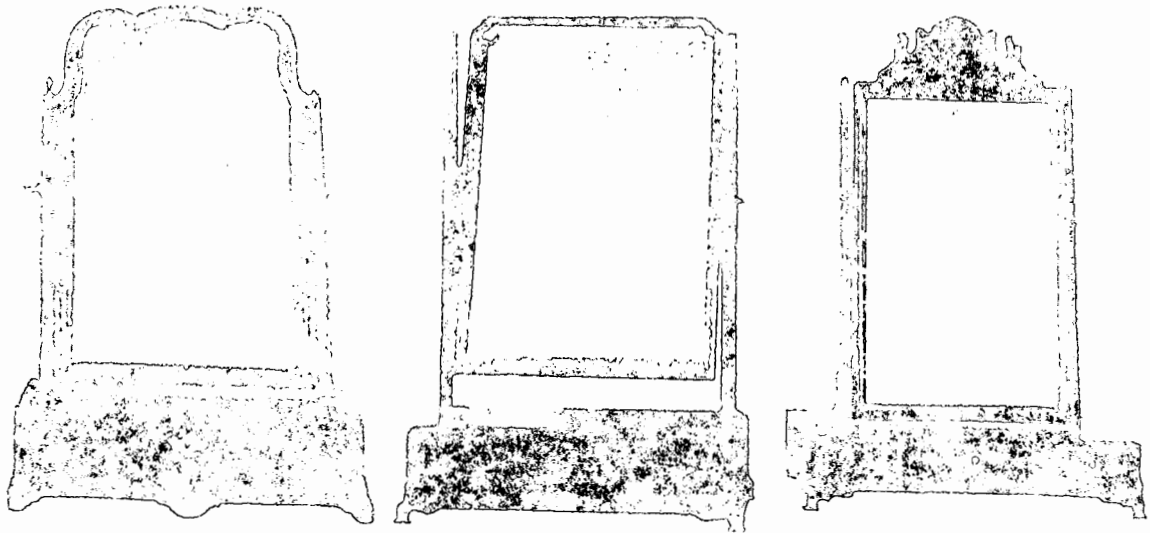
CHIPPENDALE STYLE



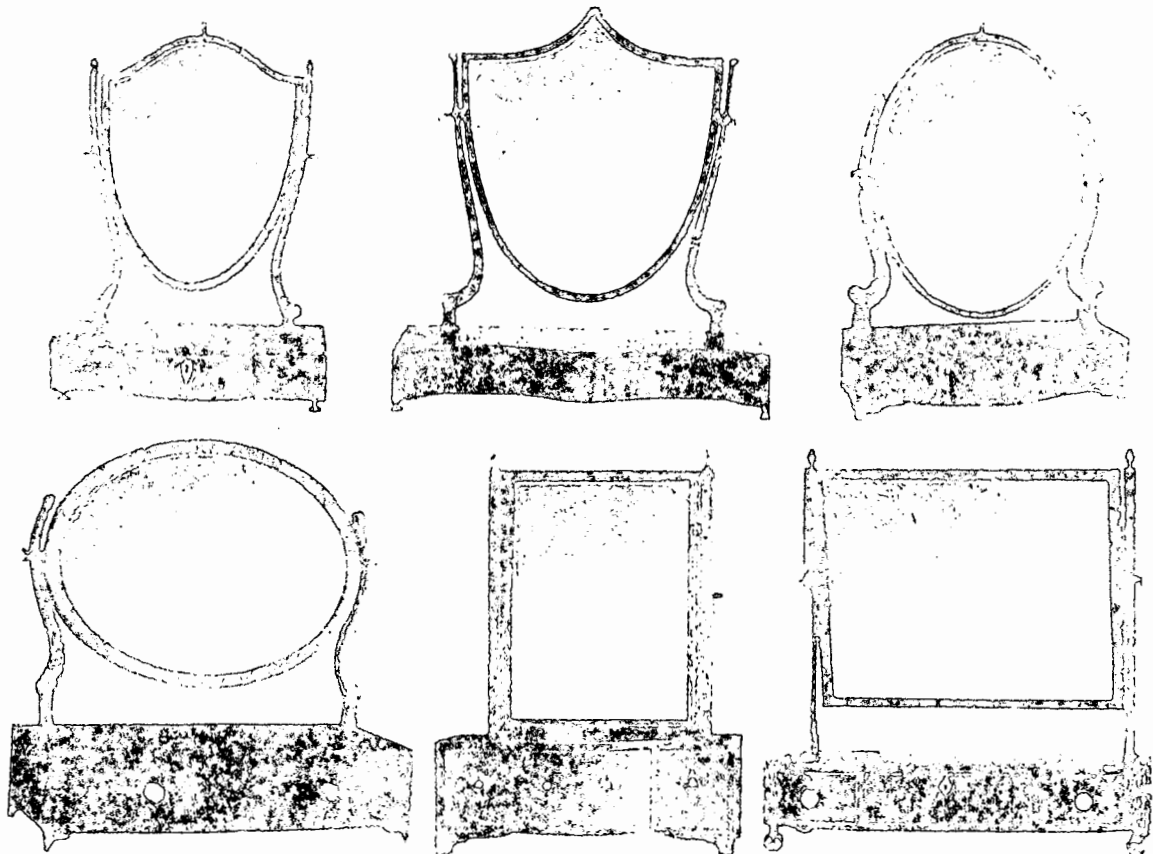
SIDEBOARD - HEPPLEWHITE STYLE



LOOKING GLASSES - CHIPPENDALE STYLE, FRETWORK DESIGN



CHIPPENDALE STYLE

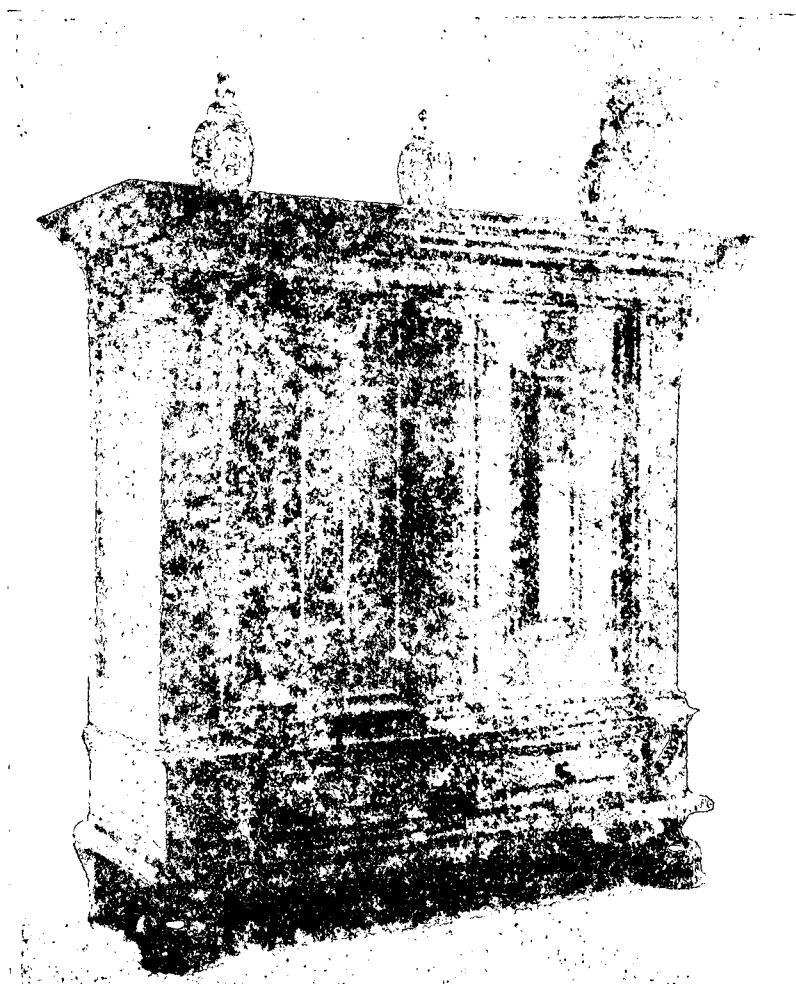


SHERATON STYLE

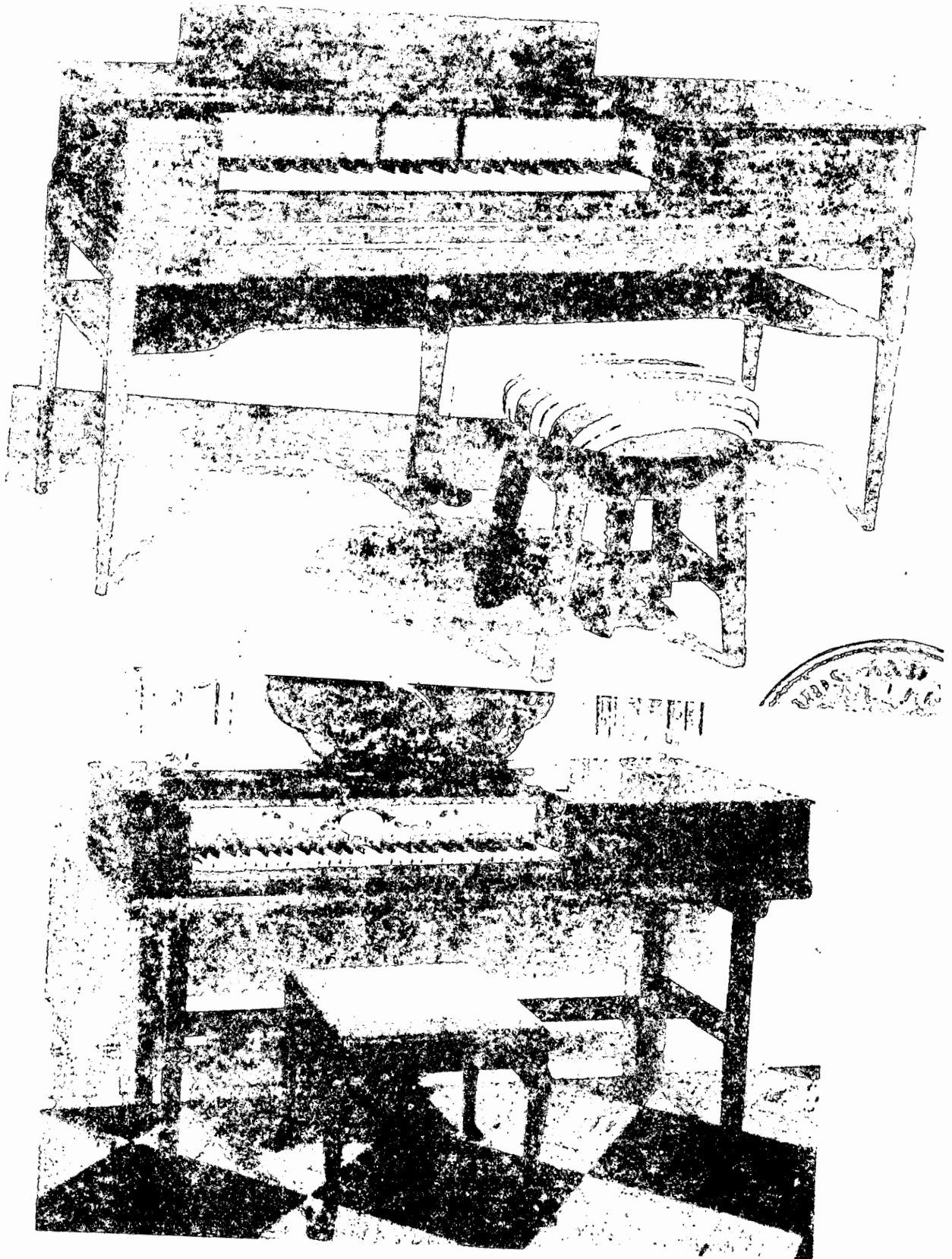
DRESSING GLASSES



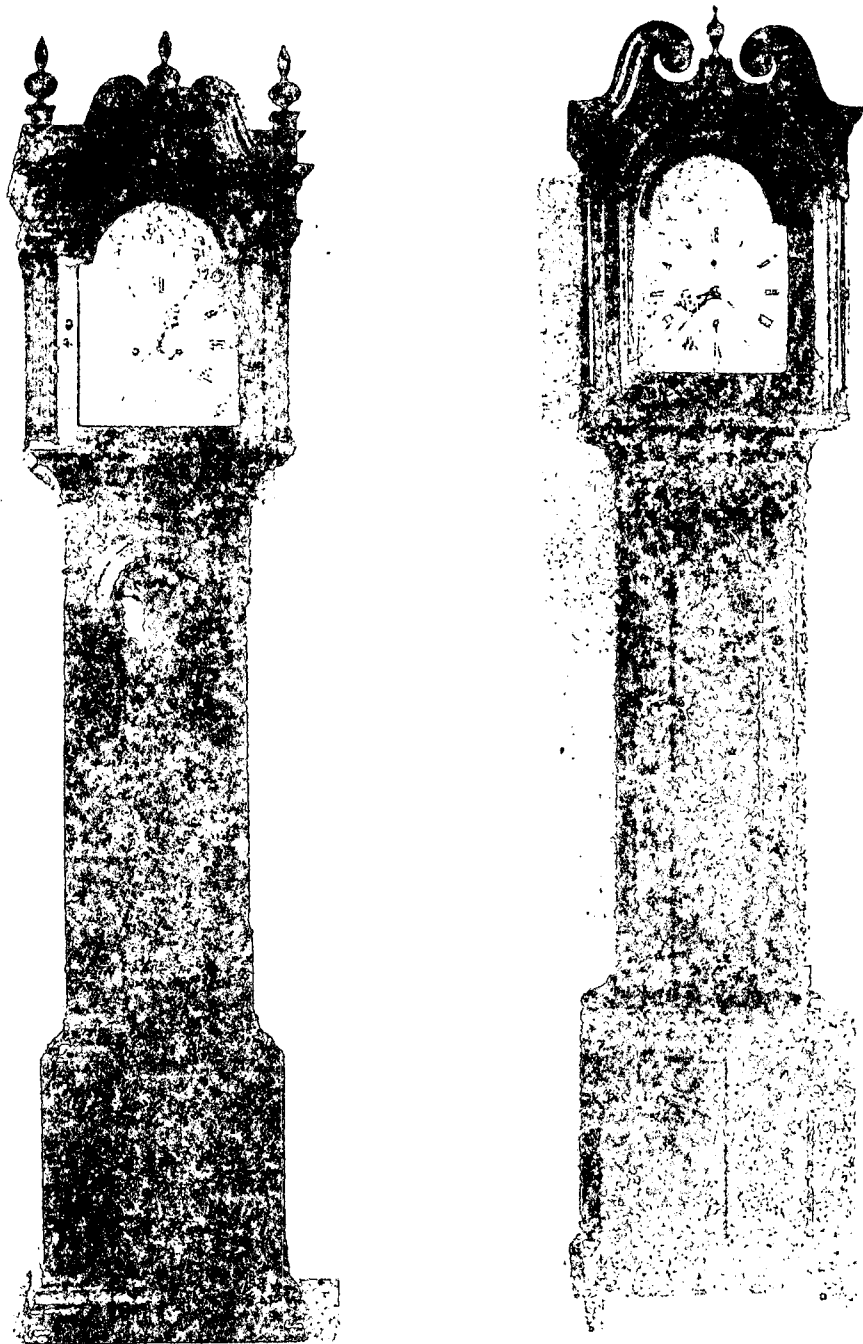
Painted and decorated



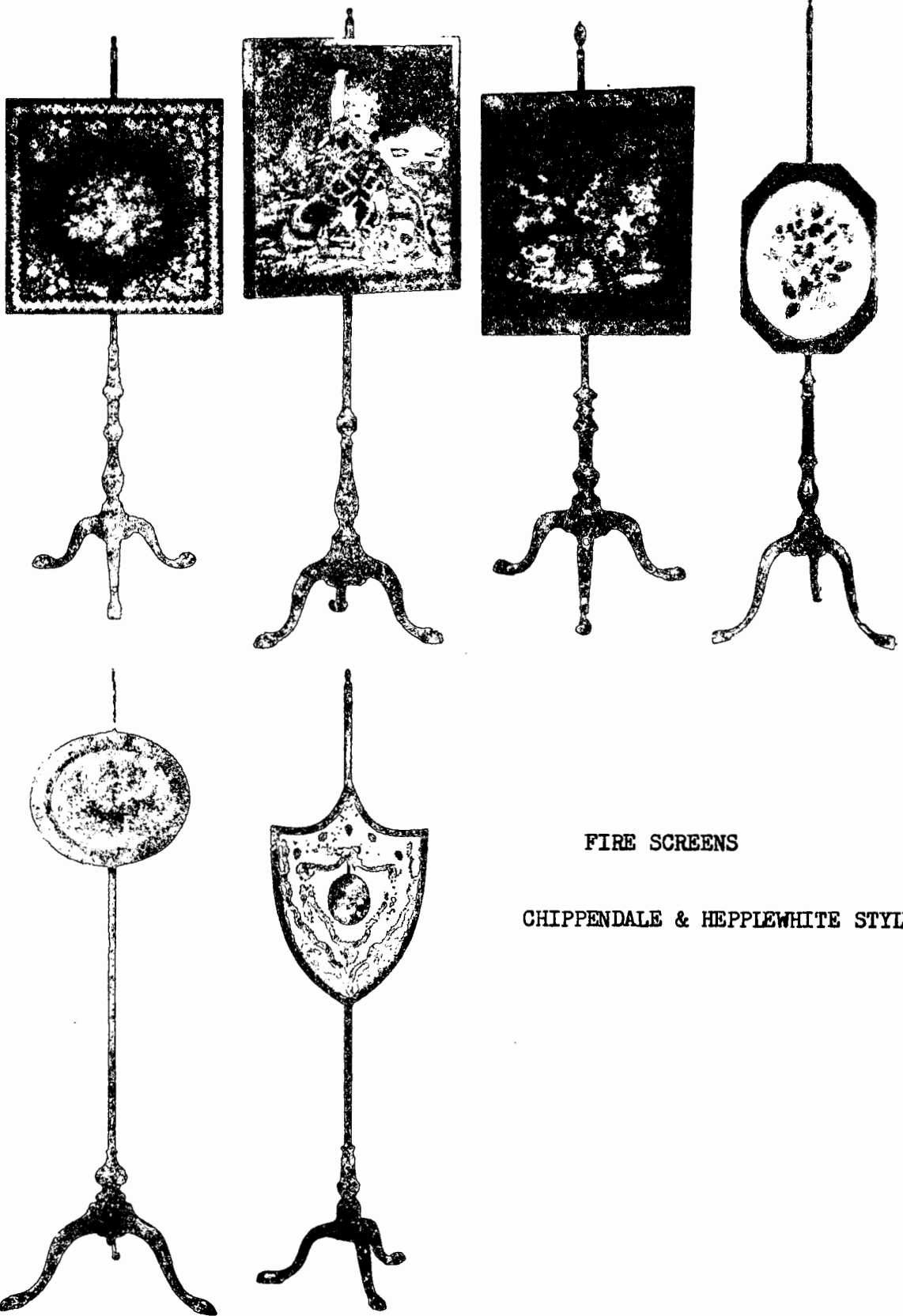
Two Dutch Kas from the Hudson Valley Region, cl700



PIANOS - SHERATON STYLE

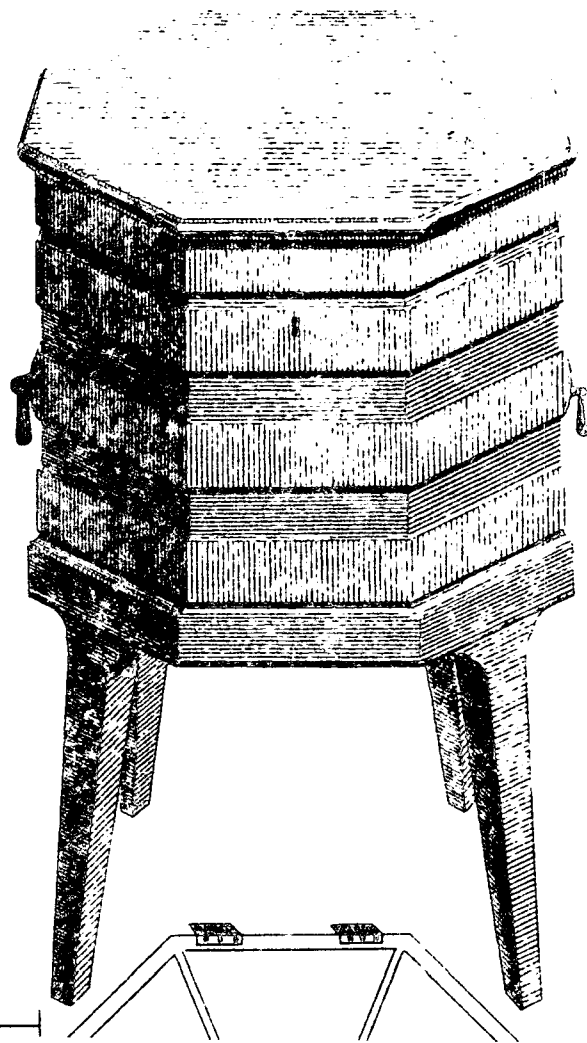
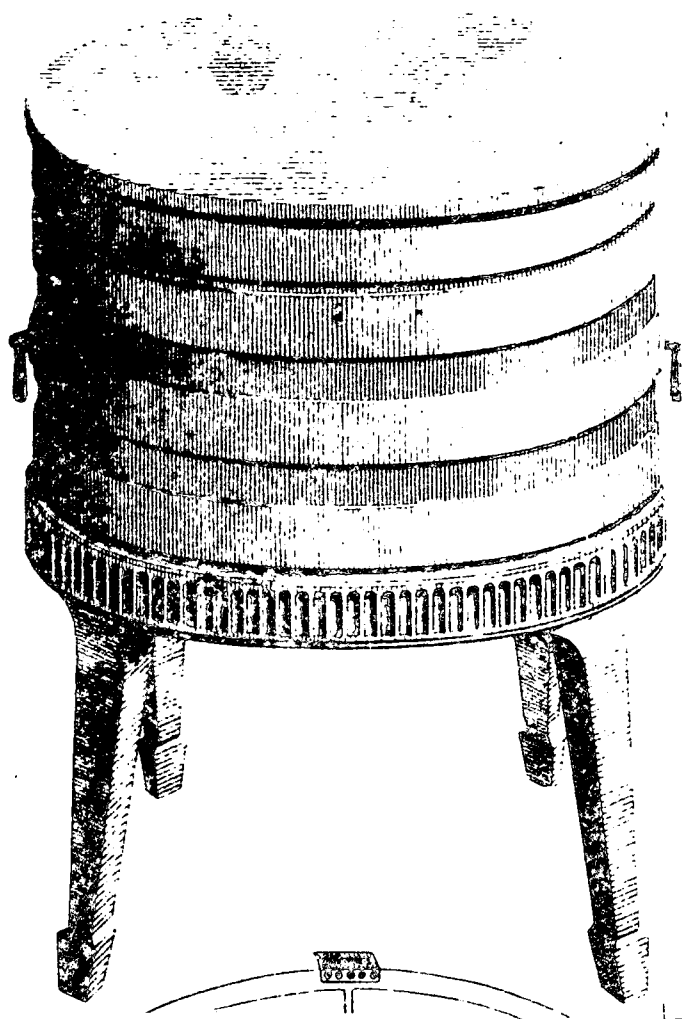


GRANDFATHERS CLOCK - c1760-75



FIRE SCREENS

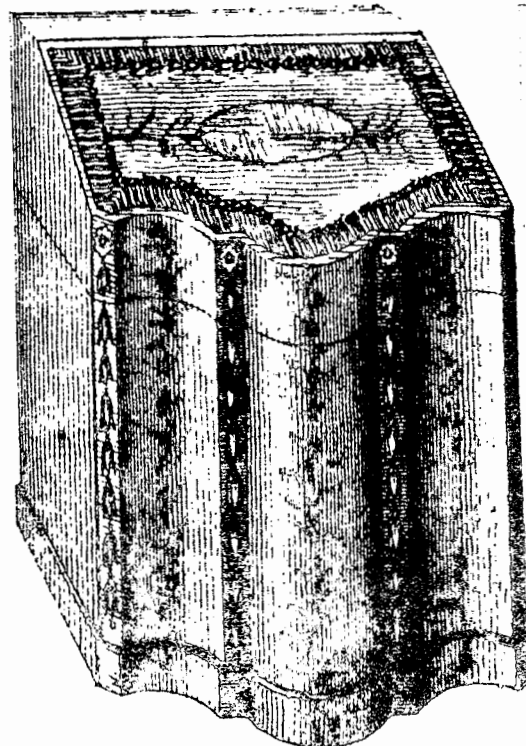
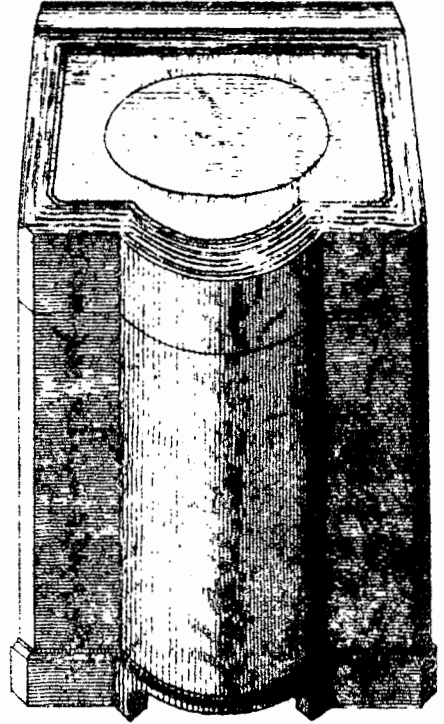
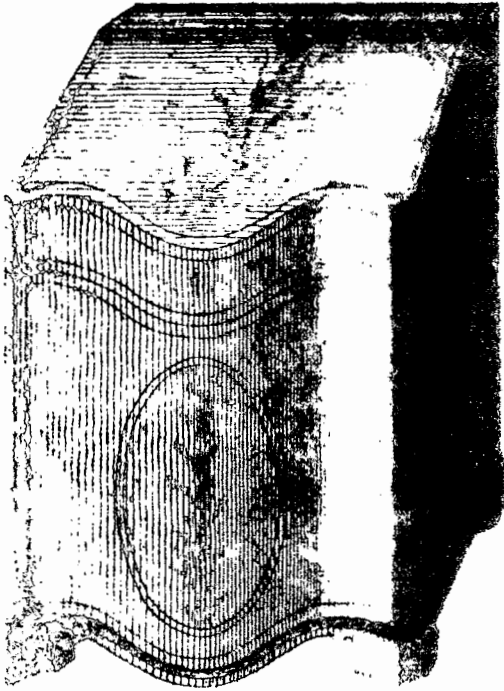
CHIPPENDALE & HEPPLEWHITE STYLES



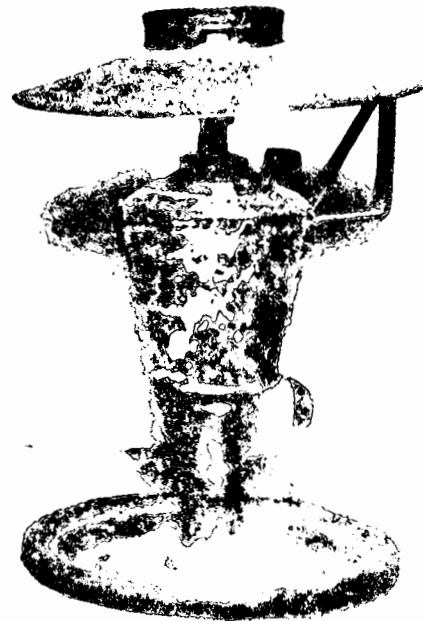
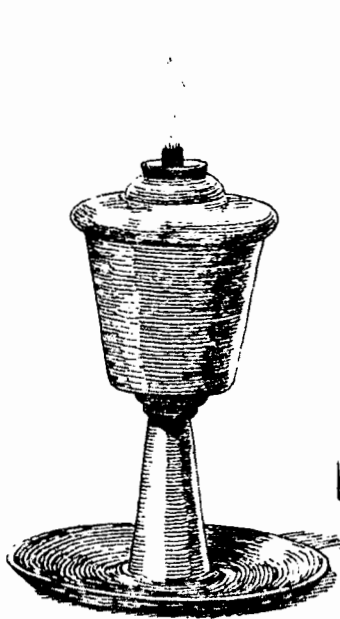
CELLARETS or WINE COOLERS:

HEPPIEWHITE STYLE

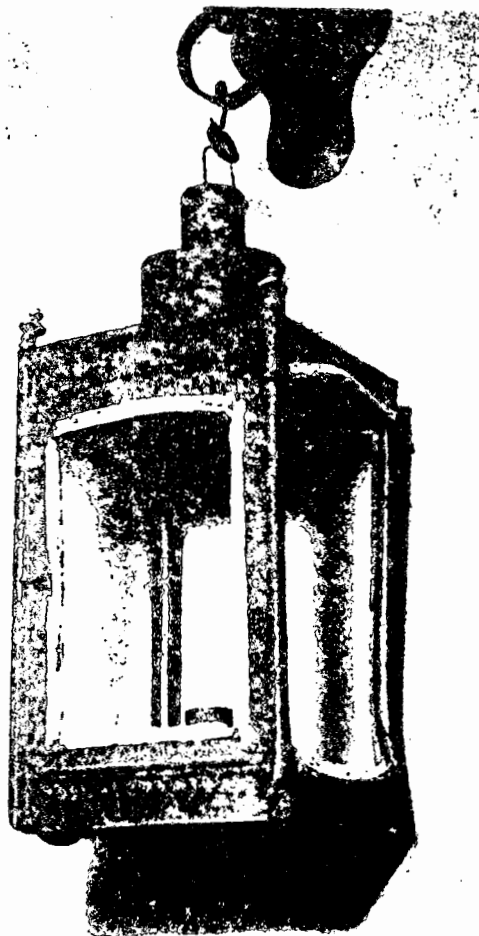
Knife Cases.



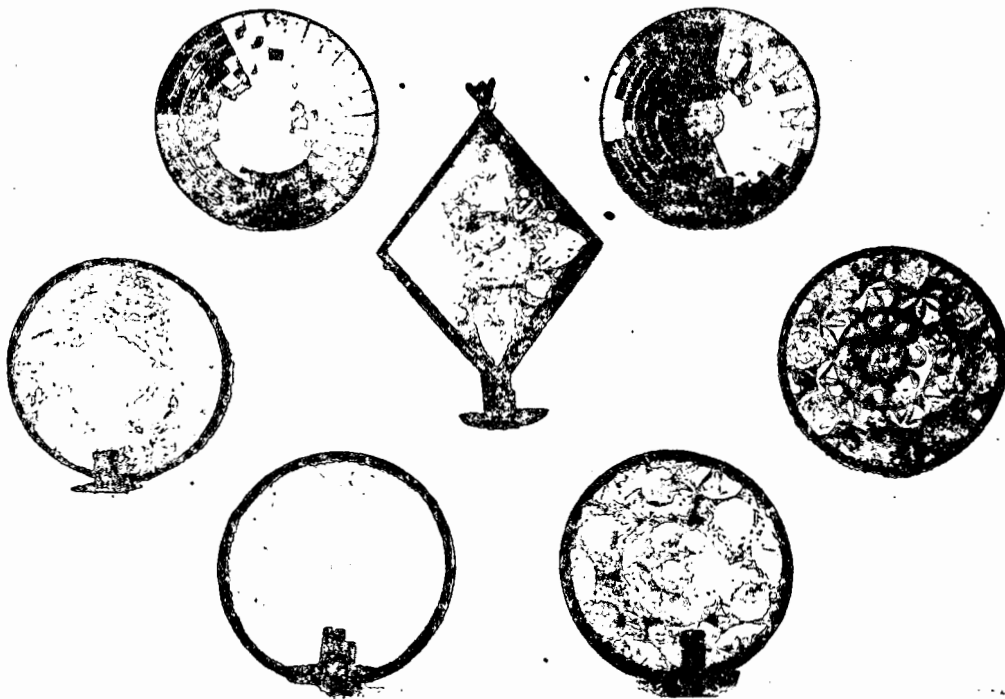
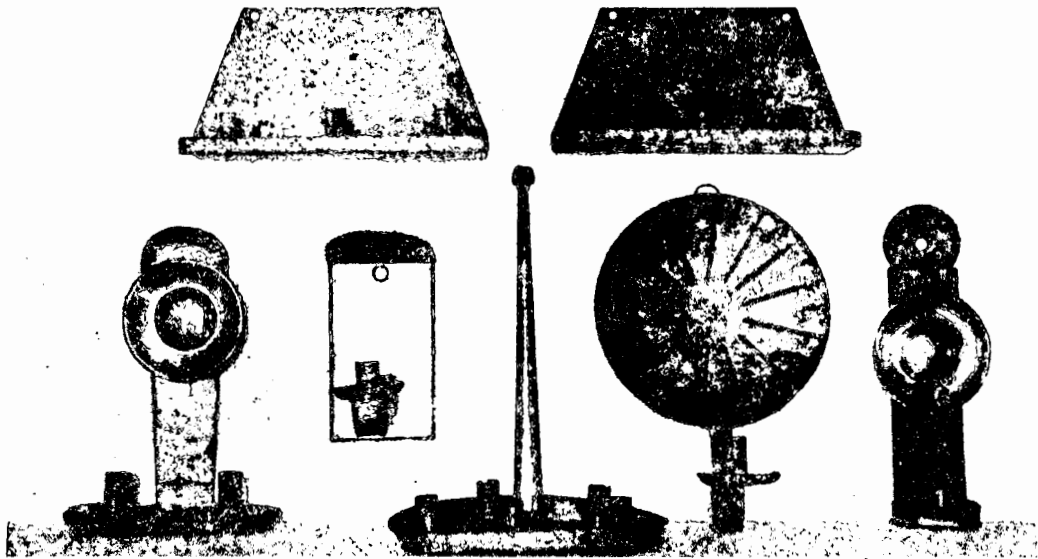
KNIFE BOXES



SPERM OR WHALE OIL LAMPS



HANGING LAMP



TIN CANDLE SCONCES - 18th Century



Ball and Stemple



Double Urn



Lemon



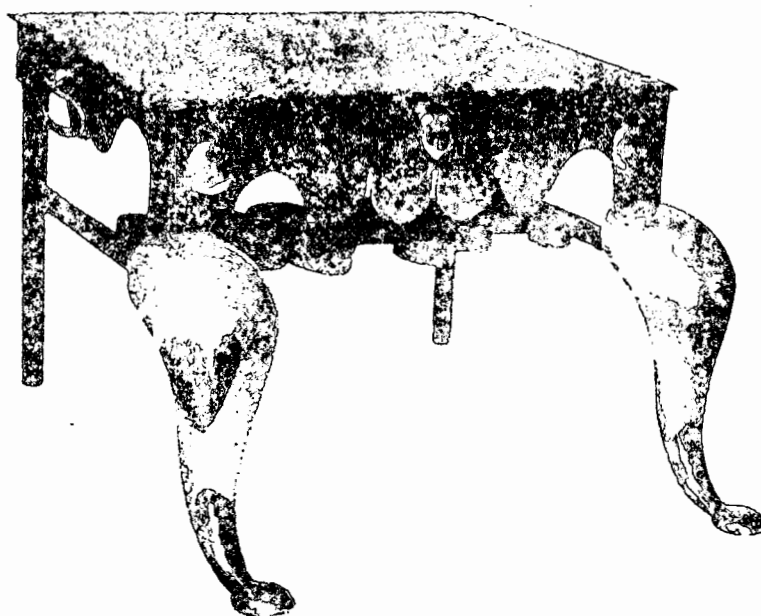
Acorn



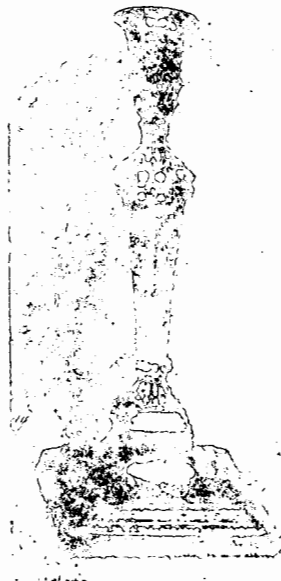
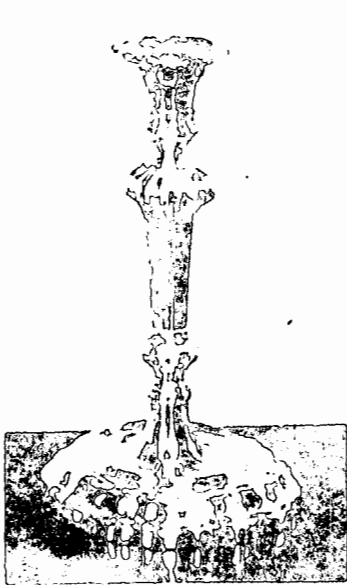
Diamond and Flange



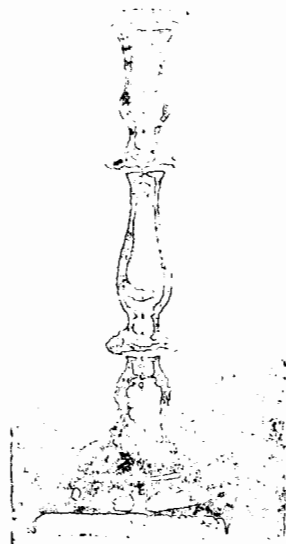
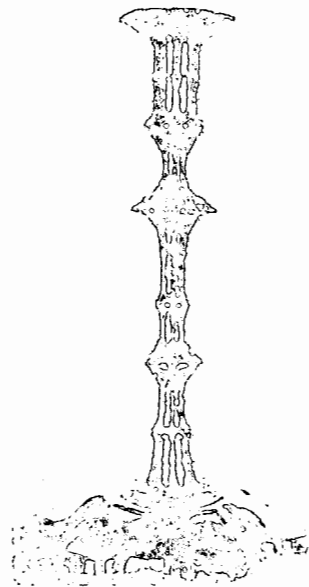
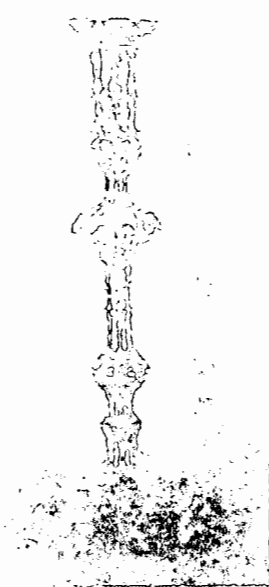
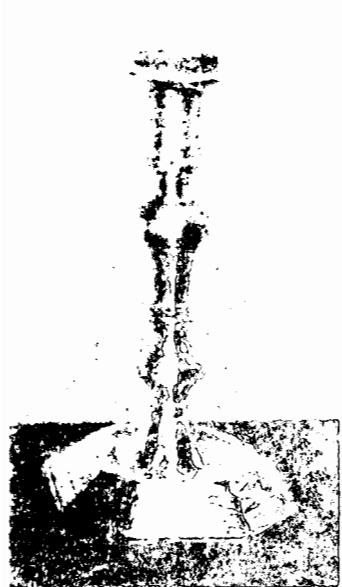
ANDIRONS - 18th Century



QUEEN ANNE DUTCH TRIVET
6L730

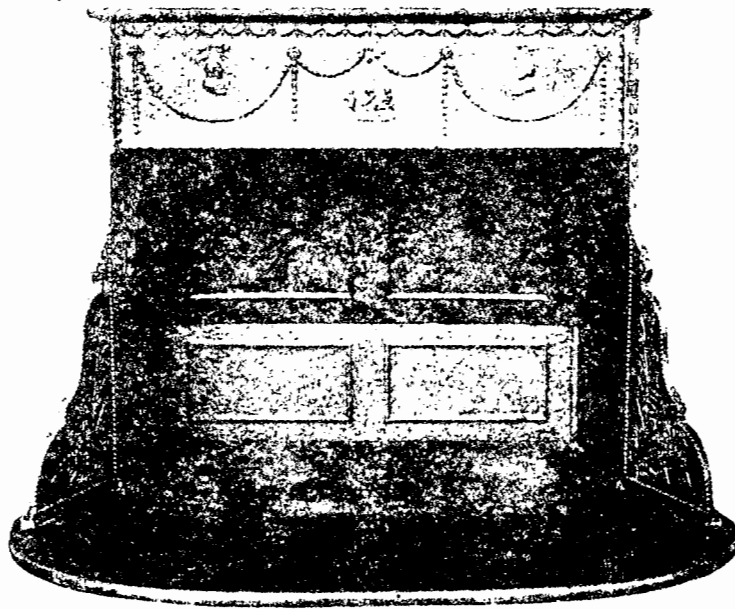


c1745-1800

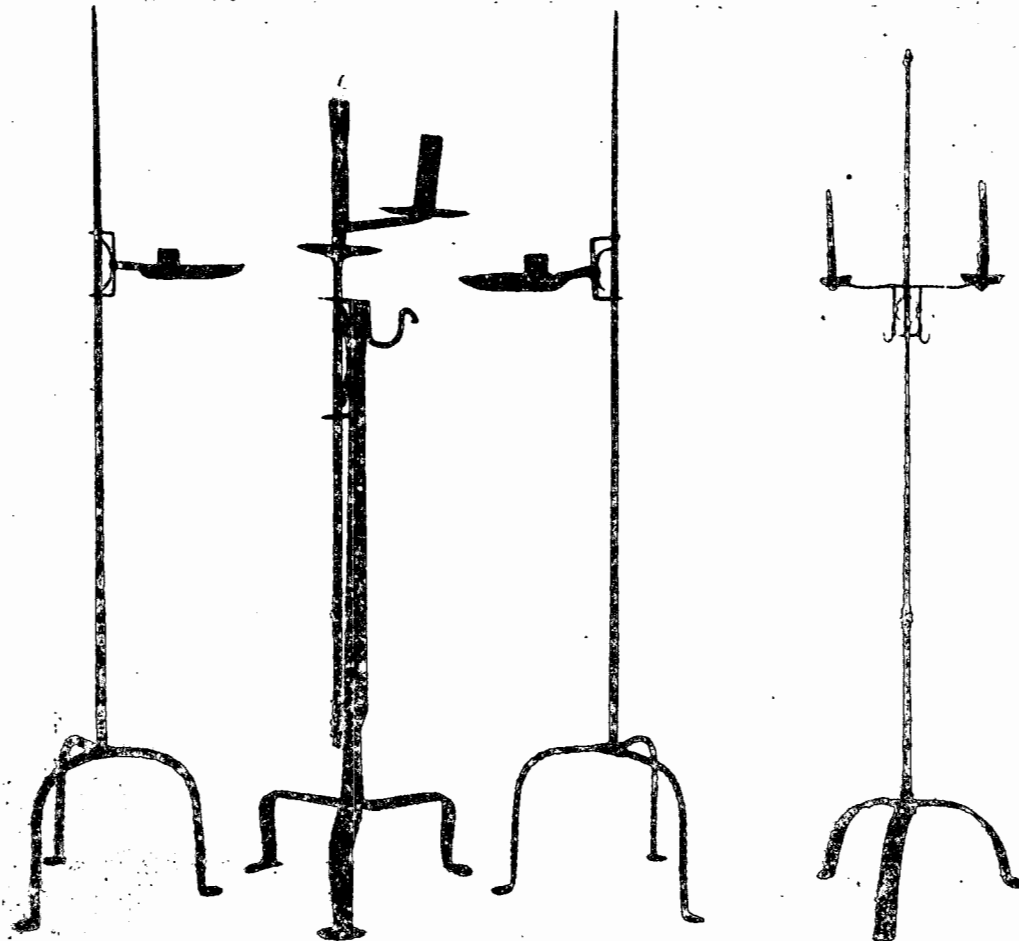


c1700-1800

CANDLESTICKS

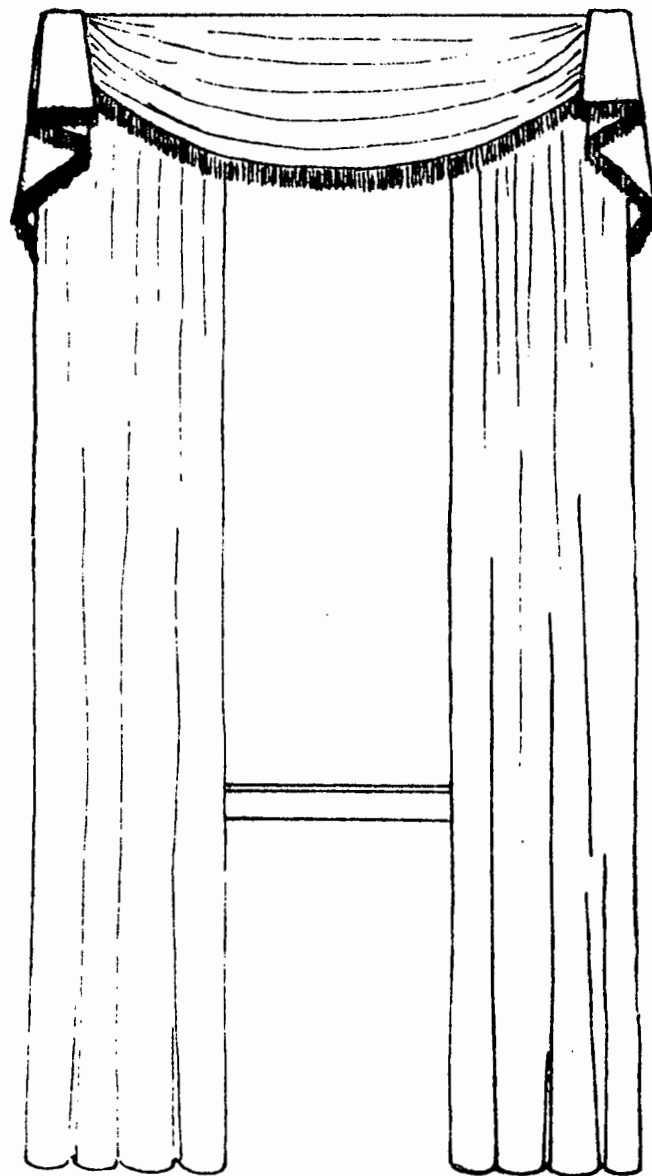


FRANKLIN STOVE



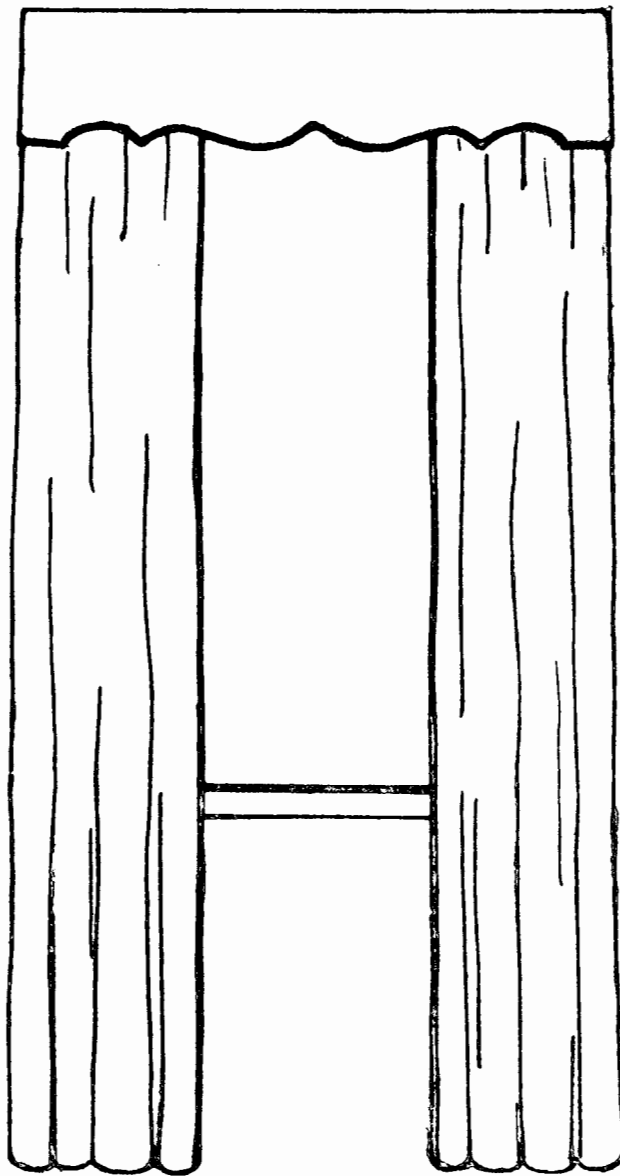
CANDLE STANDS

DESIGNS FOR WINDOW AND BED HANGINGS



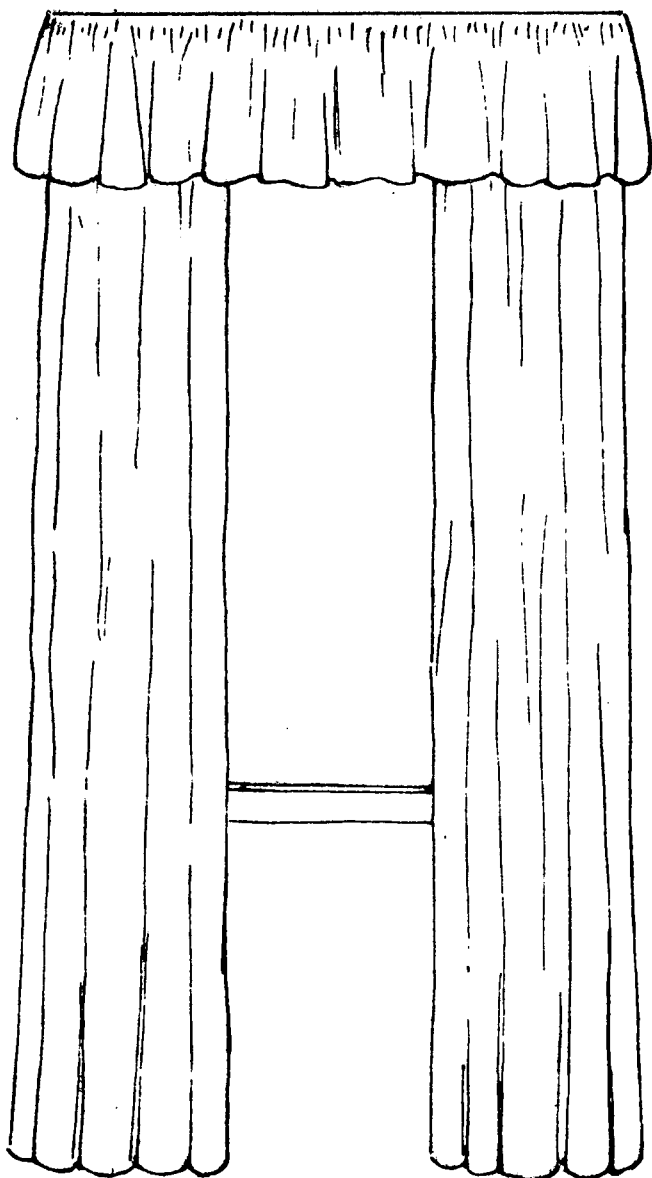
WINDOW HANGINGS - PARLOUR

Hangings made of silk damask in a yellow, gold or orange color - whichever blends best with the parlour wallpaper.



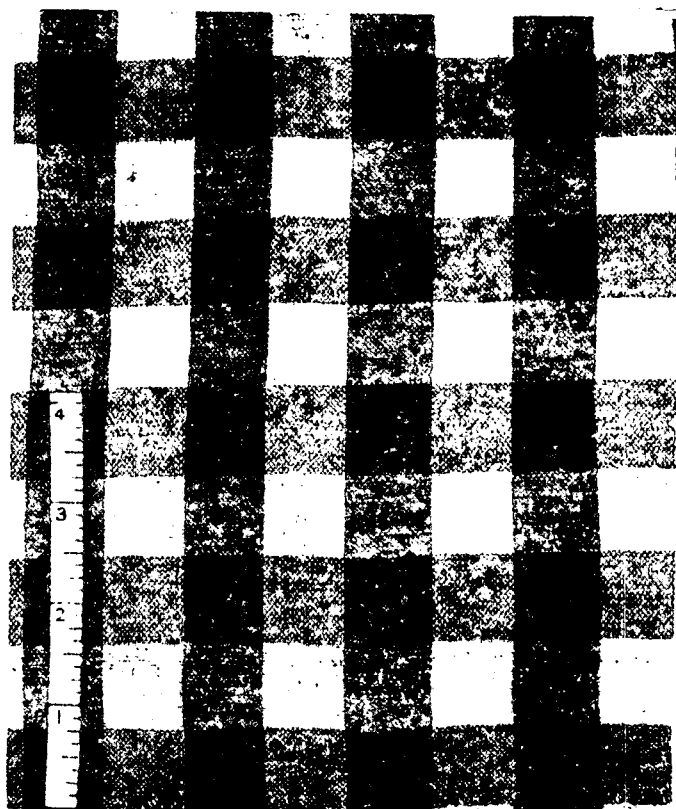
WINDOW HANGINGS - DINING ROOM

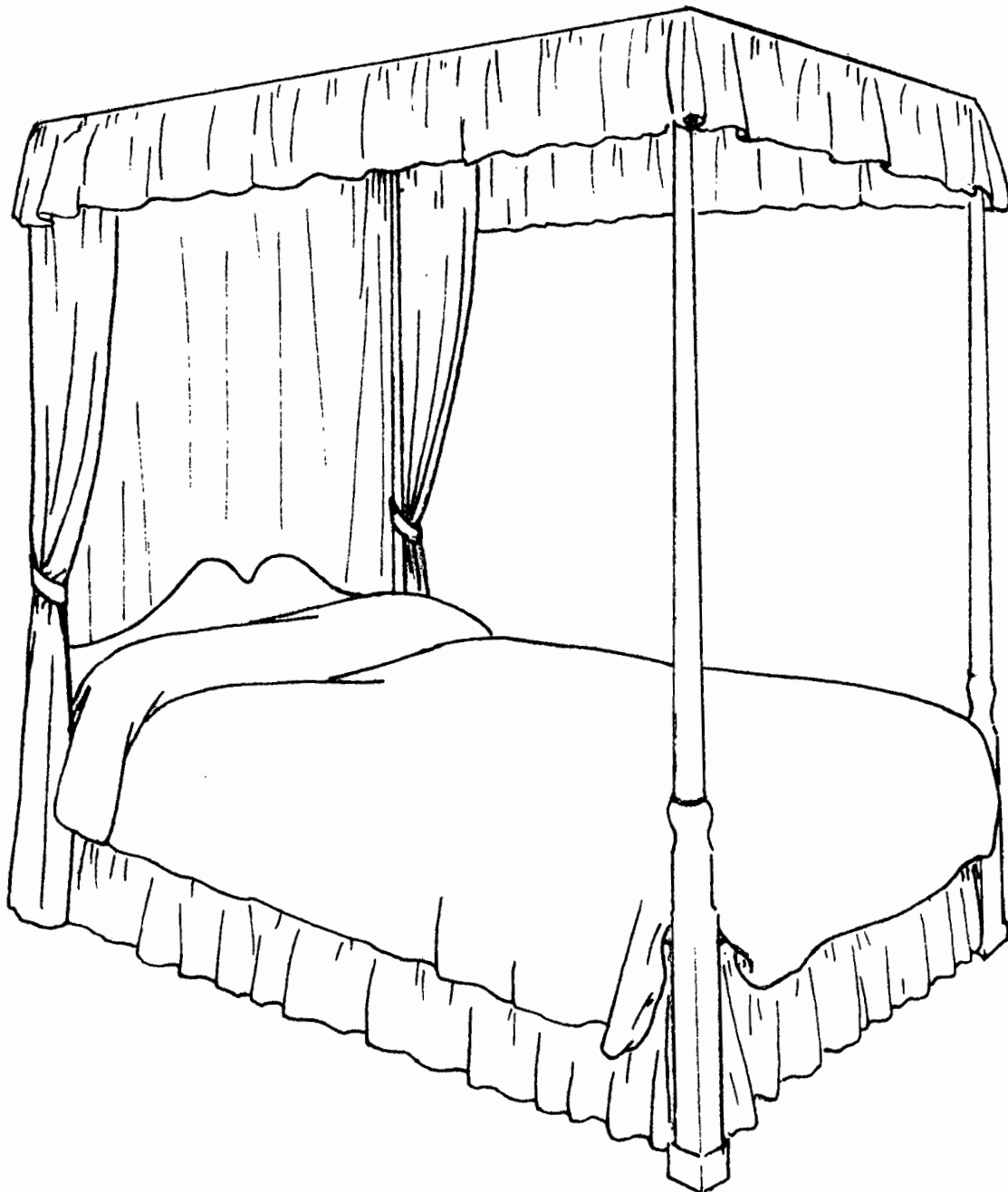
Hangings made of linen, preferably green to match the wallpaper. Edges bound with plain green binding.



WINDOW HANGINGS - MASTER BEDROOM

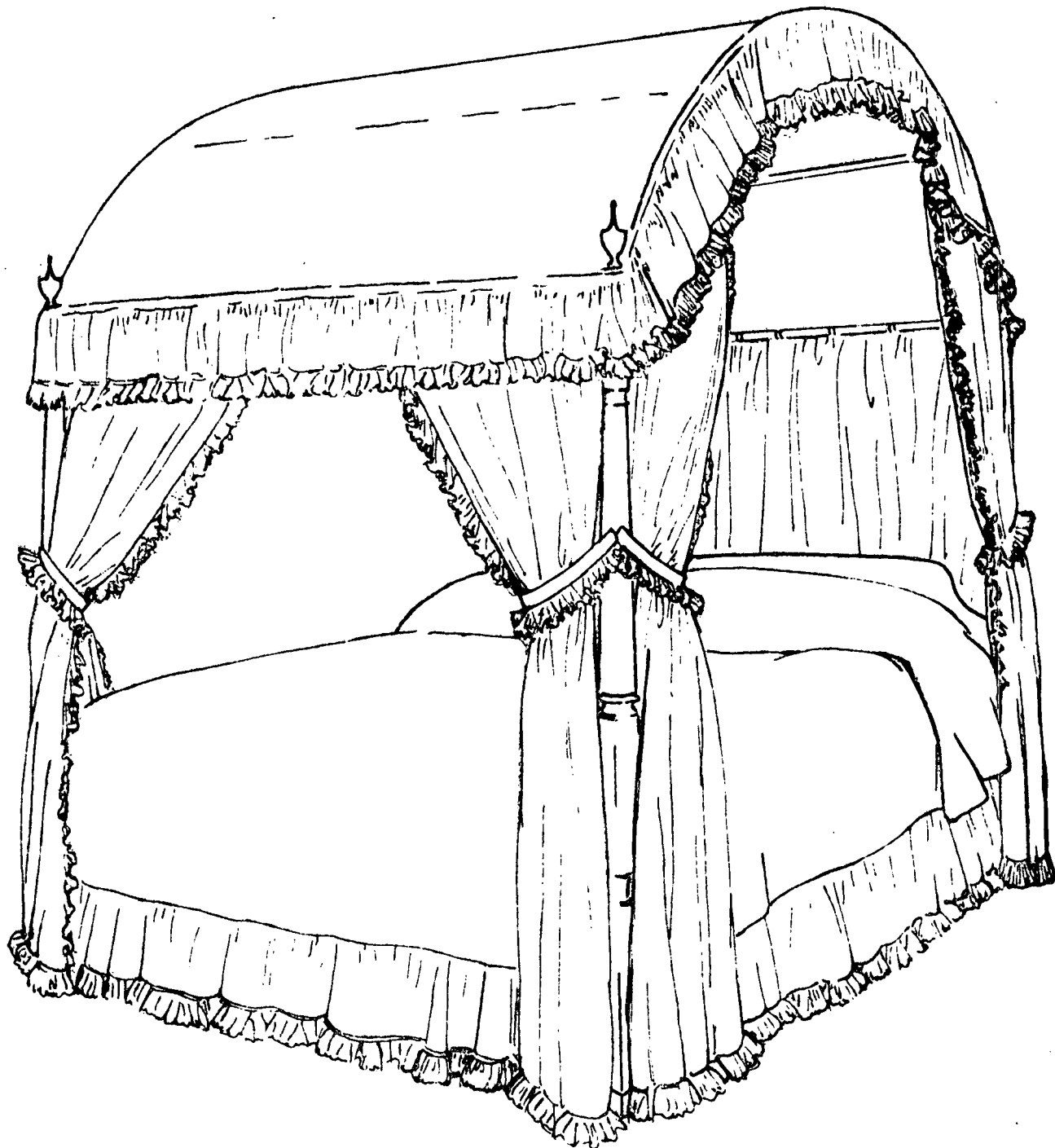
Hangings are made of blue and white checked linen to match bed hangings. See attached illustration for design of fabric.





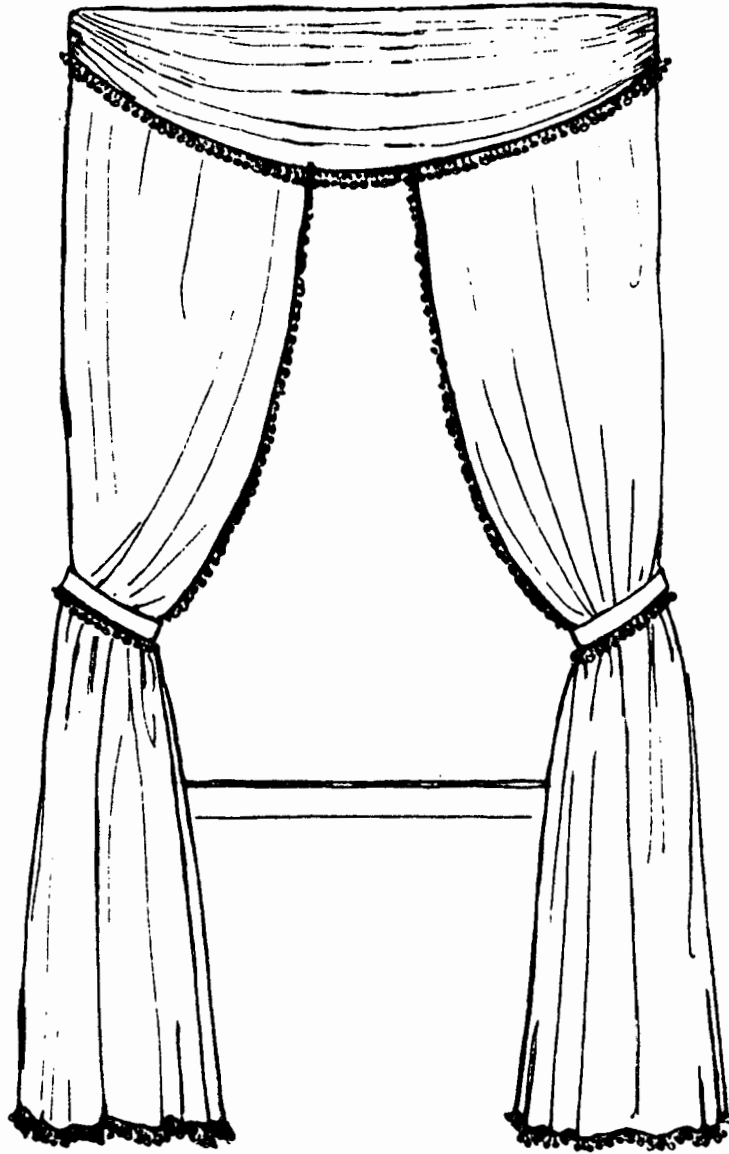
BED HANGINGS - MASTER BEDROOM

Hangings are made of blue and white checked linen.



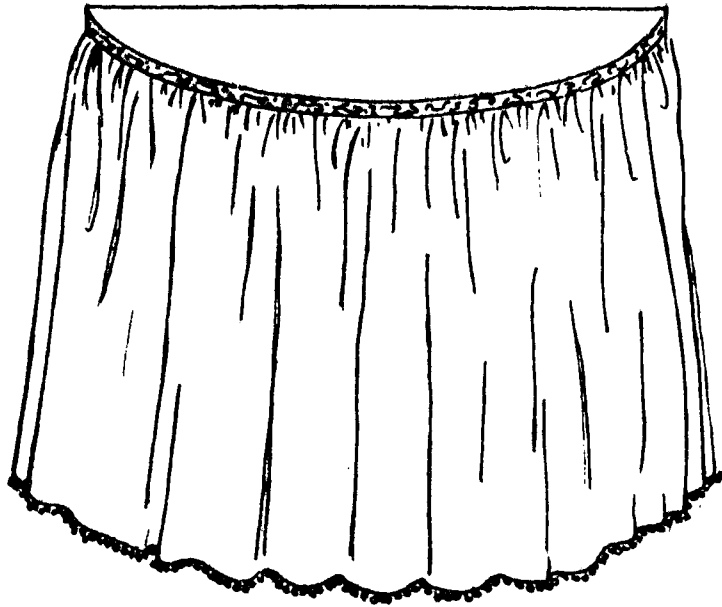
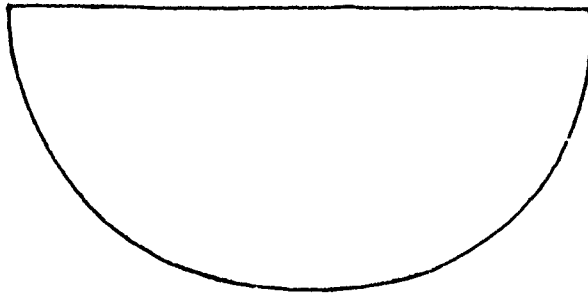
HANGINGS FOR FIELD BEDS - GUEST ROOM

Hangings are made of white dimity and finished with a white tasseled or fringed edging.



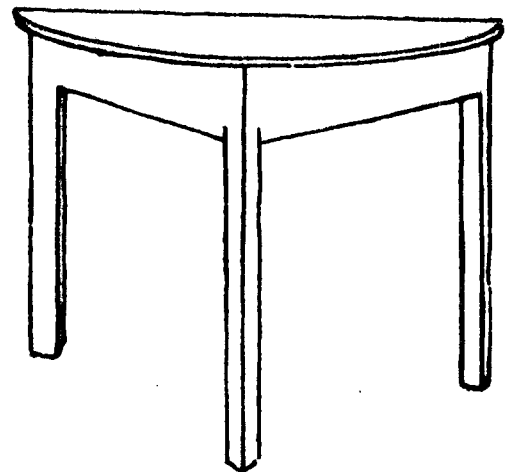
WINDOW CURTAINS, GUEST ROOM

Curtains are made of white dimity with white tasseled or fringed edgings.



DRESSING TABLE

The skirt is made of white dimity gathered on a narrow tape. The bottom is finished with a white tasseled or fringed edging. The top of the table is covered with white dimity also.



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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ATTACHMENT NO. 6

FLOOR PLANS AND FURNITURE ARRANGEMENTS

Suggestions for the arrangement of furnishings recommended in Part B of this furnishing plan are submitted in the following paragraphs and the accompanying floor plans. The final arrangements will depend on how the actual pieces fit into these settings. It is anticipated that some rearranging will be necessary.

The use and purpose of each piece was the primary consideration when planning the arrangements with the intent to create a tastefully arranged, homelike atmosphere. It was, however, necessary to make some allowances for visitor use.

Barriers are contemplated for the rooms so that the visiting public will view the house for the most part, unattended. For this reason care has been taken to keep small and portable objects out of easy reach of the visiting public. Fortunately, this does not effect the natural arrangement of the rooms to any great extent. A suggested barrier arrangement is included in the floor plans.

ENTRANCE HALL: This area, large enough for a family room, was probably used as such by the Schayler family, especially during the warm summer months. It undoubtedly was well used and will continue to be through public use. Chairs should be placed close against the walls and, if possible, the grandfather clock should be in working order.

The long wall parallel with the stairway is best suited for the three maps recommended for this room. If they are large, two may be sufficient. In this case, the third can be hung in the space to the left of the front door and window. The barometer may be placed directly to the left of the front door between it and the window. The hanging lamp should be centered within the area of the front door and the stairway and hung high enough so as not to interfere with visitor traffic.

PARLOR: This room is meant to be more formal than the others. It was, however, undoubtedly used for family gatherings as well as entertaining. The public will view it from a barrier at the doorway off the entrance hall.

A Franklin stove is recommended for the fireplace. This should be set into the opening and the fireplace equipment arranged appropriately on the hearth. The board figures are intended to be placed before the fireplace when it is not in

use, or they may be set one on each side. The desk furniture belongs on the mantle and the tea set should be arranged on the tea table. The bedchamber set should be placed on the game table along with a pair of candlesticks. The open oil lamp may be placed on the Pembroke table or, if the secretary-desk is open, on the desk. The candle screen should be centered along the long wall over the piano with the land-seape painting between them. The oil portrait can be placed over the mantle. The musical instrument and the sheet music should be arranged on the piano.

DINING ROOM. There are two doors into the dining room. One opens off the entrance hall and the other serves as an access to the kitchen in the rear. Barriers are suggested for both doorways. The one at the rear door is intended primarily to allow visitors a view of the alcove.

Four prints are recommended for the walls. Depending on the size of the prints, a suggested arrangement is two prints over the sideboard and two over the mantle. The silver candlesticks are intended for the dining room table along with the punch bowl. One pair of brass candlesticks may be placed on the mantle and another pair on the side table. The knife box should be placed on the sideboard. The two dressers are intended for the mantle-top serving table. The silverware belongs in the flyspace and the flyspace equipment, footman and copper tea bottles should be properly arranged on the hearth. Except for the highchair, the furnishings recommended for the dining room alcove should be placed on the shelves and the door kept ajar so visitors may view the interior.

PARTNER'S OFFICE. This is a small room, built on a lower level than the main house and necessitating a step down when entering from the entrance hall. A barrier built into the room is illustrated at this entrance but it may be desirable as a safety measure to build a gate-type barrier across the doorway instead. Such a barrier would prevent the possibility of accidents by visitors due to the step.

The furnishings in the room should be placed casually to give the appearance of a work area. Journals, record books, account books, newspapers, etc., belong on the writing table along with the paper inkwell and quill pens. The travelling bag desk may be placed here also, if there is room. The locking glass should be hung over the tripod table with the candle screen near it. The paper bowl and pitcher should be placed on the table along with a medicine bottle or two. The

gun may be stored in the corner to the right of the writing table next to the outside door. The gun can stand against the wall near the writing table or lay across the chair. The bedspread should be on the floor and may be placed near the writing table or the chair next to the outside door. The letter press, drafting tools and drafting pencils can be arranged on the shelves of the bookcase. The eyeglasses may either be placed here or on the writing table. The two prints can be hung on an either side of the window or on the wall to the right of the doorway off the entrance hall.

SECOND FLOOR HALL: The second floor hallway serves primarily as an access to the three bedrooms which open off of it on three sides. The people will enter from the stairway and should cross over to the guest room on the north end of the house.

Only a few pieces of furniture are necessary for this area. The three easelstools should be placed on the table at the top of the stairs readily available for use when the need arises. One of the bookcases may be hung on the wall at the top of the stairs and the other on the wall to the right of the entrance to the guest room. The candlebox may be placed on the chest or hung over it directly to the left of the doorway.

GUEST ROOM: The visitor will view this room from a barrier at the doorway. From this vantage point the interior of the closet diagonally across to the right of the fireplace may easily be seen when the door is left ajar. Plans are to furnish this closet with clothing of the period. A glass or plastic partition will be designed to cover the opening in order to protect the costumes.

The toilet chain and towels belong on the washstand along with one or two medicine bottles. The looking glass should be hung over the dressing table between the two windows and the dressing table should be furnished with appropriate perfume bottles, jewelry case, etc. The firewood should be placed in front of the fireplace opening and the rest of the equipment set appropriately on the bench. The bedspread may stand against the fireplace to the left. A period figurine can be placed on the mantle, and the pair of easelstools placed on the chest of drawers.

PHILIP'S ROOM AND STORAGE AREA: This room opens off the west wall of the hallway. It is a small room and visitors will be allowed to walk into it in order to view the connecting storage area. It is suggested that a simple "rope" barrier be placed across Philip's Room to guide the visitor and a waist high gate-type barrier be placed in the doorway of the storage room.

There should be no "set" arrangement for the items to be placed in the storage room. In fact, a little disorder would help to create the natural setting desired. The linens, blankets and bedding, etc., belong on the shelves along with any of the other items which can conveniently be placed there. The large pieces, spinning wheels, broken chair, cradle, etc., should be placed on the floor with a few odd items such as a broken toy, leg from a chair, etc., strewn about.

MASTER BEDROOM: This bedroom on the north end of the house will be viewed from a barrier at the doorway. Its layout is similar to the guest room but without the closet.

The toilet china and towels belong on the mantel to the right of the fireplace. The bible may be placed on the tripod table or on the chest of drawers. The bride's box can be placed on the blanket chest. The fireplace equipment, of course, belongs on the hearth along with the copper kettle and the tripod stand. The ventilator can be placed on the mantle and the dressing glass on the chest of drawers. The child's toys should be placed casually on the floor preferably in the vicinity of the easy chair and fireplace.

KITCHEN: The kitchen may be viewed from either the door on the north side or the one on the south side or both as illustrated. This is a working area and was undoubtedly full of activity throughout the long working days.

The furnishings here were in constant use so should be placed conveniently for their intended purposes. There need not be any "set" arrangements. Kitchen utensils may be hung from the fireplace mantle. Kettles and pots should be hung from the eaves and some placed on the hearth along with the griddle, skillet, etc. Additional pots and similar items may be hung from the ceiling beams on either side of the fireplace.

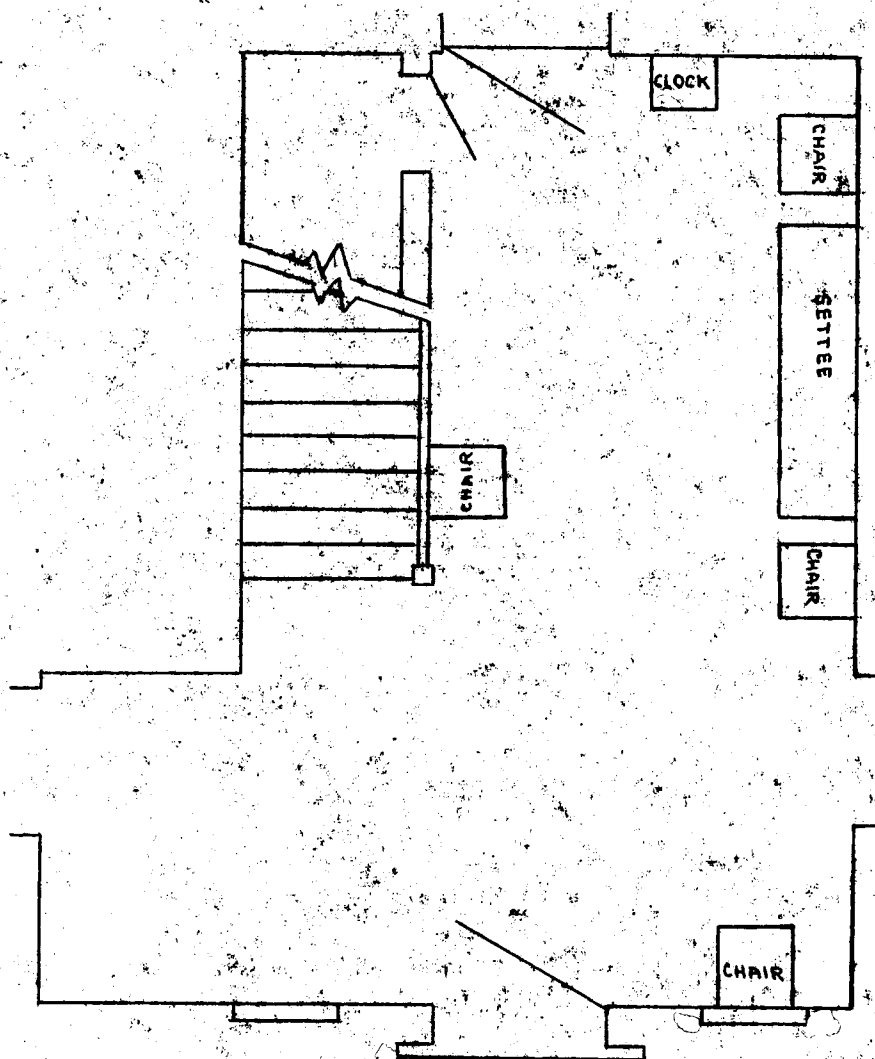
Milk tubs and water buckets may be placed on or under the water bench and others in the storage area. Dishes and potteryware belong in the hanging cupboard and the box can hold an assortment of dishes and other household items. A few cooking utensils such as a bowl, ladle, coffee grinder, etc., may be placed on the kitchen table. The spoon holder can be hung over the side table and the candle box placed on the side table or hung from a convenient spot on the wall. The butter churn may be placed against the partition.

The bench illustrated in the floor plan next to the kitchen table should be added to the list of furnishings along with two tin candle sconces and one tin candlestick. The sconces may be hung near the outside doorways and the candlestick placed on the kitchen table or mantle.

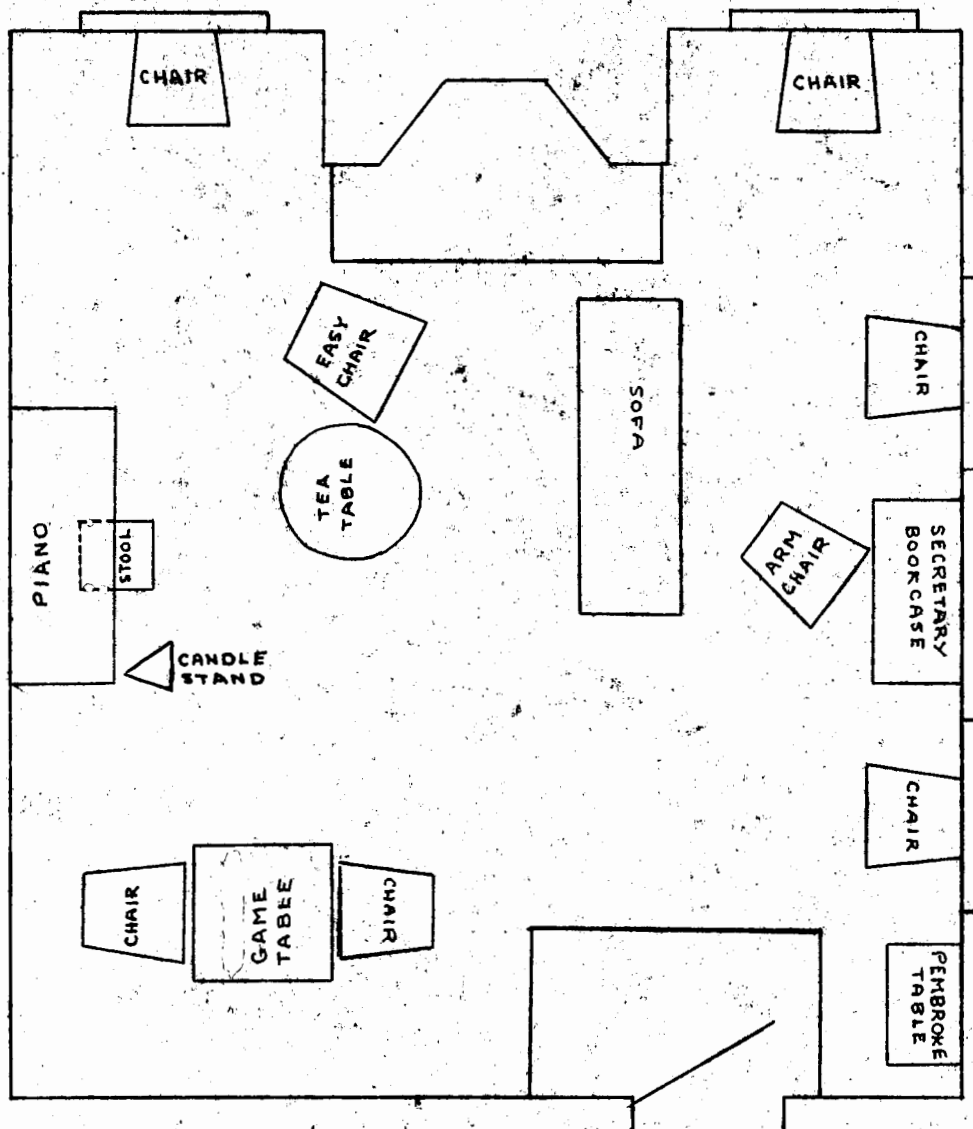
CELLAR: The cellar is meant to be a storage area. The room on the north end is intended primarily for storing such things as hardware, window glass, odd pieces of lumber, garden tools, wheel barrow, stove pipes, etc. The center room is the wine cellar. Here were stored wine bottles, casks, barrels, jugs, etc., and perhaps some vegetable bins, baskets and boxes.

It may be desirable, especially if visitors are unattended, to place barriers at the doorways of these two rooms. The gate type would probably be sufficient.

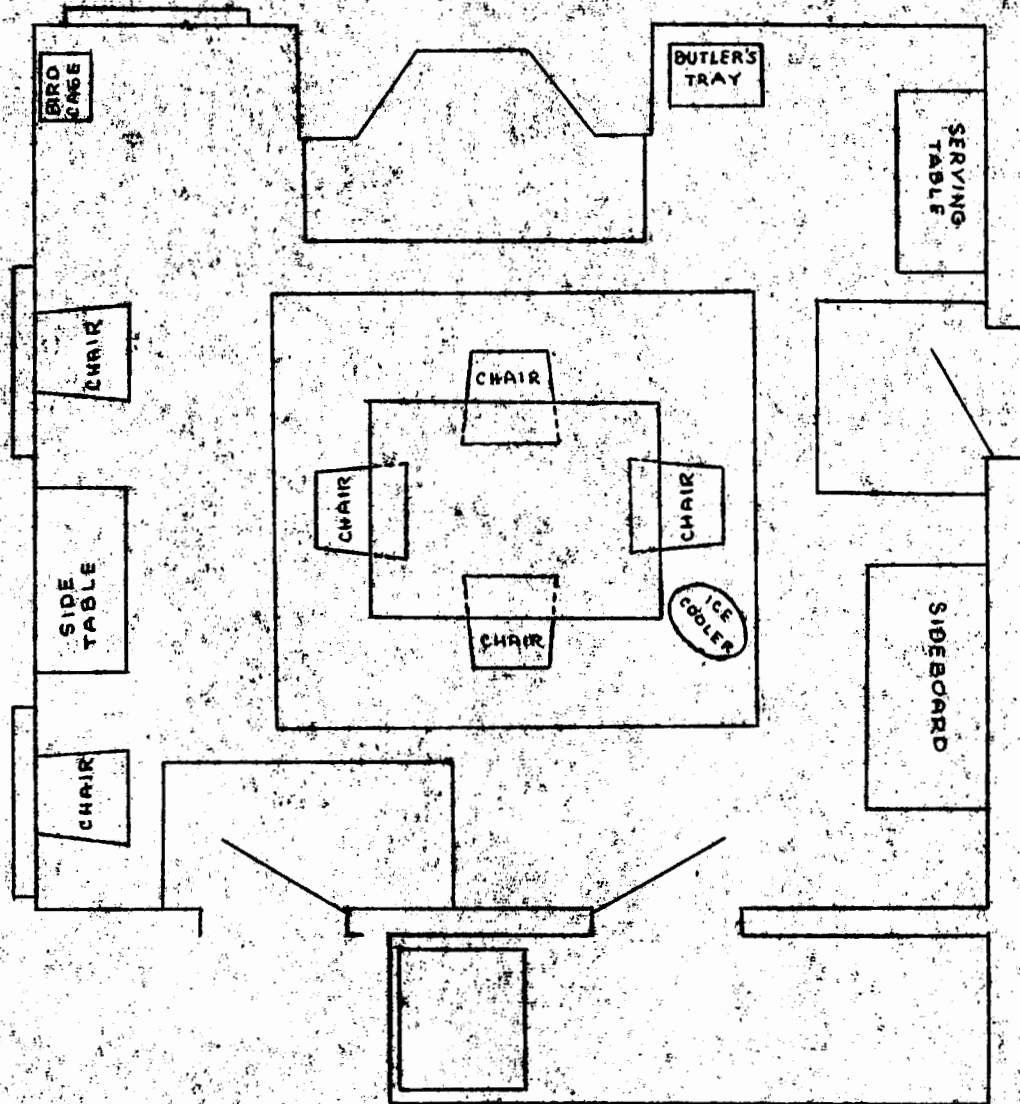
If possible, visitors should be allowed to walk into the old kitchen area on the south end of the building. Furnishings are not necessary, but a few old discarded objects such as barrels, scraps of iron, lumber, etc., would add interest.



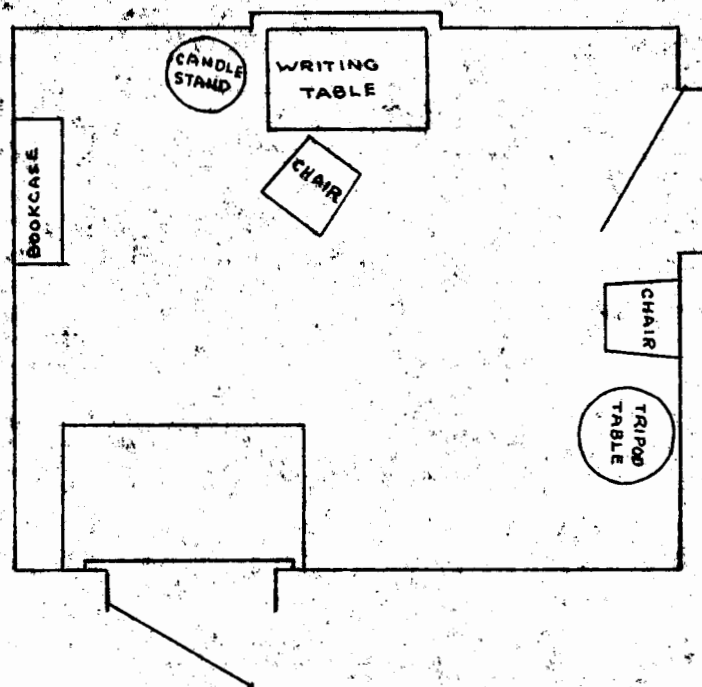
ENTRANCE HALL



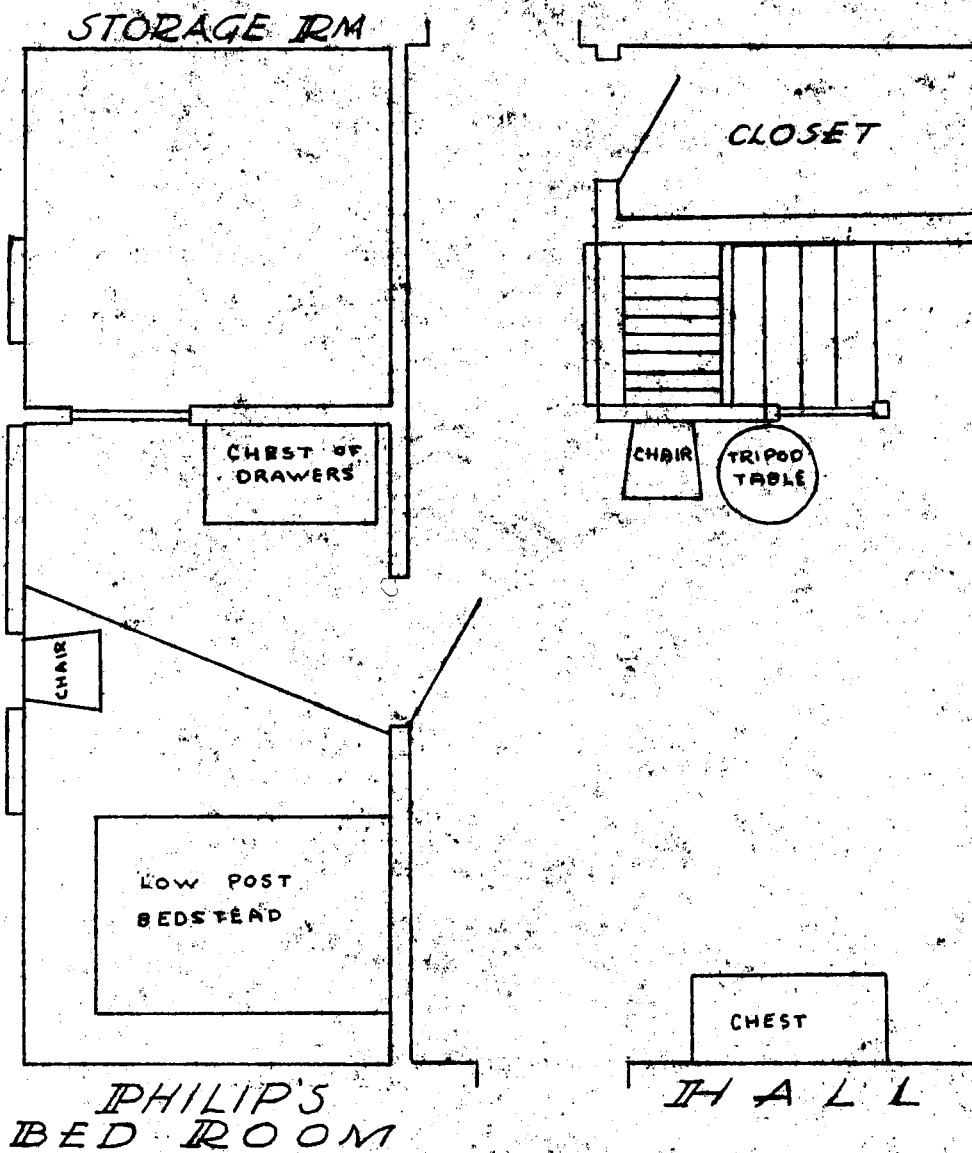
PARLOR



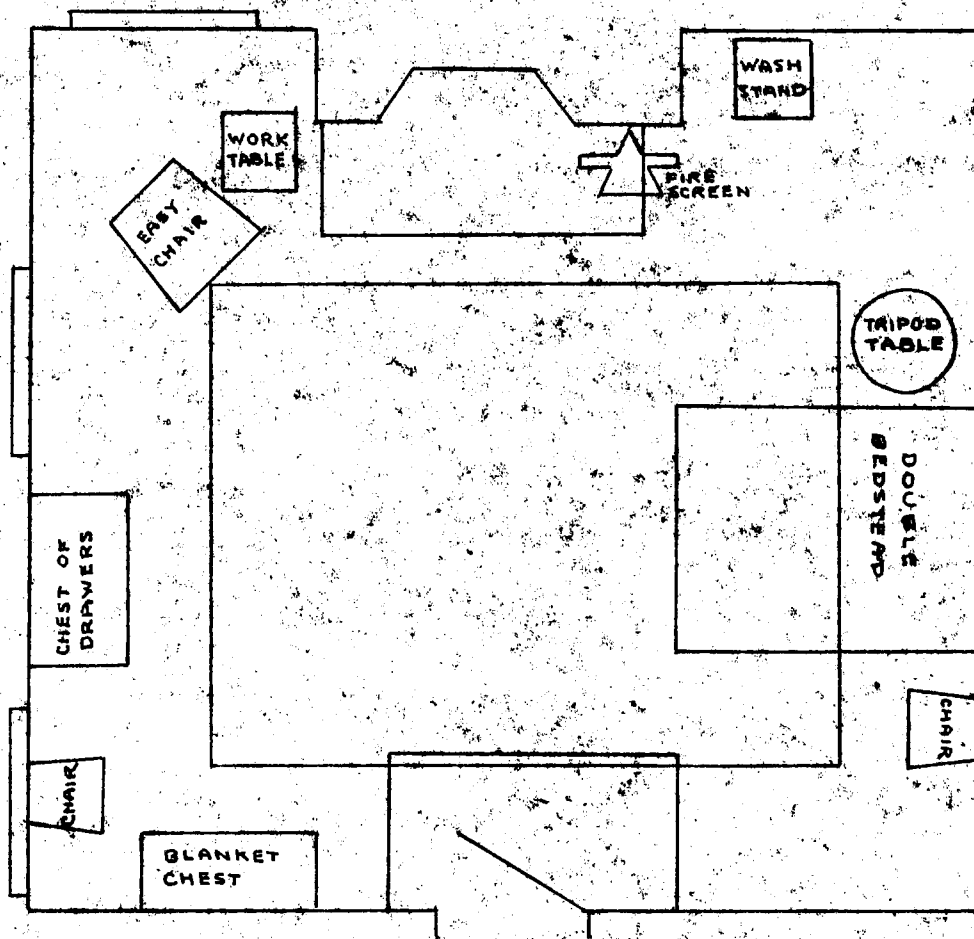
DINING ROOM



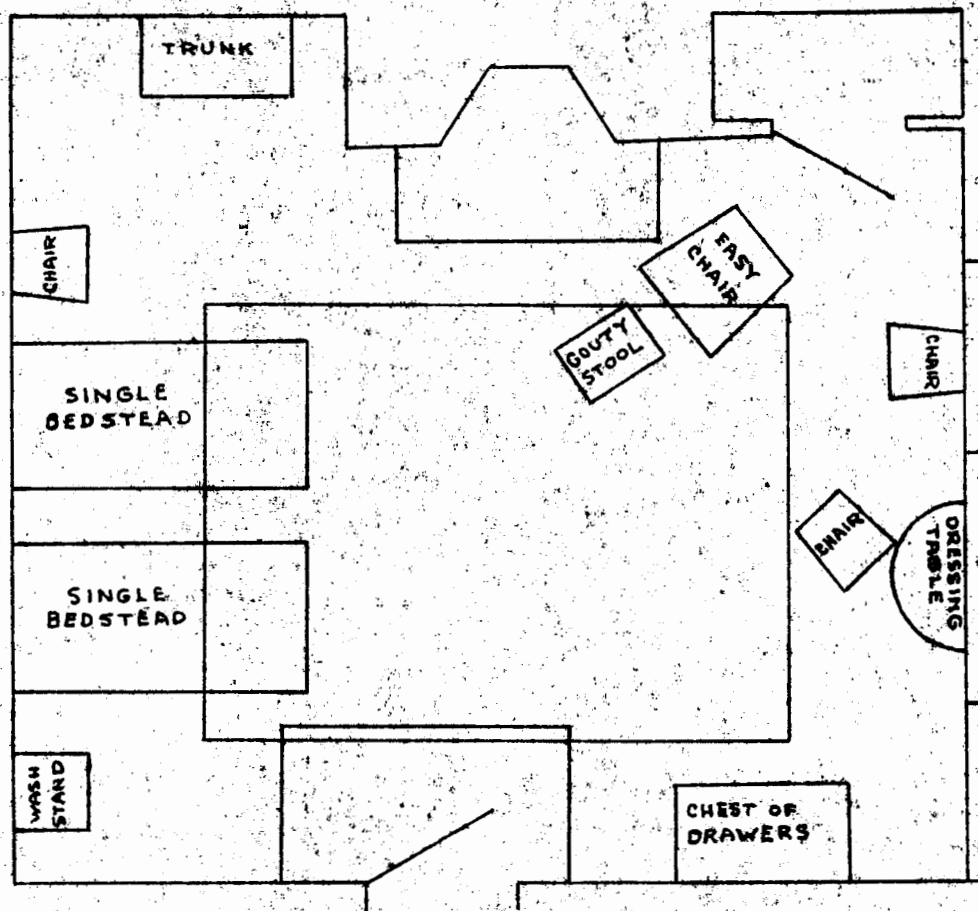
FATHER'S OFFICE



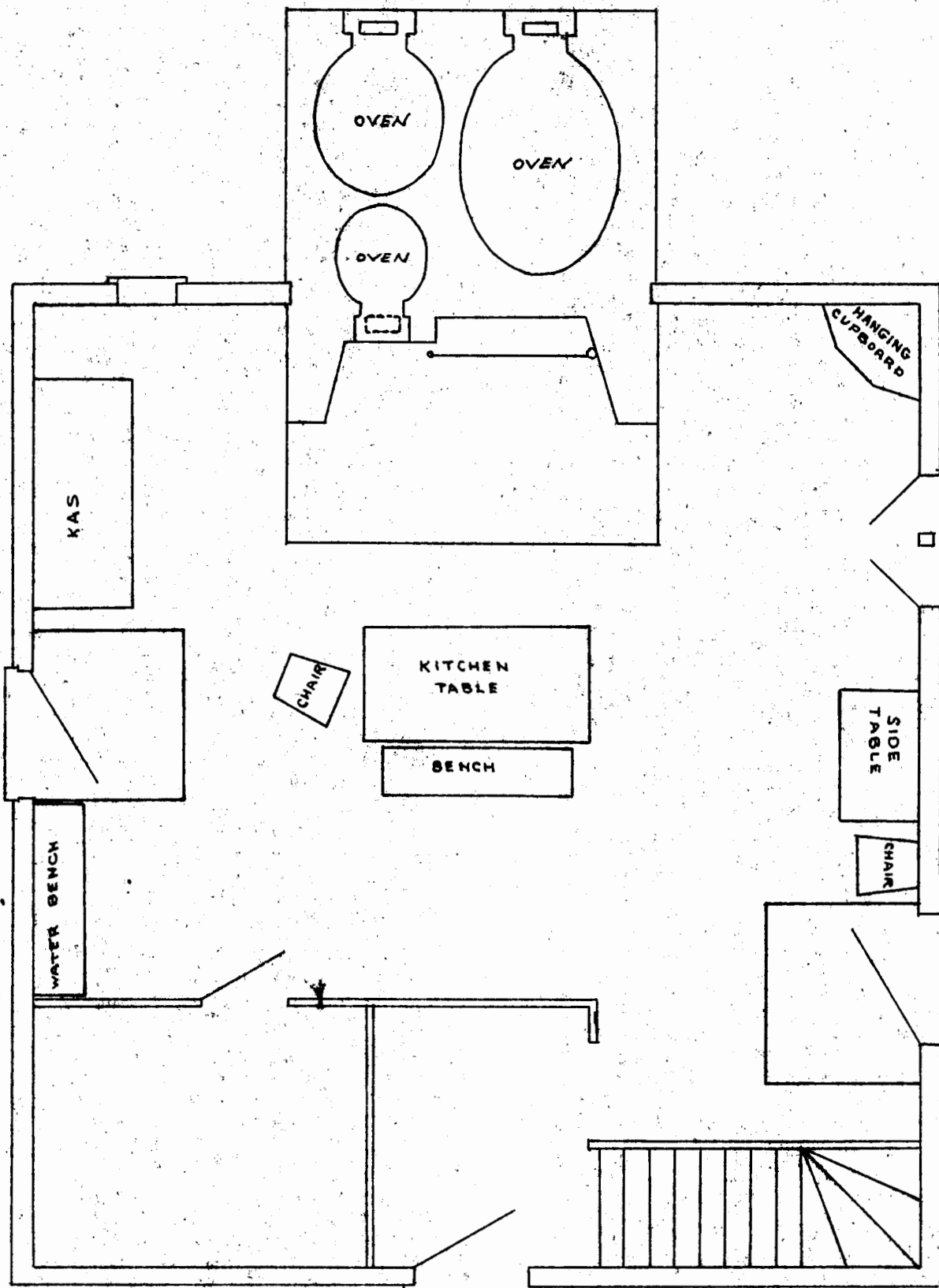
SECOND FLOOR



*MASTER
BED ROOM*



*GUEST
BED ROOM*



KITCHEN