An Account of Goods at Pennsbury Manor, 1687

A n a c c o u n t of goods at Pennsbury Manor, dated December 2, 1687, was discovered in the Pennsylvania Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs, in the late autumn of 1960. Its existence was not known when Pennsbury Manor House was “re-created” and furnished in the late 1930’s. Because it antedates by fourteen years the inventory used in the restoration, the 1687 account is of special interest. It brings into question some features of the restored manor, and pinpoints some omitted details. However, it does nothing to gainsay the general excellence of the restoration.

The 1687 account of goods—to all intents and purposes an inventory—is lacking in system, erratic in its sequence of presentation, and almost too miscellaneous. It is, however, a competent register, and an informative index to the tastes of the owner of Pennsbury. It attests, moreover, to the zeal of William Penn’s steward James Harrison, and illuminates the conduct and life of a manor “plantation,” the name by which Penn himself most frequently referred to it.

Many-faceted, the inventory throws light on the perquisites and the appurtenances of such a community; on the elegance and the abundance of the furnishings of its central residence; on the work of

1 This document is catalogued as Manuscript PP-8-3. Photostatic copies are in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (HSP), and Pennsbury Manor.
2 The restoration of Pennsbury was undertaken by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, the eminent architect J. Brognard Okie, and a committee of devoted Pennsylvania men and women. Mr. Okie’s word for the work on Pennsbury Manor was “re-creation,” used in the title of his book on “Pennsbury Sources,” in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
3 The inventory used in the restoration was made in 1701. See “A Catalogue of Goods Left at Pennsbury, the 3d of the 10th Month, 1701,” Correspondence between William Penn and James Logan, I [Historical Society of Pennsylvania Memoirs, IX] (Philadelphia, 1870), 62–64.
the craftsmen, smiths, carpenters, joiners, gardeners and husbandmen who labored to make it a place of beauty and prosperity. Beyond this, the account stands as the consummation of correspondence between Penn and Harrison during the years 1682 and 1687, in which the management of affairs at the manor was discussed in detail. No full appreciation of the account can be gained without some background of Penn’s aim for his Pennsylvania plantation, and without some understanding of the man to whom it was entrusted.

James Harrison (c. 1628-1687) was born near Kendal, in the Westmoreland “Lake Country” of England. He was a shoemaker by trade, but in early manhood joined the Quakers and became a minister of their faith, traveling throughout many parts of England and suffering both imprisonment and distraint of property for his devotion. In 1682, when he was more than fifty years of age, he migrated with his family to Pennsylvania, settling in Bucks County between the Falls of the Delaware and Pennsbury Manor.

His arrival in America was nearly contemporaneous with William Penn’s first visit. He and Penn became warm personal friends, and Harrison was appointed a member of the Provincial Council at least a year and a half before Penn commissioned him, in August, 1684, as “the Steward of my Household to oversee Servants, Building & whats related to the Place where I live, to receive pay, take or putt away Servants except where my Express mind is declared to the contrary; to receive all the Strangers to place them as to Lodgeings—Thy wife to overlook the Maides in Dairy, Kitchen & Chambers with the Charge of Linnen and Plate.” In actuality, Harrison was to be the master of Pennsbury Manor, overseer of its servants, and dispenser of its hospitality.

Pensbury Manor was to be developed and administered by Harrison as Worminghurst House was being managed by William Penn in Sussex, England. Communication between Penn and his agent was regular, although Penn certainly wrote far more frequently than did Harrison. Letter after letter came from Penn,

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4 There is only one surviving letter from Harrison to Penn, Nov. 29, 1686, Stauffer Collection, II, 100, HSP. Unless otherwise noted, Penn’s letters to Harrison are in the Penn Correspondence, Domestic and Miscellaneous Letters, HSP, as is a helpful index to Penn’s letters, prepared by Phineas Pemberton after Harrison’s death.

5 The commission is dated Aug. 15, 1684. Letters of William Penn copied by J. Francis Fisher, HSP.
each a characteristic blending of the writer's Quaker piety with affectionate greeting to the recipient and his family. Penn wrote news of happenings in England, of his apprehensions about misgovernment in Pennsylvania, of his wishes that the province would permit the liberties of conscience too often denied in Europe. There was a constant thread of concern over his own money problems and debts, and he cautioned Harrison on his expenditures. But whether Penn was preaching in England or in Holland, accompanying James II on a lengthy progress through the western shires, or working unceasingly for the relief of persecuted Quakers, he was ever mindful of the manor he had established in his Pennsylvania colony.

Penn had brought his first visit to Pennsylvania to an end in August, 1684. From Worminghurst, he wrote Harrison on October 7 of that year, promptly after his arrival: "Comes wine & strong bear [beer]. Lett the bear be sold for as much profit as is reasonable & some of the wine. Some may be kept for me especially sack or such like." Seeds worth £4 odd money are being sent to Ralph by "an Irish ship owner," together with such provisions as butter, cheese, "best shoes," and some felt. Penn is also sending money for maids' pay. He has already shipped walnuts for Ralph to set out and other seeds, "rare good" ones, some from his own gardens. He intends to order five hundred barrels of beef out of Ireland that year. In a postscript, Penn remarks: "let Ralph follow his garden & gett the yards fenced in."

In the years that follow, letter after letter forwarded instructions on every aspect of the manor's development and life. Thomas Lloyd may have any of Penn's periwigs, any of his wine or beer, "if any." "A pair of handsome playn steps" is to be built at the landing opposite the house. The bridge is to be made more passable on the way to John Rowland's. The walk to the Falls is to be cleared, and Penn would be pleased if the Indian paths were "cleared up."

He is sending four servants, three carpenters, and a gardener, all "able in their kind." The gardener is "good-natured, apt to talk,

6 See, for example, Penn's letter of Oct. 23, 1686, in which he told Harrison not to ask "one penny" from him, and lamented that he was "5,000 £ and more behind hand, more than ever I received or saw. . . ."

7 The gardener Ralph is identified as Ralph Smyth by Roy F. Nichols, "New Light on Pennsbury," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XLVII (1943), 92–94.

8 Penn to Harrison, Mar. 18, 1684/5, Dreer Collection, HSP.
but an artist.” As for the carpenter William, he is “an old master workman, he has built many houses.” The other two are “likely.” And Penn indicates what he wants them to build: a kitchen, a wash house with a room for ironing, a brew house, and a stable for twelve horses. He has given “H. Gibbs” (Henry Gibbs) the dimensions.9

On May 19, 1685, Penn advises Harrison that his “Barge” be kept “in close dry dock to save her,” instructs that a contract for cattle be dissolved, since he is sending beef from Ireland, and requests that Ralph set twenty poplars “18 inches round” and “be-headed to twenty feet” in a walk from the steps of the house to the water.

Two months later, on July 11, Penn writes that “hay dust” is on its way from Long Island for use in the courtyard and fields. He hopes “care is had of my mares, my bay & two white ones & their colts,” and states that he intends to bring with him “2 or 3 mares and a fine horse.”

Penn’s interest in his horses is further borne out by his letter of October 25, 1685, in which he writes: “Pray lett my 2 white & my bay mare & my white gelding Silas & my ball nag be looked after well.” In this same letter, Penn informs Harrison that a new gardener is being sent, one of great skill, who is to be allowed two or three assistants. The chief gardener’s terms of employment are fully described: passage paid, £30 at the end of three years, sixty acres of land, and a month each year for his own pursuits. Also coming is a Dutch joiner, who is to work one hundred and fifty days, do wainscoting, make tables and stands for some of the rooms, but mainly “help on with the out houses.”

The gardens at Pennsbury were plainly dear to its master’s heart. Almost every letter contained some reference to them, either in directions to the gardener or in word of seeds and plants being sent. Sometime in 1685, his gardener Ralph had died, and one of the other servants was directed to carry on until the new gardener arrived. In his letter of October 25, Penn writes that he should “save as many roots of flowrs next spring by transplanting them out of the woods as he can.” Then, on November 17, Penn names James Reed as the new gardener, and says that Philip Ford has sent “more trees, seeds, quiences, &c, which James my gardener here [at Worminghurst]

9 Ibid. The fact that the inventory lists axes and a saw set in Henry Gibbs’s room suggests that he may have been one of the carpenters.
bought for that purpose; they come the trees from me, the seeds from the Strand [London] & the quences from home”—the country gentleman Quaker from Sussex County was planning to carry with him to Pennsbury all that he could of his English home and its life. And he warns Harrison that James Reed is to make certain that he has “a good stock before he parts with anything I send him.”

Two letters in December, 1685, comment further on the landscaping of the manor. James Reed, “a Scotchman bread in Ireland, a good gardener,” is to have at least “three hands for he will plot things.”10 Penn is especially concerned about the “trees that come from my home,” and warns that none shall “be disposed of but to my plantation,” for they are “choice.” As a postscript, he reiterates, “The gardener is to dispose of nothing for his privat gaine.”11

Other letters in 1686 contain the same manner of instructions. A new element, however, is introduced, directions for the construction of “a lady’s house” near the manor. Penn does not name the lady and never describes her further than to say she is a relative and a worthy woman. But he details plans for her house, designates dimensions, materials to be used, the amount of money that may be expended on it (£40 being brought by the bearer for the purpose and £30 more of the cost to be derived from the sale of goods belonging to the lady which are being sent to Pennsylvania). “She intends over suddenly with her family,” Penn writes, “and many considerable people are like to follow. . . . She covets not the house to be upon the main River but a pretty stream or brook a half or a quarter of a mile in landed. . . . minde the situation for woods, water & height.” Have the builders do it as best they can for good husbandry and “also neatness.”12

By January, 1687, plans for the “lady’s house” came to a standstill, Penn writing: “For that house for the lady & her children, lett it alone till further order & keep the money by ye; for the goods, dispose of them in my service. I answer that part to her.”13 Subsequently, except for the goods recorded in her account in December, 1687, the worthy relative drops from all mention.

10 Penn to Harrison, Dec. 4, 1685.
11 Penn to Harrison, Dec. 9, 1685.
12 Penn to Harrison, Robert Turner, and Thomas Holme, undated but undoubtedly in April, 1686.
13 Penn to Harrison, Jan. 28, 1686/7.
While this particular project of Penn's came to nought, his instructions concerning Pennsbury Manor itself continued. In the same letter with his final directions concerning the "lady's house," he regrets that his "barge is like to be spoyled, being only covered with boughs, wind and sun will splitt her." He is relieved to hear that "Thou takest great care & pains about my husbandry," and remarks confidently that he had "expected as much of Ye." He directs that soot be brought from Philadelphia and laid on low-lying and moist land; "lay down as much as thou canst with English grass." Harrison is to "plow up new Indian fields" and make them ready for the sheep to feed on, for they "will in time be providing wool to clothe us."

On April 9, Penn writes that he has sent over "a wheelwright, an honest man," one who can work under a carpenter, together with "a black for James [Reed]." Also, by the next ship, he is sending "a brave lass from London" to serve as a maid.

After that there is silence until the autumn of 1687. Penn has been attending King James on his long progress through the west of England. Unknown to him, Harrison had been very ill; his death came in early October, before either of Penn's two letters, written in September and October, could reach him. But the steward had played his part well. Friend William Yardley, composing a memorial for Falls Meeting, could properly say that Harrison in his own and other men's work "had kept a conscience void of offense."14

The Pennsbury inventory of December 2, 1687, made necessary by Harrison's death, reflects the instructions Penn had sent from England for the development of his plantation. It is not an inventory in the sense of an evaluation of possessions, but is, as it is called, an "account of goods," a practical, working record. The man who wrote the account is unnamed, unless we are to suppose the doodling on the name John, which appears on page 7 (not the concluding page), is intended as a signature.

The items listed in the account are divided into twenty-nine parts, most of them under headings of separate rooms or outbuildings. It is not necessary to give a detailed analysis of the individual

14 For biographical data on Harrison, grateful acknowledgment is due Acting Director Dorothy G. Harris, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, and Miss Mary Ogilvie, Department of Records of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 302 Arch St., Philadelphia. An inventory of the estate of Harrison is in Okie's "Pennsbury Sources."
First in the account are "Goods sent upon a Ledeyes Account," a heterogeneous collection of textiles, hardware, and possible Indian goods—a curious group of items, explicable only when it is realized that these are commodities yet to be sold to pay Penn's indebtedness to his unnamed relative. Items which would seem to be for the Indian trade appear also in the listing for the governor's parlor—cloth, wood combs (five dozen), Indian coats and Indian hatchets, beads, bells, and a "pasell of Juse harps."

In the margins of pages 2 and 3, written at right angles to the account itself, is a list of books taken from the "Governors Closet" and "now in the Custadey of James Reed Gardener." Seven of the eight titles are garden books, and have been specifically identified by Edwin Wolf 2nd, librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Wolf's contribution affords us new insight into Penn's zest for gardening and forestry. These books, moreover, joined with Penn's comments in his letters to Harrison, provide rich addenda to Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt's handsome and delightful brochure William Penn, Horticulturist (Pittsburgh, 1953). Five other books, also identified by Mr. Wolf, are listed in the parlor of the manor.

While the majority of goods recorded in the account are practical plantation items, features of elegance can be found in silver and pewter utensils, candlesticks and looking glasses, and in a variety of furniture of black walnut and oak. A light touch is provided by such items as sugar candy, fishing rods and lines, a wooden "Caige for Chicken," a broken brass bell, and a "birding" gun (distinguished from fowling pieces).

The account of goods at Pennsbury, 1687, printed below, is contained in a manuscript consisting of eight pages. Its seventeenth-century hand offers many a problem in chirography, orthography, and interpretation of meaning. For the sake of clarity and simpli-
fication, dashes and colons have been omitted, as have excised words; superscript letters and inserted words have been brought to the line. To assist the reader with phonetic spellings and obscure items, bracketed words have been supplied in the text and archaic names and objects identified in footnotes.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Land Records

Hubertis M. Cummings

the 2d of the 10th month 1687: then an Account taken of all the goods at Pennsbury as followeth:

Goods sent upon a Ledeys Account

14 3/4 yrds of Red bayes [baize]
2 peeses [pieces] of mixt sarge [serge] No. 8
9 payre [pair] of womens Stockens
4 grosse of silk buttens No. 5
3 payre of mens shows [shoes]
20 yrds 3/4 of match Coate\(^\text{18}\)
10 yrds of broun osenbrigs\(^\text{19}\)
1 Larg[e] frow [froe]
8 Stock Locks
1 bed Cord
1 Larg Steel han[d] saw
1 small frow
2 Drawing knifes
3 payre of Larg dore hinges
3 small felling axes
5 Swed[e]s' felling axes
5 Ingenerd Augors [engineered augers]
21 brode hows [hoes]
23 nar[r]ow howes
1 Cupers [cooper's] hatchet

\(^{18}\) Match coats, identified with the Indian trade, were made of a coarse woolen cloth.

\(^{19}\) A coarse cloth, named for Osnabrück, Germany, in which it was manufactured.
1 adds [adz]
1 broad ax
[?] Larg hamer [?] 20
1 small hatchet
2 socket Chisells
8 filles [files]
2 yron [iron] bushes for Cart whe[e]lls

In the Govrs Paller
1 ell ½ qr of stroud water 21
7 payre of womens stockens
1 pees of sarge at 3 lb 4s
14 yhrs and 3/4 of sarge at Dito
21 yards of Druget 22
27 yards of Druget
1 peese of white osenbrigs 18: 3
1 peese Ditto 21: 3
1 peese Ditto 20: 2
1 peese Ditto 19: 3
1 peese Ditto 19: 2
1 peese Ditto 22: 1
1 peese Ditto 20: 0
1 peese Ditto 24: 2
1 peese of brown osenbrig C: V
1 peese of brown osenbrig E: V
1 peese of blew Linen 24: 1
1 peese Ditto 25: 2
1 peese Ditto
13 yards of Ditto
1 payre of wosted Stoc[kens?]
1 Red wescote
10 Dusen of sillk buttens
2 Cqt [?] 6 fine Indian Coates
2 Irish frise [frieze] 23 Coates

20 This entry is nearly obliterated in the fold of the manuscript.
21 An English cloth woven at Stroud, or in the Stroudwater valley, in the Cotswolds, Gloucestershire.
22 A kind of woolen or mixed stuff for clothing.
23 A shaggy-piled woolen fabric.
2 shutes [suits] of apparell for servants
4 small curtains and valiants [valances] for a bed and
Red Rugg
one illed [oiled] skin: one peese of bock skin
4 Joyners Lether aporns
4 Indian Capes
1 payre of mens shows
5 dusen of wood comes [combs]
1 payre of Larg Stockens 1 Red Cap
2 papers of bedes [beads] one pasell [parcel] bells
1 pasell of Juse harps
11 yrds of Crocuss
2 branding yrons
33 Indian hatchets
15 payre of dove taills
4 dore boltes 7 stapells 1 mathuck [mattock]
1 pasell of Rengs [rings] for doeres [doors]
1 broad ax one adds
1 varkin [firkin] of spreggs [sprigs] and naills
1 Larg box of new touls: joyners
3 Chests of joyners toules
1 bagg of small spreggs
1 pasell of glew
1 small pasell of Red Leed [lead]
2 spring Locks 1 fine stock Lock
2 spring latches Yron for tongs
1 Large ovall tabell
1 fine new Chest with drauers

silver

{ and in it one Larg sillver tankard
    one Larg Caudell Cup and Cover
    one pleat [plate] and payre of snufers
too forkes one Large tumbeler
too small tumbelers one Larg
taster ½ a Dusen of spounes
too Covers for crues [cruses] all sillver

24 Bock is a piece of leather made from sheepskin.
25 A coarse sacking, or burlap.
26 None of this fairly impressive list of silver appeared in the 1701 catalogue of Pennsbury goods.
small waights and scealls [scales] and too payre
     of stillyards a pewter standish
one glew pot

In the Joyners Roume

2 blunderbuses  5 muskets
1 Larg whip saw and one peese
1 yron poat [pot] and pot hucks [hooks]
1 fier shoufell one ould kitell
1 bed and boulster Rugg 4 blankets
one Jack 3 flock boulsters too
blanket one Rugg one turning
Lade [lathe] too workin bentches and
sum wrought Timber

Boocks taken out of the Governers Closet and now
in the Custadey of James Reed Gardener: 1 in small
folyo the misterey of husbantry one in quarto im-
proving Coocks forestres the English gardener.
1 in octabo plots garden 1 the frentch gardener
1 flower gardener 1 Cotons planters Maneuell
1 the gardeners allmanick sent 3 Governer
1 paper boock of dutch draughts

In the Hall

One long table frame & Chayre

27 A stand or case for writing materials.
28 J[ohn] W[orldige], Systema Agriculturae; The Mystery of Husbandry Discovered (London,
1669).
29 Moses Cooke, The Manner of Raising, Ordering, and Improving Forrest-trees (London,
1676).
30 Leonard Meager, The English Gardener; or a Sure Guide to young Planters, and gardeners,
in three parts (London, 1670).
32 Nicholas de Bonnefons, The French Gardiner; instructing how to cultivate all sorts of fruit
34 Charles Cotton, The Planters Manual: being Instructions for the ... Cultivating all sorts
of Fruit-trees (London, 1675).
35 John Evelyn, Kalendarium Hortense: or the Gard'ners Almanac ... The Second Edition
(London, 1666). This was actually the first separate edition.
In the Paller
one fether bed boulster and pillo
one blanket Cordes and stetell
one tent and new Chest of Drawers
too the bed a payre of ben gall [Bengal] Curtains
one spise box and brass morter Pesell [pestle]
five Lether Chayer 4 black wallnut
Chayres 2 arme gre[at] Cane Chayres
one small table with a Drauer one oval table one warming pan 6 brass
Candlesticks 2 Pewter Candlesticks
too tin Candlesticks too box yrons too payre of snufers and snuf dish one
brass Cheflingdish and pleat one paire of tongs and fier pan and Ceass [case] with six
knifes one small Lucking glass one boock the works of Edw: Borough and Perkins Law and a boock of oaths
one boock of see [sea] Laws one buck of Wm Showins one brush one great [grate] for a box
yron one payre of small sillk skealls [scales] one payre of C[ ]
yrons

In the Pasaige Roume
one small oval table
3 black walnut Chayres
1 back stoule
4 ocke [oak] Chayres one Cricket

36 A settle, or long wooden bench, commonly having arms and back and a locket or box beneath the seat.
40 Charles Molloy, De juri maritimo et navali: or, A Treatise of affaires maritime, and of commerce (London, 1676).
41 William Shewin, The True Christian's Faith ([London], 1675), or The Universality of the Light ([London], 1674).
42 A crease in the manuscript hides the rest of the word.
43 A low wooden footstool.
1 payre of bellows
1 payre of small Andyrans
1 brass Clock
1 flasket and a box for Linen
1 glaisyers vise
2 papers of mace and a Littell Clovfses
nutmeg and Sinament [cinnamon] sum
suger Candey in a box
2 pece of Clock Line
one Chest of Richard Longs who went
master of the Govrs sloupe the
Contents not known
4 hetes [heaters] for box yrons one napkin press
1 Lether bottell one old barell with hay seed
1 earthen Jar ½ bushall of benes [beans]
6 Dusen and seven Pewter Pleats
19 pewter dishes one Larg py pleat
1 pewter sestern one bed pan one Culender
1 stew pan 3 small sacer [saucer] one Cover too
the stew pan 3 stands for plat[ters]
1 pewter sace pan 3 sallts one tinn
tender Box 2 Poringer 6 pewter
Chamber pots 1 Larg pewter beason [basin]
one Large Chest Containing the pewter
above mentioned
1 wood Caige for Chicken one old Cop[p]er
sace pan

In the Closet

1 Coper stew pan 3 Large Coper
pots 1 payre of new pot hucks
1 warming pan 3 ould skillets

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44 A long shallow basket for the handling of textiles.
45 Richard Long bore a letter from Penn to Harrison, Nov. 27, 1685, instructing the steward to put into Long’s hands a sloop of Penn’s which had been ill used by Capt. Dare and was then laid up in the Schuylkill River. Apparently, at the time of the inventory, the vessel had been repaired and rerigged in accordance with Penn’s orders, and had gone for Barbados under shipmaster Long with a cargo of pipe staves.
46 A smoothing iron constructed to contain a heater.
without frames 1 Large skillet with a frame 1 Dusen of glass botells 

In the Common Seller

1 Steele mill 3 pegs of Leed 2 peses whiting being nere too barels 5 hogshed of hayre small part of a barel of tar one paill one tin tunell\(^47\) one wood tunell sum ould caske

In the Kitchen seller

6 Leed milke pans 1 new brass kitell 24 lb of Candels 1 hamper and 28 botells allmost half a barell of nayles ould 1/3 prt of a barell of rosam [rosin] 1/3 of a hogshed of tabaco 1 box of Red Leed 1 box of poudier blu 1 Chest with sum dros\(^48\) of talow 1 Leed buter poot 1 pewter 9 buter Crocks 1 buter Charne 1 Littell ovall table 2 small keelers\(^49\) 3 peeses of Dross Leed

In the seller next the garden

1 butchers ax 1 Cupers hatchet 4 hides and 4 1/2 hides 1 poudering tub 1 great poudering tub 1/4 of a hundred of white Leed a small pasell of Linsetoyle [linseed oil] in a hogshed 1 Jar 1 ould brass Kitell and one ould tin pan one buter poat

In the Chamber over the Govrs Paler

1 fetherbeed and boulster 1 pillo 2 blanckets 1 Calleco quillt and bedsted with blu Curtains 1 black Wallnut table and Chayre 1 Chest with a drawer one payre Curtin Rods

\(^{47}\) A seventeenth-century word for a funnel.

\(^{48}\) The scum, or worthless matter, from tallow.

\(^{49}\) A shallow tub, or a vessel for cooling liquids.
In the Paller Chamber

1 feather bed 1 boulster 2 pillos 2 blancketts
1 Rugg 1 under holan [holland] quilt 1 old blu silke quilt
1 betstet and ould green printed stuf
Curtains 1 Corse sheet for a tester 1 Canvis tent under the beed
1 payre of snufers [illegible] brush
1 Larg Ceane [cane] Carved trundell Chaire
2 small Ceane Chayres 3 black walnut Chayres
1 small olive framed [framed] Lucking glass
1 black walnut table with a drauer
1 small Dell [deal] sidbord table 1 payre of belows with brass nosels 1 payre of plain yron tongs
1 woden Close stool [stool] and pan
1 payre of yron Dogs with brass Rosees [roses]
1 Roun pewter standish
one trunk fine Linen
1 table Cloth and sidbord and 11 napkins
2 towels of the same dieper [diaper]
1 Dusen and 11 dieper napkins
1 Dusen of dieper napkins
one damask shut of Curtains with a Callico Lining bed and tester
one shute of wrought Curtains with a Callico Lining bed and tester
4 payre of holan sheets
1 payre of Calico sheets
4 payre of hollan pillocots
5 Diaper table cloths
3 vere [very] old sidbord Cloths 1 good one
one Chest of Corse Linen
10 ould napkins 2 small Diaper towills
27 payre of ordinary housell [household] sheets

50 Fir or pine wood from which deal boards are made.
51 A box or stool holding a chamber pot.
52 An obsolete word for suit or set, related to the idea of drawing curtains to or shut.
sum of them ould and mutch worn
4 payre and 1 pillocots

In the Long Trunk
1 fin[e] pees of roskrad wosted sheade 28 yrd
1 plewhamock 2 pasels of Lupe Lese [loop lace]
a pasel
of whit [white] horn Curten Rengs 2 papers of fine
whit thred 5 papers of fine thred 4 peses of
holan fileting part of a pees of teap [tape] a pasel
of flat twist 2 Remnants of fileting 1 bag
of silk buttens 4 peses of Red Rup Lase [rope lace?]
a small pasell of Leses 3 pillocots Cots on[e]
neckcloth and Cap of Checkered Callico
3 flanell shurts a shimeshes [chemise] one Roun[d]
brush
2 brushes 3 botame [bottom] of wosted 2 payre of
miler [miller] stockens

The Chamber over the Joyners Roum
One old flock bed and bolster bedsted and Cords
one flock bed one fether bed and bolster
one payre of blankets one Rugg and too [to] the bed
above said one blanken and sillke Coverled
and too the other bed a steted and Cords
freame for winsut [wainscot]

In the Rome over the hall nothing at all

In the Roum over the pasaige Roume
sum popeler bords and dele bords and sum
Rought and seaesoned timber 2 boxes of glass
the Pavers Chest of touls

53 Russet worsted shade, a coarse homespun woolen cloth used for the dress of peasants or countryfolk.
54 The word has been exactly transliterated. Its context in the long trunk makes it impossible to connect it with either a plow or a hammock. It may be a misspelling of the French plumasseau, a feather-broom, or an ornamental use of plumage.
55 A skein or ball of thread.
56 Settle. See Note 36 above.
57 Yellow poplar boards.
In the ould kitchen
2 Larg kitells 1 clevfer and Lether jack
1 paill 1 small kitell 2 hayre sivfes 2 friing pans
1 payre of Larg andyrons 1 brass spone [spoon]
2 yron
squer [skewer] one yron thrust one gridiron
one Clevfer 2 bars of yron one yron slise [slice bar]
one ston[e]
mallter 6 spits 1 small pail 1 dripling pan
2 brass kitells 2 Coper furnises one
payre of tongs and fier fork 3 brass skim[mer]s
one brass ladell 1 flesh fork 1 Larg brass Coper

In the ould Kitchen Chamber
one flock bed one boulster 2 blancketts 2 Rugs
2 Larg brass kitells

In John Brooks' Roum
1 Chayre and payre of pot hangers

In the Smiths shop
2 Larg vises 1 yron in the benth [bench] fastened one
broken brass bell 2 puntches one pairing nife
one naylers hamer one flat smouthing yron 1 yron
breass [brace] one payre of Large Dore hinges one
boult 2 brand
yrons 1 stock lock 1 Jack 1 yron Clevis one
payre of
hucks for an ox bow one great ox Chain 1 bolt and
key
2 bolspret [bowsprit] yrons 2 yrons for a Dung Cart
2 payre yron bushes
1 Larg hanvil one becke 3 nayll molds
1 Chest

58 A jack was a drinking mug, usually made of leather.
59 The hair sieve was used in filtering or draining liquids.
60 A kettle or boiler should be inferred.
61 Probably the John Brooks, alias Brock, for whom Penn issued a warrant for two hundred
and fifty acres in Bucks County on Oct. 31, 1683.
62 Possibly a brewers' vat or tub.
of ould yron 2 payre of pot hangers 1 payre of Smiths belows 2 Larg sledge 1 whelers [wheelwright's] Chisell 2 bolt and Rings 2 pick axes 1 bar of yron 1 pese of a bar of steel 1 auger 1 slaters pick 1 Litell Crasont [crescent] s[ ]
2 Larg hups a frame too tooth sickels on one grins tone winth [winch] one halfe hundred 2 small hamers 3 payre of tongs 1 scraper

In the Chamber over the smiths shop one bed 2 small Rugs 2 blanckets 2 Chestes 1 nayling hamer 4[?] fills [files] 1 Cold Chisell

In the Garats 2 spining wheels 1 box of Spanish broun 2 port mantels [portmanteaus] 1 peese of a new Cabell 1 ould brass kitell 3 Chestes of Jacob Turners the Contents not known 2 Ruges one Red blancket one flock bolster 1 Chafe [chaff] bolster 1 flock bed 4 sivves 3½ hides [hides] of white lether 1 Chest with sum smiths toules in it 1 box and freame too make Candels 1½ hogshed with wooll about 6 vadam [fathom] of 2 yntsh [inch] Rope 1 barell and 1 hogshed of Lether patches for sise in the wido[w] pevfers Roume 1 Rugg 1 pillo 1 black walnut Chere 1 ould sperd [spread]

In the Govr Paler 1 pasell of new spring lockes henges bolts Dore Latches and maney other things all new one Chest of Joyners toules

Possibly set (set), three letters are illegible. The crescent was an old form of wrench taking its name from its shape and used in tightening parts of structures at corners.

An inserted word preceding bed is undecipherable.
all new 1 ould truncke of twine
2 fishing Ceanes [canes, rods] and a pasell of Lines
1 payre of sow[n] and a portmantle pad
2 boxes with chuckalen [chocolate?] in them
3 boxes with sum viseck [physic?] in them
1 pasell of nara [narrow] tyles one broad how
1 nara how one Dore Lock 3 yron Rings
1 varkin of Red Leed 1 box of Spanish brou[n]
2 Long Augors
Captns 4 tender boxes
2 fouling peses one Larg on[e] in Robert Salford hands
valew 3 £[?] one burding [birding] peses all just 4 peses
beefe and Pork in the seller
7 barells of beefe
1 barbadus hogshed of beef and a barell
1 t[e]rse [pierce] of porke and a barell
8 bushalls of Indeian benes
Indian Corne in ears the quantity not knone

In the Carpenters Roum
1 Larg Crasont se[t?] 1[?] Leser of the same
1 han saw 1 gouge 1 hamer 1 grinstone and
1 yron wintch ¼ of a barell of spickes 3 augers
1 small branding yron 1 rasp 2 files 3 Chisels
2 draying knife 2 Cocking [calking] yrons 1 ads
2 frow
3 plains 1 molding plain holow plain 1 hand plain
1 fore plain 1 jack plain 1 fore plain 1 smowthing
plain 1 plow plain 4 bitell Rings 4 wedges one
yron mandrel 1 yron squere [square] 2 hows 2 yron
Crows
1 payre of new Haro [harrow] Cart wheles one han[d]-
scru 2 ould
whip saws about 1000 [i.e., 1000] feet, board measure.
about 1000 of sawn timber about 200 of bord about 3000 of clap bord 8 willbarows about 15 payre Loges [logs] Redey at the pit

In henerey Gibses Roume
one flock bed 2 pilows 2 Ruggs old Coverled 1 blancket bed sted and Cord one new Chest 1 great elbow Chayre and fier pan 1 new bedstet and Cord 1 Chaire 1 win[dling] sheat 1 flock bed and boulster and Rugg 1 blancket 2 axes 1 saw set of the Livfe Stock
too oxen 4 Steres 6 Cowes 1 bull 3 yeal[r]lings 4 calfes 5 horses in the stable 2 breeding mares in the woods 8 young ones under the mares one balld nag 4 Str[ays] brought in un ere [ear] marked and since branded 3 more brought in un ere marked and branded but not since see[n] 3 mares and a Colt marked strays 16 sheep by Report 30 hogs and more abroad the barne full of whe[a]t and barley one stack of Ry a Litell stack of oats and su[mer] wheat wheat one ground 20 ackers [acres]

Husbandry Tackling
2 Carts harnise for 6 horses 3 plows too Colter[s] 2 sheres [shares] plow harnes for 4 horses 2 barows one gre[a]t timber Chain and 2 small ones one ox Chain 3 yron wedges one han saw one ax and hatchet no inventory taken of the garners [gardener's] toules 10 pronges 2 Dung forkes 1 shovell 2 pick axes 2 yron sledges
eatch servant an ax and a how

68 A “bald nag” was a horse marked or streaked with white.