An Inventory of the Estate that Belonged to the Rev[eren]d Mr. Tho[ma]s Barnard late of Andover Deceased

	[£ - s - d]
A house …………………………………….	170-0-0
A house ……………………………………...	60-0-0
A piece of Land Containing 2 acres ……………………………….	20-0-0
A piece of Land Containing 24 acres………………………………	120-0-0
A piece of Land Containing 22 acres …………………………….	88-0-0
A Library …………………………………….	35-14-4
A Silver tankard not prizd [priced]	
A Feather bed not prizd [priced]	
A Silver Cup……………………………………...	6-3-0
2 Silver spoons Markr wth EP …………………………………	1-4-10
2 Spoons markr wth AB ………………………………………	1-1-7
Debts ……………………………………....	97-0-9

Cattle

1 Cow ………………………………………	4-0-0
1 Cow ………………………………………	3-5-0
1 Calf ………………………………………	1-0-0
1 Heifer ……………………………………...	2-5-0
1 Heifer ……………………………………...	1-15-0
1 Heifer ……………………………………...	3-15-0

Cattle

[£ - s - d]

1 Cow ……………………………………………………..	4-0-0
1 Cow ……………………………………………………..	3-0-0
18 Sheep …………………………………………………	8-2-0
1 Horse …………………………………………………..	8-0-0
1 pair of oxen ……………………………………….	13-0-0

Household Stuff

1 Great Chair …………………………………………	0-3-0
Flagg bottom Chairs ………………………………..	1-16-0
1 Table ………………………………………………...	0-3-6
1 Doz[en] Leather Chairs ………………………….	2-8-9
1 Oval Table …………………………………………..	1-0-0
2 Looking Glasses …………………………………..	0-10-0
1 Map of ye World ………………………………….	0-5-0
1 Oval Table …………………………………………..	0-14-0
2 Chests of Draw[er]s……………………………..	3-16-0
1 Small Desk …………………………………………	0-2-6
1 long Table ………………………………………….	0-2-6
1 Table ………………………………………………..	0-3-0
1 Trunk ………………………………………………..	0-8-0
1 Chest ………………………………………………..	0-5-0
1 Table ………………………………………………..	0-3-6
1 Trunk ………………………………………………..	0-2-6
1 Chest ………………………………………………..	0-2-6
Lumber in ye Kitchen Chamber ………………….	1-0-0

Household Stuff

1 pair of Iron Dogs ……………………………… 6-10-0

3 pair of Tongs …………………………………... 0-7-0

1 pair of Dogs …………………………………… 0-7-0

1 Spitt …………………………………………… 0-4-0

1 Spitt …………………………………………… 0-3-0

Iron Box & Heaters ……………………………... 0-6-0

1 Pestle and Mortar …………………………….. 0-5-0

2 Skillets ………………………………………… 0-10-0

1 Brass Kettle ………………………………….. 1-2-0

1 Brass Kettle ………………………………….. 4-14-0

3 Trammels …………………………………….. 0-16-0

3 fine Pans …………………………………….. 0-6-0

1 Goose Toasting Iron & Grid iron ……………. 0-6-0

1 Chafin[g] dish ……………………………….. 0-1-6

1 Pott …………………………………………… 0-10-0

2 Potts & Hooks ……………………………….. 0-14-0

1 Warming Pan …………………………………. 0-15-0

1 Pair of Stilyards …………………………….... 0-4-0

1 Bed and Bolster ……………………………… 6-8-4

1 Rugg ………………………………………….. 3-0-0

1 pair of Sheets ……………………………….… 0-12-6

1 Blanket ……………………………………….. 0-6-0

1 straw bed ……………………………………... 0-13-0

1 Pillabeer & Case …………………………….... 0-5-6

Curtains, Bedstead, bed Cord, Curtain & Rods … 4-0-0

Household Stuff

[£ - s - d]

1 Bed ………………………………………….	6-15-8
1 Pair of Sheets ………………………………..	0-12-0
2 Ruggs ………………………………………..	2-6-0
1 Straw bed …………………………………..	0-10-0
Curtains, Rods, headCloth, Teaster Cloth …….	7-4-0
1 Bed ………………………………………….	5-3-4
1 Pair of Pillabeers & sheets …………………….	1-2-0
Curtains ………………………………………..	1-0-0
Bedstead, headCloth, TeasterCloth & Cord …….	0-15-0
1 Blanket ………………………………………	0-13-0
1 Pair of Blankets ……………………………..	1-5-6
1 Coverlet ……………………………………..	1-0-0
some old Blankets ……………………………..0-12-0
1 Bed …………………………………………..	5-16-8
Beadstead & Cord …………………………….	0-8-0
1 pair of Sheets ……………………………….	0-12-0
1 pair of Sheets ……………………………….	0-10-0
1 pair of Sheets ……………………………….	0-5-0
1 pair of Sheets ……………………………….	0-15-0
8 Towels ………………………………………	0-6-0
3 Towels ………………………………………	0-4-6
2 pillabeers ……………………………………	0-2-0
1 Sheet ………………………………………..	0-10-0
3 Coarse Tab[le] Cloths ………………………..	1-4-0
1 Table Cloth ………………………………….	0-6-8

Household Stuff

	[£ - s - d]
3 pair of sheets …………………………………	2-8-0
2 Doz[en] Napkins, 2 Diaper Table Cloths,	
1 Shirt …………………………………………..	1-0-0
5 old Course Shirts …………………………….	1-5-0
1 Reel …………………………………………….	0-5-0
1 Si[e]ve………………………………………..	0-4-0
1 Gun ……………………………………………..	1-0-0
Pewter Basons, Pottingers & Candlestick ……..	0-15-0
1 Quart pot ……………………………………..	0-2-6
1 pint pott ……………………………………..	0-1-0
3 Candlesticks …………………………………..	0-2-0
1 Tin pan & Grat[e]r…………………………….	0-4-0
Pewter ……………………………………………	7-3-0
WoodenWare ……………………………………..	0-13-0
1 Gallon, 1 two Q[ua]rt,& 1 Q[ua]rt Bottles…….	0-4-0
1 Funnel …………………………………………..	0-0-3
1 Bass Kettle ……………………………………..	1-0-0
1 Flax comb ……………………………………..	0-7-6
17 Barrels, 2 Powdering Tubbs, 3 Half barols…	2-7-6
1 Churn …………………………………………..	0-3-0
Keelers ……………………………………………	0-9-0
2 Baskets ………………………………………..	0-1-6
1 Tubb ……………………………………………..	0-1-6
3 Linnen Wheals ………………………………..	0-12-0
1 Wooling Wheal …………………………………	0-3-0

Household Stuff

[£ - s - d]

4 pair of [hand] Cards…………………………….. 0-6-0

Scales & Weights …………………………….. 0-1-0

1 Tubb …………………………………………….. 0-0-8

1 Frying Pan …………………………………… 0-4-0

1 Coverlet ……………………………………… 1-0-0

1 Coverlet …………………………………….. 0-6-0

1 Coverlet …………………………………….. 0-12-0

1 Rugg …………………………………………… 0-10-0

1 Blanket ……………………………………… 0-4-0

1 old Rugg …………………………………… 0-4-0

1 Coverlet …………………………………… 0-5-0

1 Chamber pot …………………………………. 0-3-6

1 Pie plate ……………………………………… 0-1-6

1 old Chamber pot …………………………… 0-0-9

1 Counterpine ………………………………… 0-5-0

1 Saddle & bridle …………………………... 1-5-0

Powerhorns & Ammunition …………………….. 0-2-0

Lime, Laths & nails …………………………… 0-18-0

Red Oaker ……………………………………... 0-0-8

10 pair of hinges……………………………… 0-6-8

1 Port Mantau ………………………………… 0-1-6

Old Iron……………………………………………. 0-3-6

Husbandry & Tackling

	[£ - s - d]
1 Ham[m]er	0-1-0
1 Broad ax[e]	0-3-0
1 Sickle	0-8-0
1 Old Scyth[e]	0-1-0
1 Grindstone	0-5-0
2 Houghs	0-4-0
1 Cope & pin	0-3-0
2 Rakes	0-1-5
2 Corks	0-2-0
1 Plough	0-9-0
1 sled	0-2-0
1 yoke	0-5-0
1 Cart	2-10-0
Chains	0-4-0
1 Beatle & Wedge	0-4-0
1 saw	0-2-6
Barl[e]y	5-0-8
1 Cart roan	0-6-0
do old Jack	0-10-0

[the "do" is shorthand for ditto, so 1 old Jack]

Inventory of the estate of the Mister Reverend Thomas Barnard

(1657-1718)

As compiled by a committee of gentlemen

Notes on Colonial Currency:

Items listed with value in annotation £ - s – d which means pounds-shillings-pence (English currency). These abbreviations arise from ancient Latin : d. for denarius, s. for solidus and L. for libra.

It is hard to set a table of exact cost comparison with today. Prices fluctuated during those times with supply and demand. Items of the highest value were real estate, livestock, grain, larger furniture, and primarily imported things such as books, textiles and finer metals (silver, brass, and pewter).

For perspective, Barnard's books were worth almost a quarter of his house. Sarah Loring Bailey writes of Barnard that his unexpected death was so upsetting to the community that "The parish appropriated twenty-four pounds to pay the funeral expenses. This large sum [was] half a year's salary…"

Notes on language and spelling:

Writing at this time was still not accessible to everyone. Spelling was not standardized yet, despite attempts by some quarters, and often words were written phonetically, including local dialect. Some examples : **bason** for basin, **pillabeer** for pillowbeer, **barol** for barrel, **wheal** for wheel. Shorthand was often employed, to save time and paper. Examples of this are **prizd** for priced, **Draws** for drawers, **doz** for dozen and **ye** for the.

Stuff **=** Household or personal articles considered as a group, from old word estoffe

Flag bottom = rush seat

Iron Dogs = andirons

Spitt = a rod that was inserted in meat to roast it over the fire

Iron Box & Heaters = a device for keeping feet warm, a wooden framed box with perforated metal sides and bricks or rocks inside (heated and inserted into box) coals could also be used but there was a risk of burning the wood

Trammel = adjustable pothook for fireplace crane

"stilyards" is steelyards = a device for weighing things, the balance that holds the weights

"pillabeer" or pillowbeer is an old fashioned (even at that time) word for cushion

"teaster" or tester was part of the bed frame, the canopy

Curtains were part of the "bed clothes" for the bed, not the windows

Diaper cloth = a type of diamond weave pattern

Pottinger old fashioned variant of Porringer = shallow dish often with handle

Bass kettle = fish kettle, long and slim with a lid for cooking a whole fish

Keeler = broad shallow tub

Hand cards used to comb raw wool to clean and align fibers

Counterpine or counterpane is another type of bedcovering

Lime = building mortar

Red Oaker, or Red Ochre is a paint or wash for walls

Port Mantau or portmanteau is a type of case for carrying things, like a suitcase

Hough – an old fashioned word for hock as in piece of meat

Beatle or beetle, another name for wooden mallet

Roan shorthand for roan horse, a type of horse with speckled coloring

Extracts from : The value of money in colonial America

By David Walbert

[R]eading eighteenth-century references to money can be like reading a foreign language. We have one unit of currency (dollars) and a neat decimal system, but colonists used several overlapping currencies, all linked to the English monetary system — which itself had three different units and countless colloquial denominations. And even if you can translate all the terms into raw numbers, it's hard to know what those numbers meant to people.

Colonists counted their money by the English system of pounds, shillings, and pence — twelve pence (pennies) per shilling, and twenty shillings per pound. The United Kingdom converted to a decimal system of money in 1971, so today a pound is worth 100 pence, [and there is no longer a shilling].

As you might guess, when this system of money developed in the Middle Ages, it was tied up with measures of weight. Formally, pounds were referred to as *pounds sterling*, because a monetary pound was originally worth one pound of sterling silver.

The English pound was the standard, but it wasn't the only kind of money in circulation. *Mercantilism*, the prevailing economic philosophy of the 1700s, held that a nation should accumulate as much gold and silver — hard currency — as possible, by exporting more goods than it imported. England saw its colonies as a great market for finished goods, while it permitted colonists to export only raw materials. As a result, there was always a shortage of money in the colonies.

The idea of a money shortage may be hard to understand today. We've all been short on cash, but in colonial America, *nobody* had enough cash. There wasn't enough cash to go around — not enough to cover the value of all the goods and services that were available to be bought and sold.

It would be nice if we had a simple exchange rate to compare colonial pounds, shillings, and pence with today's dollars and cents. But we don't. Economists and economic historians have tried to make these kinds of calculations, but they disagree — often wildly

The best way to evaluate what various goods were worth in "today's money" is to examine probate inventories and bills of sale and use your own judgment. Wood could be cut and made into a bed in [the colonies], but fine sheets had to be imported at great expense — more than six times the cost of a bed.

http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-colonial/1646

Using an online calculator "Historical Currency Conversions" the figure is provided:

1 pound in 1715 had the same buying power as 221.95 dollars

The method of calculation is not provided.

http://www.futureboy.us/fsp/dollar.fsp?quantity=1&currency=pounds&fromYear=1715