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CABINETMAKING IN PHILADELPHIA,

1820-1840

by

Kathleen Matilda Catalano

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the  
University of Delaware in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in  
Early American Culture.

May, 1972

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## PREFACE

Cabinetmaking in Philadelphia in the pre-Revolutionary War period traditionally has been considered the only area of the city's furniture trade worthy of study. For this reason, little attention has been paid to the cabinetmaking industry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Recently, however, several studies have attempted to rectify the situation. In 1964 Morrison H. Heckscher undertook a detailed study of Philadelphia cabinetmaking businesses between 1790 and 1820 and provided an excellently annotated catalogue of forty-two pieces of Philadelphia-made, Federal style furniture. Two years later, Charles F. Montgomery published his American Furniture: The Federal Period, 1788-1825, an all-inclusive study of Federal furniture which contains much specific information on Philadelphia.

To date, however, little is known of cabinetmaking in the city during what has been called the Empire Period (c. 1820-c. 1840). Apart from general catalogues like 19th Century America and Classical America and a few articles on major cabinetmakers like Michel Bouvier and Anthony Quervelle, no published material exists on the subject. It is this dearth of information that prompted the writer to undertake this study.

Research was directed at the business aspects of the trade rather than at the furniture itself. City directories and newspaper advertisements supplied the names of over 2100 furniture makers working in the city between 1820 and 1840. Coastal and foreign shipping manifests furnished the information needed on the quantity and types of cabinet wares exported, while account books, newspaper ads, directories, and census records helped in determining the living and working conditions of the craftsmen. Documented pieces of Empire furniture, together with bills of sale, trade encyclopedias, and account books provided materials on the nature of the furniture produced.

A number of people have been especially helpful in the preparation of this project. In particular, I wish to thank Miss Nancy Richards, Associate Curator of the Winterthur Museum. As my adviser, she generously donated her time to reading and re-reading my thesis; her numerous suggestions proved quite helpful throughout the course of my study. I am also grateful to Mr. Ward J. Childs of the Philadelphia Municipal Archives. His assistance was especially valuable in directing my research with the city records. Miss Linda Stanley of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lilian Tonkin of the Library Company, deserve thanks for the time they spent locating materials for my examination. I am indebted also to the following individuals for information on many of the pieces of furniture illustrated in the text: Mr. Raymond Shepherd of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Mr. Robert Trump, antique dealer; Mrs. Ada Whisenhunt of the

Ladies' Hermitage Association; Mrs. Carol Heinsius of the White House; Mr. Richard D. Patterson, descendant of cabinetmaker Michel Bouvier; and Mr. Donald Fennimore of the Winterthur Museum.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE .....	iii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
 Chapter	
I. GENERAL STATE OF THE CABINETMAKING INDUSTRY .....	9
II. INDUSTRIALIZATION .....	25
III. LABOR RELATIONS .....	42
IV. THE FURNITURE .....	56
CATALOGUE .....	63
V. THE MARKET .....	131
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	148
 APPENDICES	
A. Index of Cabinetmakers and Related Craftsmen: Philadelphia, 1820-1840	
B. Inventories of Philadelphia Cabinetmakers, 1820-1840	
C. Furniture Exported from Philadelphia in Coastwise and Foreign Trade	
Chart 1: Annual Coastwise Export of Tables and Case Pieces from Philadelphia, 1820-1840	
Chart 2: Annual Coastwise Export of Seating Furniture from Philadelphia, 1820-1840	

Chart 3: Annual Coastwise Export of Small  
Furniture and Miscellaneous Forms from  
Philadelphia, 1820-1840

Chart 4: Furniture Exported from Philadelphia  
in Coastwise Trade, 1820-1840

Chart 5: Annual Export of Tables and Case  
Pieces from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports,  
1820-1840

Chart 6: Annual Export of Seating Furniture  
from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports, 1820-1840

Chart 7: Annual Export of Small Furniture and  
Miscellaneous Forms from Philadelphia to  
Foreign Ports, 1820-1840

Chart 8: Furniture Exported from Philadelphia  
in Foreign Trade, 1820-1840

## INTRODUCTION

### THE HISTORIC FRAMEWORK: PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840

Between 1820 and 1840 Philadelphia's rapid physical expansion, together with her increased industrialization, disrupted traditional living patterns and transformed the eighteenth century town into a large metropolis.<sup>1</sup> Although she had lost her demographic primacy to New York, Philadelphia remained one of the largest cities in the country, her population having increased from 64,000 in 1820 to 93,500 in 1840.<sup>2</sup> Most of the people lived in the area east of Seventh Street between Vine and Cedar; but as this older section gradually became crowded and unsuited for residential use, citizens moved to less developed neighborhoods. Suburban communities were constantly growing. To the north lay Kensington, Spring Garden, and the Northern Liberties; to the south, Moyamensing and Southwark. These five districts, situated closest to the city proper, and the outlying sections of Frankfort, Germantown, Smithfield, Haddington, and Blockley, covered over eighty thousand acres; the city proper, only three acres.<sup>3</sup>

With the exception of Southwark, Kensington, and the Northern Liberties--which were fast becoming immigrant and workingmen's communities--Philadelphia's social geography was heterogeneous.<sup>4</sup> Today's pattern of an intercity ghetto surrounded by middle class suburbs is a

late nineteenth century phenomenon. Between 1820 and 1840 few segregated areas of housing existed to absorb the poor immigrant population. As a result, Irish and German peasants often built their backyard houses and alley tenements next to the homes of affluent citizens. Most sections of the city were a conglomerate of nationalities, occupations, and social levels.<sup>5</sup> This heterogeneity was fostered by the fact that the factory system was still too undeveloped to produce segregated neighborhoods of workers clustered around their shops. Not until after the Civil War did this type of settlement pattern become popular in Philadelphia.<sup>6</sup>

The new conditions of the 1820's and 1830's, i.e., the physical expansion of the city and the increase in the population of immigrants and native Americans, proved unsettling for many Philadelphians. To safeguard against a loss of identity, citizens from all levels of society joined clubs and national and religious associations. This was the era of the engine company, the neighborhood church, the lodge, and the political club. The most popular groups included the Sons of Tammany, the Odd Fellows, and the Masons.<sup>7</sup>

Even more disturbing than the developments in population and physical expansion was the growth of industrialization. This manifested itself in an extension of the city's influence and interests.<sup>8</sup> Ever since the early part of the century the city's commerce had been declining. In 1824, for example, the Pennsylvania Home Journal reported that the state's trade had dropped from eighteen million



dollars in 1796 to seven million in 1821. Philadelphia's exports, it added, were 45 per cent behind those of New York.<sup>9</sup> The building of the Erie Canal, however, shook Pennsylvania's leaders from their lethargy and focused their attention on the importance of better communication with the hinterland. In the early 1820's businessmen revived the Union Canal and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal projects in the hope of diverting the trade of the Susquehanna Valley from Baltimore. Similarly, the city sponsored a canal along the Schuylkill to provide a link northward to Pottsville. In 1826 Pennsylvania also inaugurated a system of railroads designed to cross the Susquehanna and capture the commerce of the West, i.e., of Pittsburgh and the Ohio. Although these improvements never brought the business boom that was intended, they did boost the city's export rate and provide the method by which much Philadelphia-made furniture would find its way west.<sup>10</sup>

The extension of the market encouraged large scale production and new merchandising methods. Craft specialization increased, and more and more industries utilized machinery. The wholesale system expanded. Wealthy businessmen became both manufacturers and merchants, while poor ones confined themselves to wholesale manufacturing along, relying on larger merchants to sell their products.<sup>11</sup>

These changes in industry produced changes in the organization of labor. As middlemen forced producers to manufacture wares as quickly and as cheaply as possible, the number of apprentices and

unskilled laborers increased. As more and more journeymen were thrown out of work, discontent among that segment of society rose. In 1828 one anonymous journeyman protested his plight in the Mechanics' Free Press:

The practice of many master mechanics in this city in employing none but apprentices in their manufacturing establishments, is an evil severely felt by the journeymen of all denominations; for whenever there is a greater number of mechanics than the demand of labour requires, it is evident the surplus must be thrown out of employ. There are men in this city who have from 15 to 20 apprentices, who never or very seldom have a journeyman in their shops, but to supply the place of journeymen, and to monopolize to themselves trade and wealth, as one apprentice becomes free, another is taken to fill up the ranks.<sup>12</sup>

He concluded by stating he hoped:

. . . that some philanthropic spirit will dictate some lawful means to eradicate and destroy such deadly poison, circulated throughout the veins of society, and if it cannot be finally rooted out, let us employ the best antidote we can. Let us do good in our day and generation, by establishing societies for the protection and help of such unfortunate young men as I have already sufficiently spoken of.<sup>13</sup>

The rise of new methods of production and merchandising, together with the expansion of the market, made Philadelphia's economy more susceptible to fluctuations in the national economy. "Peaks of prosperity and deep depression, for the first time became characteristic of the city's economic life."<sup>14</sup> Impelled by over-investments in Western lands, depression hit in 1819 and again in 1837. Commenting on the situation in Philadelphia in 1819, Charles Buck said:

The year 1819 was made distinguished for a number of bankruptcies that occurred among the trading part of the community . . . . Nor were the evils confined to the trading class alone; every class was more or less afflicted, real estate experienced a heavy decline in value, rents fell off one-third, and one-half in the prices they would then command, compared with those they had previously bought, and labor was almost without pay.<sup>15</sup>

These events, as well as the collapse of the Philadelphia-based Bank of the United States, made the economic conditions of the 1820's and 1830's especially unstable.

As with many Americans, Philadelphians blamed foreign importations for their troubles. In 1820, for instance, pianoforte makers John and Thomas Loud complained that their business was not so thriving as it was formerly "owing to the Exertions that the Importing of Foreign Manufactory are making . . . ." <sup>16</sup> Accordingly, the Franklin Institute was founded in 1824 to promote and encourage domestic manufacturers and arts.<sup>17</sup> Two years later the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Manufacturing and the Mechanics was formed in Philadelphia; the chief object of this organization was to spread information on legislative protection.<sup>18</sup> Under such public pressure the federal government afforded assistance with the tariffs of 1824, 1828, and 1832.

Philadelphia's early bout with industrialization had a profound effect on the artisan class. In some instances, it raised this group to the ranks of upper middle class businessmen and employees. Often, however, it caused only discontent and frustration. The

transition from custom and retail sales to wholesale order work, the loss of direct contact with the market, the competition of unskilled labor, and the gradual loss of ownership over the means of production, helped develop a class consciousness. As skilled workers lost hope of ever becoming employers, they sought relief through concerted action. They established a newspaper, held conventions, and started the first major workingman's party in America--all designed to regain their dignity and security. In 1835-1836 they won a series of strikes for higher wages and a shorter working day. But, with the depression of 1837, these gains soon were obliterated, and labor once again faced a bleak outlook.<sup>19</sup> It is against this background of physical growth, industrial expansion, and labor unrest that furniture production in Philadelphia must be viewed.

## NOTES TO INTRODUCTION

<sup>1</sup>Sam Bass Warner, Jr., The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Periods of Its Growth (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), pp. 49-78.

<sup>2</sup>In 1820 the ten largest cities in America--in the order of their size--were: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Charleston, Washington, Salem, Albany, and Richmond. George Rogers Taylor, The Transportation Revolution 1815-1860, Vol. IV: The Economic History of the United States (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966), p. 7.

<sup>3</sup>William S. Hastings, "Philadelphia Microcosm," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XCI, No. 2 (April, 1967), 164-69. Because the pattern of Penn's grid system had been repeated endlessly over the years, physical and aesthetic monotony had resulted in the layout of the streets. Charles Dickens sensed this on his trip to America. "It is a handsome city," he said, "but distractingly regular. After walking about for an hour or two, I felt I would have given the world for a crooked street." Charles Dickens, American Notes, Vol. XXVIII of Works, ed. Andrew Lang (New York, 1897-1899), p. 116.

<sup>4</sup>Hastings, "Philadelphia Microcosm," pp. 167-68.

<sup>5</sup>Warner, The Private City . . . , p. 56.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 57.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., pp. 61-62.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 63.

<sup>9</sup>James Weston Livingood, The Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry 1780-1860 (Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1947), p. 20.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., pp. 21-23, 63, 81-85, 100-107, 152, 142-59.

<sup>11</sup>Warner, The Private City . . . , pp. 63-64; John R. Commons, et al., History of Labour in the United States (New York: The Macmillan Company), I, 100.

<sup>12</sup>Mechanics' Free Press, November 29, 1828.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>Warner, The Private City . . . , p. 64.

<sup>15</sup>Charles N. Breck, Memoirs, 1791-1841 (Walnut House, 1941), p. 159.

<sup>16</sup>U. S., Bureau of the Census, "Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures, Schedule for Pennsylvania, National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy No. 279, Roll 14, No. 553.

<sup>17</sup>Thomas J. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884 (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts & Co., 1884), pp. 1, 234-35.

<sup>18</sup>J. Leander Bishop, A History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860 (Philadelphia: Edward Young & Co., 1864), p. 306.

<sup>19</sup>Richard B. Morris, Government and Labor in Early America (New York: Columbia University Press, 1946), p. 200; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Age of Jackson (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company), p. 32; Warner, The Private City . . . , pp. 74-76.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL STATE OF THE CABINETMAKING INDUSTRY

Judging from listings in city directories, cabinetmaking in the 1820's and 1830's was an exceptionally popular trade. Between 1820 and 1840 there were a total of over 1,290 cabinetmakers, 299 chairmakers, 265 turners, 99 pianoforte makers, 127 clockmakers, 64 framemakers, and 42 chair and ornamental painters. This represents a significant increase over the quantity in preceding periods. In the 1760's and 1770's there were only about one hundred furniture craftsmen in the city.<sup>1</sup> Although this quantity increased during the next few decades, late eighteenth century figures were still relatively low. In 1799, for instance, there were 119 cabinetmakers as compared with over 200 in 1824. Similarly, there were thirty-nine Windsor and fancy chairmakers at the end of the eighteenth century; twenty-five years later this number had almost doubled.<sup>2</sup>

Much of this increase undoubtedly was the result of the growth in the immigration rate, for many of the newcomers to Philadelphia in the 20's and 30's were cabinetmakers. Some, like Michel Bouvier and Anthony Quervelle, came from France; some, like Thomas Loud and Thomas Holloday, from England and Ireland; and others, like Ferdinand Reazler, from Germany.<sup>3</sup> To this number were added many craftsmen who migrated

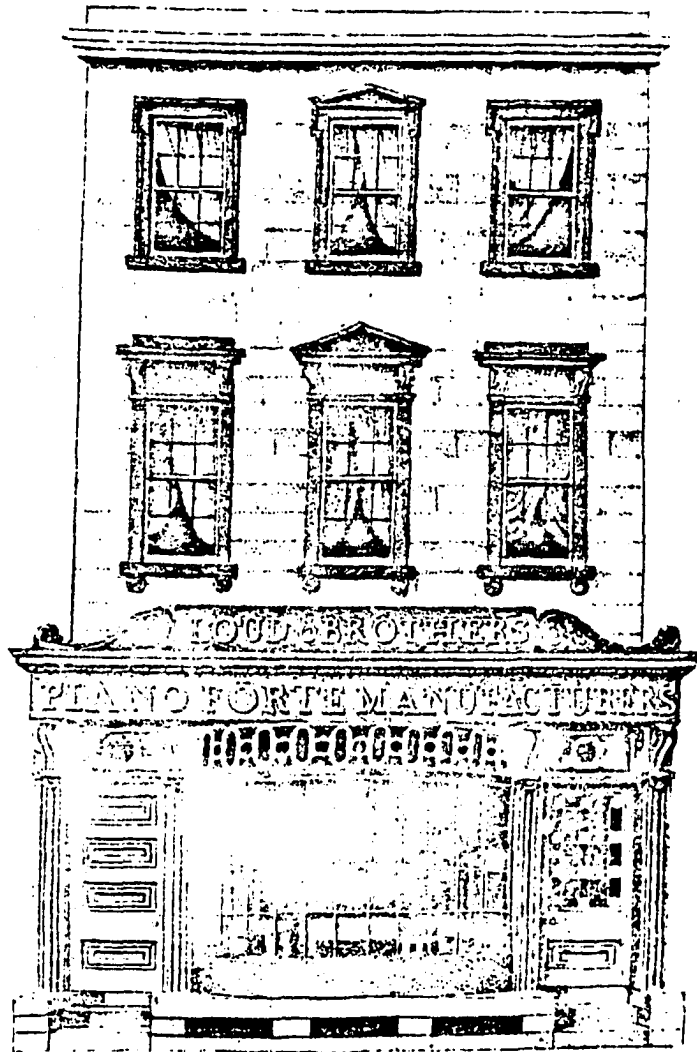
to Philadelphia from various American cities. Alpheus Babcock came from Boston;<sup>4</sup> John Letchworth and Thomas Ogden, from West Chester;<sup>5</sup> William Sutton, from Baltimore;<sup>6</sup> and Rupert Francis from Reading, Pennsylvania.<sup>7</sup>

These newcomers, together with the established craftsmen, lived and worked in various sections throughout the city. Although virtually all areas contained furniture shops, Front, Second, Third, and Walnut Streets were the most popular cabinetmaking districts.

While some craftsmen rented their living and/or working quarters, many owned their own workrooms and homes. Often cabinet-makers lived and worked in the same building.<sup>8</sup> Just as frequently, however, they lived apart from their shops. This was the case with George Mecke, who resided at 352 North Second Street but used a three-story brick building at the rear of 368 North Second Street as his manufactory.<sup>9</sup> While some of the shops consisted of little more than one room, others were quite large. Thomas P. Sherborne's cabinet manufactory at 196 Pine Street contained two warerooms, a lumber room, and a large workroom.<sup>10</sup> The shop of pianoforte makers Thomas Loud and his brothers was even more spacious. The Louds owned three buildings at 150 Chesnut Street. The first was a three-story brick house (25 feet 3 inches front by 45 feet deep), which they used as their dwelling with a wareroom at the front of the first floor (Plate I).<sup>11</sup> To the rear of this building was a seventy foot long, four-story brick edifice, complete with hoisting machine, which the brothers occupied



## PLATE I



*1150 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia*

LOUD AND BROTHERS PIANO MANUFACTORY

Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia

as their manufactory proper.<sup>12</sup> Behind this was their stable which contained, in addition to carriage and horse space, a small veneer room and another workshop.<sup>13</sup>

The number of employees in such establishments varied. The Loud brothers were among the largest employers, maintaining nine journeymen and two apprentices in 1820.<sup>14</sup> Two of the city's most prominent cabinetmakers, John Jamison and Robert West, also kept large staffs, the former using 8 journeymen and 4 apprentices,<sup>15</sup> and the latter employing 3 apprentices, 1 woman--presumably to do the upholstery work--and 1 part-time and 5 full-time journeymen.<sup>16</sup> Similarly, Anthony Quervelle had eight assistants in 1830,<sup>17</sup> although by 1840 this number had dropped to three, a decline which reflected this cabinetmaker's transferral of interest from craftsmanship to real estate and other business activities.<sup>18</sup> Among the smaller cabinet-making establishments were those run by William B. Fling and Abraham McDonough, both of whom employed three apprentices.<sup>19</sup> In 1820 John Snyder kept only two journeymen and no apprentices, while George Ritter had "no hands . . . except two apprentices who . . . [were] employed principally at Jobbing."<sup>20</sup>

The wages paid to journeymen were calculated upon a day or a piecework basis and differed according to the employer. In 1820 Joseph Snyder estimated he had paid his workmen \$350 each over the course of the year,<sup>21</sup> while during the same period, Robert West and John Jamison gave each of their journeymen \$266 and \$375,

respectively.<sup>22</sup> When Harriet Martineau visited the United States in the 1830's, she noted that "the wages of labour are so good that there is less cause for discontent on the part of the workmen than elsewhere."<sup>23</sup> Apparently, the journeymen did not agree, for they constantly complained of being underpaid. To remedy the situation, in 1828 the workmen attempted to establish a uniform and "just" system of wages in their Book of Prices. This volume, a revision of the Philadelphia Price Books of the mid 1790's, contained lists of suggested wages to be paid to journeymen cabinet and chairmakers on a piecework basis. It further set the length of the working day at eleven hours, "employers to find candles," and fixed day salaries for journeymen at \$1.33 1/3, a one-third increase over that established in 1795.<sup>24</sup> Since these provisions had been agreed upon by a committee of both masters and employees, the 1828 Book of Prices was an early type of labor contract. While not all masters followed this guideline in calculating wages,<sup>25</sup> there is some indication the Price Book was used. When advertising for workers in 1826, for example, Isaac Pippit announced his willingness to pay the salary the journeymen requested.

#### Journeymen Cabinet-makers

I wish to employ four first rate journeymen,  
and will pay the prices established by the Society,  
[of Journeymen Cabinet-makers] and the cash paid on  
demand.<sup>26</sup>

Throughout the period cabinetmakers depended on the city's numerous merchants and manufacturers for needed tools and materials. George Ritter, for instance, purchased his finishes from varnish maker

Henry Allen; his adhesives from glue maker Charles Baeder; and his springs, brads, and other hardware from merchants Robert Lesley and George T. Coffee.<sup>27</sup> When he needed lumber or veneers, Ritter called upon one of the over 250 lumber dealers who operated in Philadelphia during the 1820's and 1830's.<sup>28</sup> These merchants sold their wares, seasoned or unseasoned, by the log or plank, in either small or large lots.<sup>29</sup> Private sales were the rule, although occasionally lumber was auctioned off.<sup>30</sup> Oftentimes, merchants were willing to barter, as well as accept cash sales. As steam mill operator David Hill advertised:

The Proprietor is at all times ready to barter or trade with Cabinet Makers and others for any description of Furniture in their line, Bank and other Stocks, or any thing else, according to its relative value.<sup>31</sup>

During the 1820's and 1830's cabinetmakers took an active interest in city activities and organizations. They held offices as J. P.'s, custom inspectors, and aldermen;<sup>32</sup> and no less than six furniture craftsmen served as sextons to their respective churches.<sup>33</sup> When the Franklin Institute was founded in 1824, eleven cabinetmakers became members and one later was elected to the Board of Trustees.<sup>34</sup> In addition, each year several cabinetmakers served on the committee of Judges for the Institute's Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures.<sup>35</sup> At such gatherings craftsmen had an opportunity to meet with some of the city's most popular manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans.

Cabinetmakers also contributed their time and money to various charitable institutions. Both Michel Bouvier and Anthony Quervelle were members of the French Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, which had been established to give assistance to Frenchmen in the city who found themselves "reduced to poverty or moral distress." Quervelle eventually became one of the Directors (1843-1847), while Bouvier held the post not only of Director (1833-1868), but also of Treasurer (1846) and President (1869-1874).<sup>36</sup>

Besides such dealings with the community at large, cabinetmakers also maintained close contacts with one another. Sometimes these ties were based upon family relationships. The Loud piano manufactory was run by four brothers--Thomas, John, Joseph, and Philologus. Similarly, the cabinetmaking establishment of the Flings was operated by the brothers Bennet and William B., while that of the Joseph Barryes, by a father and son.<sup>37</sup> Although separate shops were maintained by craftsmen Gilbert Gaw, his brother Robert, and Robert's son, Robert, Jr., the close family relationship must have resulted in frequent business transactions.<sup>38</sup>

Oftentimes, furniture craftsmen bequeathed their tools to their relations. In 1824 Joseph Lyndall left his brother Robert, a cabinetmaker, two work benches with chisels, saws, bench planes, coffin boards, hardware, and ready-made and unfinished furniture.<sup>39</sup> Similarly, Lawrence Sink willed his nephew, Thomas Davis, cabinetmaker, all his tools, implements of trade, and unwrought materials on hand at

the time of the former's death.<sup>40</sup> George Kraft, however, was not so generous. He left his sons his "large Eight-day clock" and all his tools in the workshop "not including however any piece of furniture . . . he to account for the value of said clock, but not said tools in his share of my estate."<sup>41</sup>

Some instances are known of personal friendships between cabinetmakers. Framemaker Caleb P. Wayne and cabinetmakers Isaac Jones and John Wilmer were designated specifically as "friends" of cabinetmaker Henry Rigby in the latter's will.<sup>42</sup> Similarly, Robert West bequeathed a gold mounted cane to his "friend" cabinetmaker Joseph Beale in the early 1840's.<sup>43</sup> Sometimes, furniture craftsmen served as witnesses of wills, executors of estates, or appraisers of household furnishings for deceased cabinetmakers, although in the latter instance it is not certain if they acted as friends or as court-appointed officials.<sup>44</sup>

Besides these personal relationships, furnituremakers maintained close contacts with each other through numerous and frequent business dealings. During the 20's and 30's it was quite common for cabinetmakers to lend money to fellow craftsmen and to sell one another surplus supplies of lumber and upholstery goods.<sup>45</sup> Also, it was not unusual for one master to employ another, temporarily, to help fill a backlog of orders.<sup>46</sup> This was the case with George Ritter, who during the 30's spent too much time at undertaking and coffin making and, as a result, was constantly hiring master craftsmen to help him

with his cabinet work. In 1835 he hired Isaac Jones to make a field bedstead.<sup>47</sup> Several years later he had J. and A. Crout manufacture a writing desk and three "Bed Chairs"; and James Bond, a pine cabinet "containing twelve drawers . . . enclosed with pannel doors."<sup>48</sup> Such cooperation bound the various furnituremakers closer together, thereby strengthening their position as a unified force in the Philadelphia community.

In general, cabinetmakers enjoyed a moderate degree of economic success. Judging from probate records, most were members of the middle class with total estate values ranging between \$350 and \$2,500.<sup>49</sup> However, a few were more prosperous. When Thomas Whitecar and Lawrence Sink died, their possessions were valued at \$9,000 and \$12,000, respectively.<sup>50</sup> At the time of his death in 1856, Anthony Quervelle owned houses on Locust, Pine, and Lombard Streets and was a partner of the British Iron Works.<sup>51</sup> Besides holding several pieces of property throughout the city,<sup>52</sup> Michel Bouvier accumulated over 157,000 acres of West Virginia coal fields; these he later sold for a profit of \$185,000, or about \$415,000 in today's currency.<sup>53</sup> At the other end of the scale, several craftsmen proved to be economic failures. A few were sent to the Almshouse as "destitute,"<sup>54</sup> and a number applied for insolvency, especially after the Panics of 1819 and 1837.<sup>55</sup>

Considering the large cabinetmaking population, however, the percentage of economic failures was small. Perhaps the chief reason

for this was the fact that craftsmen were a versatile group. In addition to making furniture, it was not uncommon in the 20's and 30's to find cabinetmakers of every economic and social standing doing repair and carpentry work and even engaging in totally unrelated businesses as sidelines. The evidence to support this statement is overwhelming. Wishing to accommodate his customers in every way possible, a cabinetmaker often acted as general household repairman. Michel Bouvier put knobs on secretaries,<sup>56</sup> Henry Connelly took down and put up bedsteads,<sup>57</sup> J. and A. Crout made cornices,<sup>58</sup> John Jamison mended castors,<sup>59</sup> and Peter Lesley made venetian blinds.<sup>60</sup> In addition, most cabinetmakers were prepared to furnish utilitarian items like knife and clothes line boxes,<sup>61</sup> and to mend and repaint old furniture.<sup>62</sup> Some even repaired steps and hung doors.<sup>63</sup> James Saunders, in fact, found a carpenter's life so profitable that he dropped his cabinetmaking duties in 1840.<sup>64</sup>

Many cabinetmakers branched out into the lumber business, and a few took on added duties as innkeepers, grocers, distillers, stonecutters, booksellers, or coach makers.<sup>65</sup> A more popular sideline, however, was that of undertaking. J. and A. Crout, George Ritter, and Robert Bringham became four of the city's largest undertakers, supplying everything that was needed for funerals and burials.<sup>66</sup> In 1838 the Crouts advertised:

J. & A. C. also attend to the Undertaking, and furnish every article appertaining to Funerals, such as coffins, cases, ice, ice boxes. with the attendance of layer out.



Also, Family burial lots or private interments, hearses and carriages, with gentle horses and careful drivers.<sup>67</sup>

Such diversification of interests was significant for it enabled craftsmen to adjust to changing conditions in the economy. When one phase of their business was adversely affected, they simply concentrated on another. The wide range of activities enabled them to supplement their income and contributed to the general prosperity of the cabinetmaking community in the 20's and 30's.

## NOTES TO CHAPTER I

<sup>1</sup>Nancy Ann Goynes, "Furniture Craftsmen in Philadelphia, 1760-1780" (unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Delaware, 1963), p. vi.

<sup>2</sup>William Horner, Jr., "Henry Connelly, Cabinet and Chairmaker," International Studio, XCIII, No. 384 (May, 1929), 43.

<sup>3</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Alms House Hospital, Men's Register, 1828-1840"; "Index to Records of Aliens," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, VI, Section L, 148; Ibid., VI, Section Q, 2; John H. Davis, The Bouviers: Portrait of an American Family (New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1969), pp. 14-19.

<sup>4</sup>Thomas Jones (ed.), Journal of the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1840), XXVI, 394.

<sup>5</sup>Village Record (West Chester, Pennsylvania), April 16, 1826; August 3, 1820; February 25, 1824.

<sup>6</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Convict Description Docket, 1826-1831," December 19, 1825.

<sup>7</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Alms House Hospital, Men's Register, Blockley," October 15, 1836.

<sup>8</sup>"Franklin Fire Insurance Company Surveys, 1200-1590." The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 148, May 27, 1830; Philadelphia City Directory, "Halzel, Philip," 1823-1840; Ibid., "Reed, Elias," 1830-1836; Ibid., "Ranken, William," 1824-1840.

<sup>9</sup>"Franklin Fire Insurance Company Surveys," No. 1630, September 7, 1836.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., No. 1314, July 10, 1835.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., No. 245, January 26, 1831.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., No. 246, January 26, 1831.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., No. 247, January 27, 1831.

<sup>14</sup>U. S., Bureau of the Census, "Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures, Schedule for Pennsylvania," National Archives Microfilm Publications, Microcopy No. 279, Roll 14, No. 553.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., No. 530.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., No. 533.

<sup>17</sup>Bouvier had eleven assistants in 1830. U. S., Bureau of the Census, "1830 Census," Philadelphia, Dock Ward, LXVI, 122-23.

<sup>18</sup>U. S., Bureau of the Census, "1840 Census," Philadelphia, Dock Ward, XXI, 14; Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3 (September, 1964), 304-09.

<sup>19</sup>"1830 Census," South Ward, LXVI, 476; "1840 Census," Dock Ward, XXI, 8.

<sup>20</sup>"Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures," No. 564, 529.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., No. 529.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., No. 553, 530.

<sup>23</sup>Marshall B. Davidson (ed.), The American Heritage History of American Antiques from the Revolution to the Civil War (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1968), p. 176.

<sup>24</sup>The Philadelphia Cabinet and Chair Makers' Union Book of Prices for Manufacturing Cabinet Ware (Philadelphia: By a Committee of Employers and Journeymen, 1828), p. 7.

<sup>25</sup>Cabinetmaker George Ritter apparently underpaid his journeymen. Instead of the Price Book's recommended wage of \$2.37 1/2 for making a plain breakfast table, he gave his employees \$1.87 1/2. Similarly, instead of \$1.25 for a low-post bedstead, he paid \$1.00. "George Ritter, Receipt Book, 1834-1849," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, I, October 25, 1836, October, 1836.

<sup>26</sup>The Freeman's Journal, April 26, 1826.

<sup>27</sup>"George Ritter, Receipt Book," I, January 6, 1840; January 18, 1840; January 25, 1840; March 21, 1831; July 30, 1838; December 26, 1839; August 19, 1835; April 12, 1836; September 24, 1836; September 3, 1835.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid., January 25, 1840; October 28, 1836; September 14, 1836.

<sup>29</sup>Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, October 6, 1830.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid., September 10, 1830; July 13, 1835; United States Gazette, February 13, 1821.

<sup>31</sup>Gazette, March 23, 1840.

<sup>32</sup>Philadelphia City Directory, "Lentner, George C," 1820; "Gaw, Gilbert," 1820; "Gaw, Robert," 1833; "Burden, Joseph," 1837. Ferdinand J. Dreer (ed.), "Letters of Mayors of Philadelphia Collected Arranged and Presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1890," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

<sup>33</sup>Philadelphia City Directory, "Lithgow, David," 1833; "Brinhurst, Robert R.," 1835-36; "Alexander, Richard," 1823; "Craig, William," 1825; "Chapman, John," 1825; Gazette, April 24, 1830.

<sup>34</sup>The original membership list included the following craftsmen: Joseph Burden, Joseph B. Barry, John Clark, Thomas B. Emory, W. V. Griffith, William Hayden, John Jones, Jr., Isaac H. Laycock, Thomas Loud, Isaac Pippit, and Robert West. Charles H. White became a member of the Board in 1831.

<sup>35</sup>First Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania . . . (Philadelphia: Published by Order of the Institute J. Harding, Printer, 1825), p. 72; Address of the Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts (Philadelphia: J. Harding, Printer, 1831), pp. 3, 9.

<sup>36</sup>"La Nomenclature des Membres de la Societe depuis . . . 1835 . . . ," Societe Francaise de Benefaisance de Philadelphia.

<sup>37</sup>Aurora, January, 1822; William Wade Hinshaw, Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1938), p. 362.

<sup>38</sup>Philadelphia City Directories, "Gaw, Gilbert," 1820-1823; "Gaw, Robert," 1820-1828; "Gaw, Robert, Jr.," 1828-1833.

<sup>39</sup>City of Philadelphia, Department of Records, "Wills and Inventories, 1820-1840," W80, 1824.

<sup>40</sup>Ibid., W1, 1828.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid., W475, 1863.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid., W85, 1823.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., W233, 1844.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid., W1, 1828; W117, 1822; W89, 1832; W153, 1836; W125, 1822; W80, 1824; W33, 1829.

<sup>45</sup>"George Ritter, Receipt Book," I, September 9, 1839; September 8, 1835; July 7, 1834; Robert C. Smith, ". . . Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," p. 307; City of Philadelphia, "Wills and Inventories," W341, 1852; W117, 1822; Gazette, March 9, 1827; February 19, 1833; Poulson's, July 20, 1830; Mechanics' Free Press, September 18, 1830; "Joseph A. Needles, Day Book, 1817-1824," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, June 13, 1828, p. 143.

<sup>46</sup>"Charles G. Robinson, Day Book, 1819-1825," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, May 10, 1822.

<sup>47</sup>"George Ritter, Receipt Book," I, May 20, 1835.

<sup>48</sup>Ibid., December 11, 1840; February 4, 1837.

<sup>49</sup>City of Philadelphia, "Wills and Inventories," W78, 1827; W33, 1829; W153, 1836; W89, 1832; W38, 1829; W54, 1824; W85, 1823.

<sup>50</sup>Ibid., W177, 1822; W1, 1828.

<sup>51</sup>Smith, ". . . Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," p. 306.

<sup>52</sup>In 1841 Bouvier owned a three-story brick building on South Front Street and a small lot on North Broad. By 1854 he had sold his Front Street house, built three brownstones on a piece of property he acquired on Third Street, and purchased a country estate called Fairview, near Torresdale, Pennsylvania. Later, he sold his brownstones and built an Italianate villa mansion on his lot on North Broad.

<sup>53</sup>Davis, The Bouviers . . . , p. 42.

<sup>54</sup>Although the records are incomplete, there is evidence that at least three Cabinetmakers were convicted of burglary and larceny charges. City of Philadelphia, "Convict Description Docket," September 8, 1825; December 19, 1825; October 2, 1829; City of Philadelphia, "Alms House Hospital, Men's Register, December 24, 1835; May 15, 1839; April 6, 1838; August 21, 1839; March 4, 1839; June 8, 1840.

<sup>55</sup>Poulson's, August 29, 1826; October 4, 1830; The Freeman's Journal, April 5, 1825; Gazette, June 23, 1835; March 28, 1837; June 21, 1828; June 6, 1837.

<sup>56</sup>"Stephen Girard Papers," (Microfilm), The American Philosophical Society, II, 210, January 16, 1828.

<sup>57</sup>Ibid., September 16, 1821.

<sup>58</sup>"Claude W. Unger Collection, Bills, 1772-1860," Box 1, Folder, 1772-1860, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 6, 1836.

<sup>59</sup>Ibid., Folder, 1770-1860, July 20, 1820.

<sup>60</sup>"Society Collection, Hamilton & Hood Bills and Checks, 1817-1833," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, June 27, 1830.

<sup>61</sup>"Accounts and Bonds, Pennsylvania, 1812-1846," The Joseph Downs Manuscript Library of the Winterthur Museum, February 26, 1827.

<sup>62</sup>"Unger Collection," Folder, 1820-1860, December 29, 1831; "Stephen Girard Papers," II, 210, July 7, 1828; "Unger Collection, Folder, 1770-1860, March 10, 1837; "Reynell Coates Papers," Box 1815-1838, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Folder, 1829, August 20, 1820.

<sup>63</sup>"William Ashhurst, Receipt Book, 1839-1844," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, November 6, 1840.

<sup>64</sup>Philadelphia City Directories, "Saunders, James," 1829, 1840.

<sup>65</sup>Poulson's, March 3, 1826; Gazette, January 4, 1833; Philadelphia City Directories, "Trotter, Wm I.," 1820; "Bowen, Ananias," 1833; "Brock, Wm.," 1833; "Truman, Evan," 1833; "Redner, Lewis," 1828-33, 1835-36; "Palmer, Amos," 1827-29; "Isaac, Booth," 1829.

<sup>66</sup>Poulson's, September 27, 1831; "George Ritter, Receipt Book," I, February 24, 1834; January 4, 1834; January 7, 1834; March 12, 1836; The Pennsylvanian, July 2, 1835.

<sup>67</sup>Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier, April 26, 1838.

## CHAPTER II

### INDUSTRIALIZATION

During the 1820's and 1830's a number of new labor-saving, woodworking devices were introduced into Philadelphia, which while not replacing man, were a portend of the machine age to come. While the catalogue of such inventions is endless, some illustrations are pertinent. In 1830 Woolworth and Company notified the public of a machine which planed, grooved, and tongued lumber.<sup>1</sup> In the same year Goodspeed and Wishwell advertised their patented circular vertical and angular sawing and boring tool which they claimed was superior to any other method of "getting out chair stuffs, [and] cutting the angles of any desired circle or square."<sup>2</sup> At the Franklin Institute's first exhibition of domestic manufacturing in 1824, Benjamin P. Coston, a carver and turner from West Chester, Pennsylvania, received recognition for his machine for reeding table legs.<sup>3</sup> Although not described in detail, this machine must have resembled the one patented by Robert Thompson of Ohio in 1831. Thompson's invention consisted of a frame for receiving the post to be reeded and a stock which slid along the frame. "Bits of different forms and kinds" were fitted into the stocks with a dividing plate regulating the arrangement of the reeds. Through the motion of the stock, a mandrel turned the column around and the latter thus received the intended ornament.<sup>4</sup>

There were also a number of inventions and improvements in the saw. The circular saw, first produced in the United States in Bentonsville, New York, by Benjamin Cummins around 1814, was in use in Philadelphia by at least 1825; for, in January of the next year, William White offered his "Circular Saw Mill and fixtures" for sale.<sup>5</sup> In 1834 Charles Austin of Kensington received a patent for his machine for sawing marble or wood,<sup>6</sup> as did Isaac D. Kirk, also from Philadelphia, for his improvement in the method of sawing, polishing, and cutting moldings on marble or other stone.<sup>7</sup>

Tremendous changes were evident in the production of veneers. While some veneers still were hand cut with frame saws, Richardson and Company's "Improved Patent Rotatary Veneer Cutters," provided veneers of any size "on the shortest notice," for shipment to all parts of the union.<sup>8</sup> B. Taylor and Company--the successors to Richardson and Company--advertised they were selling veneers cut by Rump's patent saws, "which unroll the veneer in a sheet of any required length."<sup>9</sup> While the hand method of sawing had produced, at best, seven or eight sheets of veneer to an inch of wood, the new saws permitted ten.<sup>10</sup> Because of the thinner cut, more exotic and expensive woods like amboya, zebra, and rosewood were bought within a reasonable cost range.<sup>11</sup>

Many of these new sawing machines were run by steam, which gradually was becoming the prime power source in Philadelphia. Between 1820 and 1840 there were over sixteen steam sawmills in the



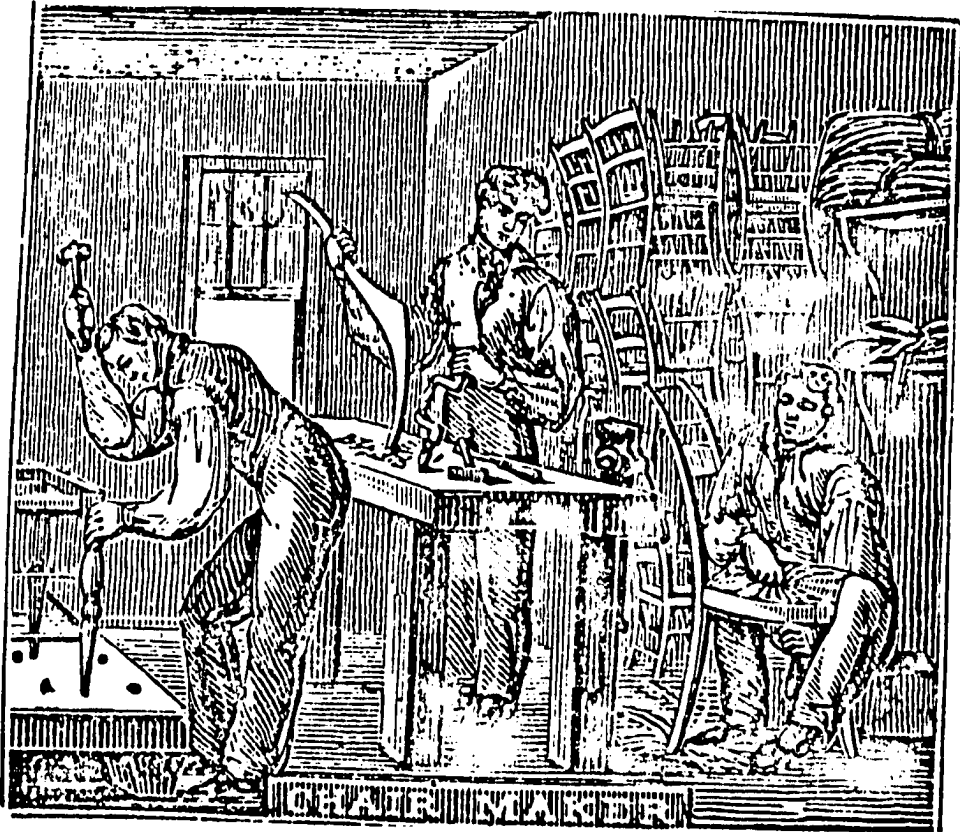
city, including one operated by Michel Bouvier at 9 South Second Street.<sup>12</sup> Steam powered lathes also were available, as seen in the following advertisement:

John Fulton, No. 3 Bank Alley . . . informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a Steam Engine for Turning, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will insure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction.<sup>13</sup>

However, the adaptation of steam power and the abundance of inventions and improvements does not mean machinery replaced man in Philadelphia cabinetmaking. Quite the contrary. With the exception of the steam saws and the veneer cutters--and these were owned only by the larger operators--woodworking machinery was not in general use in the city until after 1840. In the 1820 Census of Manufacturers, for example, not one of the cabinetmakers questioned reported using any machinery in his operations.<sup>14</sup> This same reliance on hand tools continued in the later years and can be noted in the inventories of cabinetmakers like Samuel Walton, whose shop equipment did not differ significantly from that of craftsmen of the preceding periods.<sup>15</sup> It is significant that Edward Hazen's The Panorama of Professions and Trades, a British volume edited and published in Philadelphia in 1839, describes cabinetmaking solely in terms of manual production (Plates II, III, and IV).<sup>16</sup>

The reasons for the reluctance to accept machines are not clear. Perhaps it was because the city had no system for their

## PLATE II



THE CHAIR MAKER

Edward Hazen, The Panorama of Professions and Trades (Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt, 1839), p. 226.

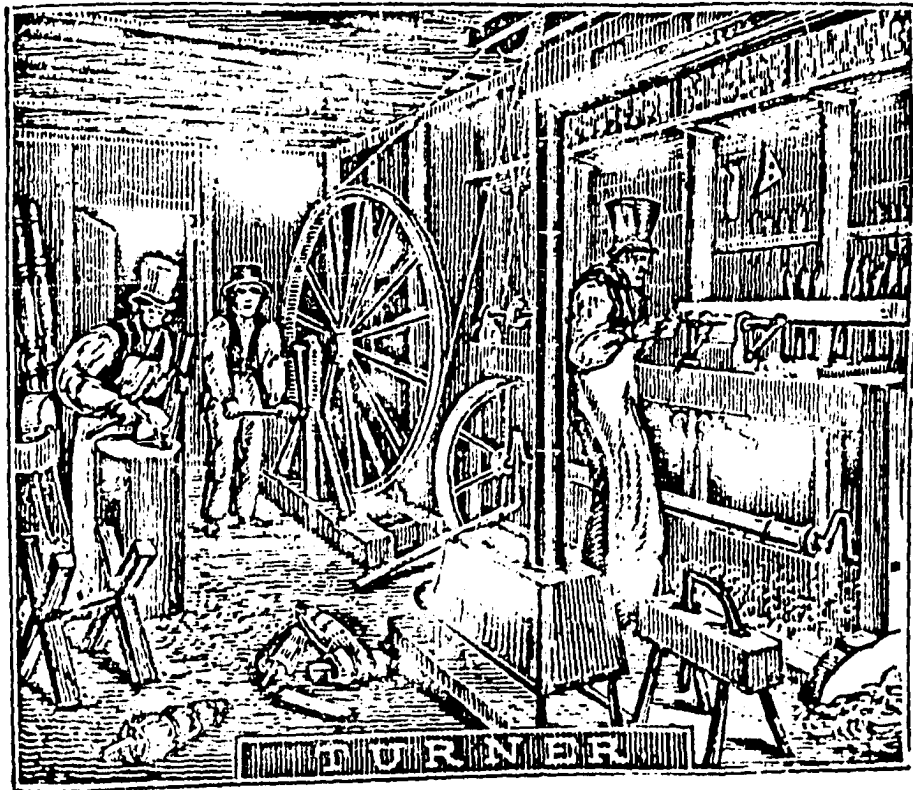
## PLATE III



THE CABINETMAKER

Edward Hazen, The Panorama of Professions and Trades (Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt, 1839), p. 221.

## PLATE IV



THE TURNER

Edward Hazen, The Panorama of Professions and Trades (Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt, 1839), p. 219.

efficient, large scale production or because the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia (and the railroads for transporting the coal) were not sufficiently developed to make steam power economical. Or perhaps it was just plain nostalgia for the "old" methods of hand craftsmanship. Whatever the reasons, furnituremaking in Philadelphia remained basically a hand operation. Nevertheless, by 1840 significant inroads had been made in the area of mechanization. After that date, it was only a matter of time until the machine supplanted hand labor.

Industrialization of the cabinet trade also manifested itself in increased specialization. Although this had occurred in previous periods,<sup>17</sup> it now became even more prevalent with greater numbers of cabinetmakers producing specific types of furniture. Between 1820 and 1840 there were over ten major craft divisions:

Cabinetmakers provided case pieces, tables, desks, sofas, and sometimes chairs and coffins.

Carvers and Gilders did all kinds of carving for furniture, as well as for stove patterns, iron railings, houses, ships, steamboats, looking glasses, and picture frames.

Pianoforte makers sometimes produced both the works and the case; more frequently, however, they made only the works and depended on the cabinetmaker to produce the cases.

Portable desk makers made gentlemen's dressing cases and ladies' work boxes, as well as portable writing desks.

Clockmakers relied chiefly on the cabinetmaker to produce their cases.

Turners produced bedposts, chairs, "Ivory and ebony Sideboard & Bureau outside Drawer Knobs," and "Ivory and wooden Handles of all descriptions."<sup>18</sup>

Frame makers and Looking glass makers made frames for paintings, prints, and looking glasses.

Chair makers were oftentimes subdivided into fancy chair makers and Windsor chair makers.

Chair painters devoted themselves exclusively to chair ornamentation.

Upholsterers sometimes made their own chair and sofa frames, but often depended on cabinetmakers for their stock. Specialized practitioners of upholstery work included rush bottomers and sacking bottom makers.<sup>19</sup>

Cabinetmakers also practiced division of labor within their own workshops. Some hired full-time specialists. Otto James, for instance, employed his own carver at his shop on North Third Street,<sup>20</sup> and Isaac Pippitt employed two turners for making bedsteads and one varnisher.<sup>21</sup> Other cabinetmakers, however, hired specialists on a

temporary basis. In 1840 John D. Coad employed an unidentified turner for repairing two banisters of a crib owned by merchant William R. Ashhurst.<sup>22</sup> On several occasions between 1820 and 1840 George Ritter hired Barney Jews as a sawyer; William McFadden and Abraham Jones as turners; William H. Davis, William Sewald, and Azariah L. Maul as furniture painters; and Isaac Contnor, Edward Cooper, C. W. Carson, and Thomas Carson as coffin and cabinetmakers.<sup>23</sup>

Industrialization also showed itself in new merchandizing methods. In preceding periods the majority of cabinetmakers had contented themselves with two major forms of selling: custom order or "bespoke work" and, by the late 1700's, retail sales or "shop work." But, as the facilities for transporting bulk goods expanded, furniture manufacturers adopted a third sales technique, i.e., wholesale or "order work." Between 1820 and 1840 this new method grew in popularity, although most cabinetmakers continued to employ retail and, to a lesser extent, custom order work. In order to understand wholesale marketing, it is necessary to review the nature of custom order and retail sales.

Custom-made work involved small scale selling in which the cabinetmaker remained a craftsman. Although by 1820 this was no longer the most popular method of merchandizing, it was still prevalent and was generally reserved for the more specialized or "superior" kinds of orders.<sup>24</sup> In 1820, for example, J. H. Laycock announced that those who were "desirous of having chairs to match their drapery, carpeting, or paper," could have them finished by him "according to

order."<sup>25</sup> Some time later, R. Manley advertised "chairs made to order in mahogany, rose, zebra, and all other fashionable woods, from four dollars to one hundred dollars and upwards per chair."<sup>26</sup>

The extent to which the customer's taste influenced the design of such "bespoke work" is difficult to determine. The following order from the Latimer family to Michel Bouvier in 1822, however, provides one instance, although an unspecified one, in which a customer made his wishes known:

Side Board-----	55\$
Set Northumberland Tables----	45\$
One Lounge-----	42\$
One Break Fast Table-----	12\$
One Work Stand-----	18\$
Two Wash Stand [sic] -----	16\$
Two Beurough [sic] -----	48\$
	<u>\$236</u>

The above furniture is to be made as verbally described and the packing included in the above prices if the furniture when made does not please the purchaser then [sic] are not to be taken, they are to be made by the last of April 1822<sup>27</sup>

Customers had an opportunity to express their preferences in the kind and amount of ornament desired, for such features as "volute scroll arms" on chairs, astragal moldings on tables, and canopy tops on field post bedsteads, generally were regarded as extras that had to be ordered specifically by the purchaser at an added charge.<sup>28</sup>

A second, more popular method of selling was "shop work" or the retail wareroom marketing of ready-made furniture. Here, the cabinet-maker became a merchant, as well as a craftsman, frequently owning his



own wareroom. W. James, for example, kept "constantly on hand and for sale at his Ware Room" at 337 North Third Street "an elegant assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, made and painted in his own Shops."<sup>29</sup> James Kite operated a warehouse on Walnut Street, where he stockpiled a wide variety of tables and case pieces.<sup>30</sup> However, the largest selections of retail furniture were offered at the warerooms of Anthony G. Quervelle and of the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers.<sup>31</sup>

If a cabinetmaker could not sell all the goods in his wareroom, or if he simply did not have a wareroom of his own, he often asked one of the city's commission merchants and/or auctioneers to become his retail agent. Between 1820 and 1840 cabinetmakers had a number of commission merchants and auctioneers from whom to choose. Four became the favorites: T. B. Freeman & Son, C. J. Wolberts, C. Nolen & Co., and S. Poulterer, later Poulterer & Jones. These men sold the cabinetmakers' goods at either private or public sale, for a commission charge usually ranging between 10 and 12 1/2 per cent.<sup>32</sup> Frequently they permitted the craftsman a cash advance on the objects deposited:

A. E. R. [ichards] having enlarged his ware room, is now prepared to make liberal cash advances on new and second hand furniture, either for public or private sale.<sup>33</sup>

Often sales agents made the stipulation that goods left with them for private sale would be held only a certain number of days--usually thirty--after which time they would be put up at auction.<sup>34</sup> Agent S. Poulterer advertised that cabinet wares would be received and held

for private sale only for a specific time, "after which they will be subject to the monthly catalogue sales to be held on the first Monday in every month . . . ."35

In both retail and custom order work, cabinetmakers frequently relied upon barter, as well as cash sales. In 1829 John James accepted twenty-five yards of material from one of his customers in partial payment for furniture delivered<sup>36</sup> and on two other occasions extended credit for linen.<sup>37</sup> In addition, craftsmen often made allowances for old furniture which they later resold. Anthony G. Quervelle permitted \$40 credit for an old sofa,<sup>38</sup> while J. & A. Crout allowed \$17 for an old cherry bedstead.<sup>39</sup> In 1836 Abraham McDonough announced he would take old chairs in exchange for new ones.<sup>40</sup> One of Lawrence Sink's customers made the following entry in his diary in 1822:

This day agreed with Sink . . . for a handsome New Mahogany Side-Board.--his price is \$125--and is to take our Old Side Board at \$25. and [sic] if he should afterwards sell the old Side-Board for more, that he would allow us what it yielded above the \$25.

Such personal communication between the craftsman and his customers was not possible with the third method of merchandizing--wholesale or "order work." Unlike custom-made or retail marketing, the craftsman did not set his own prices or deal directly with his customers. Instead, he conducted his business through a middleman, who, aided by improvements in transportation, sold cabinet wares to an ever-widening market.<sup>42</sup>

Since price competition soon became the key factor in the race for sales, these intermediaries pressed their cabinetmaking suppliers to keep costs at a minimum. Thus, those master craftsmen succeeded who managed to reduce the number and/or wages of their skilled journeymen, while, at the same time, increasing the number of apprentices and unskilled laborers. Now the cabinetmaker became less and less a craftsman and merchant and more and more an employer, directing the work of an enlarged, relatively inexperienced staff. In 1835 it was estimated that the products of a good many master cabinetmakers were primarily the result of apprentice labor.<sup>43</sup> Journeymen strongly protested.

We do not say that this work is imperfectly or unsubstantially made, we merely wish to appraise the public of the fact, that they may be enabled to judge whether, in the nature of things, it can be as well manufactured by an inexperienced boy, as by an experienced man, who had spent his youth in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments and the vigor of his man hood in perfecting himself in all the minutae of this difficult art.<sup>44</sup>

It was at this point, as we shall see in the following chapter, that bitter conflict arose in Philadelphia between the master cabinetmakers and their skilled journeymen.

NOTES TO CHAPTER II

<sup>1</sup>Poulson's, April 28, 1830.

<sup>2</sup>The Pennsylvanian, September 19, 1834.

<sup>3</sup>First Annual Report . . . of the Franklin Institute, pp. 85-86. For further information on B. P. Coston, see Margaret Berwind Schiffer, Furniture and Its Makers of Chester County Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1966), p. 58.

<sup>4</sup>Thomas Jones (ed.), Journal of the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1831), VII, 5.

<sup>5</sup>Henry Diston and Sons, The Saw in History (Philadelphia: Henry Diston & Sons, Incorporated, 1916), p. 13; Poulson's, January 19, 1826.

<sup>6</sup>Thomas Jones (ed.), Journal of the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1834), XIII, 399.

<sup>7</sup>Thomas Jones (ed.), Journal of the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1833), XI, 324-26.

<sup>8</sup>Poulson's, August 10, 1825.

<sup>9</sup>These "peeled" veneers were not cut in Philadelphia but, rather, were imported into the city, with Taylor and Company becoming the exclusive sales agents. Gazette, November 24, 1831.

<sup>10</sup>Diston, The Saw in History, p. 34. At the first exhibition of domestic products at the Franklin Institute, Prosper Martin sawed nine veneers to an inch of wood, "from a branch curl 23 inches broad" with a straight saw. First Annual Report . . . of the Franklin Institute, pp. 85-86. The Cyclopedia of Useful Arts claimed a skilled craftsman could cut veneers as thin as 1/8 inch using the frame saw. Cyclopedia of Useful Arts quoted in Charles F. Hummel, The Dominy Craftsmen of East Hampton, L. I., New York (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1968), p. 133.

<sup>11</sup>Nathaniel Whittock, The Decorative Painters' and Glaziers Guide (London: Isaac Taylor Hinton, 1827), p. 88.

<sup>12</sup>Gazette, January 4, 1833. In the United States Gazette for January 9, 1833, Michel Bouvier ran the following advertisement:

Owning the  
CITY SAW MILL,  
Which extensive works are carried on by steam, he keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Hand Rail Planks, Mahogany for Doors, Coffin Stuff, Veneers, &c. which he would be happy to sell in any quantity, wholesale or retail for cash or city acceptances.

<sup>13</sup>The Saturday Evening Post, July 31, 1830.

<sup>14</sup>"Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures," No. 529, 530, 533, 553, 565.

<sup>15</sup>For Walton's inventory, see pp. 186-87.

<sup>16</sup>See the descriptions of the work methods of the cabinetmaker, the chair maker, and the turner in The Panorama . . ., pp. 222-23, 227, and 219-20.

<sup>17</sup>John A. H. Sweeney, "The Cabinetmaker in America," Antiques, LXX, No. 4 (October, 1956), 366-69; Goynes, "Furniture Craftsmen in Philadelphia," p. 111.

<sup>18</sup>Gazette, December 15, 1828.

<sup>19</sup>See Appendix A for listings of individual craftsmen.

<sup>20</sup>Gazette, December 22, 1820.

<sup>21</sup>Freeman's Journal, April 26, 1826.

<sup>22</sup>"William Ashhurst, Receipt Book," November 6, 1840.

<sup>23</sup>"George Ritter, Receipt Book," I, September 17, 1840; October 10, 1834; January 22, 1835.

<sup>24</sup>Public Ledger, March 25, 1836; Gazette, August 9, 1830; April 17, 1827; February 26, 1828.

<sup>25</sup>Poulson's, September 22, 1820.

<sup>26</sup>Public Ledger, March 25, 1836.

<sup>27</sup>"Latimer Family Papers," The Joseph Downs Manuscript Library of the Winterthur Museum, n.d.

<sup>28</sup>Book of Prices . . . , pp. 24, 41-42, 48.

<sup>29</sup>Poulson's, December 12, 1825.

<sup>30</sup>Gazette, January 3, 1833.

<sup>31</sup>See Chapter IV for a discussion of the Journeymen Cabinet-makers' warerooms.

<sup>32</sup>Public Ledger, May 14, 1839.

<sup>33</sup>The Pennsylvanian, July 18, 1838.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid., July 18, 1836; Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier, February 12, 1838.

<sup>35</sup>Pennsylvania Inquirer, February 12, 1838. Auctions had been a popular way of disposing of cabinet wares since colonial days. However, by 1770 this system had become so full of fraudulent abuses that the Pennsylvania Assembly was forced to limit auction sales to six government-appointment auctioneers. This "auction monopoly" was bitterly resented by unlicensed merchants, and in 1821, a new law opened public sales, within two miles of the State House, to anyone who should apply for a license, give adequate surety, and pay a license fee of \$2,000. Scharf and Westcott, History of Philadelphia . . . , p. 604; Nancy Ann Goyne, "Furniture Craftsmen in Philadelphia . . . ," p. 64; Gazette, April 8, 1822.

<sup>36</sup>"Unger Collection," Folder, 1770-1860, May 4, 1829.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid., Folder, 1820-1860, January 19, 1829; June 14, 1828.

<sup>38</sup>Ibid., Folder, 1772-1860, September 17, 1833.

<sup>39</sup>Ibid., n.d.

<sup>40</sup>Public Ledger, March 25, 1836.

<sup>41</sup>"Isaac Harvey, Diary, 1820-1841," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, I, July 15, 1822.

<sup>42</sup>The following advertisement by cabinetmaker/lumber dealer Michel Bouvier is typical of the way retail merchants branched out into wholesale orders:

. . . he keeps constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of Hand Rail Planks, Mahogany for Doors, Coffin Stuff, Veneers, and c which he would be happy to sell in any quantity, wholesale or

retail [underlining mine] for cash or city  
acceptances. Gazette, January 4, 1833.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., March 30, 1835.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

### CHAPTER III

#### LABOR RELATIONS

The increased industrialization of the 1820's and 1830's brought greater antagonism between capital and labor. Conflicts between employers and their journeymen were, of course, nothing new; they had existed in Philadelphia since the second half of the eighteenth century.<sup>1</sup> But with few exceptions, these early clashes were not especially militant. Perhaps this was because early journeymen's organizations functioned more as benevolent societies than as trade unions. Beginning about 1820, however, a change occurred. Journeymen became more aggressive; and, as a result, their association took on more of the qualities of a modern labor union. Conflicts became more sustained and severe. A good illustration of this is provided in the history of the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers.

Instituted in 1806, the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers was, at first, essentially a benevolent association.<sup>2</sup> Each member paid a \$2 admission fee and then 12 1/2 cents per month, "for the benefit of the Society," and 6 1/4 cents at each session "for the benefit of the house in which they were meeting."<sup>3</sup> Provisions were also made for a kind of fire insurance whereby, in case any member suffered any damage by fire, the Society contributed "to repair the loss sustained."



Funeral benefits amounting to \$40 were paid to relatives of deceased members; and after the burial, deficiencies in the fund were replenished by a 25-cent contribution levied on surviving members.<sup>4</sup>

For a variety of reasons suggested in the previous chapter, journeymen in the 1820's felt their position as skilled workmen was endangered. Under the old system of custom-made and retail order work, employer-employee antagonism had been kept at a minimum. Because masters still had control of the prices charged for their own products, they could grant their journeymen's wage increase requests simply by raising the prices of their furniture, thereby passing the increase along to their customers. With the new wholesale method of selling, however, this was no longer possible. Now the employers' stock was in the hands of middlemen who continually demanded cheaper products. Faced with competition from other centers of manufacture, masters could not continue passing along wage increases to their customers and remain in business. They solved the problem of lower costs by taking the only course of action open to them--they reduced the wage rate of their journeymen and increased the quantity of cheap laborers, i.e., apprentices and unskilled workmen.

Journeymen felt their standard of life was threatened and protested accordingly. When the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers revised its constitution in 1829, a noticeable difference in the organization's original objective had occurred. While benefits still were provided, primary emphasis now was laid upon protection of the

trade. The Constitution's immediate concern was over the competition from "inferior" workmen. To alleviate this problem it suggested a minimum wage based ultimately on the 1828 Book of Prices.<sup>5</sup> The Constitution also gave standing committees the duty of drawing up bills for members unacquainted with the Book of Prices and made special provision for the arbitration of labor disputes.<sup>6</sup> Apparently, the Philadelphia association communicated with similar groups in other cities, for one section permitted the free admission of "any person presenting a certificate from any Society in the United States with whom the Society shall hold correspondence . . . ." <sup>7</sup>

This revised constitution was an effort on the part of the journeymen cabinetmakers to face the challenge of unskilled labor and to relieve the growing tension between themselves and their masters. Unfortunately, this attempt failed. The masters did not feel they could grant concessions and still make a profit. Therefore, after five more years of continued frustration, the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers took a more aggressive stand.

In the spring of 1834 the Society--totaling more than 200 members--established its own wareroom at 48 South Fifth Street, under the supervision of Crawford Riddle. The association stated that this was done not to accumulate property, but to defend the members against "a system of tyranny, exaction, and injustice--to submit to which would be to lose sight altogether of the dignity of men."<sup>8</sup> According to the journeymen, masters had given them the alternative of quitting

their jobs or working for an inadequate wage. Some of the Society's members already had left their employers before the establishment of the co-op; the rest were fired when the wareroom opened.<sup>9</sup>

In May, 1834, the Society published a full vindication of its actions:

JOURNEYMEN  
Cabinet-Makers' Warerooms,  
No. 48 South Fifth Street.  
Read and Reflect

. . . The history of the principle employing Cabinet-Makers of this city, for the last five years, has been unhandsome in the extreme. They have endeavored to reduce us to a state of vassalage and poverty, below the meanest of our race--it has been their custom, in the most inclement season of the year, when employment could not be obtained, to force upon us the alternative of quitting their shops or working for a price entirely inadequate to the amount of labor performed, and entirely insufficient for the maintenance of our families. They have involved us in law suits, harassing and ruinous in their effects, and they have deprived us of the just recompense of our labor. In the land of our nativity, the very birth place of Liberty, they have thrown every obstacle in our way, and they have prosecuted their object with a zeal and perseverance that would have done them credit, if bestowed in an honorable cause.

In consequence of this ungenerous treatment we were compelled to institute an establishment, for the purpose of disposing of such articles of furniture, as should be manufactured by and of our men, who might be compelled to avail themselves of the little assistance it was then able to afford. By this act of self-defence we incurred their determined opposition, and it was followed by an immediate discharge of the balance of our men, to the amount of nearly two hundred, thrown suddenly upon the slender resources of our infant Institution,

for the purpose of crushing us the more effectually. It ought to be known and remembered, that this was done in the dead of winter, and the little pittance that was due them, was and is still withheld from many of them. . . .<sup>10</sup>

The ad further explained that no apprentices were permitted to work at the co-op. The Society was quite proud of this fact and boasted that, as a consequence, its cabinet wares were of a superior quality.<sup>11</sup>

The new wareroom proved quite successful. In fact, it soon became one of the largest furniture retail stores in the city. By June, 1834, it occupied six large rooms;<sup>12</sup> and two years later, the Society had to make further enlargements in response to "the great and rapidly increasing demand" for its furniture.<sup>13</sup> The association drew its clientele mainly from the middle and upper middle classes. Included among its patrons were several lawyers, merchants, and grocers, as well as a number of craftsmen. The Society's cabinet-making patrons included William V. Griffith, Daniel Binder, Elias Reed, John Connelly, William Riley, and Charles M. Gilbert.<sup>14</sup>

The wareroom itself was stocked with a large quantity of furniture, in a variety of forms and prices. Among its cabinet wares in 1836 were the following items:<sup>15</sup>

FORM	QUANTITY	PRICE RANGE
Table		
Consul	1	\$60.00
Center	9	43.00--60.00
Card	4	22.50
Pier	7	37.50--70.00
Work	6	10.00--18.00
Dining	8	25.00--27.50

Dressing	3	35.00
Lounge		
Upholstered	3	49.00--60.00
Unupholstered	2	20.00
Sofa		
Upholstered	4	45.00--48.00
Unupholstered	7	27.00
Sideboard	7	37.00--90.00
Bedstead	6	18.00--55.00
Bedpost	5 sets	7.16/set--22.50/set
Bureau	2	32.50--44.00
Chair	28	7.00--11.66
Music Stool	2	8.50
Marble Slabs	5	7.75--12.00
Glass Plate	2 pieces	6.00
Crib Mattrass	1	8.00
Hardware	1 lot	88.82

In 1838 the journeymen had total assets amounting to \$20,741.91.<sup>16</sup>

On one occasion, however, the Society ran into serious financial difficulty. As a result of the unsettling effects of the depression of 1837, it found itself unable to discharge its debts. On September 12, 1837, therefore, it assigned all its property to cabinetmaker and Society member Robert Coane, in trust for the payment of its creditors.<sup>17</sup> Apparently, this action proved effective, for less than a year later the co-op was in operation again and continued selling furniture at least until the end of the period under discussion.<sup>18</sup>

The establishment and operation of the Society's wareroom brought to a head more than a decade of antagonism between workmen and their employers. Never before in Philadelphia had there existed such sustained labor unrest. As John R. Commons has remarked, the period 1820-1840 saw the rise of the modern struggle between capital and labor.<sup>19</sup> During this time industrialization created an irreparable rift in the relationship of journeymen and masters.

Industrialization also affected the ties between apprentice and master. As a result of the growth of specialization, mechanization, and wholesale selling, the apprenticeship system, which had showed signs of breakdown as early as the eighteenth century, steadily deteriorated.<sup>20</sup> Before discussing this deterioration, however, it is necessary to note some of the general features of the institution.

As in previous periods, nineteenth century apprenticeship involved the formal exchange of work for education.<sup>21</sup> A master taught his employee the "art, trade, and mystery" of cabinetmaking, while at the same time providing him with food, clothing, lodging, and rudimentary instruction in liberal arts.<sup>22</sup> The apprentice, in return, promised to serve his master faithfully, keep his trade secrets, respect his property, and lead a moral life.<sup>23</sup> The provisions of such an agreement were set forth in a legal document called an indenture. The length of the indenture period was based on the age of the apprentice, the term ending automatically at age twenty-one for boys and eighteen for girls.<sup>24</sup> At the end of the period of servitude, the

master gave his apprentice "freedom dues." In the cabinetmaking trade these dues were always in the form of clothing, usually "two complete suits . . . one of which to be new."<sup>25</sup>

Occasionally, one of the parties did not live up to his side of the contract. When this occurred, petitions could be filed with the Mayor's Court or with the Courts of Criminal and Quarter Sessions. Such petitions, together with newspaper notices, list the major grievances of masters against apprentices and apprentices against masters. Among the apprentices' chief complaints were beating and other "ill treatment,"<sup>26</sup> forced employment on Sundays,<sup>27</sup> and failure to instruct.<sup>28</sup> When Silas Wilson petitioned the Mayor's Court to be released from his indenture to cabinetmaker Jacob F. Wilkins, he listed the following five complaints:

1. Assault & Battery upon the person of the Petitioner at different times.
2. Not Instructing your Petitioner in the trade and mystery of a Cabinet Maker.
3. Immoral Conduct on the part of The Master, swearing &c.
4. Not furnishing the Petitioner with sufficient fire in the winter time.
5. Threats as to what he will do towards your Petitioner in the future.<sup>29</sup>

Although a few employers complained of disobedience from their apprentices,<sup>30</sup> by far the most frequent grievance was against their employees' habit of running away.<sup>31</sup> Between 1820 and 1840 the city's newspapers were full of advertisements for absconding apprentices.

SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber, on the 9th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet Making business, by the name of JOHN MC MULLIN. He is between 20 and 21 years of age, dark complexion, black hair and also a black eye, which he got by fighting on Bush Hill on the Fourth of July--about 5 feet 8 inches high, looks very sullen and grim when spoken to; had on brown roundabout, velvet collar, white pants, or Brown Holland; calfskin lace boots and black silk hat. Any person returning said apprentice, or lodging him in prison, where I can get him, will receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law. Five dollars will be given to any one who will return said boy to his master, or lodge him in Philadelphia county jail.

JOHN MC MANUS

No. 81 North Fifth street<sup>32</sup>

If caught, such apprentices occasionally refused to return to their masters. When this occurred, the runaways sometimes received severe punishment from the courts, as in the case of Charles Fenton who was sentenced to "Imprisonment at hard labor" until he resumed his former job.<sup>33</sup>

As in the earlier periods,<sup>34</sup> many of the nineteenth century indentures included "Parish Apprentices." These were poor orphans or children of indigent parents who were involuntarily bound out by the Overseers of the Poor.<sup>35</sup> Because this practice was designed not so much to teach such children a trade as to insure they would not become burdens to the state, craft indentures were infrequent. However, between 1820 and 1840 over thirty-nine parish apprentices were sent to cabinetmakers.



Although apprenticeship was still the major institution for the transmission of technical skills in the 1820's and 1830's, evidences of the system's steady decline were apparent. With the growing demands for lower costs that wholesale selling made, masters came to regard their apprentices not as craft trainees, but as sources of cheap labor. After all, it was less expensive to use indentured labor than that of full-fledged journeymen.<sup>36</sup> As the Mechanics' Free Press pointed out:

There are many men in this city who never or very seldom have a journeymen in their shops, but to supply the place of journeymen, and to monopolise to themselves trade and wealth, as one apprentice becomes free, another is taken to fill up the ranks.<sup>37</sup>

Another sign of the breakup of the system was the fact that with increased specialization and mechanization, the master became more and more a manager. As this occurred, his interest in his workmen became less and less personal. Consequently, he refused to take as much time and trouble as before in the training and education of his helpers. Thus, there appeared a growing tendency for masters to delegate their responsibilities to others. An increased number of apprentices boarded at home.<sup>38</sup> Moral and liberal arts instruction was gradually transferred to external agencies. Religious guidance, hitherto supervised by the master now was given over to the Sunday School;<sup>39</sup> and education in non-vocational matters was relegated to formal sessions at day or night schools. The latter institution was, after all, originally established "to instruct apprentices whose indentures stipulated a certain amount of reading, writing, &

ciphering."<sup>40</sup> In the 1820's and 1830's most of the indentures specifically provided that the master permit his apprentices to attend school for a certain amount of time each year.<sup>41</sup> Abraham McDonough, for instance, let John Brooks attend seven quarters of half-day schooling per year;<sup>42</sup> and Noah Gee allowed John Rutland sixteen quarter half days.<sup>43</sup>

Industrialization upset the traditional ties between apprentice and master. The apprenticeship system with its network of corresponding duties and obligations was considerably weakened. Regarded more and more exclusively as a source of cheap manpower, the indentured child of the 1820's and 1830's was not far from becoming the child laborer of the mid century.

### NOTES TO CHAPTER III

- <sup>1</sup>Montgomery, American Furniture . . . , pp. 19-26.
- <sup>2</sup>Commons, History of Labour . . . , I, 336.
- <sup>3</sup>The Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society of Journeymen Cabinet-Makers of the City of Philadelphia (Philadelphia: Printed by Garden and Thompson, 1829), p. 16.
- <sup>4</sup>Ibid., pp. 7, 19-20.
- <sup>5</sup>See Chapter I, p. 13.
- <sup>6</sup>Constitution of the . . . Journeymen Cabinet-Makers . . . , pp. 14, 17.
- <sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 17.
- <sup>8</sup>The Pennsylvanian, March 6, 1834.
- <sup>9</sup>Ibid., May 31, 1834.
- <sup>10</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>11</sup>Ibid., Gazette, March 30, 1835. The Society maintained strict quality control throughout its existence. In 1835 it expelled some members whose work it felt did not meet certain standards. At that time it also raised its initiation fee, presumably for the purpose of barring "undesirables" from the organization. Gazette, July 15, 1835.
- <sup>12</sup>The Pennsylvanian, July 3, 1834; Gazette, June 16, 1834.
- <sup>13</sup>Gazette, March 10, 1836.
- <sup>14</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Miscellaneous Book," A. M., 2, 10, pp. 663-65.
- <sup>15</sup>Ibid., pp. 662-63.
- <sup>16</sup>Ibid., p. 665.
- <sup>17</sup>Ibid., pp. 658-60; Gazette, September 19, 1837.

<sup>18</sup>Pennsylvania Inquirer, January 2, 1838; April 26, 1838; Gazette, April 5, 1838; Public Ledger, March 22, 1838.

<sup>19</sup>Commons, History of Labour . . . , I, 63-65.

<sup>20</sup>Ian M. G. Quimby, "Apprenticeship in Colonial Philadelphia (unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Delaware, 1963), pp. 149-56.

<sup>21</sup>Goyne, "Furniture Craftsmen in Philadelphia . . . ," p. 15.

<sup>22</sup>"Indenture of Silas Wilson to Jacob F. Wilkins," The Joseph Downs Manuscript Library of the Winterthur Museum, 55.518 x 1.5; City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Guardians of the Poor, Indenture Papers, 1821-1823," Indenture of John Newman to William Brown; "Society Miscellaneous Collection, Indentures of Apprenticeship, 1677-1849," Box 9-C, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Indenture of Henry Manderson to Benjamin Thompson.

<sup>23</sup>"Indenture of Silas Wilson . . . ."

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.; "Society Miscellaneous Collection, Indentures of Apprenticeship, 1677-1849," Indenture of Henry Manderson to Benjamin Thompson.

<sup>25</sup>"Guardians of the Poor, Indenture Papers, 1821-1823," Indenture of John Newman to William Brown; and Charles Mason to Joseph White. Ibid., "1827-1829," Indenture of Lawrence Shaw to Enoch Tomlin; and George Anderson to Abraham McDonough. Ibid., "1830-1835," Indenture of George Davenport to Sidney Hiscox; and John Gaylord to Stephen B. Combs.

<sup>26</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Court of Quarter Sessions Docket, 1820-1840," March 1822-1823, p. 272; City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Mayor's Court Docket, March, 1829-December, 1832, 1820-1837," Commonwealth v. William H. Moore; Commonwealth v. John Jamison.

<sup>27</sup>"Mayor's Court Docket, 1820-1837," September, 1822-June, 1825, John Sparks v. Enoch Tomlin.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid., September, 1831-January, 1837, Commonwealth v. John Jamison.

<sup>29</sup>"Indenture of Silas Wilson . . . ."

<sup>30</sup>"Mayor's Court Docket, 1820-1837," March, 1834-March, 1837, Commonwealth v. Jesse H. Burns.

<sup>31</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Court of Criminal Sessions, Docket, 1839-1840," June, 1840-July, 1840, p. 136; "Mayor's Court Docket, 1820-1837," September, 1831-June, 1837, Commonwealth v. William O'Donnell; Public Ledger, July 12, 1838; May 15, 1838; March 10, 1840.

<sup>32</sup>Public Ledger, July 12, 1838.

<sup>33</sup>City of Philadelphia, Municipal Archives, "Mayor's Court, Rough Docket, 1824; 1828-1829; 1831-1838," December, 1828-March, 1829, Charles D. Fenton v. Gebbard Harris.

<sup>34</sup>Quimby, "Apprenticeship . . . ," pp. 99-109.

<sup>35</sup>The Poor Law of June 13, 1836 (P. L. 539, No. 168) provides that if the parents are dead or found by two or more county magistrates to be unable to care for their child, the overseers, with the consent of the magistrates, may bind out such a child. Grace Abbott, The Child and the State, Vol. I: Legal Status in the Family Apprenticeship and Child Labor (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1938), 229.

<sup>36</sup>Paul H. Douglas, American Apprenticeship and Industrial Education, Vol. XCL: Studies in History, Economics and Public Law (New York: Columbia University, 1921), p. 60.

<sup>37</sup>Mechanics' Free Press, November 28, 1828.

<sup>38</sup>Public Ledger, June 27, 1839.

<sup>39</sup>"Guardians of the Poor, Indenture Papers," 1827-1829, William Farron to Henry Steward; 1830-1833, Charles Mason to Joseph White; George Davenport to Sidney Hiscox; William Donnell to Joseph Walraven; John Coyle to Samuel Meyers.

<sup>40</sup>Bernard Bailyn, Education in the Forming of American Society (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1960), p. 32.

<sup>41</sup>"Guardians of the Poor, Indenture Papers," 1830-1833, Abraham Coster to Adam Householder.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid., Jonn Brooks to Abraham McDonough.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., 1834-1835, John Rutland to Noah Gee.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE FURNITURE

As noted in the 1828 Philadelphia Book of Prices, cabinetmakers offered their customers an extensive range of furniture: chairs, sofas, bedsteads, cribs and cradles, bidets, night tables, dressing tables, work tables, cellerettes, loo and card tables, pier tables, dining and breakfast tables, butlers' trays, sideboards, bureaus, secretaries, wardrobes, counting house desks, writing tables, hat stands, bookcases, basin stands, bed steps, music stools, tray stands, and candlestands. The Price Book indicates a wide difference in cost depending upon the type of wood, finish, and decoration used. This variety in price can be noted in the receipts of various cabinetmakers. Better chairs, usually in mahogany, ranged in price from \$5.45 to \$100; often they were ordered in sets of eight or twelve.<sup>1</sup> More economical seating was available in Windsor and fancy chairs which cost between 80 cents and \$7 a piece.<sup>2</sup> Bureaus were priced from \$6 to \$44;<sup>3</sup> and beds, from \$1.25 for a six foot by four foot, low-post, poplar bedstead<sup>4</sup> to \$40 for a mahogany French bedstead.<sup>5</sup> Tables oftentimes were quite costly; the most expensive examples recorded are the three center- and four pier tables which Anthony Quervelle made for the White House in 1829 (Figures 23 and 27) for \$335 and \$700,

respectively.<sup>6</sup> The pianos manufactured by Thomas Loud and Brothers ranged in price between \$180 and \$1,200, although their \$250 model was the most popular.<sup>7</sup>

Judging from shop inventories and from receipts for furniture, chairs and other seating forms were the most frequently manufactured household items. Beds were the next most popular piece of furniture, followed by bureaus, tables, sideboards, desks, wardrobes, and book-cases. In the homes of the wealthy, pianos were frequently listed among the furnishings. Most of these were made of mahogany, although in some instances rosewood or other exotic woods were used.

The majority of expensive furniture in this period was made of mahogany. A survey of the inventories of five Philadelphia cabinet-makers indicates the preference for this material. Of the 59 items specifying the type of wood used, 31 were made from mahogany; 15, from cherry; 1, from walnut; 9, from curled maple; 1, from bird's eye maple; and 2, from pine. Of the seventy-four references to such items as veneers, planks, and boards, more than thirty-nine specified mahogany; the rest were divided between cherry, pine, maple, poplar, walnut, red and Spanish cedar, buttonwood, bass wood, ebony, hemlock, and gum.<sup>8</sup> In 1820 alone George Ritter reported using four thousand feet of mahogany, and John Jamison testified he used as much as ten thousand feet or \$2,500 worth.<sup>9</sup>

Furniture made of mahogany and other expensive materials was usually varnished. Edward Hazen in The Panorama of Professions and

Trades describes this process as follows:

To give the work a complete finish, four coats of varnish are successively applied; in addition to these, a particular kind of treatment is used after the laying on and drying of each coat. After the application of the first coat, the surface is rubbed with a piece of wood of convenient form; after the second, with sand-paper and pulverized pumice-stone; after the third, with pumice-stone again; and after the fourth, with very finely powdered pumice-stone and rotten stone. A little linseed-oil is next applied, and the whole process is finished by the application of flour, and by friction with the hand.<sup>10</sup>

Frequently, less expensive woods were painted, oftentimes in imitation of more costly materials.<sup>11</sup> The various trade encyclopedias of the day, such as Nathaniel Whittock's The Complete Book of Trades, provided excellent instructions on mixing colors for copying mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood.<sup>12</sup> Additional decoration was achieved by the application of brass or bronze mounts or gilt stenciling (Figures 12 and 13). In Philadelphia this latter type of ornament tended to be flat and one-dimensional as compared with the heavily shaded gilding of New York.

Many pieces of furniture required upholstering. Although by 1800 this had become a specialized trade, numerous cabinetmakers continued doing their own work. The textiles from which to choose were numerous and varied and could be purchased from general merchants,<sup>13</sup> professional upholsterers,<sup>14</sup> or cabinetmakers who had surplus upholstery supplies.<sup>15</sup> Even though hair cloth<sup>16</sup> remained the favorite furniture covering, inventories and bills of sale indicate other materials were employed. John Barry upholstered several chairs and



sofas in "tapestry";<sup>17</sup> and John Hancock, probably the city's major upholsterer in the 1830's, used the following textiles in his furniture orders: chintz,<sup>18</sup> moreen,<sup>19</sup> morocco, muslin,<sup>20</sup> damask,<sup>21</sup> velvet, and Holland,<sup>22</sup> as well as a quantity of figured plush<sup>23</sup> in crimson, blue, salmon, green, yellow, and purple.<sup>24</sup> Sacking,<sup>25</sup> often of English duck,<sup>26</sup> was used for the bottoms of upholstered chairs and sofas, while cane and rush were employed for the seats of fancy chairs and settees.<sup>27</sup> Curled horse and cattle hair constituted the major type of stuffing, as mentioned by Edward Hazen in The Panorama of the Professions.

The hair most employed for this purpose [stuffing] grows upon the tails of cattle, and upon the manes and tails of horses. It is purchased, in its natural state, from tanners, by persons who make it a business to prepare it for use. The last process of the preparation consists of twisting it into a kind of rope: these ropes are picked to pieces by the upholsterer, and the hair, in its curled and elastic state, is applied to stuffing mattresses, cushions, chairs, and sofas.<sup>28</sup>

As in the eighteenth century, slip covers frequently were used to protect expensive materials from dirt and wear. Some were provided by professional upholsterers like J. Hancock & Company, who, in 1839, supplied one customer with an "Easy chair with Chintz covers," and made "Brown loose covers" for several sofas and chairs, and more "loose covers" for a stool and some arm chairs.<sup>29</sup> Some covers, however, were sewn at home. The Workwoman's Guide, published in 1840, offered the housewife the following hints for making her own.

When chairs and sofas are fitted up with damask, merino, stuff, horse hair, or other material that does not wash, they are generally covered with Holland, chintz, or glazed calico, which protects them from dust and dirt, and are easily removed, when required for company. Holland covers are the most durable but look cold; chintz, unless very strong, should be lined with thin glazed calico. The cover should be made exactly to fit the chair or sofa, with or without piping at the edge, and with loops sewed on three of the sides underneath, and a pair of strings on the fourth side; the cover is firmly fastened down by passing one of the strings through the three loops, and making it tie.<sup>30</sup>

Judging from written descriptions and extant examples, most of the furniture produced in Philadelphia between 1820 and 1840 was in the Empire style. Despite its massiveness this type of furniture retained a certain amount of refinement throughout the 1820's. Toward 1830, however, it became characterized by a grossness in proportion and decorative detail. The Franklin Institute noted this in 1831 at its Seventh Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures. "Even now," it commented, "we occasionally observe forms too massive, or inappropriate to the uses expected of the goods--gaudy or inharmonious colors--gildings too lavishly spread upon objects of furniture."<sup>31</sup> By the end of the decade, the fashion of the 30's was replaced by the Late Empire or Restoration style with its larger pillars, massive scrolls, cabriole legs, and broad expanses of veneers.

Throughout the period Philadelphia craftsmen attempted to keep abreast of the latest styles and often boasted that their furniture was "in the latest improved European patterns."<sup>32</sup> They frequently employed British and French pattern books; as a result, many pieces of

Philadelphia cabinet ware can be traced to definite design sources. The secretary (Figure 16) which Michel Bouvier made for Joseph Bonaparte about 1818-1820 has the flat surfaces, sharp angles, turned feet, and pillared facade characteristic of French Empire designs. It is, in fact, quite similar to one secrétaire which Pierre de La Mésangère published as Plate 496 in his Meubles et Objets de Goût.

Other pieces of furniture relate more closely to British sources, especially to George Smith's Cabinet-Maker and Upholster's Guide (1826).<sup>33</sup> This volume became the most influential design book for Philadelphia craftsmen in the Empire period. Plate CXXXI may have provided the inspiration for Richard Parkin's footstool (Figure 7); and Plate LXXII, for the supports of Elias Reed's table (Figure 25). Plate XIII could have given Emilius Scheer (Figure 15) and the Loud Brothers (Figures 12 and 13) the idea for employing scrolls as brackets between the legs and the cases of their pianos. It was from the Guide that Anthony Quervelle possibly gathered the formulas for his highly personalized furniture designs.<sup>34</sup> From Plate LXXII he took his ideas for carved paw table feet (Figure 21), and from Plates LXXX and CXXXVIII he borrowed the motifs which he later used to decorate the edges of mirrors (Figures 27 and 28). His grape, acanthus leaf, shell, and dolphin carvings, as well as his front scroll paw supports (Figures 27 and 28), came from Plates XVII, CXV, CII, LXIV, and XXVII. Similarly, Plate XCII provided the design source for his eagle motif on table legs (Figure 27); and Plates LXXI, XLII, X, and LXXIV, for his constant use of gadrooning (Figures 21 and 24). Although he took the

mutin design for the doors of his secretary-bookcase (Figure 17) from Plate 12 of the 1828 Price Book, the carving around the fan is a variant of that found in Smith's Guide, Plate CXI. The use of such design sources on the part of Quervelle and other cabinetmakers points up the effort Philadelphia craftsmen made to produce furniture that was stylish and in accord with European precedents.

To provide examples of the type of items made during this period, the following section contains thirty-two illustrations of Philadelphia-made cabinet wares. Although this is not a definitive catalogue of the city's Empire furniture, it does provide graphic evidence of the high quality of work often being turned out between 1820 and 1840. Only documented items are included. Eighteen bear a printed or painted label, 2 have handwritten inscriptions, 3 are stamped, 5 have bills of sale, and 4 include family histories. The illustrations appear in alphabetical order first by form and then by cabinetmaker.

## 1: BEDSTEAD

MERCHANT: George W. South

DATE: 1836

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: The relevant part of the bill of sale reads, in part:

Andrew Jackson Junr Esq.  
To George W. South Dr.

6 Mahogany Bedsteads \$240

Philad<sup>a</sup> Jany 2nd 1836

Rec<sup>d</sup> payment  
Geo W. South  
Jany 14 1836<sup>35</sup>

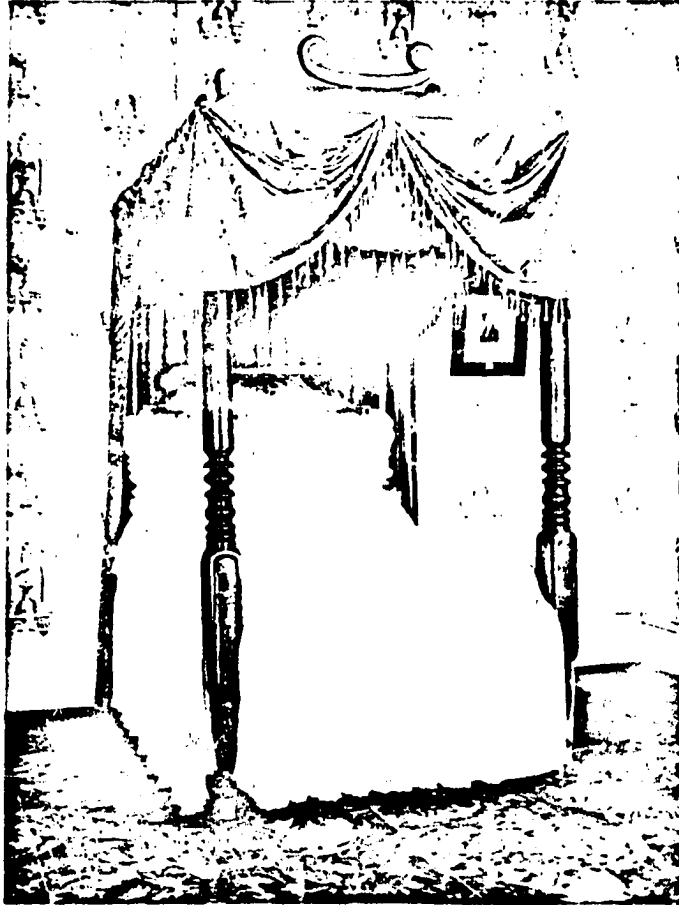
COMMENT: When the Hermitage burned in October, 1834, Andrew Jackson, Sr., instructed his adopted son Andrew to make the necessary repairs. This bed was part of an order the latter placed in 1836 with George W. South, "storekeeper," 98 Chestnut Street, to replace damaged bedroom furniture. The hangings are reproductions of the originals.

DIMENSIONS: H: 106" W: 75"

PRESENT OWNER: The Ladies' Hermitage Association  
Hermitage, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Stanley F. Horn, "The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson," Antiques, C, No. 3 (September, 1971), 413-17.

FIGURE 1



Photograph courtesy of The Ladies' Hermitage Association

## 2: BUREAU

MAKER: Barry and Krickbaum

DATE: 1837

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Bill to Andrew Jackson, Jr., February 9, 1837, includes "1 Eliptic front Bureau . . . [\$]45."<sup>36</sup>

COMMENT: This bureau is one item in a lot of furniture bought from Barry and Krickbaum by Andrew Jackson, Jr., on behalf of his father to refurnish the Hermitage after the severe fire of 1834. The purchase also included:

2 dressing bureaus to Match . . . 1 Large  
Wardrobe . . . 2 Wardrobes french pattern  
. . . 1 Secy & Bookcase complete . . . 2  
Pier tables, Marble tops . . . 1 Work table  
Elegantly fitted up . . . 1 Wash Stand  
Marble tray top . . . 2 Ditto . . . do . . .  
1 Marble Slab . . . .<sup>37</sup>

DIMENSIONS: H: 44" W: 46" D: 24"

PRESENT OWNER: The Ladies' Hermitage Association  
Hermitage, Tennessee

REFERENCE: Stanley F. Horn, "The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson," Antiques, C, No. 3 (September, 1971), 413-17.

FIGURE 2



Photograph courtesy of The Ladies' Hermitage Association



## 3: BUREAU

MAKER: Anthony Quervelle

DATE: c. 1835

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Stamped in top drawer:

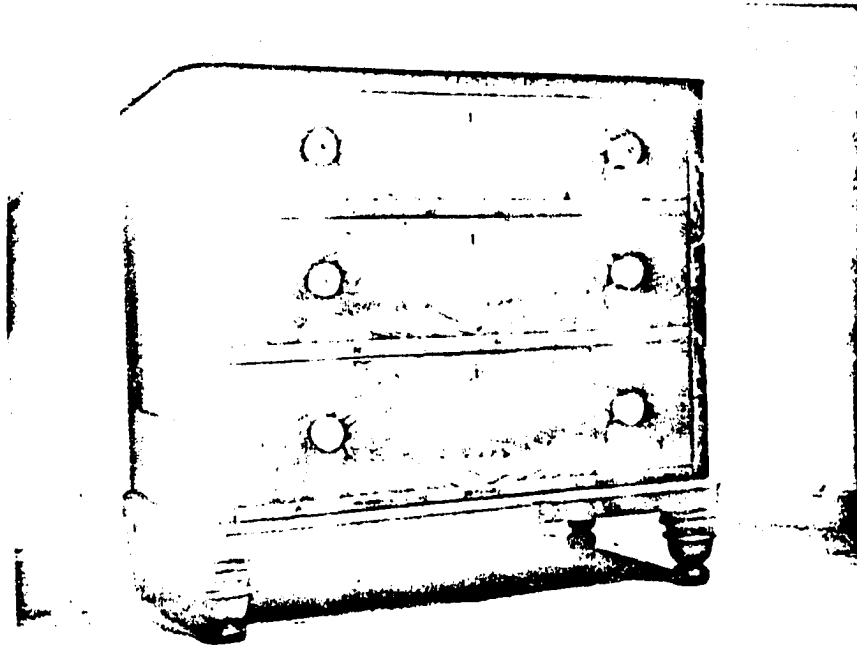
A. G. Quervelle  
Cabinet and Sofa  
Manufactory  
126 South Second Street  
Philadelphia

DIMENSIONS: H: 24 3/8"      W: 41 7/8"      D: 24 3/8"

PRESENT OWNER: Robert T. Trump  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI,  
No. 3 (September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 3



## 4: CHAIR (ARM)

MAKER: Michel Bouvier

DATE: c. 1835-1840

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Family history

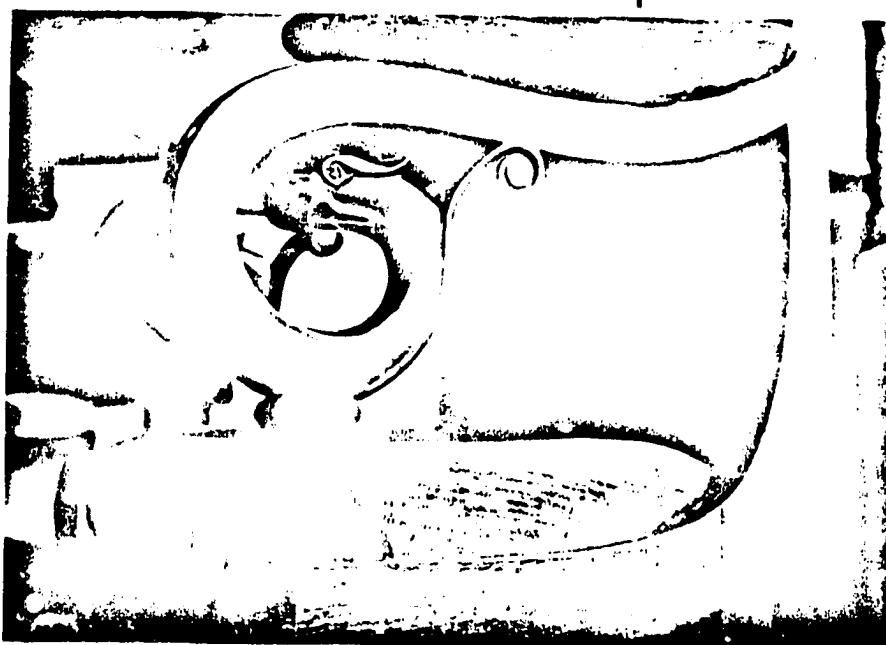
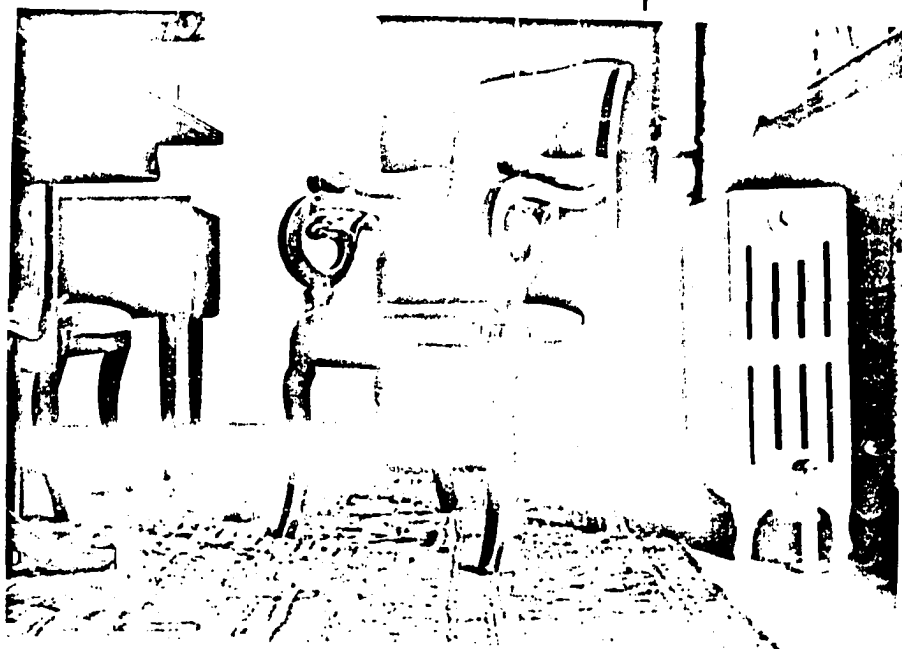
COMMENT: This chair has descended in the Bouvier family and is presently owned by the cabinetmaker's great-grandson.

DIMENSIONS: H: 36 1/2" W: 21 1/2" D: 18" Seat H: 18"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. Richard D. Patterson  
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Francis Dallett, "Michel Bouvier, Franco-American cabinetmaker," Antiques, LXXXI, No. 2 (February, 1962), 198-200.

FIGURE 4



## 5: CHAIR (SIDE)

MAKER: Michel Bouvier

DATE: c. 1820

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Family history

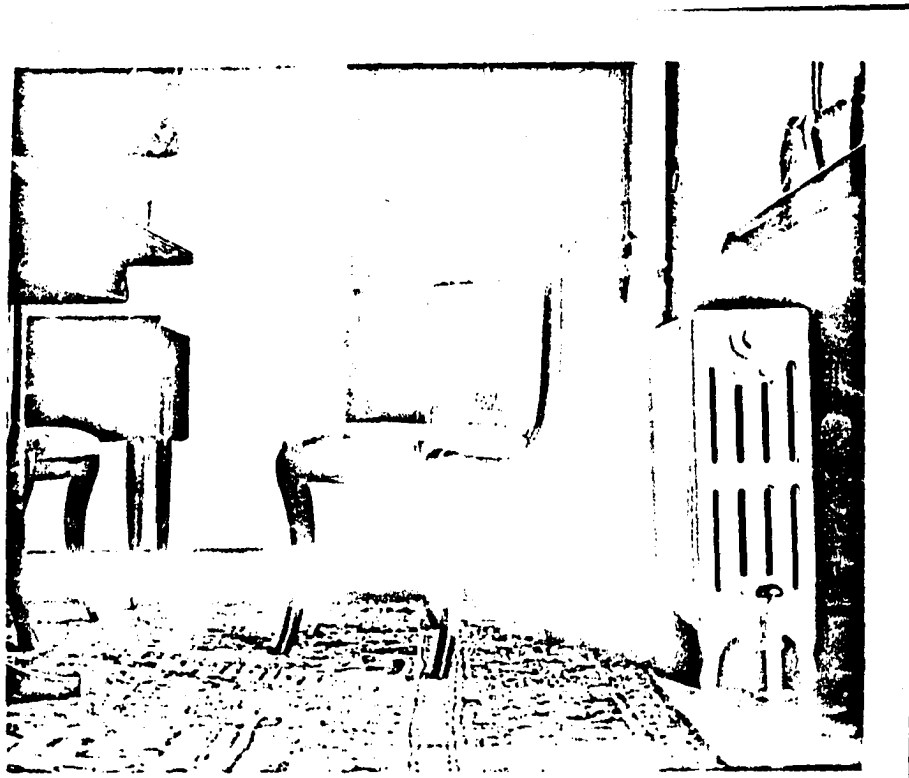
COMMENT: See Figure 4.

DIMENSIONS: H: 32 1/2" W: 19 3/4" D: 15" Seat H: 18"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. Richard D. Patterson  
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Francis Dallett, "Michel Bouvier, Franco-American cabinetmaker," Antiques, LXXXI, No. 2 (February, 1962), 198-200.

FIGURE 5



## 6: CHAIR (SIDE)

MAKER: Unknown

DATE: 1824

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Family tradition attaches a Philadelphia origin to this and five matching Klismos chairs.

COMMENT: Stanley Horn in his article "The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson" states:

Traditionally, the six klismos-type chairs . . . were presented to Jackson by John Overton, his former law partner and lifelong friend and adviser; they are identical with six chairs now to be seen in the dining room at Travellers' Rest, Overton's home near Nashville, and it is an established fact that Overton purchased twelve chairs of this type in Philadelphia in 1824.<sup>38</sup>

DIMENSIONS: H: 32" W: 17 1/2" D: 17"

PRESENT OWNER: The Ladies' Hermitage Association  
Hermitage, Tennessee

REFERENCE: Stanley F. Horn, "The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson," Antiques, C, No. 3 (September, 1971), 413-17.

FIGURE 6



Photograph courtesy of The Ladies' Hermitage Association



## 7: FOOTSTOOL

MAKER: Richard Parkin

DATE: c. 1840

DOCUMENTATION: Label reads:

RICHARD PARKIN  
CABINET MAKER,  
EGYPTIAN HALL,  
No. 134 South Second Street,  
Philadelphia

COMMENT: In his 1931 article on early Philadelphia cabinet-makers, William Horner made the following statement:

Critics who have developed an ultra-polished taste will not countenance the little marked footstool shown, because of its apparent degeneracy from the Classic forms. It is here presented as the first labeled article of the Empire period in the Quaker City, and it proves, notwithstanding one hundred years of service, the level to which styles had drifted by the time Rigby, Wayne and Shaw had ceased to follow the craft.<sup>39</sup>

PRESENT OWNER: Unknown

REFERENCE: William M. Horner, Jr., "Some Early Philadelphia Cabinetmakers," The Antiquarian, XVI, No. 3 (March, 1931), 42-45, 76.

FIGURE 7



Photograph reproduced from William M. Horner, Jr., "Some Early Philadelphia Cabinetmakers," The Antiquarian, XVI, No. 3 (March, 1931), 76.

## 8: GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASE

MAKER: Nathan Starkey

DATE: c. 1833-1837

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Label on the inside of the lid reads:

N. STARKEY  
Manufacturer of Portable Desks  
Dressing Cases, Medicine Chests,  
and  
Ladies Work Boxes  
No. 52 WALNUT STREET  
Opposite the Exchange  
PHILADELPHIA.

COMMENT: Starkey worked at 52 Walnut Street from 1833 until  
1837, at which time he moved to 117 South Second Street

DIMENSIONS: H: 3 3/4"      W: 9 5/8"      D: 7 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. McFalls, Jr.  
Malvern, Pennsylvania



## 9: PIANO

MAKER: C. F. L. Albrecht

DATE: c. 1835

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany with rosewood crossbanding

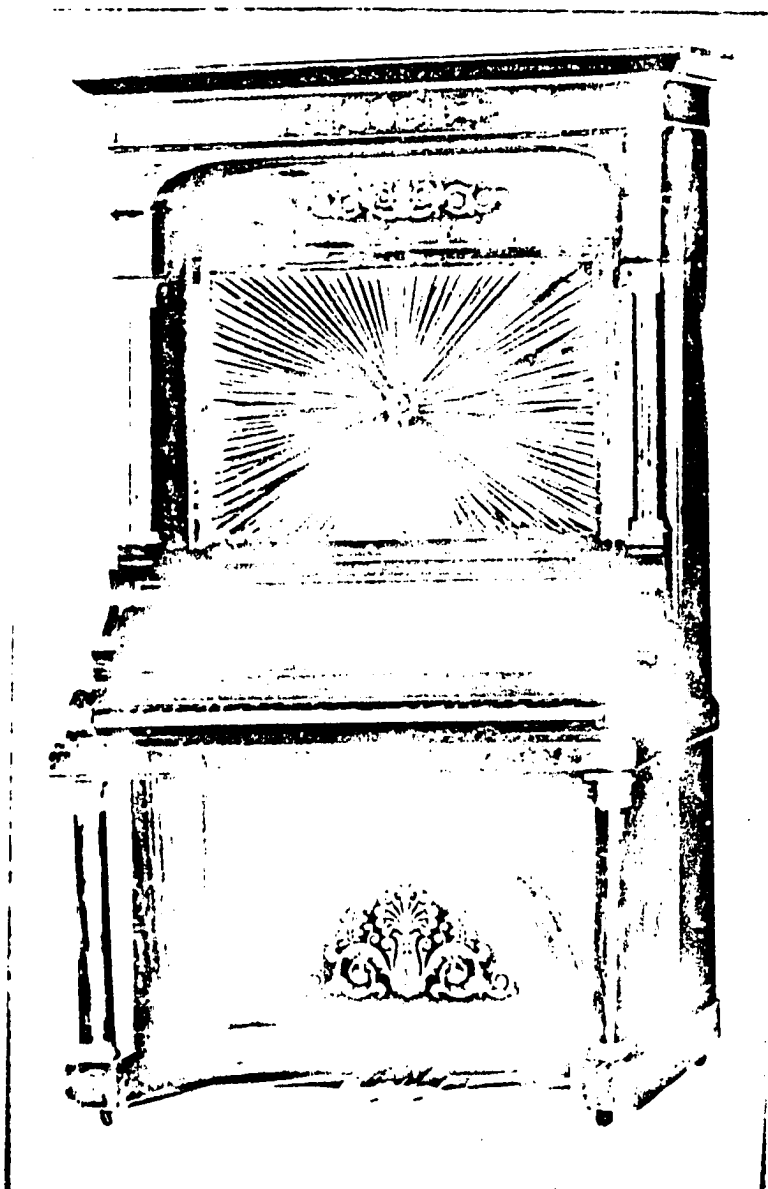
DOCUMENTATION: The panel above the keyboard is labeled.

COMMENTS: Albrecht is listed as a joiner in 1791 and as a pianoforte manufacturer thereafter.<sup>40</sup> He appears in the Philadelphia Directory between 1820 and 1840 at a variety of addresses: 95 Vine, 98 Sassafras, 50 South Fifth, and 144 South Third Street. He died in Philadelphia in 1843.

DIMENSIONS: H: 77 1/2"      W: 45"      D: 24 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

FIGURE 9



Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

## 10: PIANO

MAKER: Alpheus Babcock

DATE: c. 1835

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany with rosewood crossbanding

DOCUMENTATION: Panel above the keyboard reads:

Made by A. Babcock, at  
William Swift's  
Piano Forte Manufactory  
Philadelphia.

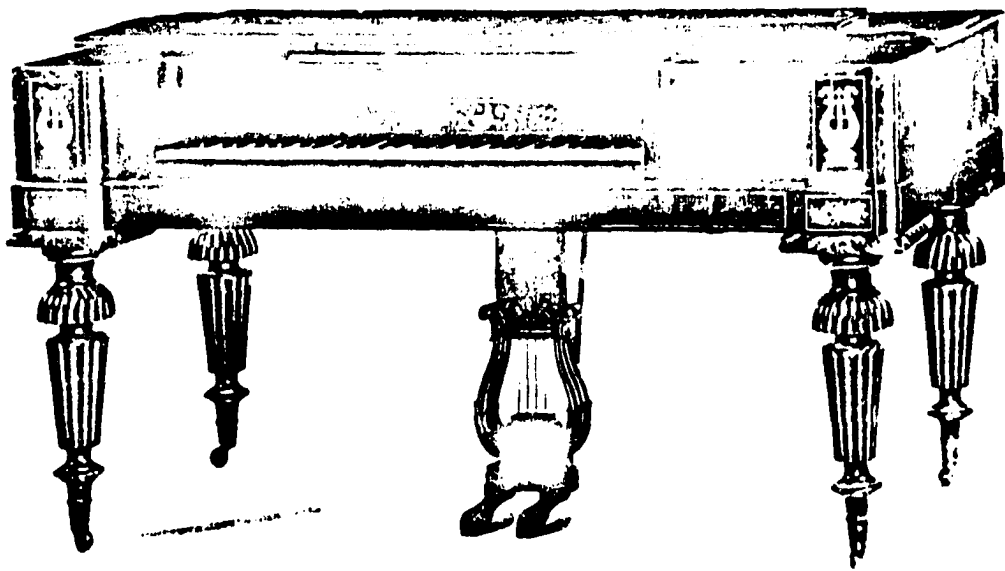
COMMENT: Babcock worked in Boston with John Mackay until 1829,  
at which time he moved to Philadelphia. The former then entered  
into partnership with J. G. Klem, 287 1/2 High Street;<sup>41</sup> and  
later with William Swift, 142 Chesnut Street.

DIMENSIONS: H: 35 3/4"      W: 70 3/4"      D: 29"

PRESENT OWNER: The Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE: Edna Deu Pree Nelson, "When Is a Piano," Antiques,  
XXIX, No. 6 (June, 1936), 245-49.

FIGURE 10



Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution



## 11: PIANO

MAKER: John and Thomas Loud

DATE: c. 1820

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: The panel above the keyboard bears a painted inscription with the makers' names.

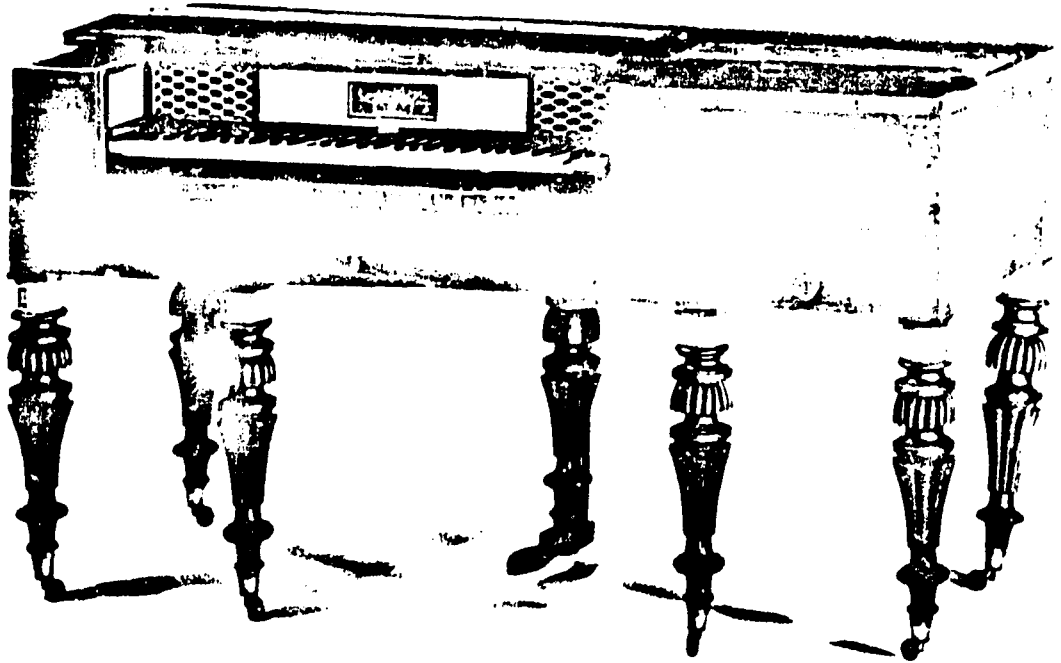
COMMENT: Born in England, Thomas Loud was working in Philadelphia as a pianoforte manufacturer as early as 1816. In 1818 he was joined by his brother John, and four years later by his brothers Joseph and Philologus. The Louds apparently ran into financial difficulty during the Depression of 1837, although Thomas and his son, Thomas C., continued manufacturing pianos under the name "Loud and Co." until 1848. John Loud stayed in business until 1842.<sup>42</sup>

DIMENSIONS: W: 66 5/8" D: 24 7/8"

PRESENT OWNER: The Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE: Edna Deu Pree Nelson, "When Is a Piano," Antiques, XXIX, No. 6 (June, 1936), 245-49.

FIGURE 11



Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

## 12: PIANO

MAKER: Loud and Brothers

DATE: c. 1825

PRIMARY WOOD: Rosewood

DOCUMENTATION: Gilded panel above the keyboard bears the inscription: "Loud & Brothers/Philadelphia."

COMMENT: Loud and Brothers was one of the most prominent piano manufacturing firms in America. On several different occasions it was the recipient of premiums at the Franklin Institute's Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures.<sup>43</sup> Of their pianos at the 1826 exhibit, the United States Gazette reported:

No. 309, 1 Grand Cabinet piano, Messrs. Loud & Brothers, Philadelphia.

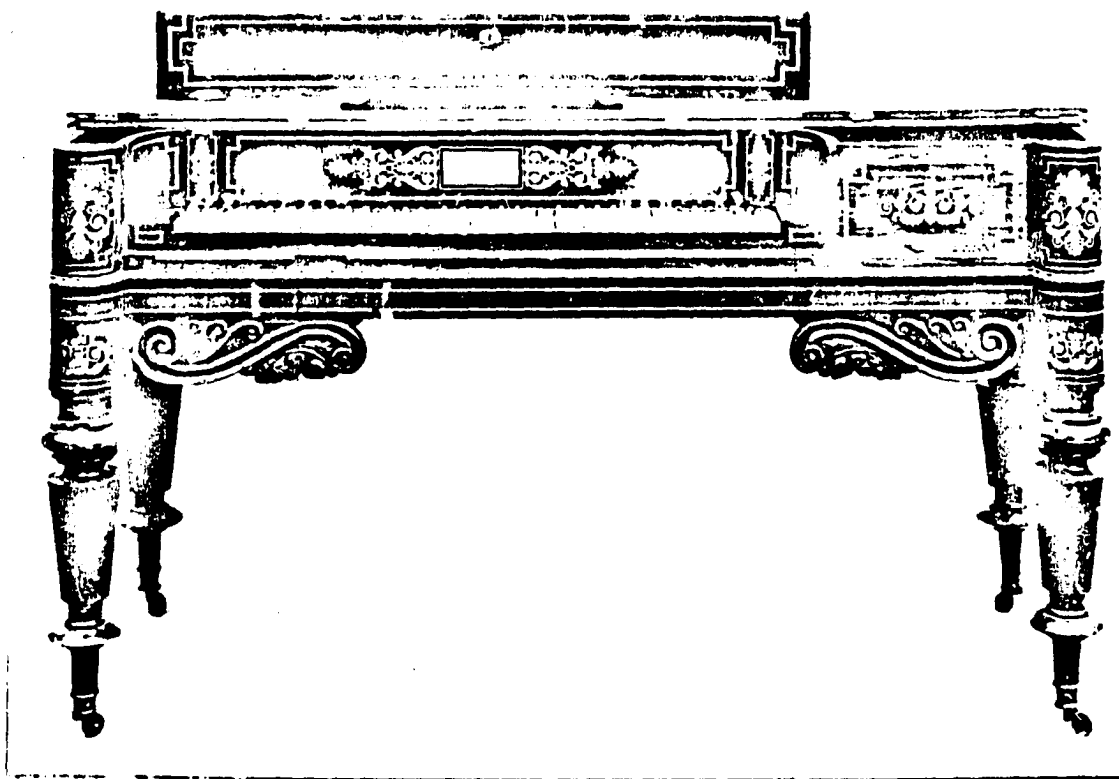
In this fine instrument, these excellent workmen have kept up the high reputation which they have so long sustained, and which was rewarded at the last exhibition, by the silver medal of the institution. In its exterior form, it pleases the committee more than any other instrument in the room, and its tone is distinct, equal and of good quality. The committee can safely speak of it in the highest terms.<sup>44</sup>

DIMENSIONS: W: 69"

PRESENT OWNER: The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York, New York

REFERENCE: Berry B. Tracy, et al., 19th Century America  
(New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1970),  
No. 69.

FIGURE 12



Photograph courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art,  
The Crosby Brown Collection of Musical Instruments

## 13: PIANO

MAKER: Loud and Brothers

DATE: c. 1826

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Panel above the keyboard is labeled "Loud & Brothers/Philadelphia."

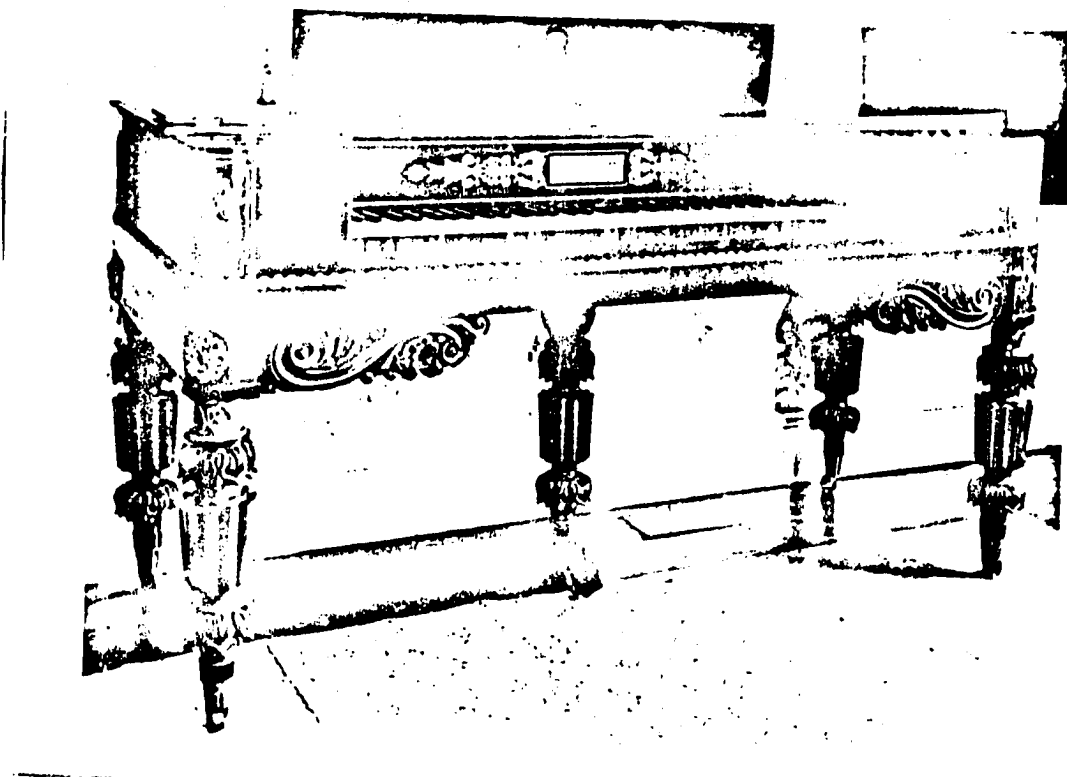
COMMENT: This piano was presented in 1826 to Rebecca Shafer when thirteen years old by her father, Samuel Shafer of Coventry, Judge of the Chester County Court.

DIMENSIONS: H: 37"      W: 70"      D: 27"

PRESENT OWNER: Chester County Historical Society  
West Chester, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Edna Deu Pree Nelson, "When Is a Piano," Antiques, XXIX, No. 6 (June, 1936), 245-49.

FIGURE 13



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 14: PIANO

MAKER: Loud and Brothers

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: The panel above the keyboard bears the Loud and Brothers name.

COMMENT: In 1831 the Loud and Brothers' advertisement read:

Have constantly on hand a large and elegant assortment of Piano Fortes consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood Cabinet Piano Fortes, with 2 and 3 Unisons, and 2 and 3 Pedals, also, Square Piano Fortes with improved English actions, in cases of Rosewood, Zebra, and Mahogany, as well plain as highly ornamental. . . .

To Western Merchants they are particularly desirable arising from their known capability of standing remarkably well in tune.

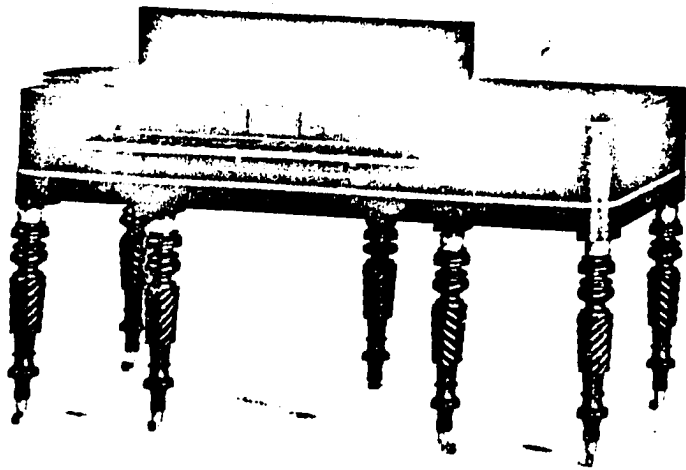
Orders executed with punctuality and dispatch, for all parts of the United States, the West Indies and South America.<sup>45</sup>

DIMENSIONS: H: 34" W: 68" D: 26"

PRESENT OWNER: The Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE: Edna Deu Pree Nelson, "When Is a Piano," Antiques, XXIX, No. 6 (June, 1936), 245-49.

FIGURE 14



Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution



## 15: PIANO

MAKER: Emilius N. Scheer

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

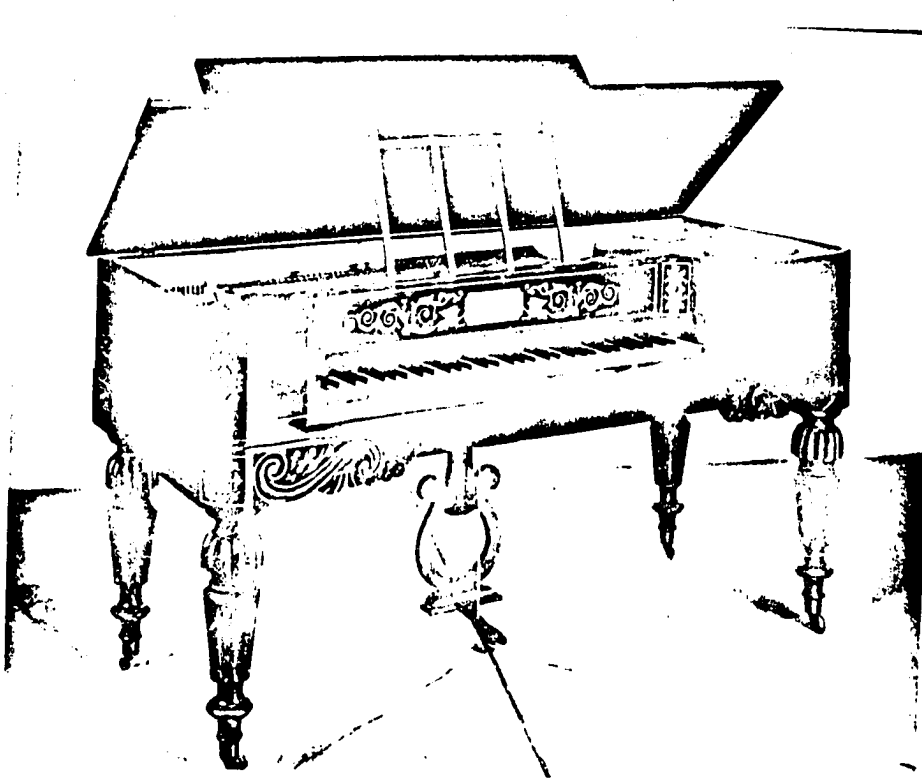
DOCUMENTATION: The piano is labeled with the maker's name above the keyboard.

COMMENT: Scheer was listed as a "piano forte and organ builder" in the Philadelphia Directory from 1825 to 1840. Between 1825 and 1836 Scheer's address was given as 264 High Street; in 1837 it was listed as 266 Chestnut Street.

DIMENSIONS: H: 36"      W: 68"      D: 28"

PRESENT OWNER: The Philadelphia Museum of Art  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FIGURE 15



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 16: SECRETARY

MAKER: Michel Bouvier

DATE: 1818-1820

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany, bird's eye maple

DOCUMENTATION: History

COMMENT: This secretary is believed to be the one made for Joseph Bonaparte by Michel Bouvier c. 1820. It was later presented by Bonaparte to Peter Vroom, the Governor of New Jersey (1829-1832; 1833-1836).

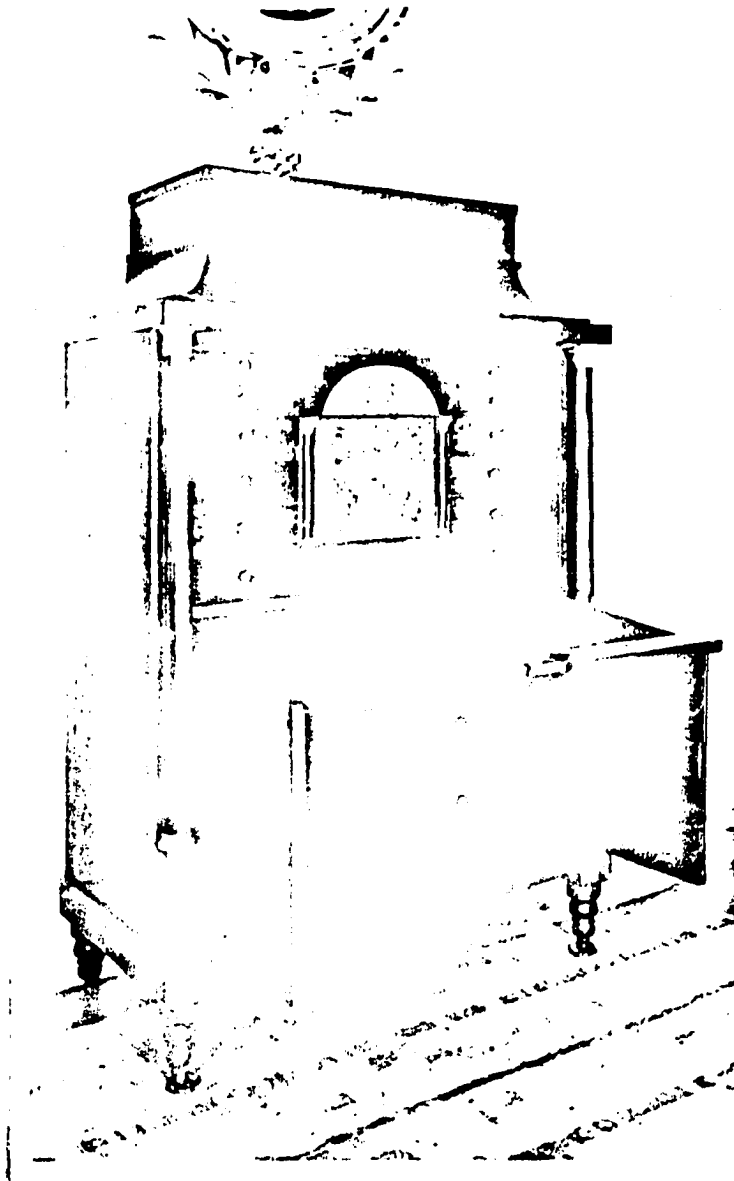
DIMENSIONS: H: 65"      W: 43 1/2"      D: 21 3/4"

PRESENT OWNER: The Athenaeum  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Francis James Dallett, "Michel Bouvier, Franco-American cabinetmaker," Antiques, LXXXI, No. 2 (February, 1962), 198-200.

John Davis, The Bouviers, Portrait of an American Family (New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1969), p. 26.

FIGURE 16



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 17: SECRETARY AND BOOKCASE

MAKER: Anthony Quervelle

DATE: 1827

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Five printed labels bear the following legend:

Anthony G. Quervelle's  
Cabinet and Sofa Manufactory  
South Second Street  
A Few Doors Below Dock,  
Philadelphia.

Three labels in script read:

The Book Case & Secretary was Exhibited  
by Anthony Quervelle  
at the Franklin Institute in 1827  
and obtained the Silver Medal from Competent Judges  
of the Same.

COMMENT: As mentioned above, this secretary-bookcase won a  
silver medal at the Franklin Institute's Exhibition of American  
Manufactures.

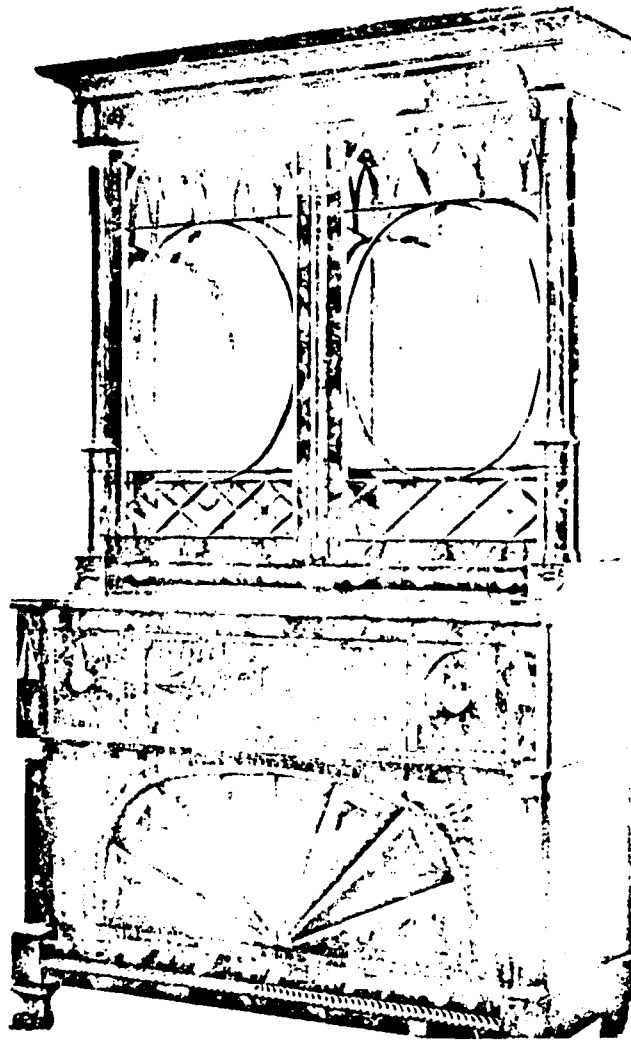
DIMENSIONS: H: 109 1/2"      W: 66 1/2"      D: 25 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The Philadelphia Museum of Art  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

Berry B. Tracy and William H. Gerdts, Classical  
America 1815-1845 (Newark, New Jersey: The Newark  
Museum Association, 1963), No. 56.

FIGURE 17



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 18: SECRETARY AND BOOKCASE

MAKER: Anthony Quervelle

DATE: 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany; bird's eye maple

DOCUMENTATION: Labeled: "Cabinet and Sofa Manufactory,  
South Second Street a few doors below Dock, Philadelphia."

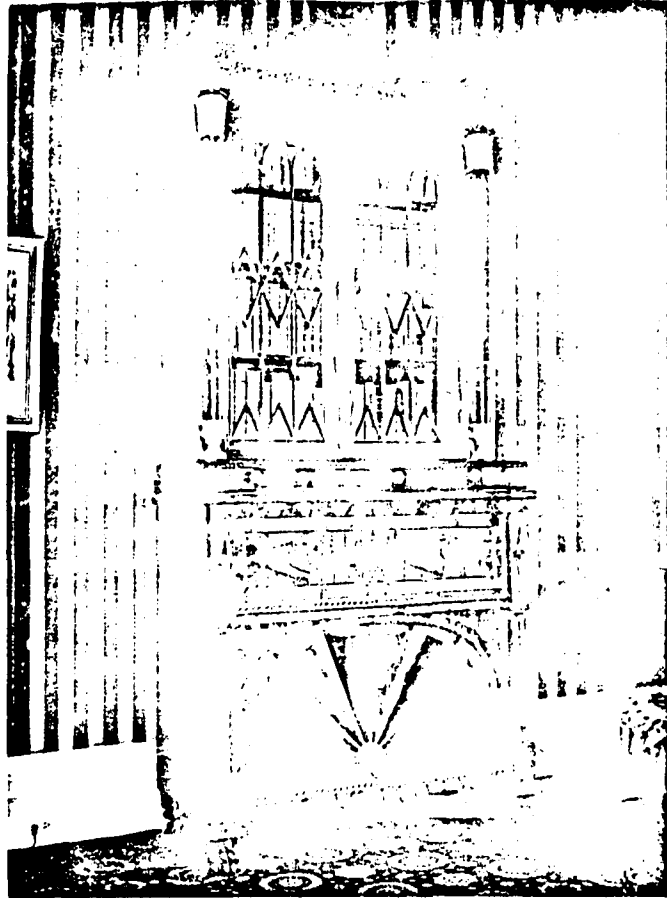
DIMENSIONS: H: 102" W: 50" D: 23 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute  
Utica, New York

REFERENCE: Helen Comstock, American Furniture (New York: The  
Viking Press, 1962), p. 274.

Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 18



Photograph courtesy of the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute



## 19: SIDEBORD

MAKER: John E. Rosi

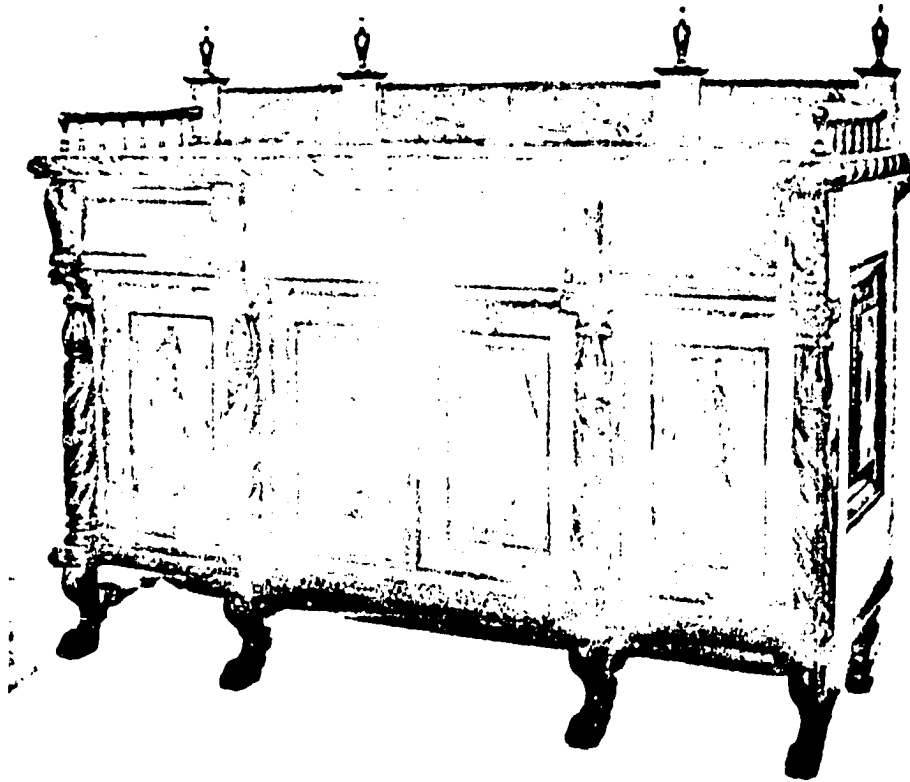
DATE: January 29, 1829

DOCUMENTATION: Inscription: "Made January 29, 1829 in  
Philadelphia by John E. Rosi."

PRESENT OWNER: Unknown

REFERENCE: "Queries and Opinions," Antiques, XVII, No. 1  
(January, 1930), 80.

FIGURE 19



Photograph reproduced from "Queries and Opinions," Antiques, XVII,  
No. 1 (January, 1930), 80.

## 20: TABLE (CARD)

MAKER: Michel Bouvier

DATE: 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Maple; mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Stamped with the following information: "M.

BOUVIER/Keeps constantly on hand,/CABINET WARE,/ Mahogany, hair  
seating &c./At No. 91 So: 2d St./PHILADELPHIA"

Two ink inscriptions read:

Given to Susan Ross Larkin on/her  
Wedding day--1830--in Phila/&  
given by her to her daughter on  
her/wedding day--1878--Susan G. Adsit

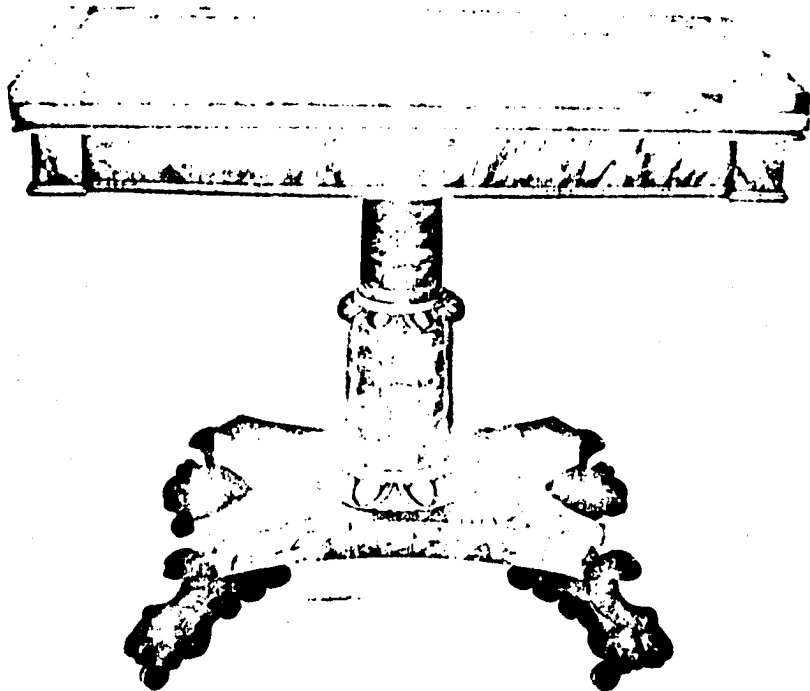
From Susan G. Adsit to her/daughter  
May Adsit Cook/and then given in  
turn to/her daughter Susan Ross Cook  
1931

DIMENSIONS: H: 30" W: 35 7/8" D(closed): 18 3/8"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Fennimore  
Wilmington, Delaware

REFERENCE: Francis Dallett, "Michel Bouvier, Franco-American  
cabinetmaker," Antiques, LXXXI, No. 2 (February,  
1962), 198-200.

FIGURE 20



*Given to James B. Fennimore  
his wife Mary - 1830 - on their  
silver by the Fennimore family  
celebrating day of 1870 - Set in 1870*

PAID BY THE FENNIMORE FAMILY  
FOR THE SILVER SET  
GIVEN TO THE FENNIMORE FAMILY  
ON THE DAY OF THE  
SILVER SET  
GIVEN TO THE FENNIMORE FAMILY  
ON THE DAY OF THE  
SILVER SET



Photograph courtesy of Mr. Donald Fennimore

## 21: TABLE (CARD)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1825-1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

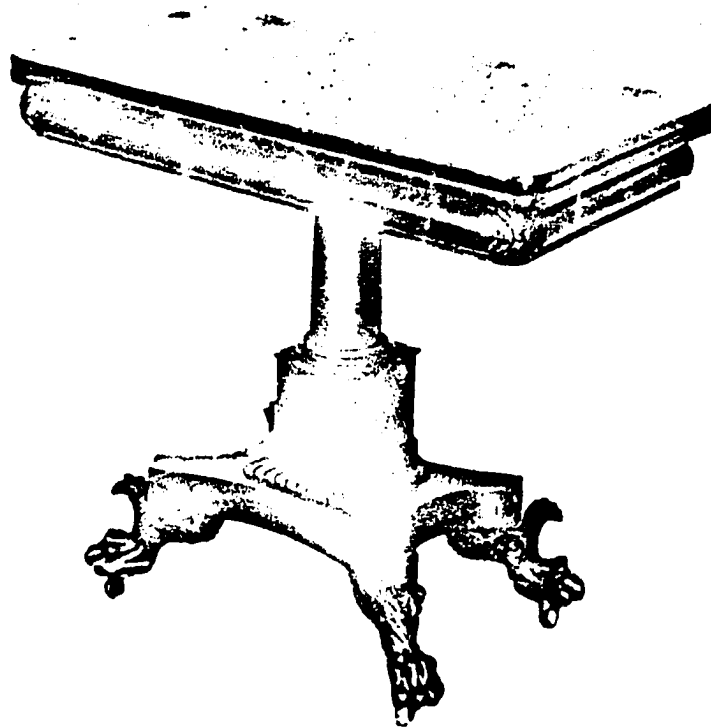
DOCUMENTATION: Labeled

DIMENSIONS: H: 31" W: 33" D: 18 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Gustave A. Heckscher  
Devon, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 21



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 22: TABLE (CARD)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1825-1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

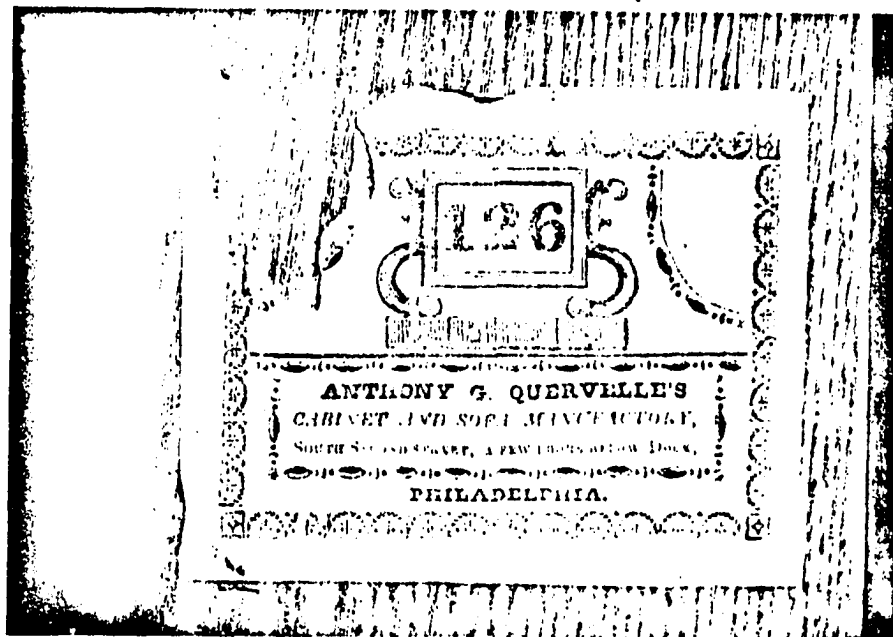
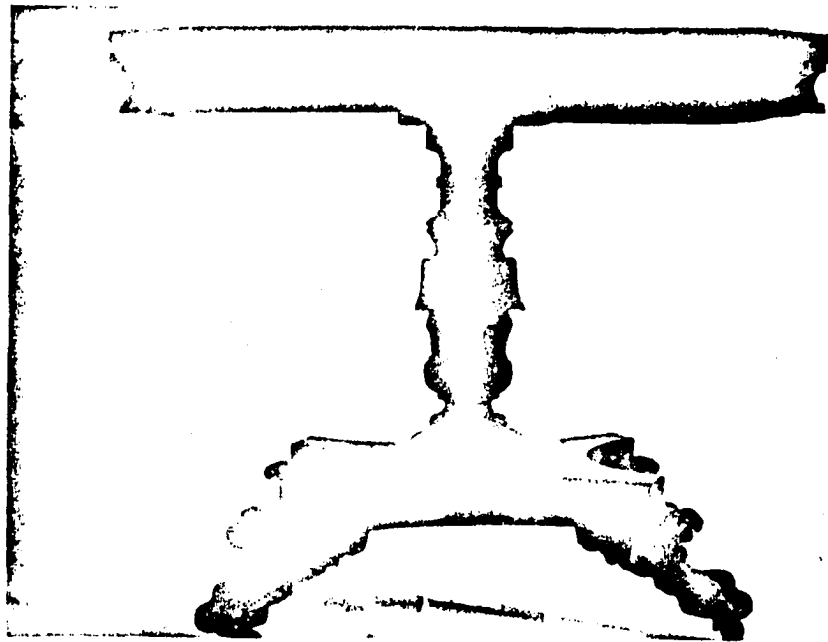
DOCUMENTATION: Labeled

DIMENSIONS: H: 29 3/4" W: 36 7/8" D(closed): 18 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. Charles V. Swaine  
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 22



Photograph courtesy of Mr. Donald Fennimore



## 23: TABLE (CIRCULAR)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: 1829

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Bill of sale reads, in part:

Major William B. Lewis Washington 25th Nov.  
1829 for East Room in Presidents House

To L. Veron & Co. of Phil<sup>a</sup> Dr.

2 Round Tables Blk & Gold Slabs @ 100. 200.<sup>46</sup>

COMMENT: This table was one of a pair made by Quervelle in 1829 for the East Room of the White House. Ordered by President Andrew Jackson, it was supplied through the Philadelphia merchant C. Veron. Other Quervelle made items in the same order included one large, round table, similar to the one illustrated here, and four pier tables with white, Italian marble tops (Figure 27).<sup>47</sup>

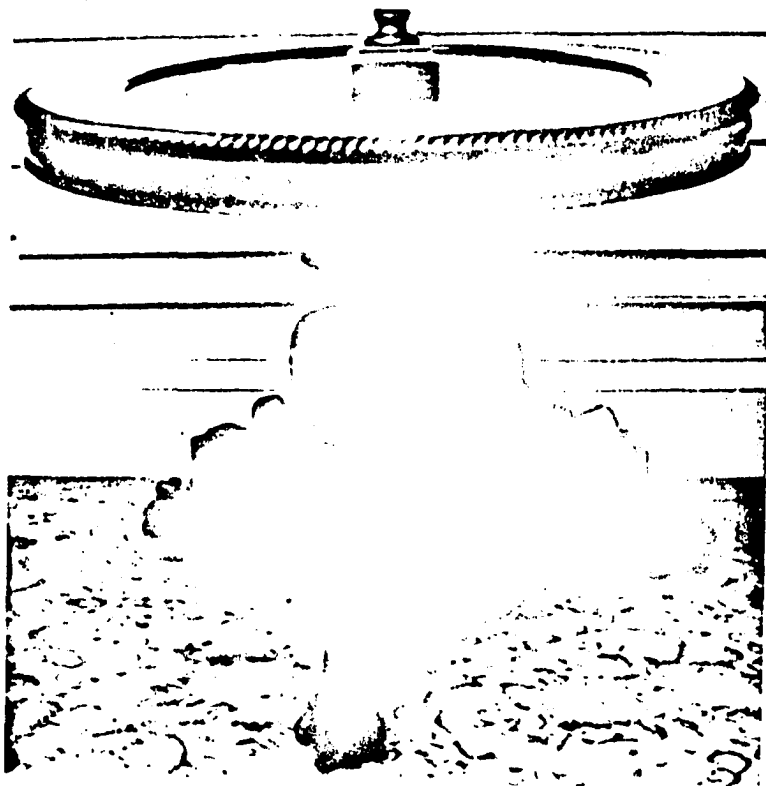
DIMENSIONS: H: 29 1/2" Diameter of top: 40 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The White House  
Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE: Esther Singleton, The Story of the White House (New York: The McClure Company, 1908), p. 219.

Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3 (September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 23



Photograph courtesy of The White House

## 24: TABLE (CIRCULAR)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Two printed labels give the maker's name and address:

126  
ANTHONY G. QUERVELLE'S  
CABINET AND SOFA MANUFACTORY  
South Second street, a few doors below Dock,  
PHILADELPHIA.

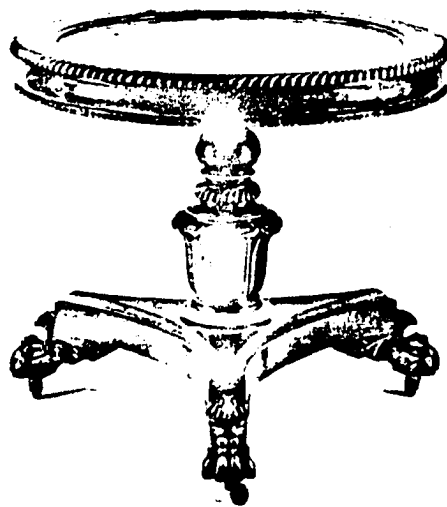
DIMENSIONS: H: 29 13/16"      Diameter of top: 34 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York, New York

REFERENCE: Berry B. Tracy, et al., 19th Century America  
(New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1970),  
No. 69.

Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 24



Photograph courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art,  
Edgar J. Kaufmann, Charitable Foundation

## 25: TABLE (CIRCULAR)

MARKER: Elias Reed

DATE: 1831

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

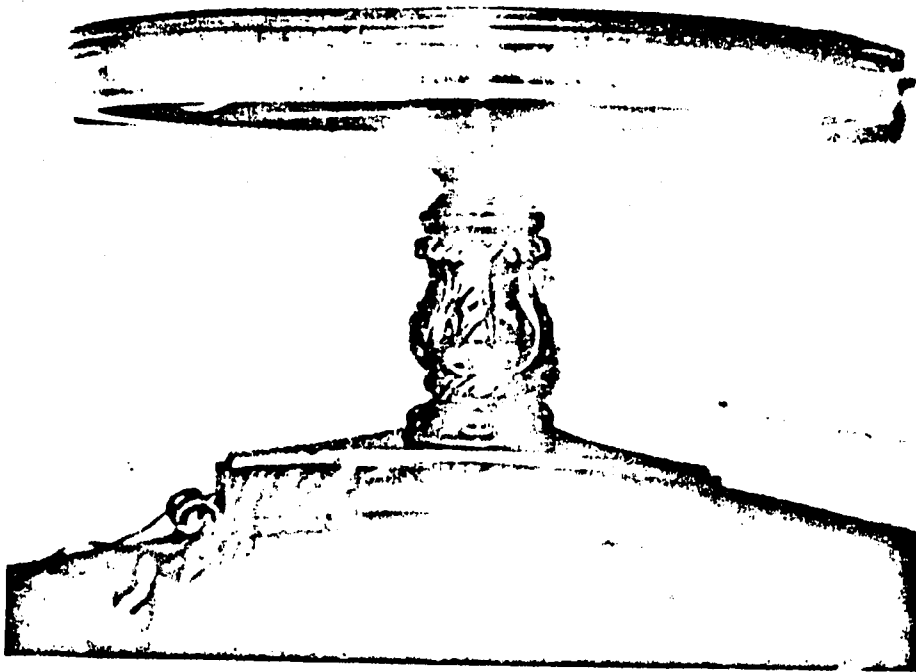
DOCUMENTATION: Penciled inscription on underside of table reads: "Made by Elias Reed in the year 1831 this table cause me to give a Black Eye to a frenchman."

COMMENT: Elias Reed appears in the Philadelphia Directory between 1830 and 1836 at a succession of addresses: 1830, Drinkers Court; 1831, 53 New Street; 1833, 66 Vine Street; 1835, 30 Bread Street.

DIMENSIONS: H: 29 1/2"      Diameter of top: 46"

PRESENT OWNER: Mrs. W. Crosby Roper, Jr.  
Washington, D. C.

FIGURE 25



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 26: TABLE (PIER)

MAKER: Barry and Krickbaum

DATE: 1837

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: An 1837 bill of sale for this and a similar  
pier table reads:

Andrew Jackson, Jr., Esq  
To Barry & Krickbaum Dr.

2 Pier tables Marble tops 120

Phila. Feby 9th 1837<sup>48</sup>

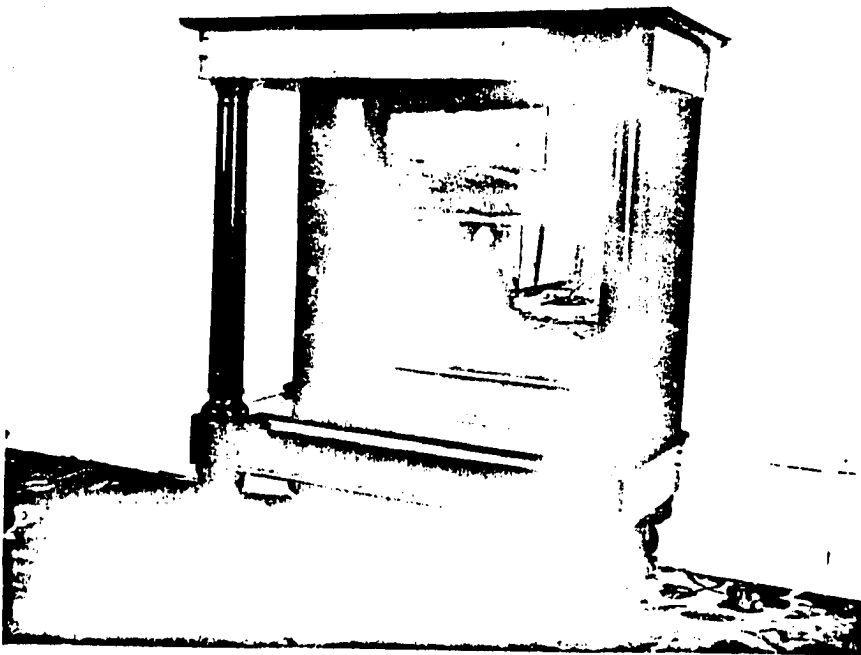
COMMENT: See "Comment" under Figure 2.

DIMENSIONS: H: 42" W: 41" D: 18"

PRESENT OWNER: The Ladies' Hermitage Association  
Hermitage, Tennessee

REFERENCE: Stanley F. Horn, "The Hermitage, home of Andrew  
Jackson," Antiques, C, No. 3 (September, 1971),  
413-17.

FIGURE 26



Photograph courtesy of The Ladies' Hermitage Association



## 27: TABLE (PIER)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: 1829

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Labeled

COMMENT: This is one of four pier tables purchased by President Andrew Jackson for the East Room of The White House from L. Veron and Company of Philadelphia, November 25, 1829. The bill of sale reads: "4 Pier Tables while Italian slabs . . . @175. 700.--"49

Capitalizing upon this prestigious order, Quervelle advertised in 1832:

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his friends & the public, for the liberal patronage they have extended to his establishment. Having successfully prosecuted his business for many years, during which time he has been employed as well by some of the first individuals of the city as by the general government [underlining mine]; and while he is grateful for past encouragement, he is still soliticious to obtain future patronage.<sup>50</sup>

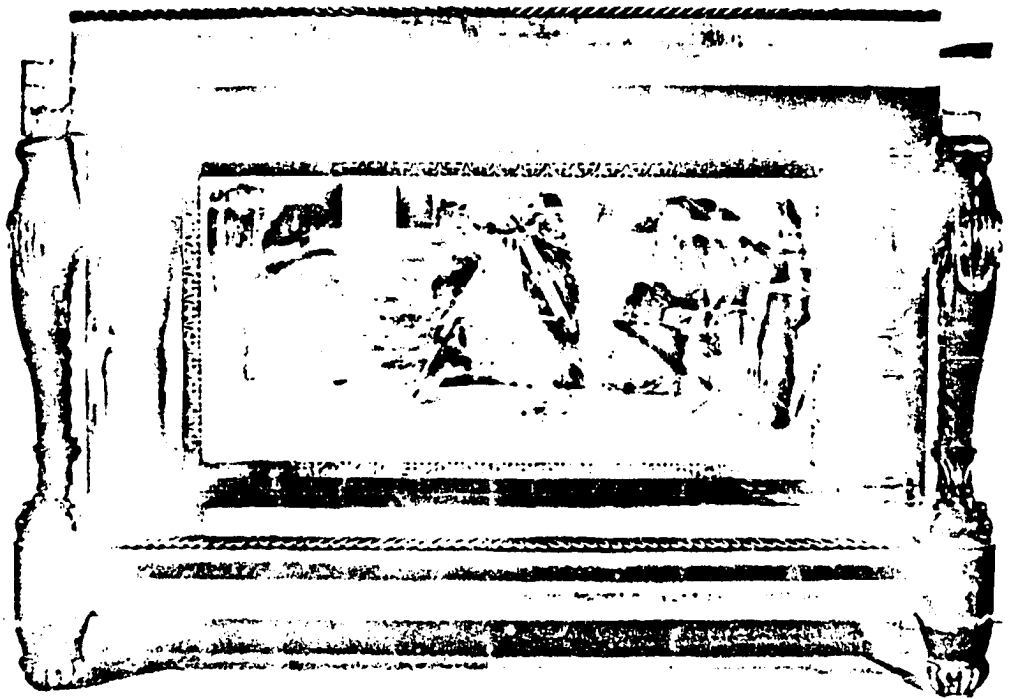
DIMENSIONS: H: 41 1/4" W: 65 3/4" D: 24 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The White House  
Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE: Esther Singleton, The Story of the White House (New York: The McClure Company, 1908), p. 219.

Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXVI, No. 3 (September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 27



Photograph courtesy of The White House

## 28: TABLE (PIER)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Labeled

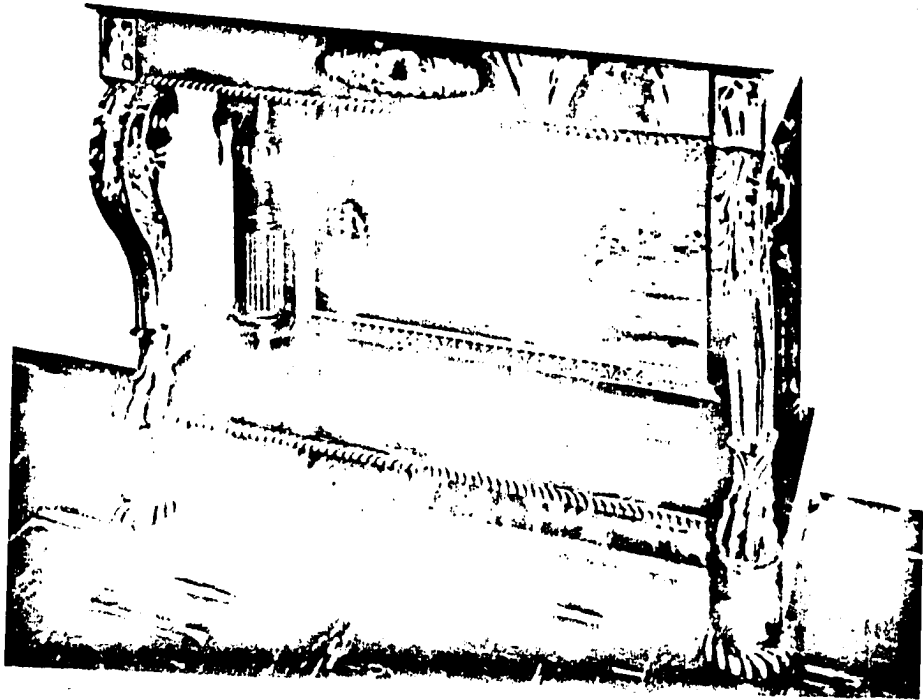
DIMENSIONS: H: 37 1/2" W: 48" D: 22 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The Athenaeum  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "The Athenaeum's Quervelle Tables,"  
Athenaeum Annals, X, No. 1 (January, 1964).

\_\_\_\_\_, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by Antoine  
Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 28



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 29: TABLE (SOFA OR OCCASIONAL)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Rosewood with marble top

DOCUMENTATION: Stamped in five places: "Anthony G. Quervelle/  
Cabinet & Sofa/Manufactory/120 So. 2d Street/Philad."

COMMENTS: George Smith's Guide makes the following statement  
concerning sofa tables:

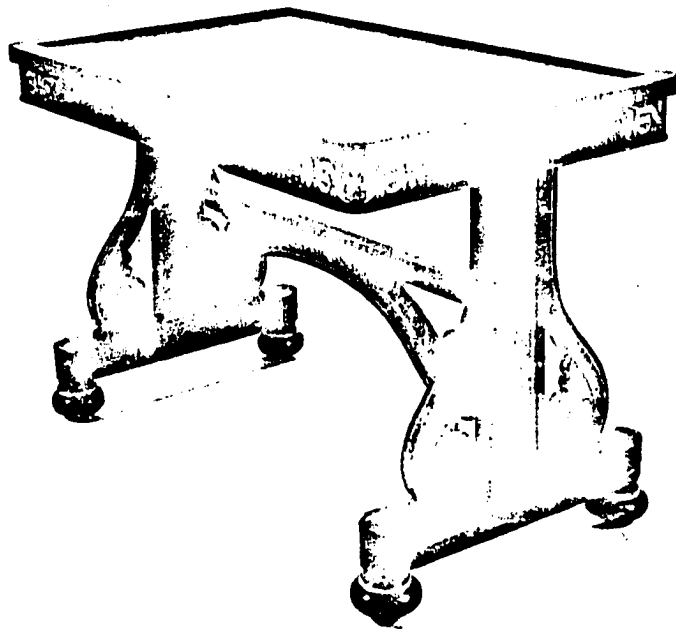
. . . intended as meubles for the  
drawing room; in which case they may be  
executed wholly in fine rosewood, or they  
may have a portion of their ornamental work  
in gilding or Or molu. If intended for the  
library or dining room they should be manu-  
factured of mahogany, and the ornamental  
parts carved in solid wood.<sup>51</sup>

DIMENSIONS: H: 28 3/8"

PRESENT OWNER: City Art Museum  
St. Louis, Missouri

REFERENCE: "Among Recent Acquisitions," City Art Museum of  
Saint Louis Bulletin, VI, No. 7 (May-June, 1971),  
8-10.

FIGURE 29



Photograph courtesy of the City Art Museum, St. Louis

## 30: TABLE (WORK)

MAKER: Anthony G. Quervelle

DATE: c. 1830

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

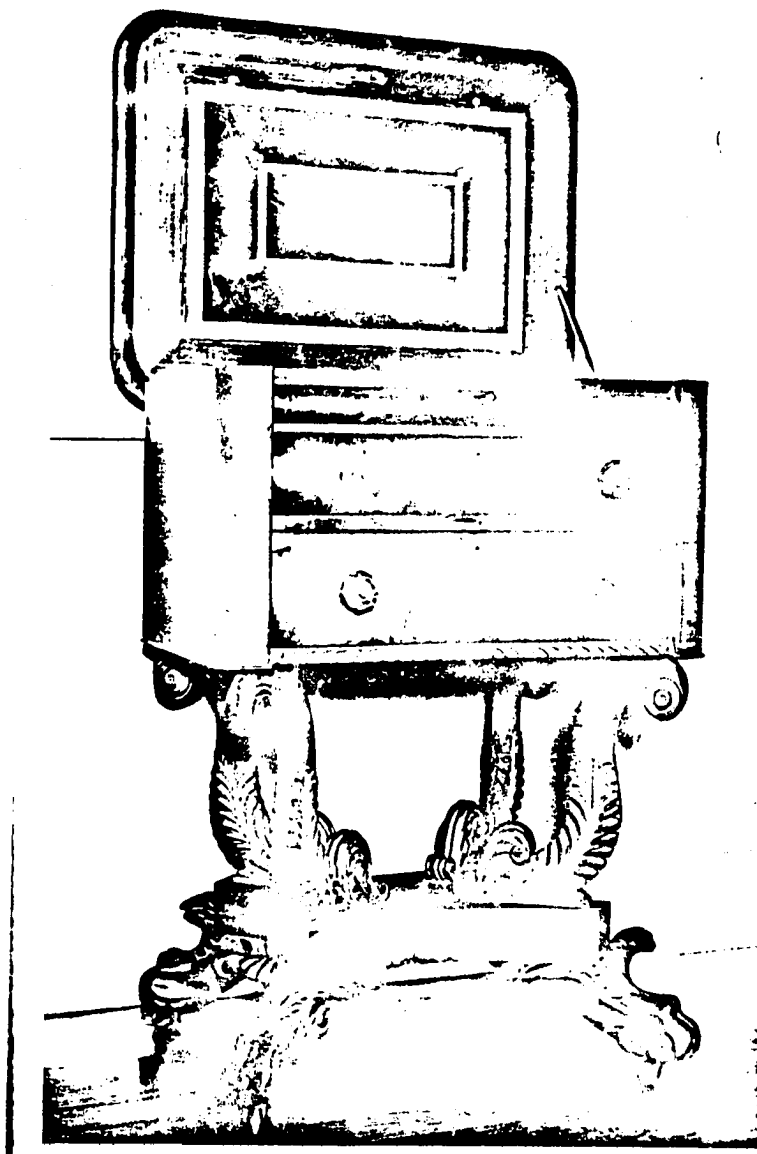
DOCUMENTATION: An engraved label signed "Delmes Sculp" reads:

A. G. QUERVELLE  
United States  
Fashionable  
CABINET WARE HOUSE.  
No. 126  
South Second Street  
Below Dock,  
PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter  
Maryland

REFERENCE: Robert C. Smith, "Philadelphia Empire Furniture by  
Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," Antiques, LXXXVI, No. 3  
(September, 1964), 304-09.

FIGURE 30



Photograph courtesy of Dr. Robert C. Smith



## 31: TABLE (WORK)

MAKER: William Ranken

DATE: 1830-1833

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: Label remnant. Inscription in the top drawer reads:

Louisa H. Corson From Grandma Williams  
October 1877. It was bought March 18,  
1835 Louise H. Corson from Grandma  
Williams Died May 7, 188- age 86 yrs.

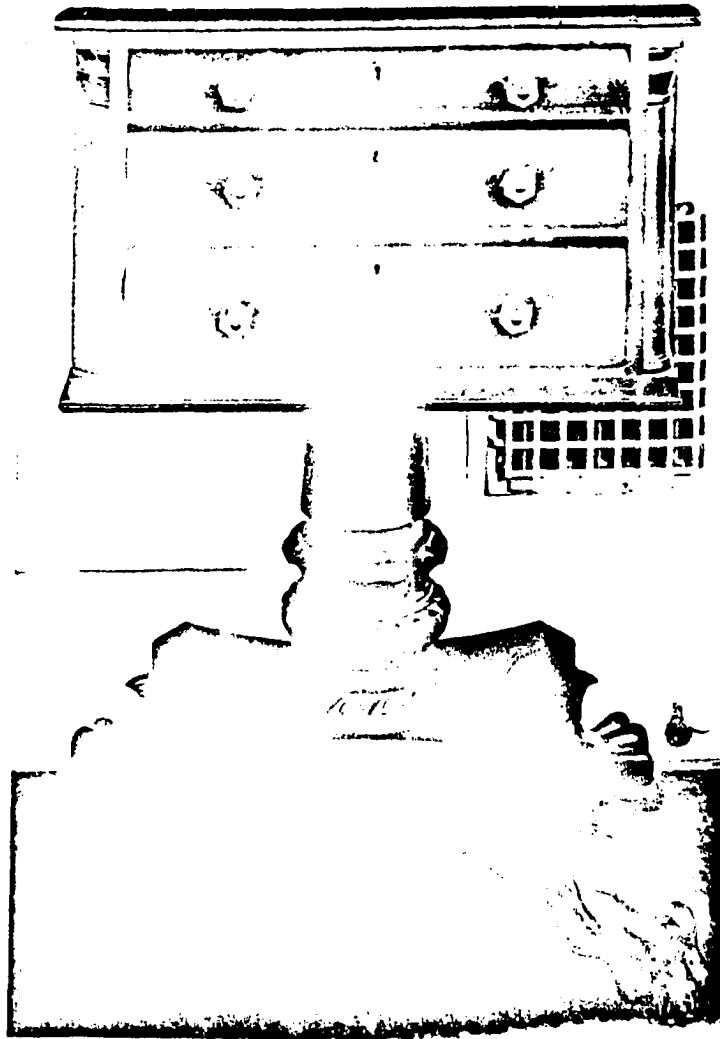
The side of the second drawer contains the following writing: "Mary Williams March 1834."

COMMENT: Ranken is listed in the Philadelphia Directory from 1824 to 1836 at 20 Walnut Street, and from 1837 to 1840 at 22 Walnut.

DIMENSIONS: H: 29 7/8"      W: 19"      D: 15 15/16"

PRESENT OWNER: Mr. and Mrs. J. Sellers Bancroft  
Wilmington, Delaware

FIGURE 31



Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum Libraries

## 32: WARDROBE

MAKER: Barry and Krickbaum

DATE: 1837

PRIMARY WOOD: Mahogany

DOCUMENTATION: The bill of sale reads, in part:

Andrew Jackson, Jr, Esq.  
To Barry & Krickbaum Dr.

To 1 Large Wardrobe	\$75.
2 Boxes & packing Wardrobe	5.

Phila<sup>a</sup>. Feb<sup>y</sup> 9th 1837<sup>52</sup>

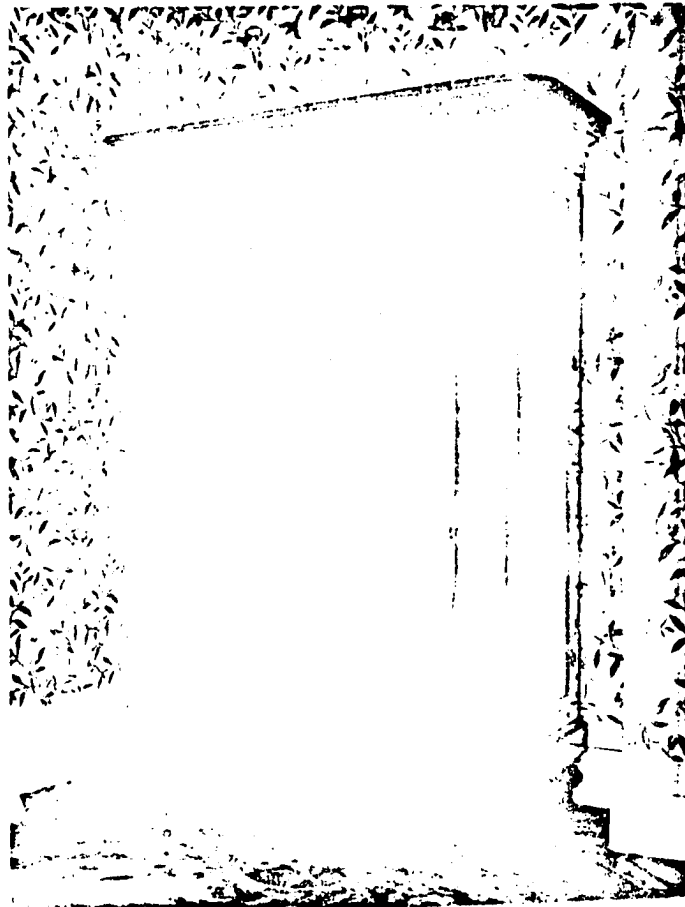
COMMENT: This wardrobe was part of the 1837 refurnishing of The Hermitage. See Figure 2.

DIMENSIONS: H: 88" W: 60" D: 22 1/2"

PRESENT OWNER: The Ladies' Hermitage Association  
Hermitage, Tennessee

REFERENCE: Stanley F. Horn, "The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson," Antiques, C, No. 3 (September, 1971), 413-17.

FIGURE 32



Photograph courtesy of The Ladies' Hermitage Association

#### NOTES ON CHAPTER IV

<sup>1</sup>"Society Collection, John M. Hood Papers, 1818-1836," October 27, 1836; "Unger Collection," Folder, 1772-1860; May 9, 1834; August 11, 1832; May 29, 1822; June 14, 1821; "Society Miscellaneous Collection, Bills, 1690-1895," Bills and Receipts 1800-1839, June 18, 1834; March 15, 1834; "Mrs. Charles Willing Business Records, Receipt Books of Harvey Beck, 1820-1843," II, January 30, 1840; Public Ledger, March 25, 1836.

<sup>2</sup>City of Philadelphia Municipal Archives, "Miscellaneous Book," G. W. R., 1, 7, pp. 53-55; "Isaac Harvey, Diary, 1820-1841," I, June 27, 1820; "Unger Collection," Bills Box I, March 9, 1838; December 14, 1837; May 1, 1833; August 2, 1830; "Stephen Girard Papers," II, 210, November 4, 1820; June 22, 1824.

<sup>3</sup>"Wills and Inventories," W117, 1822; W330, 1829.

<sup>4</sup>Book of Prices, p. 41.

<sup>5</sup>"Unger Collection," Bills Box I, October 26, 1829.

<sup>6</sup>"First Auditors Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts . . . ," No. 217, November 25, 1825.

<sup>7</sup>Gazette, October 2, 1829; "Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures," No. 553.

<sup>8</sup>"Wills and Inventories," W153, 1856; W78, 1827; W80, 1824; W117, 1822; W33, 1829.

<sup>9</sup>"Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures," No. 530, 565.

<sup>10</sup>Edward Hazen, The Panorama of Professions and Trades; or Every Man's Book (Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt, 1839), p. 223.

<sup>11</sup>Poulson's, December 28, 1825; "George Ritter Receipt Book," I, Ritter to William H. Davis, n.d.; Philadelphia City Directory, 1839, advertisement of H. Clarke.

<sup>12</sup>Whittock, . . . Guide, pp. 32-43.

<sup>13</sup>Poulson's, September 21, 1825; Gazette, January 6, 1837.

<sup>14</sup>"Wills and Inventories," W172, 1833.

<sup>15</sup>Public Ledger, December 9, 1840; Poulson's, July 20, 1830; Gazette, July 18, 1830.

<sup>16</sup>Hair Cloth--"A fabric woven of the hair of horses' tails used for sofa coverings, seatings, etc., and for stiffening of ladies' dresses. The hair used in this manufacture (which composes only the weft) is procured from South America and Russia. All the black and gray hair is dyed a deep lustrous black for the making of black hair cloth for covering furniture, while the light is reserved for dyeing the brighter hues, such as green, claret, crimson, etc." George S. Cole, A Complete Dictionary of Dry Goods (Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company, 1892), p. 173.

<sup>17</sup>"Lewis Nelson Papers," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, July 24, 1839.

<sup>18</sup>Chintz--A "printed, plain-weave fabric, originally and usually of cotton . . . ." Textile Institute Definitions (Manchester: The Textile Institute, 1970), p. 33.

<sup>19</sup>Moreen--"The name of this stuff was formerly Moireen . . . . It is an imitation of moire [watered silk] in common materials for purposes of upholstery. In former times, . . . a variety with embossed patterns was made by passing the cloth over a hot brass cylinder, on which was engraved various flowers or other fancy figures." William S. Beck, The Draper's Dictionary (London: The Warehousemen & Draper's Journal Office, [1884], p. 227.

<sup>20</sup>Muslin--". . . a fine thin sort of cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap on its surface." G. Gregory, A New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences (New York: William T. Robinson, 1821), II.

<sup>21</sup>Damask--"A figured fabric made of one warp and one weft in which, generally, warp-satin and weft-sateen weaves interchange." Textile Institute Definitions, p. 49. Gregory defines this material simply as a "silk stuff, with a raised pattern, so that the right side of the damask is that which has the flowers raised or saturated." Gregory, Dictionary, I.

<sup>22</sup>Holland--". . . a fine and close kind of linen, so called from its being first manufactured in Holland." Ibid., II.

<sup>23</sup>Plush--". . . a kind of stuff leaving a sort of velvet knap, or shag, on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single woolen thread, and a double warp, the one wool, of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair, though there are some plushes entirely of worsted, and others composed wholly of hair." Ibid., III.

- <sup>24</sup>"Wills and Inventories," W172, 1835; Gazette, August 1, 1832.
- <sup>25</sup>Sacking--"A general term applied to coarse fabrics . . . ." Textile Institute Definitions, p. 142.
- <sup>26</sup>Duck--"A coarse linen." Beck, Draper's Dictionary, p. 106.
- <sup>27</sup>Gazette, November 19, 1829; October 3, 1833; The Pennsylvanian, July 25, 1837; June 20, 1835.
- <sup>28</sup>Hazen, The Panorama . . . , p. 224.
- <sup>29</sup>"William Ashhurst, Receipt Book," February 12, 1839.
- <sup>30</sup>The Workwoman's Guide (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court, 1840), p. 206.
- <sup>31</sup>Address of the Committee on Premiums . . . , 1831, p. 1.
- <sup>32</sup>Gazette, July 9, 1833; December 3, 1833; Aurora, September 8, 1826.
- <sup>33</sup>This volume could have been purchased from a number of book-sellers in Philadelphia, including Carey & Hart at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. Poulson's, January 19, 1830.
- <sup>34</sup>This and most of the following information on Quervelle are taken from Smith, ". . . Antoine Gabriele Quervelle," pp. 304, 306, 309.
- <sup>35</sup>"J Accounts," The Hermitage, No. 19296, January 2, 1836.
- <sup>36</sup>Ibid., No. 20503, February 9, 1837.
- <sup>37</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>38</sup>Horn, "The Hermitage . . . ," p. 414.
- <sup>39</sup>William M. Hornor, Jr., "Some Early Philadelphia Cabinet-makers," The Antiquarian, XVI, No. 3 (March, 1931), 76.
- <sup>40</sup>Heckscher, ". . . Philadelphia Cabinetmaking Establishments, 1790-1820," p. 141.
- <sup>41</sup>Edna Deu Pree Nelson, "When Is a Piano," Antiques, XXIX, No. 6 (June, 1936), 247.
- <sup>42</sup>Ibid., p. 249.
- <sup>43</sup>First Annual Report . . . of the Franklin Institute, p. 93; Report of the Second Annual Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, p. 9.

<sup>44</sup>Gazette, November 26, 1826.

<sup>45</sup>Philadelphia City Directory, 1831, advertisement.

<sup>46</sup>"First Auditors Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts . . . ,"  
No. 217, November 25, 1825.

<sup>47</sup>Ibid.

<sup>48</sup>"J Accounts," The Hermitage, No. 20503, February 9, 1837.

<sup>49</sup>"First Auditors Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts . . . ,"  
No. 217, November 25, 1825.

<sup>50</sup>Gazette, July 14, 1832.

<sup>51</sup>Smith, . . . Guide, p. 195.

<sup>52</sup>"J Accounts," The Hermitage, No. 20503, February 9, 1837.



## CHAPTER V

### THE MARKET

Philadelphia cabinetmakers were in the enviable position of having an ever-widening market for their products. A rapidly growing population created new demands for cabinet wares at home, while improvements in transportation increased the volume of commerce to coastal and foreign ports, as well as to inland trading centers. The expansion in sales was aided by the city's reputation as a fashion and financial center<sup>1</sup> and by her ideal geographical location which made delivery of goods convenient and cheap.

As in the eighteenth century, the local market played a major part in the consumption of Philadelphia-made furniture. In most cases the cabinetmaker served as his own distributor, selling his wares to the individual customer through custom order or retail sales. Occasionally, however, he sold his goods, either retail or wholesale, to one of the city's merchants who, in turn, acted as his agent. Bills and receipts indicate local patrons purchased large quantities of chairs, sofas, beds, and tables. Less numerous but still popular items included bureaus, stands, wardrobes, desks, secretaries, sideboards, work boxes, and pianos.

Somewhat different from the sales for the local market was the export trade to coastal and foreign ports. Of the more than five hundred people shipping furniture from Philadelphia during the 20's and 30's, approximately one-third can be identified according to occupation. Most of these were either craftsmen or merchants. In the export trade this latter group played a much larger part than it did in the sales for the Philadelphia market. Merchant-exporters were of two types. The first consisted of persons from other cities who traveled to Philadelphia on buying trips. In this way Jenkins and Milton of Suffolk, Virginia, sent back 8 1/2 dozen chairs in November, 1830;<sup>2</sup> and Hatch and Kinsey of Newbern, North Carolina, consigned 15 1/2 dozen Windsors to themselves for shipment September 27, 1825.<sup>3</sup> The other, much more numerous group included merchants living and operating in Philadelphia. In the two decades following 1820 over twenty commercial houses engaged in shipping cabinet wares to domestic and foreign ports; the most important were those of John Ohl, Peter Logan, John Latour, John Vaughan, Peter Bousquet, Eyre and Massy, and Samuel and William Welsh. Since Latour, Vaughan, and the others had dealings with foreign nations, as well as with other American ports, it is difficult to determine what percentage of the furniture being shipped was Philadelphia-made. It is possible that at least a part of their cabinet wares could have originated in another city. That some furniture was coming from the city's cabinetmaking shops can be inferred from the frequent contacts between craftsmen and merchants and from advertisements like that of Loud and Brothers: "Merchants

shipping to the West Indies or South America, can be supplied with first rate Piano Fortes, to stand the climate and on fashionable terms."<sup>4</sup>

In addition to merchants, ninety-five cabinet and chairmakers participated in domestic and foreign trade. Of these, only fourteen can be considered major exporters: Michel Bouvier, Joseph Campion, Bennet Fling, William B. Fling, the firm of Cook and Parkin, Philip Halzel, William Haydon, John Hunecker, Thomas Loud and Brothers, Thomas H. Moore, John Patterson, Crawford Riddle, Charles H. White, and John F. White. In the foreign commerce Philip Halzel was the most active, shipping his wares to eight different countries throughout Latin America. In the coastal trade Michel Bouvier had the widest range of activity, dealing with ten cities from New York to New Orleans.

During the period under discussion, over 18,196 articles; 5,176 bundles; 2,355 boxes; 4 sets; and 342 shipments of cabinet wares left the city in the coastal trade (Appendix C, Chart 4), while 3,848 bundles; 3,144 boxes; and 190,464 separate items of furniture valuing \$441,361.35 were exported to foreign ports (Appendix C, Chart 8). In the domestic commerce most items went southward. Of the fifty importing cities in North America over thirty were located below Washington, D. C.; and of these, Charleston, South Carolina, was by far the major depot (Appendix C, Chart 4). In the foreign trade the islands of the West Indies--Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti--together with Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Brazil, were the favorite recipients

(Appendix C, Chart 8). That Philadelphia should have found so ready a market in Latin America and the southern part of the United States is not surprising, considering the fact that while the New England and Mid-Atlantic states had built up numerous cabinetmaking centers, these regions' plantation economies had discouraged extensive craft development.

Annual export totals throughout the 1820's and 1830's were affected by fluctuations in the economy. Cabinetmaker Thomas Whitaker, for example, testified in 1820 that as a result of the Panic of 1819, his export business, formerly accounting for one-fourth of his total sales, had fallen off almost completely, "there being no Market" for his goods.<sup>5</sup> While the charts indicate Whitaker was mistaken about there being "no Market" for Philadelphia wares, the export business did fall off slightly during the depression of the early 1820's and drastically during the unstable period of the 30's (Appendix C, Charts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7).

Among the articles exported between 1820 and 1840 was a variety of case pieces, tables, and seating furniture. Chairs were by far the most common forms exported, over 127,251 leaving Philadelphia in the 20's and 30's (Appendix C, Charts 2 and 6). Sometimes these were painted a solid color, gilded, or grained to imitate expensive woods. In 1820 James Turner, Jr., shipped "20 Japanned chairs" to Havanna.<sup>6</sup> In 1831 a Calcutta auction house sold "4 Imitation Mahog Chairs" from Philadelphia<sup>7</sup> and, seven years later, disposed of the following items:

6	brown Gilt painted back Chairs	
4	Ditto-----Ditto	
6	Salmon	Ditto
2	Ditto	Ditto
5	Teal Coloured	Ditto
4	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	Ditto
1	Landscaped painted Do	
2	Mahy low chairs	
2	Ditto	
1	Child's Chair	
4	Ditto <sup>8</sup>	

Other types of furniture frequently exported were desks, bureaus, bed posts, tables, and pianos (Appendix C, Charts 1, 3, 5, and 7). One form mentioned in foreign manifests that does not appear in the coastwise trade was "billard table," eight of which were shipped to the West Indies and one to Calcutta during the period under discussion (Appendix C, Chart 5).<sup>9</sup> Most of the descriptions for such exports are not specific enough to determine the style of the items shipped, but a few references mentioning wood indicate mahogany was the preferred material.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to the more commonly exported items, shippers also found a ready market for some of the raw materials needed in furniture making.<sup>11</sup> In 1828-1829 Michel Bouvier sent the following items to Havanna: 2 table planes, 1 tooth plane, 1 iron cramp, over 64 mahogany veneers, and a quantity of hair seating and glass knobs.<sup>12</sup> Planemaker John T. Jones forwarded "chairmaking tools" and gum copal to Havanna in 1830,<sup>13</sup> and merchant Peter Logan sold the Cubans two boxes of chair hides.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, cabinetmaker John F. Johnson sent fifty-six cherry boards to New Orleans in 1839,<sup>15</sup> while in 1828 Bouvier sent

"1 lot veneers" to Baltimore.<sup>16</sup> The most unusual articles shipped, however, were the "2 masonic Columns" sent by cabinetmaker John Stewart to Valpariso on August 14, 1822.<sup>17</sup>

The furniture itself was shipped in a variety of ways to a variety of people.<sup>18</sup> Wholesale selling or shipping in bulk occurred more frequently in the coastal and foreign trade, although many instances of custom order work appear on the manifests. Craftsmen preferred this latter type of selling for here they retained the greatest control over the prices of their wares. Thus, Thomas and John Loud forwarded a pianoforte to music teacher Peter Erben of New York in November, 1820;<sup>19</sup> and chairmaker Isaac H. Laycock sent fourteen chairs and one lounge to W. A. Hayne, the bookkeeper of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.<sup>20</sup>

When shippers were unable to sell their furniture by custom order, they frequently consigned their goods to factors and commission merchants in other cities. Between 1820 and 1840 Philadelphians forwarded their wares to no less than thirty-five different persons in this category. Thus, Messrs. Taylor, Licard and Company, merchants, were placed in charge of three settees and five dozen chairs which J. H. Stevenson shipped to Alvarado in 1825.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, when Philadelphia merchant John W. Rulon shipped 2 drawing room chairs, 3 imitation mahogany chairs, and 7 children's chairs to Calcutta in 1838, he consigned them, at commission and charges of 8 per cent, to the Exchange Commission Sales Room for disposal at public auction.<sup>22</sup>

Although J. Simmons Bee, the operator of the Charleston Depository Furniture Warehouse and Auction Mart, does not appear to have done any business with Philadelphia, the workings of his firm may clarify the operations of other warerooms. In 1825 Bee advertised that he would receive cabinet wares of every description from northern ports to be disposed of at "Private Sale and at Auction." Such sales, he explained, would be subject to the following rules:

1. Every article received for sale shall be charged a sum proportioned to its size and value, and remain one month free of storage; after which time it shall be charged as above.

2. Sales at Auction will be held on the 1st Monday in every month, . . . and all articles bid in shall be charged one fourth of the usual commission, if bid in a second time, one half, and a third time a full commission.<sup>23</sup>

If sales through agents were not possible, exporters occasionally reverted to the less popular practice of consigning their wares to a ship's captain. Merchant Richard Ashhurst used this technique in 1827 when he "gave over" nine bundles of chairs and three boxes of furniture to Captain George W. White for sale in New Orleans.<sup>24</sup> Similarly, James Briscoe, master of the Brig Emeline, received 3 bureaus, 4 settees, 1 pair of card tables, 3 wash stands, 2 sofas, 11 fancy chairs, 2 Windsors, and 6 dozen "Knock down" chairs in 1825.<sup>25</sup> The latter item refers to the disassembled state in which exporters often shipped seating forms, probably in an effort to save space.<sup>26</sup> Since the ship's master had the final say regarding the price and disposal of the goods in his charge, this method of selling was deemed financially risky and, hence, became the least common.

Frequently, craftsmen and merchants accompanied their own shipments. James E. James of the chairmaking firm of Stewart and James adopted this practice upon several occasions, as did pianoforte maker John Loud and cabinetmaker John F. Johnson.<sup>27</sup> As mentioned above, Southern merchants frequently journeyed to Philadelphia on business trips and consigned furniture purchases to themselves for shipment back home.

While such coastwise and foreign trade comprised the bulk of furniture exported, there is some indication that cabinetmakers and merchants also had dealings with Western Pennsylvania. Aided by a growing system of internal improvements, craftsmen frequently advertised their willingness to do business with the interior part of the state. C. W. James, for example, assured the public that the quality and low prices of his chairs have "obtained him customers from the remotest parts of this and neighboring cities, as well as all the populous and fashionable towns in this state."<sup>28</sup> In 1833 James Kite, owner of a cabinet warehouse on Walnut Street, placed the following notice in the United States Gazette:

The Subscriber continues to carry on the cabinet business in all its branches at the above mentioned stand. He has on hand a general assortment of furniture which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

He particularly invites the attention of southern and western merchants to his establishment, as he will endeavor to execute all orders he may be favored with, with punctuality and dispatch. Goods will be carefully packed and a liberal discount will be made on large purchases.<sup>29</sup>



Unfortunately, documentation for Western furniture shipments is sketchy; therefore, it is impossible to make any sort of systematic study of such exports. There are, however, in addition to the Philadelphia newspaper ads, some indications that the city's cabinet wares were finding their way West. Judge Samuel Shafer of Chester County presented a Loud and Brothers piano to his daughter, Rebecca, on her thirteenth birthday (Figure 13);<sup>30</sup> and in 1825 a Carlisle, Pennsylvania, newspaper advertised "an elegant Philadelphia-made Mahogany Sofa" for sale.<sup>31</sup> In Pottsville the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company estimated that thirty-two tons of household furniture had passed up that canal system from Philadelphia in 1826;<sup>32</sup> and three years later James Burge deposited three dozen Windsor chairs, "lately brought from Philadelphia" in a Pottsville store.<sup>33</sup>

Pittsburgh, too, enjoyed its share of Philadelphia wares. In 1837 Henry Sterling received five shipments of furniture from the eastern metropolis, via the Pittsburgh Transportation Line. Consigned to the railroad company, the items included were: 2 sideboards, 1 chest, 2 cot-bedsteads, and over 25 boxes of unidentified furniture.<sup>34</sup> Although these references make it difficult to determine whether the recipients were moving household goods or purchasing new furniture, they do reveal a definite trade pattern and, at the very least, indicate ways newly-made cabinet wares might have reached the West.

As noted in previous references, the patrons of Philadelphia-made furniture included some of America's leading citizens. Locally, merchants played an important role as consumers of the city's cabinet

wares. In addition to supplying these men with furniture for exportation to other cities, Philadelphia's craftsmen provided them with a variety of forms for use in their own homes. Among the foremost patrons was the shipping merchant-financier Stephen Girard. Although much of his house had been furnished before 1820, Girard continued to purchase chairs and small pieces of furniture--exclusively from Philadelphia craftsmen--until his death in 1831. In 1820, for example, he paid Joseph Burden \$85 for a music stool and sixteen fancy chairs,<sup>35</sup> and one year later he bought a worktable from Robert West and three lowpost bedsteads from John Ashmead.<sup>36</sup> In addition to purchasing new items, Girard retained several cabinetmakers for doing repairs. Chief among these was fellow-French emigré Michel Bouvier, who was employed upon several occasions for repairing, polishing, and fastening the knobs on a secretary; renewing the base of a bedstead; repairing a sofa and a table; and taking down and putting up bedsteads.<sup>37</sup> It was such patronage that helped launch Bouvier on his profitable career.

Girard, however, was not the only Philadelphia merchant to patronize the city's cabinetmakers. Businessmen like John Gill, Andrew Jones, and John M. Hood all furnished their homes with Philadelphia goods.<sup>38</sup> In 1830 merchant Richard Ashhurst purchased a large sofa "New Pattern" from Anthony Quervelle;<sup>39</sup> and between 1831 and 1833 Charles N. Bancker, one-time member of the importing firm of Guest and Bancker and later Secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, bought a sofa and "Secretoire" from Michel Bouvier.<sup>40</sup> Other important

consumers of Philadelphia goods included professional men like attorney Henry Atherton and physician Philip Syng Physick, grandson of eighteenth century silversmith Philip Syng.<sup>41</sup>

On several different occasions, Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, utilized the services of Michel Bouvier. Such an association was natural considering Bouvier had been an ardent supporter of Joseph's brother, Napoleon I, before leaving France. The earliest mention of contact between the two Frenchmen dates from 1818, when the cabinetmaker did some unidentified work for Point Breeze, Bonaparte's country estate in Bordentown, New Jersey. Shortly thereafter, Joseph placed Bouvier in charge of the major construction work for his house. When Point Breeze burned down in 1820, the craftsman undertook the job of its refurnishing. It was at this time that Bouvier produced the mahogany secretary-desk, later presented by Bonaparte to Governor Peter Vroom of New Jersey (Figure 16).<sup>42</sup>

Philadelphia cabinet wares also found their way into many of the city's public buildings including the Athenaeum,<sup>43</sup> the headquarters of the Union Canal Company,<sup>44</sup> and the University of Pennsylvania.<sup>45</sup> In 1833 the United States Government paid George Brown \$18 for a mahogany writing desk for the court room in Congress Hall<sup>46</sup> and \$139.18 to Martin and Parham, cabinetmakers, for 737 feet of mahogany "for desks and furniture of the banking room" of the Second Bank of the United States.<sup>47</sup> During the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday in 1832, the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers presented the City Council with an oak and walnut frame for a

portrait of the first president, "for the purpose of Decorating their Hall of Independence."<sup>48</sup>

In the export trade Philadelphia goods were shipped not only to the leading merchant firms previously mentioned, but also to a number of socially and politically prominent personages. Anthony Quervelle, for example, filled two prestigious orders for government officials in the late 1820's. On October 16, 1827, he shipped two boxes of furniture to the Secretary of the United States Navy, Samuel L. Southard, in Washington, D. C.;<sup>49</sup> and two years later he supplied President Andrew Jackson with seven mahogany tables: two round center ones with black and gold marble slabs, \$100 each (Figure 23); another similar, but slightly larger table for \$135; and four pier tables with white Italian marble tops totaling \$700 (Figure 27).<sup>50</sup> Jackson later purchased several pieces of Philadelphia furniture from the firms of Barry and Krickbaum and from merchant George South for his Tennessee home, the Hermitage (Figures 1, 2, 26, and 32).<sup>51</sup>

Between 1820 and 1840 the city's craftsmen exported more than 142,569 articles of furniture to over 20 foreign nations and 50 domestic ports. Such sales records demonstrate a definite preference for Philadelphia-made cabinet wares. Although the reasons behind this popularity are not clear, the great quantity and range of exports, as well as the oftentimes "select" nature of patronage, established Philadelphia as one of the nation's leading cabinetmaking centers.

Far from being a dull and uneventful period in the history of Philadelphia cabinetmaking, the Empire period was a time of exceptional change. The city's growth from town to metropolis attracted many cabinetmakers, and the number of craftsmen almost doubled during the period. Changes in methods of production from handcrafting to large scale mechanization proved especially crucial in the field of labor relations, for it broke the traditional bond between master and employee. Increased production and the availability of new markets occasioned a search for new methods of distribution. Although retail and custom order sales continued to be important, factors and commission merchants increased wholesale distribution to coastal, foreign, and inland markets. These business aspects of the cabinetmaking trade mark the transition from the craft tradition of the eighteenth century to the industrialization of the twentieth century.

## NOTES TO CHAPTER V

<sup>1</sup>Philadelphia retained financial primacy of America until 1836 when the charter of the Second Bank of the United States expired.

<sup>2</sup>U. S., Bureau of Customs, "Outward Coastwise Manifests, District of Philadelphia, 1820-1840," National Archives, Record Group, 1059, November 1, 1830.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., September 27, 1826.

<sup>4</sup>Desilver's Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide for 1828 (Philadelphia: Robert Desilver, 1828), advertisement, n.p.

<sup>5</sup>"Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures," No. 527.

<sup>6</sup>U. S., Bureau of Customs, "Outward Foreign Manifests, District of Philadelphia, 1820-1840," National Archives, Record Group, 1059, October 26, 1820.

<sup>7</sup>"William C. Coles, Correspondence and Business Papers, 1813-1861," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Business Papers, April 18, 1838.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., April 4, 1838.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., February 28, 1838.

<sup>10</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," March 14, 1820; December 7, 1833.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., May 9, 1820; July 3, 1820; July 29, 1820; September 8, 1838; February 1, 1839; November 7, 1834; December 20, 1820. "Outward Foreign Manifests," September 10, 1826.

<sup>12</sup>"Outward Foreign Manifests," March 30, 1829; December 8, 1828; April 3, 1828.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., May 18, 1830.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., July 5, 1834.

<sup>15</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," November 30, 1839.

<sup>16</sup>"Western Transportation Line, Shipments between Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1827-1828," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, October 21, 1828.

<sup>17</sup>"Outward Foreign Manifests," August 14, 1822.

<sup>18</sup>Unlike coastwise shipping records, foreign manifests ordinarily do not specify the consignee. Because of this it is difficult to determine from this source alone the type of person to whom furniture was exported. Fortunately, however, a number of outside references are more specific and from these we find that shipments were made in a manner similar to that used in the coastal trade with factors and commission merchants being the favorite recipients.

<sup>19</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," November 23, 1820.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., November 15, 1823.

<sup>21</sup>"Invoice of Goods of J. H. Stevenson," The Joseph Downs Manuscript Library of the Winterthur Museum, 57 x 17.69-70, September 14, 1825.

<sup>22</sup>"William Coles Collection," May 8, 1838.

<sup>23</sup>The Repertory (Boston), December 8, 1825.

<sup>24</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," May 17, 1827.

<sup>25</sup>"Invoice of . . . J. H. Stevenson," December 24, 1825. See also Ibid., March 31, 1826.

<sup>26</sup>At the Franklin Institute's Second Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Joseph Burden was given honorary mention for his "improved fancy chairs" which offered great facility in packing for exportation by permitting the separation of the back and the seat from the wider rails. Report of the Second Annual Exhibition of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania . . ., (Philadelphia: Printed for the Institute, 1825), p. 12.

<sup>27</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," November 30, 1839; December 18, 1822; December 6, 1826.

<sup>28</sup>Poulson's, December 22, 1822.

<sup>29</sup>Gazette, March 30, 1833.

<sup>30</sup>The Chester County Historical Society, Townshend House, label on Loud and Brothers piano.

<sup>31</sup>American Volunteer (Carlisle, Pennsylvania), March 17, 1825.

<sup>32</sup>Report of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Stockholders (Philadelphia: Printed by Lydia R. Baily, 1827), p. 11.

<sup>33</sup>Pottsville Journal, October 10, 1829.

<sup>34</sup>"Henry Sterling Papers," University of Pittsburgh Libraries, September 27, 1837; October 28, 1837; November 8, 1837; October 2, 1837.

<sup>35</sup>"Stephen Girard Papers," The American Philosophical Society, II, 210, November 4, 1820.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., January 2, 1821; June 13, 1821. In 1824 Enoch Tomlin completed twelve dining chairs for Girard, and Isaac Jones and Benjamin Thompson later provided inexpensive tables and stands. Ibid., June 19, 1824; July 6, 1824; April 29, 1826.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid., January 16, 1828; July 28, 1829; August 26, 1829; September 1, 1829.

<sup>38</sup>"Unger Collection," Bill Box 1, Folder 1770-1860, July 23, 1830; January 12, 1838; "Mrs. Charles Willing Business Records, Receipt Book of Andrew M. Jones, 1824-1855," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 30, 1827; September 6, 1827; July 31, 1828; August 4, 1828; "Society Collection, John M. Hood Papers, 1818-1836," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Folder 1818-1836, October 27, 1836; December 21, 1829.

<sup>39</sup>"Unger Collection," Bill Box 1, Folder 1770-1860, March 20, 1830.

<sup>40</sup>"The Charles N. Bancker Papers," The Joseph Downs Manuscript Library of the Winterthur Museum, Invoice from Michel Bouvier, 101 x 22; 101 x 23; 66 x 84.3-4.

<sup>41</sup>"Humphrey Atherton, Receipt Book, 1815-1822," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1820; August 25, 1820; "Wills and Inventories," W117, 1822.

<sup>42</sup>Davis, The Bouviers, pp. 21-26.

<sup>43</sup>Robert C. Smith, "The Athenaeum Furniture," Athenaeum Annals, IV, No. 1 (January, 1958), 1.

<sup>44</sup>"Minutes of the Union Canal Company," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, p. 136.

<sup>45</sup>"Archives General, 1820-1840," The University of Pennsylvania Archives, Buildings and Grounds, December 27, 1827; March 16, 1828. Ibid., Medical School - Bills, January 28, 1825; October 26, 1829; November 9, 1830.



<sup>46</sup>"Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of G. A. O.," The National Archives, Record Group 217 N. A., Voucher No. 21, Account No. 64091, October 10, 1833.

<sup>47</sup>"Second Bank of the United States," Independence National Historical Park, November 17, 1820.

<sup>48</sup>The Journeymen had made their gift on their float during the centennial procession, February 22, 1832. "H. W. Sellers Collection," Independence National Historical Park, Folder 1, February 22, 1832.

<sup>49</sup>"Outward Coastwise Manifests," October 16, 1827.

<sup>50</sup>"First Auditors Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts, Records of the Government Accounting Office," National Archives, Record Group 217, November 25, 1829.

<sup>51</sup>"J Accounts," The Hermitage, No. 20503, February 9, 1837; Ibid., No. 19296, January 2, 1836.

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## APPENDIX A

### INDEX OF CABINETMAKERS AND RELATED CRAFTSMEN: PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840

<p>           Achilles, George, cab            Ackhuff, James, t            Adams, Charles, cab            Adams, John, ch            Adams, Jonathan, t            * Adams, Samuel, cab            Aken &amp; Company, cab            - Aken, Joseph, cab            * Akins, James, cab            - Albrecht, C. F. L., pf            Albright, Thomas F., cl            * Alexander, John, cab            Alexander, Richard, cab            Alforce, William, cab            Alfred, William, cab            Alice, Christian, cab            Allen, William, cab            Alsop, Samuel, cab            Altemus, William, ptr            Altmeyer, A., cab            Ambler, Henry, cab            Ames, Henry, pf            Anderson, George, t            Anderson, George R., cab            Anderson, James, cab         </p>	<p>           * Anderson, James A., cab            Andrews, John, t            Andrews, John, cab            Antone, Joseph, cab            Apenhouse, Frederick, pf            App, Jacob, cab            - Apple, George, ch            Applebaugh, Henry, cab            Applegate, Daniel, cab            Apt, Jacob, cab            Armistead, James, cab            * Armstrong, James, cab            * Armstrong, William, cab            - Ashmead, John B., cab            Ashton, Samuel, cab &amp; ch            - Ashton, Thomas, ch            Atkinson, John, cab            Atkinson, Samuel S., cab            Atmore, Marshall, cl            * Auchinleek, Thomas, cab            Avis, Joseph, cab            Axe, Horatio J., cab            Axton, Samuel, t         </p>
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Key: cab - cabinetmaker  
       ch - chairmaker  
       t - turner  
       cl - clockmaker

pf - piano or pianoforte maker  
 s - sofamaker  
 f - framemaker  
 ptr - ornamental chair painter

\* Asterisk denotes the craftsman was a member of the Society of Journeymen Cabinetmakers.

- Hyphen indicates the craftsman exported furniture to either domestic or foreign ports.

- Babcock, Alpheus, pf  
 Babcock, H., pf  
 Babe, J., cab  
 Babe, Luke, cab  
 Bacon, Benjamin R., cab  
 Bacon, Isaac, cab  
 Bacon, Richard, cab  
 Bacon, Thomas, cab  
 Bacon, Uriah, cab  
 Bailey, John, t  
 Bailey & Kitchen, cl  
 Bailey, Samuel, s  
 - Bailey, Samuel B., ch  
 Bailey, William, cl  
 Bailey, William, Jr., cl  
 Baken, Richard, cab  
 Baker, Adam, cab  
 Baker, Bartholomew, ch  
 Baker, Bassett, cab  
 Baker, Benjamin H., cl  
 Baker, Charles, cab  
 Baker, Christian, cab  
 Baker, Henry, ptr  
 \* Baker, John J., cab  
 Baker, John L., cab  
 Baker, Joseph, f  
 Baker, Joshua, cab  
 Baker, Thomas, cab  
 Baldwin, Joseph, ptr  
 Ball, George, cab  
 Ball, Jesse, cab  
 Bannister, Edward, cabinetware rooms  
 Baptist, Eugene, cab  
 \* Barbazet, Jacob, cab  
 Barnes, Henry, cab  
 Barnett, Thomas, t  
 \* Barnett, Francis, cab  
 Barnitt, Thomas, t  
 Barr, John, cab  
 Barrett, G. B., cab  
 Barrett, William, ptr  
 Barry, J. B., cab  
 Barry, Joseph, Jr., cab  
 - Barry, Joseph & Company, cab  
 Bartle, George, t  
 Bartlett, Henry, cab  
 Bartlett & Kehr, cab  
 Bartling, Henry, cab  
 Barton, J. R., cab  
 \* Barton, William, cab  
 Bates, James A., cab  
 - Bauer & Frick, cab  
 Bauer, William, cab  
 Baugh, Harman, t  
 Bavies, Samuel, ptr  
 Bavis, Samuel C., ch  
 Bayne, N., t  
 Bayne, Nathaniel, t  
 Beale & Jamison, cab  
 Beale, Joseph, cab  
 Beasley, Edward, t  
 Beasley, Rawle, cab  
 \* Beaumont, John, cab  
 Beaurette, Charles, cab  
 Beck, Anthony, cab  
 Beck, Edward, ch  
 Beck, Edward C., ch  
 Beck, Jacob, t  
 \* Beck, Peter, cab  
 \* Beck, William, cab  
 Becker, Christian, pf  
 Beebe, Alexander, ptr  
 Beers, John, t  
 Beisley, Jacob, cab  
 \* Bell, David, cab  
 Bell, David H., cab  
 Bell, Elijah, cab  
 Bell, Richard, t  
 Bellerjeau, Samuel, cab  
 \* Bellingham, Thomas, cab  
 Benkoff, George, cab  
 Benner, Sebastian, cab  
 Benson, John, cab  
 Benstead, John M., cab  
 Benstead & Tatem, cab  
 Berguin, Frederick, cab  
 Berks, John, cab  
 Berrett, William, ptr  
 Berrgant, Peter, cl  
 Berry, William B., ch  
 Berryman, Matthew W., cab  
 \* Bessun, Jacob, cab  
 Betts, Edward, pf  
 Betzold, C. F., cab  
 Beyer, Joseph, ch  
 Bickel, Conrad, cab  
 Bickerton, Joseph, pf  
 Bignell, T. George, ch  
 Bilson, John, cab  
 Binder, Daniel, cab

Bingham, Robert, cab	Boulden, David P., ch
Bioret, Charles, cab	* Boulten, John G., cab
Biral, Charles, cabinet warehouse	Bourgains, Fred, cab
Birnbaum, George, t	- Bouvier, Michael, cab
Bishop, Benjamin, cab	Bowen, A., cab
Bishop, Uriah, furniture store	Bowen, A. I., cab
Bitting, George, cab	Bowen, Ananias, cab
Black, George, cab	Bowen, David H., cab
Black, Jesse, t	* Bowen, Philip, cab
Blackwell, Sydney, cab	Bowen, William, cab
Blakey, John, cab	Bower, John, t
* Blakie, John, cab	Bower, John A., cab
* Blakie, John, cab	* Bower, Samuel, cab
Bleyler, Henry, cab	Bower, William, cab
* Blondon, Joseph, cab	Bowers, Jacob, t
Bloom, Charles, t	Bowers, Peter, ch
Bloomer, Arnold, f	* Bowers, Samuel, cab
Boardman, R., cab	* Bowers, William V., cab
Bockius, Caspar, cab	Bows, Jacob, ch
Bode, Rudolph, ch	* Boyd, Matthew, cab
Boden, Joseph, cab	Boyer, Abraham, cab
Bodey, Rudolph, ch	Boyer, Joseph, ch
Boes, Jacob, ch	Boyer, Nathan, cab
Bogg, John, pf	* Bozear, John, cab
Boggs, Daniel, cab	Bracken, Henry, cab
Boggs, David, cab	Braklin, Samuel, cab
Boggs, David, pf	Bramaker, Andrew, cab
Boggs, George, ch	Brandt, Aime, cl
Boikman, William, cab	* Branson, John G., cab
Bond, Charles P., cab	Breinig, J., cab
Bond, James, cab	Brelsford, John, cab
Bond, James F., cab	Brenholts, Lewis, f
Bond, Thomas, f	Brenizev, Amos, t
Bond, Thomas, cab	Brewer, Robert, ch
Bond, William, cab	Brewer, Samuel, ptr
Bonnell, J., ch	Brewer, Thomas A., cl
Bonsall, C. S., t	Brewer, William, cl
- Booth, Benjamin, ch	* Briceland, Benjamin, cab
- Booth, Isaac, cab	Brindley, Jacob, pf
Booth, J. K., furniture store	Bringhurst, Robert R., cab
Booth, John, t	Britzell, Joseph, t
Bossert, Adam, t	Brock, Frederick, cab
Bossert, Charles, pf	Brock, William, cab
* Bossert, Charles, cab	* Brooks, Samuel, cab
Bossert, Charles, f	Brooks, William, cab
Bossert & Schomacher, pf	Brooks, William H., t
Bosskirk, Benjamin, ch	* Brown, George, cab
Bostwick, Robert, cab	Brown, Henry L., cab & s
Boswell, Clement S., t	Brown, John, cl
Botham, James, t	Brown, Thomas, t



Brown, Thomas W., cab	Cady, Horace, cab
Brown, William, cab	Cady, Patrick, cab
Brown, William, cab	Cahill, George, cab
Brown, William, cab	Calvert, John W., ch
Brown, William, cab	Campbell, David, cab
Brown, William, cab	Campbell, James, cab
Brown, William, cab	Campbell, Joseph, t
Browne, Louis Henri, pf	Campbell, William, cab
Brownholtz, Lewis, f	-* Campion, Joseph H., cab
Brownlee, H., cab	- Caner, John, cab & ch
Brumaker, A., cab	Canter, Jacob, cab
Brusstar, Samuel B., cab	Caracourt, Henry, t
Bryan, John, cab	Carlley, Nathan, cab
Bryant, William, ch	Carlyle, John, cab
Bryant, William, cab	Carman, Charles, cab
Bryant, William, cab	Carpenter, John, cab
Bryant, William, cab	* Carr, John, cab
Bryne, William, ch	Carr, Thomas, cab
Buck, Benjamin, cab	* Carrey, Thomas, cab
Buck, John, f	Carson, Thomas, cab
Buckmaster, Charles, cab	Carter, Daniel, ch
Budd, Thomas W., cab	Carter, William M., t
Buffington, Isaac, cab	Carteret, Daniel, ch
Buffington, Joseph, ch	Carteret, Daniel, ch
Buffington, William, ch	Carteret, J. W., Jr., cab
Burden, Alexander, ch	Carteret, Joseph W., cab
- Burden, Joseph, ch	Carteret, Joshua, cab & ch
Burdge, Ira, cab	Cartner, Joseph, cab
Buret, Charles, cab	Cartwright, Joseph, cab
Burkett, Charles, cab	Caruthers, Samuel, ch
Burkart, Adam L., t	Carver, Isaac, t
Burkart, F. R., pf	Carver, Jacob, cl
Burkhard & Smith, ch	Cascady, George, cab
Burkhart, A., t	Casledine, Richard, ch
Burkhart, Jacob, cab	Caswell, W. R., cab
Burkhart, L. A., t	Cavanaugh, Michael, cab
Burkhart, Melchoir, ch	Cavil, L. S., cab
Burkhart, R. F., pf	* Cays, Robert, cab
Burn, Lawrence, cab	Chanceaulme, Martin, cab
Burn, Peter, cab	Chapman, J., cab
Burnbum, George W., t	Chapman, John, cab
Burns, Penellassy, cab	Chapman, John, cabinet ware rooms
Burry, Matthew, cab	Chapman, John, t
Burt, Joseph, pf	Chapman, Lewis, t
Burton, John, t	Chapman, Lucas, t
Bush & Ollis, t	Chapman, Luke, t
Butler, William W., cab	Chapman, S. B., t
Buzer, Henry, f	Charnock, Thomas, cab
Byers, Andrew, ch	Chattam, Abraham, ch
Byrne, William, ch	Chatting, Abraham, ch

- Cheavens, Frederick, cab  
 \* Chesnut, Benjamin, cab  
 \* Chesnut, William, cab  
 \* Chevers, George, cab  
 Chew, James, ptr  
 Chew, James, ch  
 Child, Isaac, cl  
 Child, John, cl  
 \* Chipman, Isaac, cab  
 Christian, Anthony, cab  
 Christine, John, t  
 \* Christopher, William H., cab  
 Chur, John, t  
 Ciirn, Loudn, cab  
 Clair, Charles, cab  
 Clair, William, furniture store  
 Clancey, Thomas F., cab  
 Clapp, Henry, t  
 Clark, Benjamin, cl  
 Clark, Benjamin & Ellis  
 Clark, Charles, f  
 Clark, Ellis  
 Clark, Ephraim, cl  
 Clark, Hawkins, cab  
 Clark, James, cab  
 Clark, John, ch  
 Clark, John, t  
 Clark, Moses [H.], cab  
 \* Clark, Moses, pf  
 Clark, Thomas, cab  
 Clark, Thomas W., cl  
 Clark, William, ch  
 Clark, William, f  
 Clark, William, cl  
 Clauson, Moses L., cab  
 Clavaux M & E Liomin, t  
 Clemens, Benjamin, t  
 Clement, Henry A., pf  
 Clemo, James, cab  
 Clopp, Henry, cab  
 Cloud, William, ch  
 Cluley, Henrietta, chair ware room  
 Clump, John, cab  
 Coad, John, cab  
 \* Coane, Robert, cab  
 Cobb, W., cab  
 Cocherell, James, furniture store  
 Cohen, Barnett, cab  
 Cohen, Robert, cab  
 Cohill, George, cab  
 Cole, George, cab  
 Cole, Nelson, t  
 \* Colgan, James, cab  
 Coleman & Briggs, t  
 Colson, Samuel, t  
 Combes, Stephen & Company, cab  
 Combes, Thomas, cab  
 Comfort, Cyrus, f  
 Comley, Martin, t  
 Compier, Lavier, cab  
 Condie, J., pf  
 Coner, John, cab  
 Conger, John, ch  
 Conie & Hubic, organ builder  
 Connelly, Davis, cab  
 \* Connelly, Dennis, cab  
 Connelly, Henry, cab  
 \* Connelly, John, cab  
 Connor, George, cab  
 Connor, M., f  
 Conover, William, cab  
 \* Conwell, John, cab  
 Cook, Edward, cab  
 Cook, Edward W., t  
 Cook, Elisha, pf  
 Cook, Elisha W., t  
 Cook, Henry D., cab  
 - Cook and Parkins, cab  
 Cook, Philip, cab  
 - Cook, Thomas, cab  
 Cooper, Alpheus, cab  
 Cooper, Hugh D., t  
 Cooper, Samuel M., cab  
 Cope, Thomas, cab  
 Corbin, Horace W., t  
 Corbin & Williams, t  
 Corbitt, C[hristopher], cab  
 Corgee, Arthur, cl  
 Corndius, William, ch  
 Cortham, \_\_\_\_\_, t  
 Cortz, William, cab  
 Cost, George, t  
 Costello, Cornelius, cab  
 Costen, Levi, cab  
 Coston, Benton, cab  
 \* Cotter, William R., cab  
 Cottman, William B., t  
 Coulston, Israel, cab  
 Coulston, Samuel, t  
 Countryman, C., ptr

- \* Coursalt, L., cab
- Cowen, Jacob, ch
- Cowley, John, cab
- Cox, Anthony, ptr
- Cozens, J. B., cl
- Cragg, J., cab
- Cragg, William, cab
- Craig, William, cab
- \* Crane, David, cab
- Crawford, W., cab
- Creamer, Francis, t
- Crocker, William, cl
- Cromthers, John, t
- Cross, Robert, cab
- Crouding, Charles, ptr
- Crout, Anthony, cab
- Crout, J. & A., cab
- Crout, Joseph, cab
- Crowley & Farr, cl
- Crowther, George, t
- Crowther, John, t
- Cruthers, Samuel, cab
- Culley, Elias, t
- Cumming, Charles, glue & curled  
    hair manf.
- \* Cummings, Samuel, cab
- Currin, Thomas, cab
- Curry, Enoch, t
- Cursault, Leopold, cab
- Curvin, Thomas, cab
- \* Cuskaden, George, cab
  
- Dach, Stephen, t
- Daily, Nicholas, cab
- \* Dalhoff, Nicholas C., cab
- Daniel, John, t
- Davie, John, cab
- Davies, A. H., cab
- Davis, Abram, cab
- Davis, Alfred H., cab
- Davis, Charles S., cab
- Davis, David, cab
- Davis, David, cab
- Davis, Jeremiah S., ch
- Davis, John, pf
- Davis, John, cab
- Davis, Thomas, cab
- Davis, Thomas, cab
- Davis, Thomas H. J., cab
  
- Davis, William, t
- Davis, William, f
- Davy, John, cab
- Dawson, Jonas, cl
- Dawson, P., cab
- Day, Augustus, ptr
- Dayton, Charles, ch
- Deacon, James, cab
- Deak, John, cab
- Deal, Michael, cab
- Dean, Bradley, t
- Deates, William, pf
- Deaves, James, ptr
- Deaves and Mitchell, ch
- Deaves, William, ch
- De Beust, Charles, ch
- Debree, William, cab
- De Forrest, George, ch
- Deighton, Thomas, pf
- Deitz, George, t
- \* Deitz, William, cab
- Delachaux, Philip H., cl
- Delavau, William, ch & ptr
- Delavau & Jones, Japanned  
    Furniture wareroom
- Denning, John, cab
- Dennis, John W., cab
- \* Dennis, Robert, cab
- Denny, James, ptr
- Deperven, Henry, cab
- Derkheim, David, cab
- \* Dermanique, Charles, cab
- Devamy, George W., ch
- Devine, George, ch
- Devine, George, cab
- Deviney, George, ch
- Dews, Thomas, cab
- Dick, Abel, t
- \* Dick, James, cab
- Dickinson, John, cl
- Dietz, William, cab
- Dilge, George, cab
- Dillworth, J., t
- \* Disbrow, Benjamin, cab
- Ditmars & Beoraft, cab
- \* Ditmars, J. V. H., cab
- Ditmars, John, cab
- Ditmars, John, cab
- Ditz, William, f
- Doak, John, cab
- Doake, \_\_\_\_\_, cab

- Dobelbower, John H., cptr  
 Dockman, David, cab  
 Docommun, H., cl  
 Dodd, Stephen, cab  
 Doig, Thomas, ch  
 \* Domniguim, Charles, cab  
 Donle, James, cl  
 Donnelly, James, Jr., cab  
 Dorey, Thomas, cab  
 Dorey, Thomas, cab  
 Dorey, Thomas, cab  
 Doublebower, John H., ptr  
 Dougherty, John, t  
 Douglass, R., ptr  
 Doull, James, cl  
 Downing & Hook, cab  
 Downing, Hugh, cab & ch  
 Doyer, George, cab  
 Dreer, Frederick, cab  
 Droz, C. A., cl  
 Drysdale, William, cl  
 Dubois, Cornelius, cab  
 Dubois, James, cab  
 Duke, John, ch  
 \* Duke, Tristram, cab  
 Dumac, Frederick, cab  
 Dumac, John, cab  
 Dungan, David, cab  
 Dunn, George, t  
 Durburrow, Edward, cab  
 Dyer, Samuel, cab  
  
 Earheart, John P., t  
 Earle, James, ptr  
 Earle, John H., cab  
 \* Earley, John, cab  
 Earley, John H., pf  
 Eckard, Leopold, cab  
 Eckel, William, cab  
 Eckhardt, Frederick, t  
 Edwards, Henry, cab  
 - Eglee, Jacob, cab  
 Eldridge, Eli, cab  
 Elfrey, Jeremiah, cab  
 Elias, Christian, cab  
 Elk, Frederick, t  
 Elkinton, Charles, cab  
 Elliott, \_\_\_\_\_, cl  
  
 Ellis, Enos, cab  
 Ellis, John, cab  
 Ellis, Joseph, ch  
 Ellis, William, cab  
 Ellwine, Emmanuel, cab  
 Elmes, Thomas, cab  
 Elmore, Robert, cab  
 Elwell, Joseph M., cab  
 Elwine, Michael, t  
 Ely, Christian, cab  
 \* Emery, Charles, cab  
 Emery, George, cab  
 Emery, T. B., cab  
 Engard, Caspar, t  
 English, S., cab  
 Enos, Thomas T., cab  
 - Enston, Daniel, ch  
 Eppsgood, Lewis, cab  
 Esher, Charles, pf  
 Esler, Benjamin, t  
 \* Esler, James, cab  
 Essex, Christian, t  
 Estell, Benjamin, t  
 Estlow, Charles, f  
 Etinger, John, cab  
 Etris, David, cab  
 Etriss, Samuel, cab  
 Etriss, Samuel, Jr., cab  
 Evans, John, cab  
 Evans, Joseph, t  
 Evans, William M., cl  
 Ewell, M., furniture store  
 \* Ewing, Samuel, cab  
  
 Facker, John, cab  
 Faff, Augustus P., cl  
 Faron, Samuel, cab  
 Farr, John C., cl  
 Faxis, John, cab  
 Fayette, Lewis, cab  
 Fees, Christopher, cab  
 Feet, Christian, t  
 \* Fell, Penrose, cab  
 Felme, Frederick, ch  
 Felten, Henry, f  
 Felton, Jacob, cab  
 Ferguson, James, ch  
 Ferguson, John, cab

- \* Ferguson, William, cab
- Ferman, Elijah, ch
- Ferre, Soloman, cab
- Fesler, Stephen, f
- \* Fesmore, Christian, cab
- Fess, John L., cab
- Feton, J., cl
- Fetters, M., cl
- Feurring, William, pf
- Field, Oliver W., t
- Fiet, Clemens, f
- Fink, John, cab
- Finn, Morris, cab
- Fisher, John, cab
- Fisher, John & Philip, cab
- Fisher, Philip, Jr., cab
- \* Fiss, Samuel, cab
- Fite, Clemens, f
- Fitten, Isaac, cab
- \* Fitten, John, cab
- Flager, Henry, cab
- Flake, Edwin R., t
- Fleetwood, David, cab
- Fleming, Aaron, cab
- Fletcher, Thomas, cl
- Fling, Bennet, cab
- Fling, Bennet & William B., cab
- Fling, Daniel, cl
- Fling, William B., cab
- Flint, Achilles, cab
- Flint, Archelaus, cab
- Flint, Erastus, cab
- Flood, William, ch
- Flowers, Thomas, ch
- Folwell, Joseph, t
- Fontanell, Rose, cab
- Fontmein, Frederick, pf
- Fopless, Adam, ch
- Fordyce, Abraham, ch
- Fouser, David, cab
- Fox, Frances, cab
- Fox, John, cab
- Fox, Samuel, cab
- Fradonfol, Charles, cab
- Frankland, William, pf
- \* Franklin, Walter, cab
- Fraser, Joseph, cl
- Fraser, William, cl
- Frederick, J. G., cab
- Freed, A., f
- Freed, George, f
- Frick, Christian, cab
- Frick, William, cab
- Fricke, Frederick, cab
- Fricke, Henry, cab
- Fricker, John, cab
- Fries, John, cl
- Frisby, Charles, cab
- Fritz, Christian, t
- Fritz, Jacob, cab
- Fritz, John, cab
- Fritz, John, ch
- Fritz, John S., cab
- Fritz, William, cab
- Fry, George, ch
- Fryer, William A., pf
- Fryer, William M., pf
- Fullerton, Ely, t
- Fullerton, Isaiah, t
- Fullerton, Josiah, t
- Fulton, John, t
- Fulwiler, John, cab
- Funk, Charles F., cab
- Fysmier, Christian, cab
- Gambling, William, cab
- Gammit, John, cab
- Gardiner, Peter, ch
- \* Gardner, James H., cab
- Gardner, Richard, furniture store
- \* Garman, Charles, cab
- Garrett, John, t
- Garrett, P. & Son, cl
- Garrett, Philip, cl
- \* Garret, Samuel, cab
- Garrison, Jacob, cab
- Gartland, Michael, cab
- Gary, Thomas, cab
- Gates, Peter, t
- Gates, Washington, cab
- Gaw, Gilbert, cab
- Gaw, Robert, ch
- Gaw, Robert, Jr., ch
- Gaw, William P., cl
- Gee, Noah, cab
- Gell, Noah, cab
- Genn, James, t
- Gerker, H., curled hair manuf.
- Gerrin, Stephen, cab
- Gideon, George, ch

- Giffin, Furman, cab  
 Gifford, Bethuel, cab  
 \* Gilbert, Charles M., cab  
 Gilbert, Theophilus, ch  
 Gilbert, William, cab  
 \* Gildea, H. A., cab  
 Gilder, John, cab  
 Gilder, John, cab  
 Gilkey, James E., cab  
 Gilkey, John, cab  
 Gilkey, Joseph, cab  
 Gill, Elisha, ch  
 Gill, Thomas, cab  
 Gill, Thomas, cab  
 \* Gill, William, cab  
 \* Gilloire, Chaurles, cab  
 Gilmore, Thomas, cab  
 \* Gilpin, William, cab  
 \* Gilson, Robert, cab  
 Glace, Isaac, cab  
 Glanden, James, ch  
 Glass, Francis, ch  
 Glenn, James, t  
 \* Glenn, William, cab  
 Good, John, cab  
 Gorman, John, cab  
 Gorman, John, cab  
 Gosnell, Brise, f  
 Gossman, John, cab  
 Gouilart, John, cab  
 Goujon, Lewis, t  
 Gould, Walter, ch  
 Govett, George, cl  
 Grace, George, cab  
 Gragg, Thomas, cab  
 \* Graham, Elisha P., cab  
 - Graham, John, cab  
 Graham, William, cab  
 Graham, William, cab  
 Gravenstine, George, t  
 Gray, James M., t  
 Gray, John, t  
 Gray, William, ch  
 Green, Francis, cab  
 Green, Jacob, ch  
 Green, Job, ch  
 Greenleaf, John, cab  
 Greer, William, t  
 Gregory, John, cab  
 Gregory, Nathaniel, t  
 Griffith, William V., cab  
 Griswell, Gilbert, cab  
 Groff, Thomas, cab  
 Grose, Thomas, cab  
 \* Grove, Daniel, pf  
 Grove & Wohlien, pf  
 Grover, William, ch  
 Grubb, William, ch  
 Guile, John, cl  
 \* Guilkey, Joseph, cab  
 Gwinn, William, ptr  
 Gwyn, William, cab  
 Haas, William, cab  
 Haines, John, t  
 \* Halberstabt, James, cab  
 Hall, E. C., ptr  
 Hall, James, organ builder  
 Hall, John, cl  
 Hall, Peter, cl  
 Hallman & Brothers, cab  
 Hallman, George, cab  
 - Halzel, Philip, ch  
 Hamarsley, George, t  
 Hamilton, Isaac, cab  
 Hamilton, William, t  
 Hamilton, William, cab  
 Hamilton, William, cab  
 Hank, David C., cab  
 Hanley, William, cab  
 Hansell, James, cl  
 Hansell, James S., t  
 Hansell, Thomas, t  
 Harding, James, cab  
 Hardman, Frederick, cab  
 Hargesheimer, William, cab  
 Harker, Joseph, ch  
 Harman, John, ch  
 Harmich, Julius, cab  
 Harmstead, James, cab  
 Harper, John, cab  
 Harris, David, cab  
 Harris, Gebhard, cab  
 Harris & Van Aken, cab  
 Harris, William, ch  
 Harrison, Obit, cab  
 Hart, John, ch  
 Hart, John, pf  
 Hart, Peter, cab  
 Haug, Casper, pf

- Hauser, Matthias, t  
 Havenstrite, Jacob, cab  
 \* Havenstrite, Samuel, cab  
 Haworth, Stephen, ch  
 - Haydon, William, ch & ptr  
 Hayes, Robert, cab  
 Hayle, Robert B., ch  
 Hays, James, cab  
 Hays, John, ch  
 Hays, William, cab  
 Hayward, James, ch  
 Hayward, Richard, ch  
 Hayward, Robert B., ch  
 Hazard, John, cab  
 Hazelet, William, cab  
 Hazzard, Joseph, cab  
 Hedges, E. & Company, cab  
 Heideann, Edward, cab  
 Helffenstine, Jacob, cab  
 Helverson, Jonathan, cab  
 Helverson, Nicholas, cab  
 Henderson, William, cab  
 Henry, \_\_\_\_\_, cab  
 \* Henry, Abraham, cab  
 Herby, Jacob, cl  
 Herman, Sebastian, cab  
 Hesson, John, ch  
 \* Heyl, Peter, cab  
 High, Samuel, cab  
 Heldeburn, Samuel, cl  
 Hiles, Peter, pf  
 Hill, David, cab  
 Hill, Henry, cab  
 Hill, Robert, cab  
 Hillen, Jacob, ch  
 Hilt, Ernest, ch  
 Hindman, D. D. & Company, cl  
 Hines, Samuel, t  
 Hipple, M. H., cab  
 Hiscox, John S., cab  
 Hoare, Robert, ptr  
 Hodge, William, ch  
 Hodges, Benjamin O., cab  
 Hodges, John, cab  
 Hoffman, Charles, cab  
 Hoffman, John, cab  
 Hoffman, Jonathan, cab  
 Hogue, Augustus, cl  
 Hogue, Francis, cab  
 Holloday, Thompson, cab  
 Hollowbush, Joseph, t  
 Hollowell, John, cab  
 Hollven, George, cab  
 Hollwarth, John M., cab  
 Holmes, Thomas, cab  
 -\* Holst, Charles, cab  
 Holt, Jacob, cab  
 Holt, Jacob, cab  
 Homan, Abraham, cab  
 \* Hooding, Charles, cab  
 \* Hook, Francis, cab  
 Hookey, Anthony, cab  
 Hooton, Andrew, cab  
 Hopel, William, f  
 \* Hopkins, Thomas, cab  
 Hoppel, William, f  
 \* Hopper, Daniel G., cab  
 \* Hosea, Thomas I., cab  
 \* Hottenhauser, L.  
 Houck, Gilbert, cab  
 Houck, Joseph, ch  
 \* Hough, John T., cab  
 Houghtman, John, t  
 House, Peter, cab  
 Householder, Adam, cab & f  
 Houston, Jeremiah, ch  
 Hovel, Richard, cab  
 Howarth, G. N., furniture store  
 Howell, John C., ch  
 Hoxhemer, William, cab  
 Hubbert, Christian, cab  
 Hubic, John, organ builder  
 Huckel, Francis, ch  
 Huckel, Jacob, cl  
 Huckel, Samuel, cl  
 Huff, John, cab  
 Hugh, John F., cab  
 Hughes, George, pf  
 Hughes, George, ch  
 \* Hughes, Thomas M., cab  
 Hughes, William, cab  
 Humphreville, Joshua, cab  
 Hundredmark, Matthias, cab  
 - Hunecker, John, ch  
 Hunecker, Joseph, ch  
 Hunt, Humphrey, cab  
 Hunt, Robert, pf  
 Hurdman, Peter, ch  
 Hurst, John, f  
 Hutchinson, John, cab  
 Hutchinson & Powell, cabinet  
 warehouse

Hutchinson, Thomas, cl  
 \* Hutchinson, William, cab  
 Hyde, Isaac, ch

Ilig, Frederick, t  
 Ingham, John, cab

Jackson, David D., cab  
 Jackson, John, cab  
 Jacobs, Joseph, ch  
 Jacoby, Charles, cab  
 - James, Charles W., ch  
 James, Israel E., cab  
 James, John, Jr., cab  
 - James, Otto, cab  
 - Jamison, John, cab & ch  
 Jarman, Charles, cab  
 Jarman, Daniel, ch  
 - Jarrett, Jacob, cabinet warehouse  
 \* Jenkins, Benjamin, cab  
 Jennings, John D., t  
 Jewell, Daniel, cab  
 Jile, George, cab  
 Johnson & Corsault, cab  
 Johnson & Crowley, cl  
 Johnson, Edward, t  
 \* Johnson, Francis, cab  
 Johnson, Francis S., cab  
 Johnson, Henry, t  
 Johnson, James, cab  
 \* Johnson, Jesse, cab  
 Johnson, John, ch  
 Johnson, John D., ch  
 - Johnson, John F., cab  
 Johnson, John P., cab  
 Johnson, John R., cab  
 Johnson, Richard B., t  
 Johnson, Robert C., t  
 \* Johnson, Thomas S., cab  
 Johnson, William, cab  
 Johnston, James, cab  
 Johnston, Robert, cl  
 Jones, Abraham, t  
 Jones, Benjamin, cab  
 Jones, Ephraim, ch  
 Jones, George D., cab  
 Jones, George W., ptr

Jones, George W., cab  
 -\* Jones, Isaac, cab  
 Jones, J., cab  
 Jones, Jacob, ch  
 Jones, John K., Jr., cab  
 Jones, Joseph, f  
 Jones, Joseph, t  
 Jones, Joseph, t  
 Jones, Joseph, cab  
 Jones, Joshua B., pf  
 Jones, Samuel, cab  
 Jones, Samuel P., cab  
 Jones, Thomas J., cab  
 Jones, Thomas P., pf  
 -\* Jones, William, cab  
 Jordan, Conrad, f  
 Jordon, Levi, cab  
 Joubert, Frederick William, ch  
 \* Julian, Edmond, cab  
 Julien, Edward, cab  
 Juper, Michael, cab

Kane, Andrew, cab  
 Kane & Burdge, cab  
 Kates, Samuel, ch  
 Katom, Peter, ch  
 Keare, Henry, cab  
 Keefer, Andrew, pf  
 Keel, Jacob, cab  
 Kehr, Samuel, cab  
 Kehrner, George, cab  
 Keim, George, t  
 Keim, John, t  
 Keim, Joseph, t  
 \* Keim, Peter, cab  
 Keim, William, t  
 Keith, Nathaniel, cab  
 Keller, Adam, Jr., cab  
 Keller, Conrad, t  
 Kelly, Alexander, cab  
 Kelly, Charles F., t  
 \* Kemp, Elias K., cab  
 Kemp, K., cab  
 Kennedy, James, cab  
 Kennedy & Riat, cab  
 - Kennedy, William, ch  
 Kenner, Ludwick, cab  
 Kenny, William, cab  
 Kerby, Nathan, cab



- Kerk, Charles H., t  
 Kerr & Ditmars, cab  
 \* Kerr, Thomas, cab  
 Kesler, Charles, cab  
 Keyser, John, cab  
 Keyser, John, ch  
 Keyser, Joseph, ch  
 Kiefer, A., pf  
 Kiersted, Joseph, cab  
 Kimble, Joseph, cab  
 King, John, ch  
 King, John, ch  
 King, Joseph R., cab, ch, s  
 King, Thomas, cab  
 \* Kingston, John, cab  
 Kinnan, John C., t  
 Kirchhoff, Henry, t  
 Kirk, Robert, cab  
 Kirkpatrick, Ferguson, cab  
 Kirkwood, Alexander, pf  
 Kissner, John, ch  
 Kite, Isaac S., f  
 - Kite, James, cab  
 Kitler, John L., ch  
 Kleiser, Jacob, cl  
 - Klemm, J. G. pf  
 Kline, Frederick, t  
 Klinesmith, Lewis, cab  
 Kloss, William, cab  
 Knight, Edward, cab  
 Knight, John, cab  
 Knight, Stephen, cab  
 Knipe, John R., furniture store  
 Koch, Edward & Company, cab  
 Kollock, David H., cab  
 Kraffues, Jacob, f  
 Kraft, George, cab  
 Kraft, George W., cab  
 Kramer, Francis, t  
 Krerner, Francis, t  
 Krickbaum, J., cab  
 Krips, Jacob, ch  
 Kurtz, William, cab  
 Kuser, Thomas F., cab  
 Kutz, William, f  
  
 Labbree, John H., cab  
 Lacey, John, cl  
 Lackman, Ferdinand, cab  
  
 Lafayette, Lewis, cab  
 Lafferty, William, cab  
 Lafourn, John, ch  
 Lake, David, ch  
 Lake, Joseph E., cab  
 Laland, John, cab  
 Lalanne, Dominick, cab  
 \* Lame, Joseph, cab  
 Landers, Joseph, t  
 Lane, Joseph, cab  
 \* Lang, Urban, cab  
 Lange, U., cab  
 Lansinger, Nicholas, f  
 Lapier, John, ch  
 Large, David, cab  
 Large, Stephen, cab  
 Latimer, James, cl  
 Law, Robert, cab  
 Lawrence, Joseph, cab  
 \* Lawrence, William, cab  
 - Laycock, Isaac H., ch  
 - Laycock, J. H., ch  
 Lee, Caroline, ch  
 Lee, James, cab  
 Lee, John, ch  
 Lee, Nathan, cab  
 Lee, William, furniture polisher  
 - Lee, William, ch  
 Lee, William, cab  
 Leeds, Gordon, cab  
 \* Leeds, Thomas, cab  
 Lees, John, ch  
 Lefferts, Charles, cl  
 Lehman, Charles, cab  
 Lehr, William cab  
 Le Huray, Nicholas, cl  
 Le Huray, Nicholas, Jr., cl  
 Leiderer, Charles, cab  
 Leidy, Emanuel, ch  
 \* Leland, John, cab  
 Lemonier, Joseph, cab  
 Lenhart, John H., cab  
 Lentner, George C., ch  
 - Lentner & Patterson, ch  
 Lentz, George K., cl  
 - Lentz, John, cab  
 Lepper, John, cab  
 Le Roy, A., cab  
 Lesley, Peter, cab  
 Letchworth, John, ch  
 Levan, Jacob, cab

- Levering, Nathan, cab  
 Lewan, William, f  
 Lewis, Adam, cab  
 Lewis, David, cab  
 Lewis, George W., cab  
 Lewis, Henry, cab  
 Lewis, John, cab  
 Lewis, Joseph, cab  
 \* Lewis, Reynear, cab  
 Lewis, Samuel, cab  
 Lewis, Samuel M., t  
 Linbarger, W., ch  
 Lincoln, Abel, cab  
 Lindall, Daniel, ch  
 Lindsay, Robert, cab  
 Linvill, Aaron, t  
 Linvill, Arthur, t  
 Lippincott, George, t  
 Lippincott, Samuel E., cab  
 Lippincott, Tyler, t  
 Lithgow, David, cab  
 Littleton, Thomas, cab  
 Lockwood, George, cab  
 Lockwood, Richard, cab  
 \* Lodge, S. G., cab  
 Lodge, Samuel B., cabinet warehouse  
 Lodor, Benjamin, t  
 Loffan, Jonathan, cab  
 Logue, John J., ch  
 Long, Abraham, cab  
 Long, James, t  
 Long, Mathias, cab  
 Longmire, Emanuel, cab  
 Longstreth, John, curled hair manuf.  
 Lorrilliere, Julius, cab  
 - Loud & Brothers, pf  
 Loud, John, pf  
 Loud, Joseph, pf  
 Loud, Philologus, pf  
 Loud, Thomas, pf  
 Loud, Thomas C., pf  
 Loudenslager, Christian F., cab  
 Loughhead, Robert, t  
 Loughhead, W. H., t  
 Loughlin, David, t  
 Lovenberg, Lewis, cab  
 Lowary, John, cab  
 Lowber, Bowers, cab  
 Lower, Abraham, cab  
 \* Lowry, John, cab  
 \* Lukens, Chilion, cab  
 Lukens, Edward, cab  
 Lukens, Isaiah, cl  
 \* Lukens, Lewis A., cab  
 \* Lukens, William, cab  
 \* Lumick, Joseph, cab  
 Lutes, J., ch  
 Lutz, Henry, cab  
 Lutz, John G., ch  
 Lye & Hoare, ptr  
 \* Lynch, Urban, cab  
 - Lyndall, David, ch  
 Lyndall & Dietz, cab  
 Lyndall, James, ch  
 Lyndall, Joseph W., cab  
 Lyndall, Joseph W. & Samuel, cab  
 Lyndall, Robert, cab  
 Lyndall, Samuel, cab  
 McAdan, Thomas F., ch  
 McAfee, Robert, t  
 McCarter, William, t  
 \* McCartney, Samuel, cab  
 McCarty, John, ch  
 McCauley, Rebecca, furniture store  
 McClary, John, ch  
 McClaskey, William, cab  
 McClean, Archibald, cab  
 McClean, Archibald, cab  
 McClintock, Robert H., cab  
 McCluskey, William, cab  
 McCollin, Thomas, cl  
 McConnell, John, t  
 \* McCormick, Thomas B., cab  
 \* McCutcheon, John, cab  
 McDaniel, William H., cl  
 McDaniels, Joseph, f  
 McDermond, George, cab  
 McDermond, Isaac, cab  
 McDevitt, Bernard, ch  
 McDevitt, Burnet, ch  
 \* McDonald, David, cab  
 McDonald, J., furniture store  
 McDonald, John, cab  
 McDonald, Patrick, cab  
 McDonald, Samuel, t  
 - McDonough, Abraham, ch & ptr  
 McDowell, James, Jr., ch  
 McDowell, William H., cl  
 McEffee, Robert, t

- McElwee, Matthew, cab  
 \* McEuen, James, cab  
 McFadden, William, t  
 McGee, George, t  
 \* McGill, William cab  
 McGinnis, John, t  
 McGlen, Francis, cab  
 McGonigal, Thomas, cab  
 \* McGonigle, John, cab  
 McGowen, William, cab & ch  
 McGrays, John, t  
 \* McGuier, Thomas, cab  
 McHeron, Edward, ch  
 McIlhenney, Joseph, cl  
 McIlhenney & West, cl  
 \* McIlvaine, A., cab  
 McIntire, Samuel, cab  
 McKeen, Henry, cl  
 McKinley, Samuel, ch  
 McKintz, Cornelius, f  
 McKnight, William, cab  
 McMackin, Samuel, ch  
 McManus, J., cab  
 McManus, John, cab  
 McMay, John, cab  
 McMurray, Samuel, cab
- Machan, Thomas, ch  
 Mackey, Jacob, cab  
 Magee, George, t  
 \* Maguire, John, cab  
 Manderfield, John, cab  
 Manley, R., cab  
 Manning, Charles, cab  
 Mansure, Robert, cab  
 \* Mare, Hypolite, cab  
 Marks, John, ch  
 Marks, Tobias, ch  
 Marot, Samuel, cab  
 Marott, Davenport, t & ch  
 Marple, Jacob, cab  
 Marshall, Edward, cab  
 Marshall, James, f  
 Marshall, James, cab  
 - Marshall, Thomas, cab  
 Martel, George, cab  
 Martin, Jacob, ch  
 - Martin, John, cab  
 Martin, Joseph, cab
- Martin, Lewis, cab  
 Martin & Parham, cab  
 Martin, Patrick, cl  
 Martin, Peter, ch  
 Martin, William, cab  
 Marson, Francis, cab  
 Mason, George, rush bottomer  
 Mason, Samuel, Jr., cl  
 Mason, Thomas, cab  
 Mason, William, cab  
 Mason, William, cab  
 \* Matlack, William, cab  
 Matthews, Henry W., t  
 Matthews, John, pf  
 Matthews, Thomas, cab  
 May, John, pf  
 May, John, cab  
 Mayer, Andrew, ptr  
 Mayer, Charles, cab  
 Maynard, Henry, t  
 Mears, John, ch  
 Mecke, George, cab  
 Mecke, H. and G., cab  
 Mecke, Henry, cab  
 Mecke, John, cab  
 Mecke, John, cl  
 Megear, Thomas J., cl  
 Mellon, Michael, cab  
 Mench, George C., cab  
 Mench, John O., cab  
 Mentzer, Stephen, cab  
 Menzies, John, cl  
 Merkle, Jacob, ch  
 \* Merrihew, Kelley E., cab  
 Mershon, Daniel, ptr  
 Mershon & Meyers, ptr  
 \* Metcalf, Thomas, cab  
 Metler, David, cab  
 Meyer, Conrad, pf  
 Meyer, Ernst, cab  
 Meyers, Charles, cab  
 Meyers, Damel, cab  
 Meyers, John, ch & ptr  
 Mickley, Joseph J., pf  
 Middleton, Jacob R., cab  
 Middleton, Lewis, cab  
 Miley, William, cab  
 Millar, Thomas, cl  
 Millard, William, cab  
 Miller, Alexander, cab  
 Miller, Charles, cab

- Miller, Charles, pf  
 Miller, F. W., piano warehouse  
 Miller, George, cl  
 \* Miller, Henry, cab  
 Miller, Jacob, cab  
 Miller, Joel, cab  
 Miller, John, cab  
 Miller, John, t  
 - Miller, John, cab  
 Miller, John G., t  
 \* Miller, Mark, cab  
 Miller, Matthew, cab  
 Miller, Nehemiah, cab  
 Miller & Osbourin, piano warehouse  
 Miller, Samuel, t  
 Miller, Simon, t  
 Miller, Thomas, cl  
 Miller, William, ch  
 Miller, William, cab  
 Milligan, Samuel, t  
 Millikan, Samuel, furniture store  
 Millis, Nehemiah, cab  
 Mills, George, f  
 Mills, George, Jr., f  
 Mills, Henry, f  
 Minahan, Michael F., cab  
 Mitchell, George H., ch  
 - Mitchell, James, chair & furniture store  
 Mitchell, John, ch  
 Mitchell, Thomas L., ch  
 - Mitchell, William, ch  
 Moffitt, Thomas, t  
 Monier, Daniel, cl  
 Monnison, Daniel, t  
 \* Montgomery, Henry, cab  
 Montgomery, James, ch  
 Montgomery, James R., ch & ptr  
 Montgomery, Robert, cab  
 Montier, Robert L., t  
 Moore & Campion, cab  
 \* Moore, David, cab  
 Moore, James S., furniture store  
 -\* Moore, Thomas H., cab  
 -\* Moore, William, cab  
 Moore, William H., cab  
 Moren, William, t  
 \* Morford, E. F. R., cab  
 Morgan, Gilbert, cab  
 Morgan, James, f  
 Morow, Peter, ch  
 Morris, Pearson, ch  
 Morris, Thomas, cab  
 Morris, William, t  
 \* Morris, William, cab  
 Morris, William, cab  
 \* Morrison, Abraham, cab  
 Morse, Henry, pf  
 \* Morton, Mark, cab  
 Mosley, George, cab  
 Mosley, Samuel, cab  
 Mosley, William, cab  
 Mount, Eli, cab  
 \* Mullen, Samuel, cab  
 Murphy, James, ch  
 Murphy, James, cab  
 Murphy, John, t  
 Murphy, William N., sacking bottom maker  
 Murrow, Peter, ch  
 Murrow, Peter, ch  
 Murry, James, cabinet warehouse  
 Musgrove, James, ch & f  
 \* Musser, Henry M., cab  
 Myer, C., pf  
 Myer, Charles, cab  
 Myer, Lewis, cab  
 Myers, Daniel, cab  
 Myers, George, cab & f  
 Myers, John, ptr  
 Myers, Thomas, ptr  
 Napier, Alexander, t  
 Napier, John, ch  
 Naylor, David, t  
 Neal, Daniel, cl  
 \* Neal, Henry, cab  
 Neal, Thomas, cab  
 Neb, Stephen, t  
 Neff, Jacob, t  
 \* Nehns, Richard, cab  
 \* Neilds, Joseph, cab  
 \* Neill, Thomas J., cab  
 \* Neinhause, Arnold, cab  
 Nelms, Thomas, cab  
 Newberry, James, cl  
 Newberry, James W., cl  
 \* Newkirk, J., cab  
 Newlyn, Daniel, cab  
 Newman, Milchior, t

- Nice, John, ch  
 Nice, John, cab  
 Nice, Levi, t  
 \* Nice, Samuel, cab  
 Nichols, Daniel, cab  
 Nicholson, Daniel, cab  
 Nicholson, Thomas, t  
 Noblet, Stephen, cab  
 - Nolen, Charles, furniture warehouse  
 Nolen, Spencer, f  
 Norris & Tatem, cab  
 North, John, cab  
 North, Joseph, cab  
 Nossitter, Thomas, cab  
 Nunnally, Nathaniel, t  
 Nunns, J. P., pf  
  
 O'Conner, Kelley, cab  
 Ogburn, Aaron, f  
 Ogden, John, cab  
 Ogden, Thomas, cab  
 Olway, A. T., cab  
 O'Neill, James, furniture store  
 Ortlip, John, t  
 Osborne, Richard, cabinet  
     ware rooms  
 Ossback, John, ch  
 Ott, Jacob C., t  
 Ottinger & Lee, ch  
 Ottinger, Robert, ch  
 \* Ottinger, William, cab  
 Otto, John, cab  
 Owens, Thomas, cab  
  
 Pacey, Lewis, f  
 Painter, John, t  
 Palmer, Amos, cab  
 \* Palmer, George, cab  
 Palmer, Richard, furniture store  
 Parham, Robert, cab  
 Paris, Benjamin, t  
 Park, Pascal, cab  
 Parke, Augustus W., cl  
 Parke, Solomon, cl  
 Parker, Benjamin, cab  
 Parker, Benjamin, cab  
 Parker, George H., cab  
  
 Parker, Isaac, cl  
 \* Parker, John, cab  
 Parker, Joshua B., cab  
 Parker, T. H., cl  
 Parker, Thomas, Sr., cl  
 - Parkin, Richard, cab  
 Parkins, Joseph, cl  
 \* Parks, P. T.  
 Parris, Benjamin, t  
 Parris, Benjamin, ch  
 Parry, John J., cl  
 Parselles, William, ch  
 Passmore, Samuel, cab  
 Pastor, John, cab  
 - Patterson, John, ch  
 \* Patterson, Joseph, ch  
 Patton, John, t  
 \* Paul, John, cab  
 Paul, John B., cab  
 Paul, John T., cab  
 \* Paynter, Samuel, cab  
 Pearce, Peter, t  
 Pearl, A. F., cab  
 Pearl, Alexander, cab  
 Pearson, Cyrus, t  
 Pearson, John, t  
 Peart, Abraham, cab  
 Peart & Gilky, cab  
 Peck, Joseph, ch  
 Peckworth, Charles, t  
 Peckworth & Waters, t  
 Peco, Zenah, cab  
 Pendergast, Joseph L., cab  
 Pepperd, Standish, ptr  
 Perkins, William, ch  
 Perry, Felix, cab  
 \* Peters, Charles B., cab  
 Peters, James, cl  
 Peterson, James, cab  
 Peterson, Samuel, cab  
 Pettit, Robert, ch  
 Petty, Henry, cl  
 Peze, Lewis, f  
 Pezey, Louis, cab  
 Pfaff, Augustus, cl  
 Pfaff, Henry, cl  
 Pfeil, John, cab  
 Phiesth, Phillip, pf  
 Phile, Daniel, cab  
 Piccot, Xaver, cab  
 Pickering, Joseph, cl

- Pickering, Joseph, t  
 Pierce, Peter, t  
 Pierce, William M., pf  
 \* Pierpoint, Michael, cab  
 - Pippitt, Isaac, cab  
 Pirtt, Abraham F., cab  
 Plowman, John, pf  
 \* Poinset, Thomas, pf  
 Polis, George, ch  
 Pomeroy, B. F., t  
 Pommer, Charles, pf  
 Pomroy, Benjamin F., t  
 Porter, Henry, t  
 Porter, Isaac, t  
 Porter, Stephen, cab  
 Potter, Edward, ch  
 Powell, Eli, ch  
 Powell, John, t  
 Powell, Richard, cab  
 - Prall, Edward, ch  
 Prall & Fritz, ch  
 \* Pratt, Daniel, cab  
 \* Pratt, George, cab  
 Pratt, John, cab  
 Pratt, Richard, cab  
 Prendergrast, J. L., cab  
 Presser, Warrington, t  
 Price, Philip, Jr., cl  
 Price, Thomas, ch  
 Price, William, cab  
 Priest, Aaron, f  
 Priest, George, cab  
 Pritchett, Jacob, cab  
 \* Probasco, Abraham, cab  
 Probaso, Jacob, cl  
 Pryor, Joseph, cab  
 Pryor, Joseph, Jr., cab  
 Pugh, Hugh, ch  
 Pugh, Jesse, cab  
 Pummer, Charles, pf
- Quandale, Lewis, cl  
 Quas, John, cab  
 - Querrelle, Anthony G., cab
- Rabe, Justin, cab  
 Ragen, William, cab  
 Rahman, Addar, pf  
 Ramage, Adam, cab  
 Ramsay, Henry, cab  
 Ramsay, Jacob, cab  
 Ramsay, James, cab  
 Ramsay, James B., cab  
 Ramsay, Joseph, cab  
 Randall, R. G., t  
 Randolph, John, cab  
 Randolph, Robert, cab  
 Randolph, William, ch  
 Ranken, William, cab  
 Rankin, Alexander, cl  
 Rankin, George & Son, cab  
 Raphum, John, ch  
 Rappoon, John, ch  
 Rasber, John, ch  
 Rawings, George, cab  
 Rawlins, Thomas, ch  
 Ray, Robert, t  
 Raybold, Thomas, ch  
 Read, Elias, cab  
 Read, James, ch  
 Read, William H. J., cl  
 Readles, Adam, t  
 Reager, Joseph S., cab  
 \* Reazler, Ferdinand, cab  
 Reber, Samuel, cab  
 Rebman, John, cab  
 Redles, Adam, t  
 Redmond, John, cab  
 \* Redner, Lewis, cab  
 - Redstreke, J., cab  
 \* Reed, Elias, cab  
 Reed, Elijah, cab  
 Reed, Frederick, cl  
 Reed, Isaac & son, cl  
 Rees & Berkelbach, f  
 Rees, James, ch  
 Reeves, David S., cl  
 Reeves, William, cab  
 Retund, John, ch  
 Reger, Joseph, cabinet warehouse  
 Reger, William, cab  
 Rehn, Thomas J., ch  
 Reichenbach, Frederick, pf  
 Reilly, William, cab  
 Reily, Charles, ch  
 Reiter, Samuel, t

- Repburn, John, ch  
 Repsher, Leonard, t  
 \* Rest, John, cab  
 Rethford, Jesse, cab  
 \* Reynear, Aaron, cab  
 Rhoades, Joseph, cab  
 \* Rice, Elijah, cab  
 Richards, Adam, cab  
 Richey, Henry M., cab  
 \* Richmond, John, cab  
 Ricketts, Andrew, furniture store  
 \* Riddell, Christopher, cab  
 Riddle, Adam, t  
 -\* Riddle, Crawford, cab  
 Riddle, John, cab  
 Riddle, Robert, cab  
 Ridgway, Samuel, ch  
 Rigby, Henry, cab  
 Riggs, William H. C., cl  
 Rihl & Straum, cab  
 - Riley, Charles, ch  
 Riley, Charles, ch  
 \* Riley, William, cab  
 Ristine, Frederick, cab  
 Ritchie, Henry, cab  
 Riterson, Joseph, cab  
 Ritter, Edward, ch  
 Ritter, Edward, ch  
 Ritter, George, cab  
 Roan, Joseph, cab  
 Robb, James, cab  
 Robb, Justen, cab  
 Robbins, \_\_\_\_\_, ch  
 Robbins, John, ch  
 Roberjohn, Thomas, cab  
 \* Roberts, Isaac, cab  
 Roberts, John, cab & ch  
 Roberts, John P., ch  
 Roberts, Thomas, cab  
 Roberts, William, cl  
 Robertson, James, cab  
 Robertson, John, cab  
 \* Robertson, Thomas, cab  
 Robertson, William, ch  
 Robinson, Charles C., ch  
 Robinson, D., t  
 Robinson, D., t  
 Robinson, James, cab  
 Robinson, Joel, furniture car  
 Robinson, John, cab  
 Robinson, John, Jr., cab  
 Robinson, John B., ch  
 \* Robinson, John V., cab  
 Robinson, Joseph D., t  
 \* Robinson, Thomas, cab  
 \* Robson, John, Jr., cab  
 Rodes, Joseph, cab  
 Roehm, Adam, pf  
 Rogers, Francis, t  
 Roland, John, cab  
 Rollins, George, cab  
 Rollins, Thomas, ch  
 Rolph, William, ch  
 Ronaldson, George, cab  
 Ronaldson, George, cab  
 Ronaldson, George, ch & s  
 \* Rorty, Alex, cab  
 Rose, Conrad, pf  
 Rosi, John E., cab  
 Ross, Conrad O., cab  
 Rover, Peter, furniture polisher  
 Rovoudt, Peter, t  
 \* Rowand, Charles, cab  
 Rowand, Samuel, cab  
 Rowland, John, cab  
 Rowland, Thomas, cab  
 Roy, Rob, t  
 Ruby, Philip, ptr  
 Rudolf, Conrad, t  
 Rudolph, Christian, t  
 Rudy, David, cab  
 Rudy, Henry, t  
 \* Rue, Elijah, cab  
 Rue, Samuel, cab  
 Ruffington, Isaac, cab  
 Ruhl, Samuel, cab  
 \* Rumbaugh, George D., cab, ch & s  
 \* Rupert, Benjamin, cab  
 \* Rupert, Francis, cab  
 Rushton, Thomas, ch  
 Russell, George, cl  
 Ruddy, William, cab  
 Ryckman, John, cab  
 \* Sackriter, David, cab  
 Sacriter, William C., f  
 \* Sager, Amos, cab  
 Sager, Thomas, cab  
 Sager, William, cab  
 Sailor, John, cab & ch

- Sailor, Washington, cl  
 Salter, F. A., cab  
 Salter, Phoenix, cab  
 Sammons, Peter, t  
 Samson, Joseph, sacking bottom  
 maker  
 Sanclera, cab  
 -\* Sanders, James, cab  
 Sanders, John E., cab  
 Sanderson, William, ch  
 \* Sands, Aaron, cab  
 Sarchet, John, ch  
 Sargent, John, ch  
 Sattler, F. A., cab  
 Savery, George, t  
 Schaetter, Christian, cab  
 Schafer, Christopher, pf  
 Scharbach, Joseph, cab  
 - Scheer, Emilius N., pf  
 Schell, Michael, cab  
 Schlosser, Washington, cab  
 Schmeiding, Frederick, t  
 Schopfffel, Lewis, cab  
 Schoff, H. J., pf  
 \* Schow, Ole, cab  
 Schrader, John H., t  
 Schreiner, Charles W., cl  
 Schreiner, Nicholas, t  
 \* Schultz, Frederick, cab  
 Schultz, Gotleib, cl  
 Schultze, John, cab  
 Schumo, Thomas, cl  
 Schuyler, Aaron, cab  
 Schuyler, P. R., cab  
 Scofield & Law, f  
 Scott, H. C., ch  
 Scott, Hamilton C., ch  
 Sectzinger, William F., cab  
 \* Seeds, Thomas, cab  
 Seibert, Jacob, t  
 Seibrecht, J. A., cab  
 Seidel, John P., cab  
 \* Seiwerts, Jacob F., cab  
 Sellers, Nathan Y., t  
 Senseman, S., pf  
 Server, John, cab  
 Sevening, Charles, f  
 Severn, Charles, f  
 Shaffer, Christian, cab  
 Shannon, Hugh, cab  
 Shannon, William, t  
 Sharff, Fred, cab  
 Sharp, Jonah, ch  
 Sharp, Joseph, ch  
 Sharp, Josiah, ch  
 Sharper, Charles, t  
 Sharper, Joseph, cab  
 Shaw, Hen[ry P.], ch  
 \* Shaw, James, cab  
 \* Shaw, John, cab  
 Shaw, Joseph, t  
 \* Shaw, Nathan, cab  
 Shaw, P., ch  
 Shaw, S. B., t  
 Sheble, Jacob, Jr., cab  
 Sheed, William, ch  
 Sheetz, Peter, ch  
 Shelmire, \_\_\_\_\_, cab  
 Sheppard, Charles, ch  
 Sheppard, Francis, ch  
 - Sheppard, John W., cab  
 Sheppard, Matthew, cab  
 Sheppard, Randall, cab  
 Sherborne, Thomas, cab  
 Shermer, A. & J., cab  
 Shermer, Jacob, cab  
 Sherwin, George R., organ builder  
 Shettleworth, John, t  
 \* Shibe, George, cab  
 Shields, Joseph, t  
 \* Shingle, Jacob, cab  
 Shoemaker, Daniel, cab  
 Shoemaker, John, pf  
 Shourds, Benjamin, cab  
 Shourds & Worn, cab  
 Shue, William, t  
 \* Shuff, William, cab  
 Shultz, Frederick, cab  
 Shultz, Gustavus, cl  
 Shuster, Aaron, t  
 Shuster, Jacob, cab  
 Shute, William, t  
 Sibbs, Joseph, f  
 Siddall, William, cab  
 Siddons, William, cab  
 Siemers, William, cab  
 - Simmons and Bavis, ch  
 Simmons, Peter, t  
 Simmons, Stephen H., ptr  
 Simpkins, Ellis, cab  
 Simpson, Isaac, cab  
 Simpson, Peter, cab



- Sinclair, Kennedy, cab  
 \* Sinclair, William, cab  
 Sink, Lawrence, cab  
 Sippel, Michael, cab  
 Sites, George F., ch  
 \* Skelington, James W., cab  
 \* Skinner, Thomas, cab  
 Skinner, William, ch  
 Slammer, M., cab  
 Slater, William, furniture store  
 Slemmer, Matthias, cab  
 Slutzer, William, cab  
 Small, Thomas, cab  
 Smith, C. & R. A., cab  
 Smith, Christian C., pf  
 Smith, Clement, cab  
 Smith, Francis, cab  
 Smith, G. W., furniture store  
 Smith, Garretson, cab  
 Smith, George D., ch  
 Smith, J., furniture store  
 Smith, Jacob, cab  
 Smith, James, cab  
 Smith, James, portable desk manuf.  
 Smith, James S., cl  
 Smith, Joseph, cab  
 Smith, Lewis L., furniture store  
 Smith, Richard, t  
 Smith, Robert, portable desk manuf.  
 Smith, Robert, cl  
 Smith, Rowan, cab  
 Smith, S. J., cl  
 Smith, Samuel, ch  
 Smith, Samuel, t  
 Smith, Samuel F., t  
 Smith, Samuel S., ch  
 Smith, Stephen, ch  
 Smith, Thomas, ch  
 Smith, Thomas M., ch  
 Smith, Wesley, cab  
 Smith, William, furniture store  
 - Smith, William, cab  
 - Smith, William A., cab  
 \* Smyth, William B., cab  
 Snowden, Benjamin, ch  
 Snyder, Adam, ch  
 Snyder, Adam, ch  
 Snyder, Christian, cab  
 Snyder, John, pf  
 Snyder, John, cab  
 Snyder, John, cab  
 Snyder, John, cab  
 Snyder, John, cab  
 Snyder, Joseph, ch  
 Snyder, Matthias, organ maker  
 \* Snyder, Nicholas J., cab  
 Snyder, Thomas, cab  
 Snyder, William, ch  
 Solladay, D. H., cl  
 Somers & Growley, cl  
 Somerset, Jacob, cab  
 Souders, Nathaniel, cab  
 Spade, John, cab  
 \* Spauldings, David F., cab  
 Spears, Isaac F., cab  
 Spencer, Philip, cab  
 Spicer, James, t  
 Springer, Abraham, ch  
 Springer, Lewis R., t  
 Stam, John L., ch  
 Stark, F., pf  
 Starkey, Charles, cab  
 \* Starkey, Nathan, portable desk  
 manuf.  
 Steel, Thomas, ch  
 Steel, William, cab  
 Steele, William S., cab  
 Steiner & Fries, cab  
 Steiner, Jacob, cab  
 Steitz, Jacob, cab  
 Steitzer, John, pf  
 Stellezell, Jacob, ch & t  
 Stemple, John, ch  
 Sterret, John, ptr  
 - Stevenson, William, cab  
 Steward, Joseph, f  
 Stewart, Henry, cab  
 Stewart, Henry D., cab  
 Stewart, James, pf  
 - Stewart & James, ch  
 Stewart, John, ch  
 - Stewart, John, cab  
 - Stewart, John A., ch  
 Stewart & Prall, cab  
 - Stewart & Sanderson, ch  
 Stewart, Thomas, cab & ch  
 Stewart, Thomas, cab  
 Stewart, Thomas, pf

- Stewart, William, cab  
 - Stewart, William H., ch  
 Stewart, William H., ptr  
 Stiles, George, cab  
 Stiles, John, portable desk manuf. -  
 Stiles, Robert, cab  
 Stillinger, Daniel, pf  
 Stiner, Jacob, f  
 Stites, George, cab  
 Stittenger, Daniel, cab  
 Stockel, Dewalt, cab  
 Stockman, Adolphus, f  
 Stockton, Samuel W., cl  
 Stoeckel, Theobald, cab  
 Stoker, H. L., t  
 Stokes, Samuel, cab  
 Storkbrecht, George, cl  
 Story, William, ch  
 Stout, John L., cab  
 Stow, John, t  
 Stretcher, Joseph, ptr  
 Strieby, William, cab  
 Stuart, Henry D., cab  
 Stuart, John, cab  
 Stuhl, Joseph, cab  
 Stull, Joseph, f  
 Stumpkie, Charles, cab  
 Stumps, Peter, t  
 Stykes, George, cab  
 Stylen, Charles, cab  
 Sugden, J., cab  
 Sugden, William, cab  
 Summers, Samuel, cab  
 Summerell & Tyson, furniture store  
 Summerset, Samuel, cab  
 Summervill, Paul, cab  
 Super, Jacob, cab  
 Super, Widow Jane, cab  
 Super, William, cab  
 Suter, Joseph, cab  
 Sutherland, James, cab  
 Sutton, William, cab  
 Sweed, Hiram, cab  
 Sweet & Binder, cab  
 Sweeten, William, ch  
 Sweetzer, Simon, cab  
 - Swift, William, pf  
 Swift & Wilson, pf  
 Swope, Benjamin & Charles, t  
 Swope, Walter, t  
 Tage, Benjamin, cab  
 Taggert, Robert, cab  
 Tappan, William B., cl  
 \* Tash, Joseph, cab  
 - Tatem, Allen, cab  
 Tatem, Allen W., ch  
 Tatem, Thomas J., ch  
 Taws, Lewis, organ builder  
 Taxis, John, cab  
 Taxis, Samuel, cab  
 Taylor, Benjamin, ch  
 \* Taylor, Enoch, cab  
 Taylor, Francis J., ch  
 Taylor, Louthier, cl  
 Taylor, Malcolm W., ch  
 Taylor, Rachael, ch  
 Taylor, Samuel, t  
 Taylor, William M., ch  
 Teal, Jacob, cab  
 Tees, Christopher, cab  
 - Tees, Daniel, ch  
 Teil, Jacob, cab  
 Tanbrink, William, t  
 Teving, Lewis, cab  
 Thackara, Benjamin, cab  
 Thackery, Benjamin, cab  
 \* Theveny, Lewis, cab  
 Thibault & Brothers, cl  
 \* Thomas, Enoch, cab  
 Thomas, Joseph, cl  
 Thomas, Maybin, cab  
 Thomas, Paul, cab  
 Thomas, Stephen, t  
 Thomas, W. R., cab  
 Thomas, William, cab  
 Thomasson, Augustus, ptr  
 Thompson, Alexander, cab  
 Thompson, Augustus, cab  
 - Thomason, Benjamin, cab  
 Thompson, James, cab  
 Thompson, John, t  
 \* Thompson, John G., cab  
 Thompson, John P., cl.  
 Thompson, Mark, cab  
 Thorn, Richard, t  
 Thorn, Thomas, cab  
 Thorn, Thomas B., cab  
 Thorne, Michael, cab  
 \* Tiel, Jacob, cab  
 \* Till, William, cab  
 Timewell, William, cab

- Timmins, Silas, cab  
 Tinewell, John, cab  
 Tinewell, William, cab  
 Tittermary, Robert, cab  
 Toby, William, t  
 Todd, William, t  
 - Tomlin, Enoch, ch  
 Tomlinson, Richard, f  
 \* Tomlinson, Samuel S., cab  
 Town, Amos, ch  
 Town, Benjamin, ch  
 Townsend, Charles, cl  
 Townsend, Charles, Jr., cl  
 Townsend, John, cab  
 Townsend, John, Jr., cl  
 Tracy, John, t  
 Tracy, Patrick, cab  
 Trader, Edward, cab  
 Traechal, George, ch  
 Trapnell, Edward, ch  
 Treichel, George, ch  
 Tripp, John, curled hair manuf.  
 Trotter, William, cab  
 Trotter, William, cab  
 Trueman, Ephraim, cab  
 Truman, Abraham, cab  
 \* Truman, Evan, cab  
 Tuller, Henry, t  
 Tungardrecas, C., pf  
 Turnbull, Alexander, cab  
 Turnbull, George, cab  
 Turner, George, ch  
 Turner, Henry, ch  
 Tweese, Daniel, ch  
 Tweese, Daniel, cab  
 Tyler, Charles, cab  
 Tyson, James, t  
 Tyson, Leech, cl  
  
 Ulmstead, David, t  
 Umpleby, John, sacking bottom  
 manuf.  
 Underwood, John, Jr., f  
  
 Valdez, John, cab  
 Vallance, John H., cab  
 \* Vanaken, George, cab  
  
 Vanaken, William, cab  
 Van Brakle and Davis, cab  
 Van Brakle, Samuel, cab  
 Vanbuskirk, Benjamin, ch  
 Van Griffith, William, cab  
 Van horn, Nathaniel, ch  
 Vannatta, James W., cab  
 Vannosten, Edward, ch  
 \* Vantibergh, John, cab  
 Veit, Clemens, f  
 Verner, Robert, f  
 Vernhes, J. V., curled hair  
 manuf.  
 Viau, Benjamin, cab  
 Vogelsang, Daniel, cab  
 Vogle, John, cab  
 Voigt, Thomas H., cl  
 Vonnieman & Garman, cab  
  
 Waer, Thomas, ch  
 Walker, Edward, t  
 Walker, John, cab  
 \* Walker, Lewis, cab  
 Wall, George, ch  
 - Wall, John, ch  
 Wall, Richard, ch  
 Wallace, Thomas, ch  
 Wallens, Jacob F., cab  
 - Waln, John, ch  
 Walpool, Thomas, cab  
 Walraven, Joseph, cab  
 Walton, Benjamin, cab  
 Walton, Boaz, cab  
 Walton, Daniel, f  
 Walton, George H., cab & f  
 Walton, Jeremiah, cab  
 Walton, John, cab  
 Walton, Samuel, cab  
 Walton & Stout, f  
 Ward, Jehu, cl  
 Ware, Thomas, ch  
 Ware, William, cab  
 Warner, Michael, cab  
 Warner, William, ch  
 Warner, William W., ch  
 Warnick, Charles, cab  
 Warnock, Albert, ch  
 Warren, J. W., cab  
 Warren, Michael, cab

- Warren, Philip, cab
- Warren, Philip, cab
- Warren, Philip, cab
- Warren, William J., cab
- Warrington, J[ohn], cl
- Warrington, Samuel R., cl
- \* Warwick, Edward, pf
- Waters, Daniel, t
- \* Watkins, W., cab
- Watson, Brock, cab
- Watson, F., cab
- Watson, James, cl
- Watson, James, cab
- Watson, Samuel, cab
- Wayne, Caleb P., f
- Wayne, Jacob, cab
- Wayne, Samuel, cab
- Weatherly, David, cl
- Weaver, Christian H., pf
- Weaver, David, cab
- Weaver, Isaac, cab
- Webb, A., cab
- Webb, John, cab
- Weber, Christian, pf
- Webster, William K., cab
- Wehrung, Nicholas, cab
- Weingartner, Jonathan, cab
- Weir, John, ch
- \* Welch, George, cab
- Welch, James H., ch
- Welden, Alexander, f
- Welsh, George, cab
- Welsh, John, cab
- Wentz, Hilary, cl
- Wenzell, S. & A., cab
- Werner, N. J., pf
- \* West, Edward F., cab
- West, Edward J., cab
- West, James L., cl
- West, Robert, cab
- West, Thomas G., cl
- Wetherell, Nathan, cl
- Weygant, Charles, cab
- Weymer, John, cab
- Wheaton, Amos, ch
- Sheeler, B[altis], ch
- Whitaker, James, ch
- White & Blummer, t
- White, C. H. & J. F., cab
- White, Charles H., cab & ch
- White, Francis, cab
- White, George, ch
- White, John, ptr
- White, John, ch
- White, John F., cabinet ware  
rooms
- White, Joseph, cab
- White, Richard, ptr
- White, William, cab
- Whitecar, Thomas, ch
- Whitecar, Thomas, cab
- Whitehead, John, cl
- \* Whiteman, Richard C., cab
- Whiteman, Windell, t
- Widdifield & Gaw, cl
- Wier, John, ch
- Wiggant, Charles, cab
- Wildes, Joseph, ch
- Wile, George, cab
- Wilhelm, Frederick, cab
- Wilkins, Jacob F., cab
- Wilkins, John, cab
- Wilkins, Peter, cab
- Wilkinson, James P., f
- Wilkinson, John, cab
- Wilkinson, Thomas, ch
- Williams, H. & T. R., cab
- Williams, James W., ptr
- Williams, John, cab
- \* Williams, Lewis, cab
- Williams, Mordecai, cab
- \* Williams, Reynear, cab
- Williams, Ryman, cab
- Williams, Thomas, cab
- Williams, Thomas, ch
- Williams, Thomas R., cab
- Williams, William, cab
- Willis & Halverson, cab
- Willis, M., t
- Willis, Soloman, t
- Willis, William, ch
- Wilmer, Solomon, t
- Wilson, Benjamin, cab
- Wilson, Benjamin, cab
- Wilson, Benjamin, cab
- Wilson, J. P., pf
- Wilson, J. P., f
- Wilson, Jacob F., cab
- Wilson, James, cab
- Wilson, John, cab
- Wilson & Leeds, ch
- Wilson, Robert, cl

Wilson, Samuel, pf	- Yard, John, cab
Wilson, Samuel, cab	Yempee, Joseph, cab
Wilson & Wilkins, cab	Young & Altmeyer, cab
Wiltse, Benjamin, cab	Young, Daniel, furniture store
Wimer, John, cab	Young, George, ch
Windle, William, cab	Young, James, cab
Winnemore, Andrew, cab	Young, Jeremiah, cab
Winner, Joseph, t	Young, Lewis, cab
Winner, Richard, ch	Young, Samuel, cab
Wintable, George, ch	Young, Warren L., ch
Winter, Abraham, cab	
Winters, Abraham C., cab	
Winters, Anthony, f	
Wire, John, ch	Zantzinger, Samuel F., cab
Wise, John, cab	Zeigler, Benjamin, cab
Wiseman, John, f	Zipperer, John, cab
Wissinger, William, ch	
Wissinger, William & Thomas, ch	
Witham, Thomas, cab	
Wohlien, William, pf	
Wolf, John F., cab	
Wolka, Charles, cab	
Wolverton, Jacob, cab	
Wood, _____, cab	
Wood, E. L., cab	
* Wood, Edward, cab	
Wood, Edward G., cab	
Wood, George C., f	
* Wood, Isaac, cab	
Wood, John, ch	
Wood & Lukens, cab	
Wood, Richard G., ch	
Wood, Thomas, cab	
Wood, William, cab	
Wood, William, cab	
* Woodly, William, cab	
Woods, Richard, ch	
Woodside, John A., ptr	
* Woodside, Robert, cab	
* Wooley, William, cab	
Worn, John, cab	
Worn & Shourds, cab	
Worrell, George, pf	
Worrell, George P., cab	
Wrame, Edward, pf	
Wriggins, Thomas & Company, cl	
Wright, Morris, cab	
Wright, William, cab	

# APPENDIX B

## INVENTORIES OF PHILADELPHIA CABINETMAKERS, 1820-1840

[W117, 1822] Inventory of goods belonging to the Estate of Thomas Whitecar appraised by the Subscribers.

2 Sideboards	\$45	\$ 90.00
5 do do	30	150.00
1 do do	\$35 & one do \$27	62.00
2 do do	24	48.00
1 Secretary		36.00
1 Bureau	\$16 & one do \$13	29.00
7 do	14	98.00
1 do	\$12 and one do \$10 & one \$9	31.00
2 do	\$11	22.00
1 Sett dining tables	\$45 & one \$10	55.00
1 claw Pembroke table		20.00
2 common do do	7	14.00
1 Work Table		6.00
3 Wash Stands	3	9.00
1 Candle do		1.50
1 Ward Robe		26.00
3 Claw work Stands	10	30.00
3 Claw Breakfast tables	20	40.00
2 Pair of Claw Card tables	30	60.00
1 do of end dining do		22.00
1 Tray Stand		1.00
1 Pair of Chamber tables		3.00
1 Wash Stand	\$2.50 & one \$2	4.50
1 Work do	\$14 & one \$10	24.00
1 Candle do	\$7 & one \$3	10.00
1 Pair of card tables	\$12 & a pair of	
card tables	\$18	30.00
1 Mahogany bedstead	\$35 & one \$40	75.00
1 Cherry do	\$14 & one \$7	31.00
8 High Post Maple bedsteads	8	64.00
21 field do do	5	105.00
1 plain Bureau & Wash Stand (sold)		17.50
86 lbs. Curled Hair	25	20.75
6 Demijohns		1.00
2 Pair of Cardtables	9	18.00

4 do do	12	48.00
3 Corner Wash stands	3	9.00
2 Square do do	2	4.00
4 Cradles	3	14.00
5 Small dining tables	7	35.00
7 Breakfast do	5	35.00
6 Square Bureaus	7	42.00
2 Secretarys	25	75.00
1 Book Case		16.00
1 Sham Secretary		10.00
3 Work Stands Claw feet	10	30.00
1 Square work Stand		6.00
1 Cherry table		1.50
1 Pair of Bureaus		20.00
1 do do unfinished		8.00
7 unfinished Breakfast table		17.50
6 High Post cherry Bedsteads		42.00
1 Crib		3.00
Hand Screws, Clamps, planes, Saws, Stove & pipe		15.00
1 Sett Mahogany bed posts		5.00
1 Lathe		12.00
a lott bed posts Cullens		6.00
7 work benches & a Stove		5.50
7 yards 26 inches hair cloth	\$1	7.00
7 do 19 do do do	50/100	3.50
10 do 24 do do do	85/100	8.50
25 do Russia duck damaged	25/100	6.25
a pine Closet		4.00
a writing Desk		1.50
24 Quires of Sand paper	12 1/2	3.00
7335 feet Mahogany Inch bds	15	1100.25
3211 do do 1/2 In do	8	256.88
4352 do Plank & Scanttin	10	435.20
23 logs Mahogany 1696*8 feet	12 1/2	212.08
a Horse \$30 & a Gig \$25		55.
1419 feet Cherry Scanttin	2	28.38
1048 do do Boards	5 p thousand	5.24
a lot Pine & Poplar plank cullen		8.00
Sundry cuts & Slabs Mahogany Refused bedsteads		13.00
a High Post bedstead \$17 a field do \$8		25.00
a Plain high post bedstead		12.00
a Cradle & 2 half In. Mahogany & Pine boards		8.91
an old Saddle two old bridles & old blankets		6.00
Cash in Farmers & Mechanics Bank		3579.06
6 Small logs Mahogany		24.00
644 feet Maple Scantling	2	12.88
54 logs Mahogany containing 6754 feet 14		945.56
1 Gold watch		60.00
1 Silver do		5.00

a Promissory Note of Samuel Myers		24.00
do do Joseph Baldwin		61.00
do do Erastus Flint		33.72
do do Burden & Stuart		87.26
do do do do		82.61
do do Andrew Horton		83.81
2 do do \$75		150.00
3 Shares Mechanicks Bank Stock Sundry		
debts some doubtful & cannot be		
ascertained	90.00	612.40
10 Pair of Candlesticks	1 50/100	15.00
2 Old bedsteads		5.00
		<u>9142.34</u>

Octob. 12<sup>th</sup> 1822

Joseph Williams  
John Jamison

\* \* \* \* \*

[Downs Library, 56 x 7.4] Inventory and appraisement of the Goods and Chattels of Samuel Walton late of the Northern Liberties dec<sup>d</sup> -

Taken November 22, 1823  
by the Executor of  
deceased

One frying pan & 3 jugs	. 6
Three empty Barrels	.41
One wheelbarrow	.75
One Tool Case	1.65
One Drawer	.06
Four planes	1.00
Fifteen Ditto	1.61
One oil Stone	.27
One holdfast & Hammer	.31
A Lot of Patterns	. 6
Gauge and Square	. 4
One Lot of Compasses	.25
Three Morter Chissels	.35
A Scraper	.20
One Settee	2.00
One Toaster	.15
One Lot of plane Irons	.35
One Work Bench	.95
One Sash Screw	.10
One Lot of Patterns	. 5
One Lot of awls	.15
One Saw & 2 Squares	.75
A Lot of Chissels & files	.42
One Brace & Bits	1.56



One Grindstone	.85
One writing Desk	2.00
Two flour barrels	0.16
Three chairs	0.75
One Tea Table	0.75
One Case of Drawers	-
One looking Glass	1.50
One Rule	.18
One Lot of Sundry	.25
One nest of drawers	3.00
One Mahogany Desk	.25
Eight Windsor Chairs	3.00
One ten plate Stove	6.00
One Six plate do	3.00
One Bed, Bedstead & Bedding	25.00
One Looking glass	1.50
One Rag basket	.25
One Chest	8.00
One mahogany Dining table	4.00
Five Pier Tables	4.00
One Glass Case	1.00
One Cotton Winder	2.00
	<u>\$61.96</u>

\* \* \* \* \*

[W80, 1824] 1824 July 8<sup>th</sup> Inventory and Apraisment of the Goods  
Chattles, and effects of Joseph W. Lyndall deceased

One large Sideboard	20.-
two Smaller Do	30.-
One Colum Bureau	15.-
Three Square plain Do	33.-
One Cherry Bureau	6.-
Two large claw feet mahogany card Tables	28.-
Two pillar and claw feet Card Tables	26.-
Three Mahogany candle Stands	9.-
Two Music Stools	10.-
One Mahogany workstand	5.-
One Maple High post bedstead	10.-
Two basen stands (Mahogany)	6.-
One Secon hand Card Table	3.-
One Cherry work Table	2.-
One pine Clothes press	5.-
One cherry Close Stool	4.-
One pine Dining Table	1.50
One bed chair	.75
Three Sets of unfinished high post bed Steads	9.-
Twenty seven large Walnut Coffins at 5 dol each	135.-
Five large Mahogany Coffins at 12 dol each	60.-
Two large Stained Coffins	8.-

One large unfinished mahogany Coff, one	
Small Do finished	10.-
Sixty-four Small Walnut Coffins at 1 dol	
50 ct each	96.-
Thirty three Small Mahogany Coffins at 3 dol each	99.-
2 gal. 2 qts. 1 pt. of varnish at 2 dol pr Gal --	5.25
8 Sets and 3 post Field bedsteads	6.75
4 Mahogany breakfast Table frames	8.-
One Old Chest & contents & 2 boxes	.50
Lot of Glue brad pins & c	5.-
22 Coffin breast plates at 25c	5.50
5 Work Benches at \$2.50 each	12.50
1 old Stove	1.-
339 Sett of Walnut coffin Boards at 75 cts pr Sett	254.25
One Lot of Sash & Tenent Saws	2.-
One Lot of back & fore plains	8.-
One Lot of all the Cuttings	5.-
a frame of Side board & c	5.-
One Sett of Mahogany coffin Stuff	3.-
One Desk and Safe frame	3.-
Lot Mahogany & Walnut Cuttings in the yard under the shed	8.-
Lot No. 1 of Inch and 3/4 Inch pine and walnut boards Supposed to be 2500 feet at 12 dol	30.-
Lot. No. 2 Poplar and maple Scantlin Supposed 1400 feet at 1 dol 50c	21.-
Lot. No. 3 half inch Poplar and Walnut Boards, Supposed 12,600 feet at 1 dol 50c per hundred	180.-
Lot. No. 4 of Pine & maple board	8.-
Lot. of Poplar Scantlin in Cellar Supposed 329 feet at 1 dol 70	8.-
Lot of Cherry plank & boards in Cellar Supposed 550 ft. at 2 dol 50c	13.75
One Safe Lot of tubs & in cellar	4.-
2 ten and one Sheet Iron Stove	14.-
Lot of Kitchen furniture	8.-
In the Sitting Room	
One Mahogany Desk	10.-
One Small forte piano	5.-
One Pair Brass and irons Shovel & tons	6.-
One Grate for Coals	10.-
Two card Tables	8.-
11 Chairs	6.-
One Settee	4.-
One Pillar & claw Br. Table	10.-
One Looking Glass & 3 prints	8.-
Three Bibles & History of T. Wars and Lot of other Books	15.-
Lot of Sundr[ies]	.50

In Front Parlor	
One Pair of Card Tables	15.-
8 Rush bottomed Chairs	16.-
One Work Stand	10.-
One Side board	20.-
two Gilt Looking glasses	40.-
One eight Day Clock	30.-
One Pair Brass and iron Shovel and tongs	6.-
One Stand & 2 foot Stools	5.-
Three prints	3.-
Candlesticks Lot of Glass ware and mantle ornaments & lot	6.-
Floor Carpet	10.-
Front Room upstairs	
2 Bureaus _____	15.-
One Break fast Table and Box-mahogany _____	8.-
1 Bed _____ & bedsteads	40.-
1 Trunnel Bed bedding and Bed stead	8.-
6 chairs	5.-
One Mantle time piece	12.-
One Looking Glass one dressing Glass 5 pictures	8.-
One Pair of and irons 2 foot stools	4.-
One wash hand Stand and lot _____	5.-
One _____ bed and Bedding 2 lowpost Bedsteads	8.-
Front Room upstairs	
One _____ Bed bedding and Bed stead	3.-
One cradle & 2 Tables	4.-
One Trunk & lot of Bed Clothes	12.-
One Basket & lot of bed clothes	8.-
One cribb & matrass	6.-
Three Trunks	4.-
Lot of pictures & c -	.75
One chest & lot of Books	20.-
One Pair of and irons	2.-
Out Standing Debts	<u>2428.17</u>
	4160.17

1824 July \_\_\_\_th Appraised by  
David Coombs  
Jacob Mitchell  
Geo. Ritter

\* \* \* \* \*

[Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, October 12, 1825]

Notice to Cabinet Makers and to the Public in General. Elegant Furniture. On Thursday morning, the 13th. inst. at 10 o'clock will be

Sold at Public Vendue, at No. 66 South Fourth street, near Library, an assortment of elegant and well made Furniture, viz.:--

2 patent polished Sideboards  
 1 plain Sideboard, 1 Wardrobe,  
 1 pair extra fine Dressing Glasses,  
 1 pair do. do.  
 2 do. End Tables, 1 do Sofa Frames,  
 1 do full Columned Bureau,  
 1 do half do do.  
 Several Basin Stands, 1 superb Clock Case,  
 1 pair pillar and claw Tables,  
 1 high post carved Bedstead,  
 2 field post do.  
 1 turned do.  
 1 Pine Table, 1 pair Mahogany Steps,  
 16 gallons Cabinet Maker's Varnish, with in cases,  
 7 1/2 gallons Bed Cords, 3 Pair Webbing, for Sophas,  
 1 Secretary, 1 cupboard and Desk,  
 Lot of Moss, 3 sets Mahogany Posts,  
 2 sets small Posts,  
 A lot of 1 inch and 1/2 inch Mahogany Boards,  
 A lot of superior Curled Veneers,  
 A lot of plain do.  
 A lot of satin wood do.  
 A lot of purple wood do.  
 1 box containing short do.  
 11 Work Benches, 3 Stoves,  
 4 sets Bench Planes, 1/2 doz. good Saws,  
 A lot of Chisels, & c 1 Tool Chest,  
 1 Superior Iron Cramp,  
 A lot of Hand Screws, 1 Grind Stone,  
 1000 feet Poplar half inch Boards,  
 A lot of Poplar Bedstead Stuff  
 A lot of Ash Plank, a lot of Poplar Plank,  
 A lot of Maple Boards,  
 1 Wheel Barrow, 1 hand do.

Also, a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

\* \* \* \* \*

[W78, 1827] Inventory of the Estate of Jeremiah Young deceased--  
 Taken 27 July 1827--

2 Low post Bedsteads & 1 Trunnel	\$ 4.50
2 Field Post Do	8.-
1 High Post Stained Do	11.-
5 Feather Beds Bolsters & c	25.-
1 Large pine chest	1.50
1 Small Beaureau	1.50

1 Looking Glass Mahogany Framed	1.00
6 Green Windsor Chairs	1.50
2 pine Chests & Baskets	1.75
2 Beaureaus	12.-
1 Wash Stand	1.-
1 Easy Chair	2.-
6 Chairs	3.50
3 Venetian Blinds	4.-
8 Fancy Chairs	8.-
1 pr: Card Tables Mahogany	9.00
1 Stand Do.	1.50
1 Side Board	20.-
1 G F Looking Glass	8.-
1 Carpet	10.-
1 pr.: Brass and Irons & Shovel & Tongs	4.75
1 Brass Urn	2.75
1 Picture, ornaments & 1 pr candlesticks	2.50
3 Waiters 1 pr Pitchers 2 pr Decanters	
12 Tumblers & 10 Wines	5.00
A Lott of Earthen & China w.	10.00
1 doz: Silver Tea Spoons	7.50
1 pr Small Childrens Beaureaus	8.00
8 Chairs	3.00
1 Crib	2.50
1 Beaureau	16.-
1 pr and Irons & Shovel & Tongs	3.75
a Lott of Carpeting & Rug	6.-
5 Quilts	15.-
1 Sett & P Curtains	4.50
5 pr. Blankets	12.50
5 Sheets & Sundry Bedding	10.-
2 Stoves & pipes	12.-
1 Cherry Table	2.-
1 Settee	2.50
1 Rug Carpet	5.-
6 chairs	1.20
1 M F. Looking Glass	2.75
A Lott Kitchen Utencils	6.75
1 Wheel Barrow	2.-
	<u>\$282.70</u>

## Ware Room--

1 Unfinished Side Board	16.-
5 Beaureaus	65.-
1 Mahg Brakfast [sic] Table	7.-
1 Walnut Cradle	2.50
1 Field Post Bedstead	4.-
1 Sett B Posts Turned	3.-
2 Cases & Desk	3.50

1 pr Coffin Stoals & Boards	1.50
11 pr Bed Lacing	6.75
	<u>\$103.25</u>

Work Shop	
3 Work Benches	\$ 5.00
Lott Sand Screws	2.50
10 Saws of Dif Kinds	6.-
1 Veneer Saw framed	2.-
16 Bench planes	6.75
20 molding planes	5.-
2 Iron Dogs, 2 axes, & 6 Squares	2.75
A Lott Chissels Gauges & _____	5.-
Iron Cramp & Grind Stone	5.-
Stove & 2 Glue Potts	2.50
1 Sett Drawers & contents	3.00
A Lott of Cuttings	5.00
Varnish Cups Jugs & c	3.00
a Lott of Lumber in Garret	2.00
1 Beaureau Framd	1.00
a Lott of Bedsted Rails & Cuttings	4.00
3 Tables Frames & Cribb	9.00
a Lott maple Scantling	3.00
maple & cherry Plank	5.00
cherry & maple Boards	10.50
Walnut & Pine	6.50
veneers	16.-
Slabs Plank & Boards	3.50
	<u>\$114.00</u>
	\$787.80

\* \* \* \* \*

[W33, 1829] Inventory of the goods & Chattles of John Mecke Dec<sup>d</sup> taken and approved by the Subscribers this 5<sup>th</sup> day of March 1829.

9600	ft. white pine boards & plank	@ \$18	172.80
1200	ft. bass wood do	10	12.
2600	ft. do do Scantling	12	31.20
350	ft. button wood do	15	5.25
	a Lott bass Maple & cherry plank & boards		20.
	a Lott of sundry cuttings		10.
12	Setts field bed posts	1	12.
3	Setts high do do	1 1/2	4.50
7	Setts low do do	50 cts	3.50
1	Sett Mahogany coffin bds.	3 1/2	3.50
640	ft. St. domingo do bds.	19	121.60
134	ft. do do pk.	15	20.10
850	ft. do do Veniers	12 1/2	106.25
3	Setts do do do bureau fronts	1.50	4.50

1	Turning Lathe & tools		30.
3	old Stoves		4.50
2	venier Saws & Saw bench		8.
5	work benches	\$5	25.
3	doz. hand Screws	3	9.
1	Iron Cramp		4.
5	Setts bench planes	3	15.
	a Lott of Moulding planes		4.
8	Saws		6.
	a Lott tools & patterns		3.
4	bureaus unfinished	8	32.
3	bedsteads do	5	15.
1	do low do		1.50
2	Card tables do	6	12.
	board & Stools		1.50
7	Field bedsteads	5	35.
6	High do	14	84.
3	low do	3	9.
3	trundle do	2 1/2	7.50
16	Moulding fram'd looking Glasses	3	48.
4	pillar do do	3 1/2	14.
9	do Small do do	1 1/2	13.50
6	Toilet do do	1	6.
6	Field Collum bureaus	18	108.
6	half do do	14	84.
1	do do birds eye Maple do		10.
2	Recess Sideboards	24	48.
1	Large do		25.
1	pr. end dining tables	12	24.
1	pr. claw card do	16	32.
2	pr. plain do	16	32.
2	Secretaries	36	72.
2	do do	20	40.
4	Work Tables	6	24.
1	breakfast table		6.
1	Wash Stand		5.
1	Cradle		4.50
4	Cherry breakfast Tables	@ \$2 1/2	10.
1	old writing desk		1.
	a Lott of Ironmongery		5.
2	curled Maple wash Stands	2	4.
25	Doz. bed cords	1	2.50
1	Sacking bottom		.90
15	Gallons of Varnish in Demijohns	1 3/4	26.25
16	lb. bees wax	25 cts	4.
14	looking Glass plates	25	3.50
1	bed chair		1.
4	low post bedsteads beds & Bedding	\$10	40.
1	Trundle do do		3.
1	Toilet Glass & Table & 5 chairs		1.
1	Side Board		25.

1	Lounge	25.
1	Claw Breakfast Table	15.
1	Sett rush bottom Chairs	8.
1	rocking chair	1.
1	Gilt fram pier looking Glass	18.
1	do Mantle do do	16.
1	Candle Stand \$3 and 3 Pitchers \$3	6.
1	pr. and Irons Shovel & Tongs	10.
1	pr. Candle Sticks, Snuffin tray & Waiter	2.75
	a Lott Queensware Glass & c. in Closet	5.
1	plated caster	6.
	a Lott waiter bread trays Glass & c	5.
	a Lott china ware in Sideboard	3.
20	Table cloths @ \$1 is \$20 and 8 towels	
	50 cts is \$4	24.
2	doz knives & Forks	
1	Carpet & Rug	16.
1	pr. window blinds \$5 & a Lott Kittles & c 5	10.
24	linnen Sheets	24.
7	bed quilts	21.
1	Field Bedstead bed & Beding & curtains	25.
1	easy Chair & cover	8.
1	wardrobe with Sundry Clothing	15.
2	looking Glasses	2.
1	Sheet Iron Stove & pr. and Irons	2.50
1	Small Table	.50
5	old Chairs \$1.25 and one rug & carpet \$2	3.25
1	Clock & case	30.
1	Claw Breakfast Table	14.
1	Bureau	8.
1	Fether Mattrass & pillows	8.
1	Bureau	6.
1	card Table & 1 wash box	6.
3	Pitchers	2.00
10	Chairs	5.00
1	Coal Stove one pr andirons and pr	
	candle Sticks	8.50
1	Small waiter	.50
3	Large Bibles	15.
1	Carpet	12.
1	Window Stand \$1 and 1 wash Table \$1	2.
1	Cherry Dining Table	4.
1	Work Table	2.
1	doz Chairs	4.
2	Stoves	14.
1	looking Glass \$2 and 1 waiter & Sundry	
	crockery ware \$1.50	3.50
1	rag Carpet	4.
	a Lott of Sundries	1.
	a Lott Kitchen furniture	6.



	wood & Sundries in Cellar	14.
92	ounces Silver @ \$1	92.
	Cash in Bank Northern Liberties	<u>162.50</u>
		\$2253.35

Ephraim Haines  
Frederick Fricke

\* \* \* \* \*

[W153, 1836] Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods & Chattles of John Gregory Dec<sup>d</sup> taken by the Subscribers Sept 2 1836

Second Story	Articles of Brass wk & Ironmongery Chest	\$ 75
Back Room	One Looking Glass	4
	one Wardrobe	25
	Two high post Bedsteads Cherry & Maple	20
	one Sewing Table	8
	pair of End Tables Mahogany	12
	one pair of Hand Irons Shovel & Tongs	6
	Two pictures Gilt frames	2
	Lot of ingrain Carpetting	<u>5</u>
		\$157
Front &	One Eight day clock & case	35
Middle	One Circular Beareau	8
Room 2 <sup>d</sup>	One Chair & Chimney board	.25
Story	One Wardrobe	25
	One Desk & Book Case	35
	Lot of Books in do	2
	One Bedstead 2 Beds Bolster & pillow	30
	One Counterpin	2
	Lot of Rag Carpetting	4
	9 Chairs at 31 cts each	2
	One Candle Stand & Looking glass	<u>2</u>
		\$146.06
Back Room	4 Pieces Hair Seating Say 80 Yds at 37 cts	30
3 <sup>rd</sup> Story	One Bedstead & two Beds	30
	One Circular Beareau	8
	One low post Bedstead	2.50
	two candle Stands & one wash Stand	6
	one work Stand	2
	One Easy Chair frame & unfinished Book case	8
	A Lot of Coffin Mounting	1.50
	A Lot of Bed Clothes - 8 Bedspreads & Blankets	5
	One Set of Rees Cyclopedia compleate	50
	One pine Book case	6
	two Sacking bottoms	<u>1</u>
		150.00
Front &	Three Bed Steads	15
Middle Room	One Work Bench	2
3 <sup>d</sup> Story	A large Lot of Cabinet Makers Tools	45

	one Iron Cramp & one wood do	10
	A Lot of Hand Screws	3
	A Lot of Bed Screws 4 Setts	1.25
	One Stove drum & pipe	5
	Two Setts of Maple high post Bedsteads	3
	Two do Field post do	3
	A Lot of Old Iron, Jugs, Kegs, Barrells & board	5
	Two old pieces of Furniture	2
	A Lot of Mahogany in Short boards & cutting	15
	A Lot of 1/2 inch Mahogany & Maple	6
	A Lot of Mahogany Veneers	6
	A Lot of Pattrens <u>sic</u>	.25
		<u>\$121.50</u>
Front	A Lot of Mahogany Cutting & Sundry articles	9
Garrett	one Tool Chest & contents	10
	A Lot of Mahogany Short boards	16
	A Lot of do Veneers	3
		<u>\$ 38</u>
Back	Eight Mahogany Unfinished Chairs	8
Garrett	one Lot of Mahogany Veneers	25
	Thirteen Coffins	25
	A Lot of Mahogany, Walnut & pine boards	20
	Five old fash <sup>d</sup> Mahogany Chairs	1
	Three cookery boards & four stools	3
	one barrel & contents	2
	one chest Table frame, Stand & Camp Stool	2
	one Low post Bed Stead	2
	Tambour frame clothes horse, Jugs & c	5
	One Set of Castors for french bedstead	1.50
	Grind Stone	2
		<u>\$105.50</u>
Back Room	One Side Board	10
Down Stairs	one Mahogany dining Table	11
(1 <sup>st</sup> Story)	Two do Breakfast Tables	10
	6 Windsor Chairs 35 cts each	2.10
	2 Waiters & Map	1
	Large Hand Iron	.75
	Tin Case, Stone Jug & Varnish	5
	A Lot of crockery 2 lamps & chimney board	2.50
	6 Silver Table Spoons & 7 Tea Spoons	8
		<u>\$ 50.35</u>
Back	A Lot of Mahogany Veneers	25
Yard	A Lot of Mahogany Red & Spanish Cedar	6
	one Lot of Shutters & doors	2
	one Ten plate Stove & pipe	7
	A Lot of Iron Tin & Earthen ware	6
	one old Beareau Tub, Bucket & Jug	1.50
	22 Knives & forks	1
	one Ladder	1
	one Clothes horse & shovel	1
	A Lot of Lag Carpet	.50

On Shed	A Lot of Mahogany, Red Cedar & pine	18
		<u>\$ 69</u>
Back	A Lot of Mahogany, Ebony & other wood	9
Cellar	A Lot of do & Window Sash	5
		<u>\$ 14</u>
Front	one work bench with all the contents, &	
Cellar	Mahogany scantling, Sundry other boards,	
	Window Sash Shutters & c & c	\$ 40
In a	Window frame and old Sash	4
building	A Lot of Poplar, Maple & Cherry Scantling	12
rear of 3 <sup>d</sup>	A Lot of Oak Scantling	4.50
St. below	do Mahogany boards & Scantling	30
Plumb	do Hemlock Scantling	1
	do Gum Boards	28
	do Cherry & Maple plank	5
	do White pine boards	30
	do Red & Spanish cedar	18.50
		<u>\$133</u>

# APPENDIX C

## Chart 1

ANNUAL COASTWISE EXPORT OF TABLES AND CASE PIECES FROM  
PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	Unspeci- fied Furniture	Tables	Desks	Chests	Bureaus	Pianos	Side- boards	Organs
1820	185 Bd 123 B 54 X 149 Pcs	10	1	4	7	9		
1821	53 Bd 11 B 15 X 21 Pcs	1	2		1	3		
1822	69 Bd 41 B 22 X		1		3	2		
1823	70 Bd 32 B 19 X 15 Pcs	2				1		1
1824	53 Bd 72 X 76 Pcs	3			3	5	1	
1825	76 Bd 44 B 12 X 14 Pcs					7		
1826	823 Bd 65 B 19 X 30 Pcs	3	2	2		6	2	
1827	87 Bd 49 B 25 X					2	1	
1828	292 Bd 109 B 33 X	5	2		5	10	1	
1829	21 Bd 49 B 8 X 13 Pcs	4				5		
1830	339 Bd 209 B 22 X	5				8		
1831	269 Bd 105 B 13 X 326 Pcs					3		
1832	100 Bd 93 B 9 X 85 Pcs					5	1	
	135 Bd							

# APPENDIX C

## Chart 1

ANNUAL COASTWISE EXPORT OF TABLES AND CASE PIECES FROM  
PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840

bles	Desks	Chests	Bureaus	Pianos	Side-boards	Organs
10	1	4	7	9		
1	2		1	3		
	1		3	2		
2				1		1
3			3	5	1	
				7		
3	2	2		6	2	
				2	1	
5	2		5	10	1	
4				5		
5				8		
				3		
				5	1	

Annual	Total
B, Bd, X	Pcs
185 Bd 123 B 54 X	31 149 Pcs
53 Bd 11 B 15 X	7 21 Pcs
69 Bd 41 B 22 X	6
70 Bd 32 B 19 X	4 15 Pcs
53 Bd 72 X	12 76 Pcs
76 Bd 44 B 12 X	7 14 Pcs
323 Bd 65 B 19 X	15 80 Pcs
87 Bd 49 B 25 X	3
292 Bd 109 B 33 X	23
21 Bd 49 B 8 X	9 13 Pcs
339 Bd 209 B 22 X	13
269 Bd 105 B 13 X	3 326 Pcs
100 Bd 93 B 9 X	6 85 Pcs

1830	339 Bd							
	209 B							
1830	22 X	5				8		
	269 Bd							
	105 B							
	13 X							
1831	326 Pcs					3		
	100 Bd							
	93 B							
	9 X							
1832	85 Pcs					5	1	
	135 Bd							
	284 B							
1833	13 X					1		
	546 Bd							
	26 B							
	17 X							
1834	8 Pcs	5	1	1	8			
	42 Bd							
	207 B							
1835	13 X	1			2			
	46 Bd							
	178 B							
1836	4 X				6			
	420 Bd							
	176 B							
1837	10 X				3			
	101 Bd							
	63 B							
1838	7 X				1			
	310 Bd							
	173 B							
1839	8 X				1			
	102 Bd							
	206 B							
1840	6 X							

20-	362 Bd							
year	243 B							
Total	841 X							
Type	787 Pcs	39	8	7	20	88	6	1

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Coastwise  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle

The arrangement of this, as well as the following charts, is adapted from Katherine Wood Gross, "The Sources of Furniture Sold in Savannah 1789-1815" (Unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Delaware 1967), Plates 7-12.

				8		
				3		
				5	1	
				1		
		1	1	8		
				2		
				6		
				3		
				1		
				1		

	8	7	20	88	6	1

339 Bd	
209 B	
22 X	13
269 Bd	
105 B	
13 X	3
	326 Pcs
100 Bd	
93 B	
9 X	6
	85 Pcs
135 Bd	
284 B	
13 X	1
546 Bd	
26 B	
17 X	15
	8 Pcs
42 Bd	
207 B	
13 X	3
46 Bd	
178 B	
4 X	6
420 Bd	
176 B	
10 X	3
101 Bd	
63 B	
7 X	1
310 Bd	
173 B	
8 X	1
102 Bd	
206 B	
6 X	

362 Bd	
2243 B	
341 X	
787 Pcs	169

Outward Coastwise  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle

gement of this, as well as the following charts, is adapted  
erine Wood Gross, "The Sources of Furniture Sold in Savannah  
(Unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Delaware,  
ates 7-12.



**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 2**

**Annual Coastwise Export of Seating  
Furniture from Philadelphia, 1820-1840**



## APPENDIX C

Chart 2

ANNUAL COASTWISE EXPORT OF SEATING FURNITURE  
FROM PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	Unspeci- fied Chairs	Fancy Chairs	Indors Sofas	Settees	Lounges	Rocking Chairs	Table Chairs	Couches	Arm Chairs
1820	1590 36 Bd	36			9	2		2	
1821	1548 29 Bd								
1821	136 B X	241	162	2	13	3			
1822	920 61 Bd	208	60		1	1	2		
1823	932 17 Bd	28		1		3			
1824	1146 34 Bd	10		4	2		2		
1825	949 69 Bd		84	1 2 B	1		1		24
1826	1258 40 Bd		354		6		1		
1827	583 158 Bd								
1827	1667 78 B		144	1	6				1
1828	151 Bd	24	7		3	4			
1829	1055 36 Bd	45 30 Bd		1	1		1		
1830	1476 5 Bd		7	12			4		
1831	464 42 Bd	6	6						
1832	338 23 Bd		36						
1833	462 30 Bd								
1833	339 9 B			3	1				
1834	339 2 B	4	62				2		
1835	127 4 B								
1836	30 92 Bd				2		3		
1837	385 70 Bd	84			4		6 Bd		
1838	552								
1839	38 42 Bd								
1840	138 137 Bd								
1840	6 B				2				

20- 16097

Chart 2

Sofas	Settees	Lounges	Rocking Chairs	Table Chairs	Couches	Arm Chairs
	9	2			2	
2	13	3				
	1	1		2		
1		3				
4	2		2			
1 2 B	1		1			24
	6		1			
1	6					1
	3	4				
1	1		1			
12			4			
3	1					
			2			
	2		3			
	4		6 Bd			
	2					

Annual	Total
1639	
36	Bd
1969	
29	Bd
36 B	X
1192	
61	Bd
964	
17	Bd
1164	
34	Bd
1060	
69	Bd
2	B
1619	
340	Bd
835	
158	Bd
3	B
1705	
151	Bd
1103	
66	Bd
1499	
5	Bd
476	
42	Bd
374	
23	Bd
466	
30	Bd
9	B
407	
2	B
127	
4	B
35	
92	Bd
473	
76	Bd
552	
38	
42	Bd
140	
137	Bd
6	B

17837	
1412	Bd
58 B	X

	1548								
1821	29 Bd								
1821	36 B X	241	162	2	13	3			
	920								
1822	51 Bd	208	60		1	1	2		
	932								
1823	17 Bd	28		1		3			
	1146								
1824	34 Bd	10		4	2		2		
	949			1					
1825	59 Bd		84	2 B	1		1		24
	1258								
1826	40 Bd		354		6		1		
	583								
	158 Bd								
1827	7 B		144	1	6				1
	1667								
1828	151 Bd	24	7		3	4			
	1055	45							
1829	36 Bd 30 Bd			1	1		1		
	1476								
1830	5 Bd		7	12			4		
	464								
1831	42 Bd	6	6						
	338								
1832	23 Bd		36						
	462								
	30 Bd								
1833	9 B			3	1				
	339								
1834	2 B	4	62				2		
	127								
1835	4 B								
	30								
1836	92 Bd				2		3		
	385								
1837	70 Bd	84			4		6 Bd		
1838	552								
	38								
1839	42 Bd								
	138								
	137 Bd								
1840	5 B				2				

20-	16097								
year	1376 Bd								
Type	56 B X	686		25		14			
Total		30 Bd	922	2 B	51	13	6 Bd	2	2
									25

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifest, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundles

162	2	13	3				
60		1	1		2		
	1		3				
	4	2		2			
84	1 2 B	1		1			24
354		6		1			
144	1	6					1
7		3	4				
d	1	1		1			
7	12			4			
6							
36							
	3	1					
62				2			
		2		3			
		4		6 Bd			
		2					

Bd	922	25 2 B	51	13	14 6 Bd	2	2	25
----	-----	-----------	----	----	------------	---	---	----

1969	
29	Bd
36 B	X
1192	
61	Bd
964	
17	Bd
1164	
34	Bd
1060	
69	Bd
2	B
1619	
340	Bd
835	
158	Bd
3	B
1705	
151	Bd
1103	
66	Bd
1499	
5	Bd
476	
42	Bd
374	
23	Bd
466	
30	Bd
9	B
407	
2	B
127	
4	B
35	
92	Bd
473	
76	Bd
552	
38	
42	Bd
140	
137	Bd
6	B

17837	
1412	Bd
58 B	X

Outward Foreign  
Manifest, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundles

**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 3**

**Annual Coastwise Export of Small Furniture  
and Miscellaneous Forms from  
Philadelphia, 1820-1840**

## APPENDIX C

### Chart 3

ANNUAL COASTWISE EXPORT OF SMALL FURNITURE  
AND MISCELLANEOUS FORMS FROM PHILADELPHIA, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	Looking Glasses	Foot & Piano Stools	Frames	Clocks	Clock Cases	Cradles	Bedposts & Bed- Steads	Wash & Candle Stands
1820	6 Bd 12 B	2	1 B	4 Bd			64 1 B	3
1821							13 24 Bd	2
1822	6 Bd							
1823							1	
1824	3 B		17 Bd				2	3
1825			6 Bd					
1826		1				1	11	1
1827					1		2	1
1828	25 B						11	5
1829							2	4
1830				5 12 B			1	5
1831								
1832							4	
1833								
1834							14	5
1835							2	1
1836							1	
1837			20 Bd				1 2 Bd	
1838			8 Bd					
1839							4 Sets	
1840			24 Bd				1 5 Bd	

Annual B, Bd	Total Pcs
10 Bd	
14 B	69
24 Bd	15
6 Bd	
	1
17 Bd	
3 B	5
6 Bd	
	14
	4
25 B	16
	6
12 B	11
	4
	19
	3
	1
22 Bd	1
8 Bd	
4 Sets	
29 Bd	1

130
-----

1820	6 Bd 12 B	2	1 B	4 Bd			64 1 B	3
1821							13 24 Bd	2
1822	6 Bd							
1823							1	
1824	3 B		17 Bd				2	3
1825			6 Bd					
1826		1				1	11	1
1827					1		2	1
1828	25 B						11	5
1829							2	4
1830				5 12 B			1	5
1831								
1832							4	
1833								
1834							14	5
1835							2	1
1836							1	
1837			20 Bd				1 2 Bd	
1838			8 Bd					
1839							4 Sets	
1840			24 Bd				1 5 Bd	

10 Bd 14 B	69
24 Bd	15
6 Bd	
	1
17 Bd 3 B	5
6 Bd	
	14
	4
25 B	16
	6
12 B	11
	4
	19
	3
	1
22 Bd	1
8 Bd	
4 Sets	
29 Bd	1
122 Bd 54 B 4 Sets	170

20- year Type	12 Bd			5 4 Bd			130 31 Bd 1 B	
Total	40 B	3	1 B	12 B	1	1	4 Sets	30

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Coastwise Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified Quantity  
Bd = Bundle

**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 4**

**Furniture Exported from Philadelphia  
in Coastwise Trade, 1820-1840**

-----



	New Orleans	Balt.	Charl- ton	Savan.	George- town	N. Y.	Mobile	Peters- burg	Wilm- ington, N. C.	Wash., D. C.	Rich- mond
Bedsteads	4 3 Bd		1	5 4 Bd		3	251	5 Bd		3	
Chairs	814 190 Bd	184 36 Bd	5248 120 Bd 1 X	652 362 Bd 8 B	40 5 Bd	353 212 Bd	327 6 Bd 8 B	451 85 Bd 12 B	445 71 Bd	283 6 Bd	294 85 Bd 9 B
Fancy Chairs	57		257	217 24 Bd		9		81			6 Bd
Windsors		6	372								
Tables	1	1	2	8	6	6	3			3	
Wash & Candle Stands		2	2	18						4	
Writing Desks		1		2		3					
Settees			40	8	2				1		
Unspeci- fied Furniture	308 Bd 396 B 4 X	253 Bd 267 B 146 X 117 Rs	397 Bd 263 B 3 X	77 Bd 134 B 3 X	193 Bd 24 B 12 X 79 Rs	861 Bd 167 B 105 X 426 Rs	128 Bd 307 B 2 X	49 Bd 67 B X 39 Rs	10 Bd 8 B 4 X	457 Bd 180 B 25 X	196 Bd 87 B 3 X 62 Po
Lounges	2		9						2		

**FURNITURE**

[illegible]

# APPENDIX C

## Chart 4

### FURNITURE EXPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA IN COASTWISE TRADE, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

City of Import

Freder- icks- burg	Pensa- cola, Fla.	Snow Hill	Port- land, Maine	Eliz. City, N. C.	Folly Landing, Va.	Pitch Landing	Ports- mouth, Va.	Darien, Georgia	Nan- ucket	Del.	New Iberia	Frank- lin	Ha- fo
		25 Bd		1									
406	154	78	24 42 Bd	12	130	8	6		24	12	82		12
											12	34	
	86									12			
						2							
			1	1									
	18 Bd 9 B	2 X	X		1 Bd			X				4 B	

Frank- lin	Hart- ford	Curri- tuck	Wilm- ington, Del.	Fort Brooks	Natchez	Vicks- burg	Beau- ford, N. C.	Ataka- pas, La.	Albany	Grand Gulf, Miss.	St. Aug- ustine, E. Fla.	Newport	Bro- oklyn
								1 2 Bd					
	12 Bd	8	150 16 Bd	60	2 Bd	12 Bd 6 B	6	24 7 Bd					
34													
4 B					19 Bd	16 B		19 B	8 Bd 21 B X	18 B	61 Bd 17 B X		X

any	Grand Gulf, Miss.	St. Aug- ustine, E. Fla.	Newport	Brook- lyn	St. Jos., E. Fla.	City Point, Va.	St. Mary's	East Florida
Bd B X	18 B	61 Bd 17 B X	X	2 Bd	1 Bd 45 B	40 B	2 X	

Total	
Bd, B, X	Pcs.
31 Bd 1 B	82
1376 Bd 56 B X	16097
30 Bd	686
	922
	39
	30
	8
	51
3642 Bd 2243 B 341 X	787
	13

Unspeci- fied Furniture	308 Bd 396 B 4 X	233 Bd 267 B 146 X 117 Rs	397 Bd 263 B 3 X	77 Bd 134 B 3 X	193 Bd 24 B 12 X 79 Rs	361 Bd 167 B 105 X 426 Rs	128 Bd 307 B 2 X	49 Bd 67 B X 39 Rs	10 Bd 8 B 4 X	457 Bd 180 B 25 X	196 Bd 87 B 3 X 62 Pa
Lounges	2		9						2		
Table Chairs	2										
Chests	2				5						
Couches			2								
Bureaus	1	2			2		5		1	3	
Looking Glasses			40 B	12 Bd							
Pianos	20	12	9	3		11	3	5		7	3
Foot Stools						2				1	
Bed- Posts	4 Sbs			42						6	
Frames		52 Bd 1 B				23 Bd					
Sofas		5	2 B			2		4			
Clocks		3 12 B	2 3 Bd			1 Bd					
Organ		1									
Clock Case		1									
Side- board											

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8 Bd 21 B X	18 B	61 Bd 17 B X	X	2 Bd	1 Bd 45 B	40 B	2 X		3642 Bd 2243 B 341 X	787
										13
										2
										7
										2
										20
									12 Bd 40 B	
										88
										3
									4 Sets	48
									75 Bd 1 B	
									2 B	25
									4 Bd 12 B	5
										1
										1
										6

Looking Glasses			40 B	12 Bd						
Pianos	20	12	9	3		11	3	5		7
Foot Stools						2				1
Bed- Posts	4 Sets			42						6
Frames		52 Bd 1 B				23 Bd				
Sofas		5	2 B			2		4		
Clocks		3 12 B	2 3 Bd			1 Bd				
Organ		1								
Clock Case		1								
Side- board										
Rocking Chairs			8	6 Bd						3
Cradles										
Arm- chairs			25							

7	3					7			5			
1												
6												
					2				10			
					1				1			
3												
						3						
						1						

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Boxes  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle

			1	1								
		2										
		2			1	1						

ed

1



**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 5**

**Annual Export of Tables and Case Pieces  
from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports, 1820-1840**

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ANNUAL EXPORT  
PHILADELPHIA

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	
	Wardrobes		Unspecified Furniture		Secretary		Tables		Desks		
1820			42 Bd 131 B 2 X	11094.50			1	22	3 Bd	90	
1821			22 Bd 59 B X	2129			3	10			
1822			73 Bd 42 B X	4016.65	4	185	20	292	2	16	
1823			123 Bd 158 B 2 X	17193.26	3	150	8	851.50	10	95	1
1824			64 Bd 95 B X 2 B	11922.40			4	117	10 1 B	176	
1825			144 Bd 143 B 3 X	18917.52			4	188	2	167.50	
1826	2	98	62 Bd 130 B X	9784.42	2	147	7 1 B	378	10 B	509	6 13
1827			55 Bd 259 B	34982.81	1	35	8 1 Bd 2 B	182.50	1	30	1
1828			4 Bd 44 B	3340			2	63			1 3
1829			4 Bd 53 B	2973.07					1	30	
1830			12 Bd 192 B X	15335.96			3	86			
1831			5 Bd 104 B X	10124			4	44	5	103	1
1832			41 Bd 34 B X	4729	1	60					
1833			56 Bd 34 B X	4448.77							2
1834	1	36	43 B	1625.25	1	65	1	50			

# APPENDIX C

## Chart 5

### ANNUAL EXPORT OF TABLES AND CASE PIECES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Secretary	Tables		Desks		Bureaus		Pianos		Sideboards	
	1	22	3 Bd	90	2	40	9	440		
	3	10			1		1	130	1	175
185	20	292	2	16	7	161	13	1300	3	145
150	8	851.50	10	95	17	225	1	200	3	130
	4	117	10 1 B	176	7 1 Bd	320	4	1030		
	4	188	2	167.50	5 6 B	276.50	1	250		
147	7 1 B	378	10 B	509	6 13 B	422	3 14 B	2367.50	2	202
35	8 1 Bd 2 B	182.50	1	30	1	17				
	2	63			1 3 B	104.50				
			1	30			9	2650		
	3	86					6	1975		
	4	44	5	103	1	25	9	3300		
60							1	30		
					2	39				

C

ND CASE PIECES FROM  
PORTS, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
	Pianos		Sideboards		Billiard Tables	
	9	440				
	1	130	1	175		
	13	1300	3	145		
	1	200	3	130	2	628
	4	1030				
50	1	250				
	3 14 B	2367.50	2	202		
0						
	9	2650				
	6	1975				
	9	3300				
	1	30				

Annual		Total
Quantity		Value
B, Bd, X	Pcs.	
45 Bd 131 B 2 X	12	11686.50
22 Bd 59 B X	6	2444.00
73 Bd 42 B X	49	6115.65
123 Bd 158 B 2 X	44	19472.76
65 Bd 96 B X 2 Pcs	25	13565.40
144 Bd 149 B 3 X	12	19799.52
72 Bd 148 B X	22	13865.92
56 Bd 261 B	11	35247.11
4 Bd 47 B	3	3507.50
4 Bd 53 B	10	5653.07
12 Bd 192 B X	9	17396.96
5 Bd 104 B X	19	13596
41 Bd 34 B X	2	4819
56 Bd 34 B X	2	4487.77

1827			55 Bd 259 B	34982.81	1	35	1 Bd 2 B	182.50	1	3
1828			4 Bd 44 B	3340			2	63		
1829			4 Bd 53 B	2973.07					1	3
1830			12 Bd 192 B X	15335.96			3	86		
1831			5 Bd 104 B X	10124			4	44	5	10
1832			41 Bd 34 B X	4729	1	60				
1833			56 Bd 34 B X	4448.77						
1834	1	36	43 B	1625.25	1	65	1	50		
1835			49 B	2808.43			2	60		
1836			11 Bd 23 B	1391						
1837			25 Bd 28 B	6602			2			
1838			27 Bd 99 B	4440.99			4	164		
1839			1206 Bd 468 B	27309.25			11	121		
1840			12 Bd 139 B	6779.83			4 3 B	199.50		
20- year Type Totals	3	134	1988 Bd 2327 B 15 X 2 Pcs	201948.11	12	642	87 1 Bd 6 B	2828.50	31 13 Bd 1 B	121

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle  
Q = Quantity  
V = Value

35	1 Bd 2 B	182.50	1	30	1	17					
	2	63			1 3 B	104.50					
			1	30			9	2650			
	3	86					6	1975			
	4	44	5	103	1	25	9	3300			
60							1	30			
					2	39					
65	1	50									
	2	60									
					3	90	2	660	4	167	
	2						2				
	4	164									
	11	121			4	578	2	500	1		
	4 3 B	199.50			2	120					
642	87 1 Bd 6 B	2828.50	31 13 Bd 1 B	1216.50	59 1 Bd 22 B	2418	63 4 B	14832.50	14	819	

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle  
Q = Quantity  
V = Value

	9	2650				
	6	1975				
	9	3300				
	1	30				
	2	660	4	167		
	2					
	2	500	1		6	1500
	63 4 B	14832.50	14	819	8	2128

56 Bd 261 B	11	35247.11
4 Bd 47 B	3	3507.50
4 Bd 53 B	10	5653.07
12 Bd 192 B X	9	17396.96
5 Bd 104 B X	19	13596
41 Bd 34 B X	2	4819
56 Bd 34 B X	2	4487.77
43 B	3	1776.25
49 B	2	2868.43
11 Bd 23 B	9	2308.00
25 Bd 28 B	4	6602.00
27 Bd 99 B	4	4604.99
1206 Bd 468 B	23	30008.25
12 Bd 142 B	6	7099.33

2003 Bd 2360 B 15 X	277	226966.66
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**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 6**

**Annual Export of Seating Furniture from  
Philadelphia to Foreign Ports, 1820-1840**

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AN  
FROM PHI

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	
	Unspecified Chairs		Fancy Chairs		Windsors		Sofas		Sette	
1820	2185 18 Bd	4688.25	412	837	158	249	4	185	29	1
1821	7650 1 B	6577.90	36	252					12	
1822	8743 3 Bd 2 X	8682.05	131	446.38	1080	1260	8	260	13	
1823	10 Bd 2 X	14842					7	330.50	10	
1824	9526 46 Bd 29 B X	6099	24	63	276	272	80	2800	8	
1825	4688 27 Bd X	7204.75	10	48			2	95	11	
1826	6477 126 Bd 56 B	8168.58					4 4 B	295	16	
1827	3175 107 B 8 X	12650.43	24	40			9	312		
1828	4186 21 Bd	4644.75	12	48			6 2 B	85	2	
1829	5237	4423.58			240	232	2	85	24 1 B	
1830	3115 16 Bd 15 B	7208.22	138	371	168	140	10	340	57	9
1831	8653 18 Bd 2 X	15572.24	42 12 B	497.50	744	384	9 2 B	388	4	
1832	1147 3 B	1922.50			60	62				
1833	1310 21 Bd 23 B 2 X	3400.40			288	61.35	2	75		
1834	3926 117 Bd	7669	264	711.80	408	410	4 6 Bd	362.12	1	



# APPENDIX C

## Chart 6

ANNUAL EXPORT OF SEATING FURNITURE  
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q
	Sofas	Settees		Lounges		Rocking		Couch		Arm Ch
	185	29	156	1	90					
		12	89	6	100					
	260	13	91							
	330.50	10	84							
	2800	8	47	2	76					
	95	11	73							
B	295	16	82	4	102	1	2			2
	312									
B	85	2	95							
	85	24 1 B	69							1
	340	57	985							
B	388	4	21			9 5 Bd	878.14			
						2	57			
	75					4	34			
Bd	362.12	1	14.25							

840<sup>1</sup>

V	Q	V	Q	V
ing	Couch	Arm Chairs		
2			2	
			1	35
878.14				
57				
34				

Annual		Total
Quantity		Value
B, Bd, X	Pcs.	
18 Bd	2789	6205.25
1 B	7704	7018.90
3 Bd 2 X	9975	10739.43
10 Bd 2 X	17	15256.50
46 Bd 29 B X	9916	9317
27 B X	4711	7420.75
126 Bd 60 B	6504	8649.58
107 B 8 X	3208	13002.43
21 Bd 2 B	4206	4872.75
1 B	5504	4844.58
16 Bd 15 B	3488	9044.22
23 Bd 14 B 2 X	9461	17740.88
3 B	1209	2041.50
21 Bd 23 B 2 X	1604	3570.75
123 Bd	4603	9167.17

1827	3175 107 B 8 X	12650.43	24	40			9	312	
1828	4186 21 Bd	4644.75	12	48			6 2 B	85	
1829	5237	4423.58			240	232	2	85	24
1830	3115 16 Bd 15 B	7208.22	138	371	168	140	10	340	57
1831	8653 18 Bd 2 X	15572.24	42 12 B	497.50	744	384	9 2 B	388	
1832	1147 3 B	1922.50			60	62			
1833	1310 21 Bd 23 B 2 X	3400.40			288	61.35	2	75	
1834	3926 117 Bd	7669	264	711.80	408	410	4 6 Bd	362.12	
1835	7694 206 Bd 26 B X	14203.50	5	6	127	612	6 2 B	161.50	
1836	4362 10 Bd 132 B	7486.99	24	52			1 8 Bd 1 B	340	
1837	3545 49 Bd 70 B	8302.27	81 Bd 13 B	1271	180	91	84 7 B	385	
1838	1938 156 Bd 49 B	4920.70					2 4 B	179	
1839	9128 656 Bd 81 B 3 X	22104.73			564 3 B	388	2 31 B	4853	11
1840	5752 215 Bd 23 B	10521.54	204	280	170 3 Bd	810.50	17	1040	8

20- 102437 year1705 Bd Type 615 B Totals 22 X		1326 81 Bd 25 B	4923.68	4463 3 Bd 3 B	4971.85	259 14 Bd 53 B	12571.12	219
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<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle  
Q = Quantity  
V = Value

	9	312								
	6 2 B	85	2	95						
82	2	85	24 1 B	69						
40	10	340	57	985						
84	9 2 B	388	4	21			9 5 Bd	878.14		
62							2	57		
61.35	2	75					4	34		
10	4 6 Bd	362.12	1	14.25						
12	6 2 B	161.50	6	73.50			8	5		
	1 8 Bd 1 B	340	3	71	5 2 B	97	16 4 Bd	173.50		
91	84 7 B	385	2	16	2	81	7 1 Bd	45.50		
	2 4 B	179	2	20	3 B	354	6	75	12	18
888	2 31 B	4853	11 1 B	186.75	2		54 2 Bd 1 B	605.70	2	4
810.50	17	1040	8 5 Bd	95			149 2 B	852.75	6	72

71.85	259 14 Bd 53 B	12571.12	219 1 B 6 Bd	2268.50	22 5 B	860	256 12 Bd 3 B	2728.59	20	94
-------	----------------------	----------	--------------------	---------	-----------	-----	---------------------	---------	----	----

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle  
Q = Quantity  
V = Value

				1	35
Bd	878.14				
	57				
	34				
	5				
Bd	173.50				
Bd	45.50				
	75	12	18		
Bd B	605.70	2	4		
B	852.75	6	72		

Bd B	2728.59	20	94	3	35
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107 B 8 X	3208	13002.43
21 Bd 2 B	4206	4872.75
1 B	5504	4844.58
16 Bd 15 B	3488	9044.22
23 Bd 14 B 2 X	9461	17740.88
3 B	1209	2041.50
21 Bd 23 B 2 X	1604	3570.75
123 Bd	4603	9167.17
206 Bd 28 B X	7846	15061.50
22 Bd 135 B	4411	8220.49
131 Bd 90 B	3820	10191.77
156 Bd 56 B	1960	5566.70
659 Bd 116 B 3 X	9763	28142.18
223 Bd 25 B	6306	13671.79

1821 Bd 705 B 22 X	109005	209745.62
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**APPENDIX C**

**Chart 7**

**Annual Export of Small Furniture and  
Miscellaneous Forms from Philadelphia to  
Foreign Ports, 1820-1840**

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## APPENDIX C

Chart 7

ANNUAL EXPORT OF SMALL FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS FOR  
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
	Foot and Piano Stools		Frames		Clocks		Cradles		Portable Desks		Bedposts and Bedsteads		Wash and Candle Stands	
1820											3 10 Bd	170		
1821	4	10					1				2	30		
1822									1	7	2	55	2	40
1823											16	380	1	8
1824					1 3 B	220	2	50			9 2 Bd	183		
1825	1	48									6	36	2	50
1826											1	27		
1827									1	28	2 5 Bd	84		
1828					3 B	120					12	90		
1829	14- 2 B	166			3 Bd	270								
1830					2 B	296								
1831					2 Bd	48					3	64	1	
1832	1 B	108											1 Bd	225.50
1833													2 Bd	171.50
1834	48	64												
1835														
1836														
1837											12		2	
1838			1	27										
1839	1	80	4 B	100	3	252					19	94	4	109.87
1840	2	9.25	2 B	725	11 B	153					1		2	50
20- year Type 70			1		4 5 Bd						88		14	
					19 B	1359	3	50	2	35	17 Bd	1213	3 Bd	654.87

APPENDIX C

Chart 7

ANNUAL EXPORT OF SMALL FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS FORMS  
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

Q		V		Q		V		Q		V		Q		V	
locks		Cradles		Portable Desks		Bedposts and Bedsteads		Wash and Candle Stands							
						3 10 Bd	170								
		1				2	30								
				1	7	2	55	2	40						
						16	380	1	8						
B	220	2	50			9 2 Bd	183								
						6	36	2	50						
						1	27								
				1	28	2 5 Bd	84								
B	120					12	90								
Bd	270														
B	296														
Bd	48					3	64	1							
								1 Bd	225.50						
								2 Bd	171.50						
						12		2							
	252					19	94	4	109.87						
B	153					1		2	50						
Bd						88		14							
B	1359	3	50	2	35	17 Bd	1213	3 Bd	654.87						

Annual		Total	
Quantity B, Bd, XPcs.		Value	
10 Bd	3	170	
	7	40	
	5	102	
	17	388	
2 Bd			
3 B	12	453	
	9	134	
	1	27	
5 Bd	3	112	
3 B	12	210	
3 Bd			
2 B	14	436	
2 B		296	
2 Bd	4	112	
1 Bd			
1 B		333.50	
2 Bd		171.50	
	48	64	
0	0	0	
0	0	0	
	14		
	1	27	
	27	635.87	
13 B	5	927.25	
25 Bd			
28 B	182	4645.12	



1821	4	10					1				2	30		
1822									1	7	2	55	2	40
1823											16	380	1	8
1824					1 3 B	220	2	50			9 2 Bd	183		
1825	1	48									6	36	2	50
1826											1	27		
1827									1	28	2 5 Bd	84		
1828					3 B	120					12	90		
1829	14 2 B	166			3 Bd	270								
1830					2 B	296								
1831					2 Bd	48					3	64	1	
1832	1 B	108											1 Bd	225.50
1833													2 Bd	171.50
1834	48	64												
1835														
1836														
1837											12		2	
1838			1	27										
1839	1	80	4 B	100	3	252					19	94	4	109.87
1840	2	9.25	2 B	725	11 B	153					1		2	50
20-														
year														
Type 70														
Totals 3 B 485.25														
			1		4 5 Bd						88		14	
			6 B	852	19 B	1359	3	50	2	35	17 Bd	1213	3 Bd	654.87

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Box  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity  
Bd = Bundle  
Q = Quantity  
V = Value

					10 Bd	170		
1				2	30			
		1	7	2	55	2	40	
				16	380	1	8	
				9				
2	50			2 Bd	183			
				6	36	2	50	
				1	27			
				2				
		1	28	5 Bd	84			
				12	90			
5								
8				3	64	1		
						1 Bd	225.50	
						2 Bd	171.50	
				12		2		
12				19	94	4	109.87	
13				1		2	50	
59	3	50	2	35	88 17 Bd	1213	14 3 Bd	654.87

	7	40
	5	102
	17	388
2 Bd		
3 B	12	453
	9	134
	1	27
5 Bd	3	112
3 B	12	210
3 Bd		
2 B	14	436
2 B		296
2 Bd	4	112
1 Bd		
1 B		333.50
2 Bd		171.50
	48	64
0	0	0
0	0	0
	14	
	1	27
	27	635.87
13 B	5	927.25
25 Bd		
28 B	182	4645.12

Foreign  
1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
 B = Box  
 X = Unspecified  
 Quantity  
 Bd = Bundle  
 Q = Quantity  
 V = Value

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	
	Mexico		India		Brazil		Unspecified So. America		Spanish Main		Uruguay		V
Unspeci- fied Chairs	5434 3 Bd 13 B 10449 2 X 50¢				13791 60 Bd 47 B 14199 3 X 99¢						9381 7 Bd 10262 2 X 22¢		6
Unspeci- fied Furniture	310 Bd 24723 201 B 64¢				18 Bd 4292 40 B 80¢		12 Bd 63 B 2 Pcs 3242				367 Bd 2 B 2080 2 X 91¢		14
Fancy Chairs	88	355			9	192							
Ward- robes													
Rocking Chairs					18 3 B 57.70								
Stands					7	120.22							
Secretaries	2	127											
Windsors					108	99							
Side- boards	1	55			1	35					1	45	
Settees	27	107			24 4 Bd 1 B 83								
Sofas	2	105			2	67.50							
Clocks	2 B				3	246							
Lounges													
Portable Desks													
Tables	2	650			12 1 B 87								

Chart 8

## City of Import

V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q
Guay	Venezuela	Gibraltar	Germany	England	Texas	Chile	Argentina								
8681	64 Bd	15788	352	1370	96			249		1337					
10262	142 B	5788	16 Bd	50d	7 Bd	4024	2 B	74	12 B	493.75	254 B	50d	7752	6816	58
22d	2 X	37d							7 Bd				14 Bd		
2080	108 Bd	1984	17 Bd				31 Bd		59 B	2027	275 Bd	1145	77 B		
91d	457 B	37d	11 B	3250	31 B	2400	1 B	1175	X	19d	29 B	46d	X	4019	
180	6 Bd														
	15 B	694													
	2	100													
	4	52					4	1 Bd	101	8	10				
											1	104	1	50	
									3 B	41			1080	1260	
45	1	59									3	208	2	100	
	22														
	1 Bd	132							7	8			6	36	
	25														
	5 B	2033							1	54	2	150	2	90	
	1	11							1						
									3 B	50	4 B	170.50			
			2	36									2	42	
	1	28									1	7			
	20														
											6				

NDIX C

art 8

PHIA IN FOREIGN TRADE, 1820-1840<sup>1</sup>

Import

	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
	Argentina		Peru		Ecuador		France		Liberia. Africa		Nova Scotia		Java		Holla	
9	7752	6816	588	498	156 28 Bd	156			18	20	1	35	204	170		
5	14 Bd 77 B X	4019					10 B	500							15 Bd	
14	1	50														
	1080	1260														
8	2	100							2	107						
	6	36							1							
9	2	90														
.50			10 B	156												
	2	42														
7																

V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Java	Java	Holland	West Indies			
				47091		
				1484 Bd		
				247 B	104824	
35	204	170		13 X	55¢	
				726 Bd		
				1344 B	107186	
		15 Bd	460	8 X	64¢	
				1049		
				75 Bd	3682	
				10 B	68¢	
				1	34	
				222	2507	
				11 Bd	89¢	
				7		
				3 Bd	534.45	
				8	361	
				3275	3574	
				3 Bd	32¢	
				3	210	
				132	1902	
				1 Bd	50¢	
				225		
				9 Bd	10071	
				48 B	62¢	
				5 Bd	925.50	
				18		
				55 B	782	

Total		
Quantity		Value
B, Bd, X	Pcs.	
1705 Bd		
615 B		
22 X	102437	181292.88
1988 Bd		
2327 B		
15 X	2	201948.11
81 Bd		
25 B	1326	4923.68
	3	134.00
12 Bd		
3 B	256	2728.59
3 Bd	14	654.87
	12	642.00
3 Bd		
3 B	4463	4971.85
	14	819.00
6 Bd		
1 B	219	2268.50
14 Bd		
54 B	259	12571.12
5 Bd		
19 B	4	1359.00
55 B	22	860.00
	2	35.00

Secretaries	2	127										
Windsors					108	99						
Side-boards	1	55			1	35					1	
Settees	27	107			24 4 Bd 1 B	83						
Sofas	2	105			2	67.50						
Clocks	2 B				3	246						
Lounges												
Portable Desks												
Tables	2	650			12 1 B	87						
Bureaus	3 B	254.50			2	95					1	
Beds	8 5 Bd	98			1	25					5	
Billiard Tables												
Pianos	4	337.50	2	750	1	200						
Desks	7 7 Bd	274										
Frames												
Cradles												
Stools			2	20	1	80						
Couches												
Arm-chairs												

<sup>1</sup>Source: Outward Foreign  
Manifests, 1820-1840

Key: Pcs = Pieces  
B = Boxes  
X = Unspecified  
Quantity

Bc  
Q  
V

Pieces	Bd = Bundle
Boxes	Q = Quantity
Unspecified	V = Value
Quantity	



[illegible]

					8	361
					3275 3 Bd	3574 32¢
					3	210
					132 1 Bd	1902 50¢
					225 9 Bd 48 B	10071 62¢
					5 Bd	925.50
					18 55 B	782
					41 1 B	1167 50¢
					40 6 B	1443 50¢
					36 12 Bd	725.55
					8	2128
					44 4 B	12595
					14 6 B	677.50
					4 B	810
					3	50
					65 3 B	376
					20	94
					3	35

		12	642.00
3 Bd 3 B		4463	4971.85
		14	819.00
6 Bd 1 B		219	2268.50
14 Bd 54 B		259	12571.12
5 Bd 19 B		4	1359.00
55 B		22	860.00
		2	35.00
1 Bd 6 B		87	2828.50
1 Bd 22 B		59	2418.00
17 Bd		88	1213.00
		8	2128.00
4 B		63	14832.50
13 Bd 1 B		31	1216.50
6 B		1	852.00
		3	50.00
3 B		70	485.25
		20	94.00
		3	35.00