INFORMATION TO USERS

This material was produced from a microfilm copy of the original document. While the most advanced technological means to photograph and reproduce this document have been used, the quality is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original submitted.

The following explanation of techniques is provided to help you understand markings or patterns which may appear on this reproduction.

1. The sign or “target” for pages apparently lacking from the document photographed is “Missing Page(s)”. If it was possible to obtain the missing page(s) or section, they are spliced into the film along with adjacent pages. This may have necessitated cutting thru an image and duplicating adjacent pages to insure you complete continuity.

2. When an image on the film is obliterated with a large round black mark, it is an indication that the photographer suspected that the copy may have moved during exposure and thus cause a blurred image. You will find a good image of the page in the adjacent frame.

3. When a map, drawing or chart, etc., was part of the material being photographed the photographer followed a definite method in “sectioning” the material. It is customary to begin photoing at the upper left hand corner of a large sheet and to continue photoing from left to right in equal sections with a small overlap. If necessary, sectioning is continued again — beginning below the first row and continuing on until complete.

4. The majority of users indicate that the textual content is of greatest value, however, a somewhat higher quality reproduction could be made from “photographs” if essential to the understanding of the dissertation. Silver prints of “photographs” may be ordered at additional charge by writing the Order Department, giving the catalog number, title, author and specific pages you wish reproduced.

5. PLEASE NOTE: Some pages may have indistinct print. Filmed as received.

University Microfilms International

300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 USA
St. John's Road, Tyler's Green
High Wycombe, Bucks, England HP10 8HR

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
WICK, Wendy Caroline, 1950-
STEPHEN GIRARD: A PATRON OF THE PHILADELPHIA
FURNITURE TRADE.

University of Delaware (Winterthur Program),
M.A., 1977
History, United States

University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

© 1977

WENDY CAROLINE WICK

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
STEPHEN GIRARD
A PATRON OF THE PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE TRADE

BY
Wendy C. Wick

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.

June, 1977
STEPHEN GIRARD

A PATRON OF THE PHILADELPHIA FURNITURE TRADE

BY

Wendy C. Wick

Approved: ____________________________
Nancy Richards
Professor in charge of thesis on behalf of the Advisory Committee

Approved: ____________________________
James Curtis
Co-ordinator of the Winterthur Program

Approved: ____________________________
Virginia P. Burt
Dean of the College of Graduate Studies
When I first conceived of my thesis topic I had in the back of my mind Nicolas B. Wainwright's interesting study *Colonial Grandeur in Philadelphia*. I thought of Stephen Girard's wealth, long life in the city, and the existing Girard Collection of furniture and conceived of him as Cadwalader's successor. Perhaps hidden in those manuscripts was the history of Girard as a tastemaker and fashion setter in Philadelphia. Unknown bills might indicate other household furniture of comparable quality to some of the superior objects at Girard College.

I did not find what I set out to find. The man hidden in those manuscripts was not an arbitor of fashion. His main motivation in buying from cabinetmakers was to furnish his house with durable, well-constructed furniture. He could hardly be called a patron of the arts. Nevertheless, I was intrigued by the fact that there were so many craftsmen's accounts extending over the long period of his lifetime. Furthermore, there was the unusual opportunity to co-ordinate the existent pieces with the accounts, the import records, and the three inventories describing the actual arrangement of forms within Girard's houses.
The thesis evolved, therefore, into a discussion of Girard's role as a patron of the furniture-making trade. I have attempted to characterize Girard's taste within the context of his life and career, to discuss his relationships with individual craftsmen, and finally to describe the Girard homes and how they were furnished. Another important aspect of Girard's activity within the furniture trade is his exportation of Philadelphia furniture which is included in an appendix.

Almost all of the information for the thesis comes from one vast source, the manuscript and furniture collections in Founders Hall of Girard College. The manuscript collection includes a wide variety of ledgers, journals, account books, banking papers, shipping papers, letters, and miscellany. That the collection is badly organized is illustrated by the mere existence of a box labeled "Final Addendum and Chaos"! After a truly hopeless attempt to use the poorly indexed microfilm of the manuscripts which is available at both Girard College and the American Philosophical Society, I was able to do the rest of my research in the collection.

Perhaps the most important body of material for this topic was the various craftsmen's accounts which are included in Appendix A. It is, of course, a selected list of
references. Many accounts appear in more than one type of financial record, sometimes combined with other accounts, often with only partial information, and occasionally cross-referenced to another journal and ledger. I have tried to include only crucial references to each purchase. The same is true with the appendix list of export shipments where the most complete account is the one that is cited.

The furniture in the collection was left to Girard College by the terms of Girard's will. The majority of major pieces that Girard purchased are still in the Girard College collection. It is the less expensive items that are mentioned in accounts and inventories that are not in the collection, and in all probability they no longer exist. On the basis of my research, I have concluded that it is very unlikely that more "Girard furniture" will appear on the market.

Access to the manuscript material, and indeed the entire project, would have been impossible without the guidance and assistance of Marvin McFarland at the Library of Congress, who turned out to be not only a fellow researcher in the manuscript collection, but also the foremost scholar on Stephen Girard. I owe a great debt to his vast knowledge of Girard, his willingness to share his expertise, and his generosity in donating both time and
effort to my research. Girard College has been extremely co-operative in allowing me to work with their collections. Mrs. Phyllis Abrams should be noted especially for her active interest and assistance.

The staff of the American Philosophical Society was very helpful in my frustrating attempt to read the Girard papers microfilm. I am also indebted to Nancy Richards, my thesis advisor, for her patience and constant guidance. My typist, Patricia Doughty, has been delightful to work with as well as being conscientious and remarkably efficient. Finally, Mrs. Anne Golovin at the Smithsonian Institution, has been kind enough to read the thesis and has offered valuable insights, suggestions, and much needed moral support.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE .............................................. iii
CHAPTER I. STEPHEN GIRARD: HIS STYLE OF LIFE .......... 1
CHAPTER II. GIRARD'S FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN ............ 39
CHAPTER III. GIRARD'S HOUSES AND THEIR FURNITURE ..... 71
CONCLUSION .......................................... 112
FOOTNOTES .......................................... 114
BIBLIOGRAPHY ......................................... 131
APPENDIX A. INVENTORIES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS ........... 135
APPENDIX B. FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN'S BILLS AND ACCOUNTS .. 152
APPENDIX C. GIRARD'S FURNITURE EXPORTS ............... 221
ILLUSTRATIONS. FURNITURE FROM THE GIRARD COLLECTION .. 243
CHAPTER I

STEPHEN GIRARD: HIS STYLE OF LIFE

Stephen Girard is a name well-known to Philadelphians for almost two hundred years. He is remembered as a brilliant and successful merchant, a banker of national renown, and a philanthropist with a steadfast love for his city. The career of this extraordinary man played a significant role in the history of both his city and his country, and this aspect of his life deserves and has received recognition. Unacclaimed but also interesting is Girard's role as a patron of Philadelphia craftsmen, as an importer of European and Oriental styles, and as an exporter of local products. In this role the events of Girard's life take on a new historical and cultural significance.

Stephen Girard began his career as a merchant. Born in Bordeaux, France, in 1750, in the parish of St. Rémy, he showed an early predilection to follow his father's maritime and mercantile calling. Pierre Girard was a relatively successful merchant, involved in the French West Indian trade; and Stephen, his oldest son, was trained in his counting house until he went to sea at age twelve.
Despite restrictions on age, Stephen Girard became a captain and a master just before his twenty-third birthday and was soon sent off to San Domingo on his father's ships. On his early voyages, the younger Girard included in the cargo modest ventures of his own and small successes established his confidence in himself as a merchant. Arriving in the West Indies in 1774, however, he had trouble selling his cargo, and he sent the ship back to Bordeaux. After disposing of his goods as best he could, he reinvested his funds and sailed for New York rather than return to France and his Bordeaux creditors.

Although he was a young and inexperienced sea captain, Girard's early training was a great advantage. Arriving in the busy port of New York City he found employment with the firm of Thomas Randall, already well established in the West Indian trade. Before long Girard was sailing as master on Randall's ships. He was gaining valuable experience and gradually acquiring some capital of his own, and he had little reason to be concerned with the rising threat of war with England. Returning from one of his voyages in 1776, however, bad weather and the presence of British cruisers forced him to head up the Delaware River for Philadelphia. Once there, the risk of capture prevented his departure; and Girard found himself, by force of circumstances, in the city that was to become his home. Two
months later the American colonies declared their independence.

The decision to stay in a country embroiled in a seemingly hopeless war is a credit to Girard's foresight and pragmatism. He must have recognized the unparalleled opportunity available to someone of his abilities. Philadelphia, as the center of population and trade in the colonies, presented a tempting challenge. The quality of the city's manufactured goods and the availability of flour, bar iron, lumber, and other resources insured a profitable trade. Despite the revolutionary activities he began immediately to set up his business in the city. When the British took New York City in the fall of 1776, Thomas Randall came to Philadelphia. With Randall and a merchant named Isaac Hazlehurst, Girard renewed his West Indian trade.

When the presence of the British rendered shipping impractical, Girard turned to shopkeeping. Shortly after his arrival he opened up a small store in Water Street. Apparently his early ventures and his first store did well, for in 1777 he was able to marry a beautiful but penniless girl named Mary Lum and buy a house in Mt. Holly, New Jersey from Hazlehurst. When the British took possession of Philadelphia in the fall of that year, Girard remained a nonpartisan Frenchman selling cider and imported wines both
in Philadelphia and to the British troops in Mt. Holly. By 1778 when the British evacuated Philadelphia, he was already expanding his establishment. He formed a partnership with Joseph Baldesqui, an adventurous young merchant who had fought with the French and Polish cavalry legion. To accommodate the new business, Girard rented another store. The blotter entry for August, 1778 reads: "Loué un magazin situé dans Oitre Street appartenant à Monsieur Hough à raison de £55 per an & payé six mois d'avance." Water Street, the translation of Girard's bad spelling, was to become the primary location of his houses and stores for the remainder of his career; it was the avenue closest to the river and the wharves and a center for maritime concerns. Girard did not overlook any advantageous opportunity to further his career.

Girard was unquestionably skilled in his profession. By establishing factors in many different ports and keeping in constant communication with them, the firm was able to predict the most advantageous markets based on the most recent information. Girard's conscientiousness in maintaining his correspondence combined with his natural talents for thrift, efficiency, and caution were a powerful formula for success. He was always willing to try a new market or a new commodity if he thought it might be profitable, but he was never tempted towards extravagant or incalculable risks.
Strictest discipline was required from his captains and their crew as well as from the clerks in his counting house. Baldesqui's ill-advised and generally unsuccessful ventures did not live up to these principles; and not surprisingly, the ledger for February, 1782 contains the entry: "The partnership of Stephen Girard and Co. closes the 1st day of February, 1782 by mutual consent." ⁴

By the time of Baldesqui's departure, Girard had already established his business. Although the firm had engaged temporarily and unsuccessfully in privateering, the West Indian trade was its main concern. Jean Girard, Stephen's brother, had established himself as a merchant at Cap Francais, one of the leading ports of San Domingo, where he received cargoes and arranged for shipments for his brother. The ships from Philadelphia, partially loaded with Pennsylvania products, would stop in the southern coastal ports to pick up tobacco or rice for the West Indian market. In return, the products of San Domingo, molasses, rum, unrefined sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and dyewoods found a good market in Philadelphia.

The West Indian trade proved highly profitable and Girard decided to start a partnership with his brother. Finally in 1787 the arrangements were made, and the firm became known as "Stephen and Jean Girard." The partnership
lasted less than two years. Jean's lack of imagination and responsibility and Stephen's authoritarian and strenuous demands caused the brothers to quarrel violently. In 1788 the partnership was dissolved, and Girard found new correspondents at Cap Francais. He had learned his lesson: from then on he ran his firm by himself.

Girard's trade speculations were not confined exclusively to the West Indies. By the mid-1780s he was beginning to expand his limited European trade. A letter to Samatan Frères, his new correspondent in Marseilles reveals his growing interest in the French trade, his blunt and authoritative way of doing business, and his consistent ability to plan in advance:

Rec'd your letter of July 25 last with account sales of 151 hhd [hogsheads] tobacco to the Fermiers Généraux for my acct. Acct is correct except for unusual commission rate of 3% on sales and 5% on purchases. Emmery Père & Fils, Dunkerque, charge only the usual European rate of 2%. Send me prices current on tobaccos, rice & codfish which I expect to send you in July or August next, but only at the usual commission.

As profits increased from the West Indian and European trades, Girard continued to expand his establishment. The bills of April 1780 for cleaning and washing a store, buying window panes, hauling goods, putting a "counter dresser and shelves" indicate that the firm was remodeling

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
another store. At the same time the cabinetmaker, Daniel Trotter built a counting house for them for seventy-five pounds. Three years later Girard was renting more stores in Water Street from Edward Stiles, and by 1785 he had agreed with Stiles to build a store on his rented property. This rapid expansion during the 1780s is an obvious reflection of the accelerating profits of Girard's mercantile talents.

Though Girard was succeeding financially and was gradually gaining respect for his integrity and acumen in business, he was not accepted within the social elite of established Philadelphians. Reserved by nature, blind in one eye, and speaking English with a very heavy French accent, Girard was not the most approachable of men. His first biographer, Stephen Simpson, a slightly embittered employee, described him very bluntly:

Few men made so bad a first impression upon the spectator as Stephen Girard. His person was altogether unprepossessing. . . . Resembling a short and square built old sailor his person associated ideas the very opposite of everything that tends to inspire respect or awaken your esteem towards the man you survey.  

Undoubtedly, Simpson was exaggerating, but Girard certainly did not have the wit, charm, and graciousness that made the French officers of Rochambeau's army so immensely popular in Philadelphia in the 1780s.
Girard's social standing was further hindered by his unfortunate marriage to Mary Lum. She did not have the education, intelligence, or social connections to further his early career, and by the mid-1780s she had become hopelessly insane. Her screaming fits and irresponsible actions could not have helped his cause and initiated a long and painful series of temporary cures and periodic confinements. His hope for an heir kept him from deserting her, but it affected him deeply. In telling his brother of his wife's insanity he wrote, "... without any illness of body I have that of mind. I fear that I have lost forever the peace which a certain success should procure for life in this world." Several months later he was forced to have her confined. Once again he wrote to Jean:

L'accroissement de la maladie de ma chère moitié m'a force de la faire renfermer. Je ne te dis pas les paines & chagrins que cette démarche et les accidents que en sont survenus M'ont occasioné, mais je t'assure que rien au monde ne peut m'être aussi sensible.

Stephen's disappointment was somewhat assuaged, though his social standing probably was not improved, by the installation in 1787 of a young Quaker girl named Sally Bickham as Girard's mistress and housekeeper. Sally presided over the household, the servants, and the apprentices, and Stephen appeared to be quite fond of her. His business
associates recognized her importance and inquired after her in their letters: "Ma femme me charge de vous dire mille choses agréables ainsi qu'à Mademoiselle." Philadelphia's most prominent families, however, chose to ignore the French merchant and his mistress completely.

Stephen Girard was not to remain the recluse that his early life in Philadelphia seemed to imply. The last decade of the century found Girard deeply involved in the social and political affairs of the city. His identification with Philadelphia and his love for his city first appears during the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1793. The city panicked at the first evidence of the dreaded disease, and many of its citizens evacuated their homes. Girard himself was scornful of both the general panic and the various experiments of the baffled medical experts. He writes in one letter:

Je profite du Brig La Couronne de vous faire part de la situation déplorable ou se trouve notre ville. Une fièvre maline qui règne depuis le mois dernier, joint à l'ignorance de nos médecins & à la frayeur de nos habitants, nous a enlevé mieux de quatre milles amis.

As the summer progressed, hundreds were dying: there was no place to take the sick and not enough nurses and doctors to tend them. Girard agreed to superintend a hospital set up at Bush Hill:
Filthy, crowded, and disorganized, the hospital was badly in need of management. The corrupt attendants were dismissed, and the house was reorganized and rebuilt. Run by doctors Girard had chosen and supplied partly by his own stock, the hospital offered the best and most efficient treatment for the sick.

Girard took his responsibilities very seriously. For once, his business concerns were neglected. When one of his correspondents complained at his lack of attention he responded modestly, "Le Devoir que m'impose la qualité de Citoyen m'empêche de répondre en temps aux lettres que mes amis m'écrivent." 16 He replies to another:

Vous pouvez compter, mon bon ami, que la situation des habitants de notre ville infortunée est la seule cause qui ne me permet pas de continuer mon ancienne Exactitude. Vous pouvez compter que soudain que la tranquillité sera un peu rétablie, je reprendrai le travail avec toute l'activité dont je suis capable, mais pour le moment j'ai entièrement dévoué mon temps et ma personne & ma petite fortune au soulagement de mes concitoyens. 17

Girard's dedication during the yellow fever indicates a generosity of both time and money which hardly fits the miserly picture sometimes drawn of him.
In successive epidemics of the fever, Girard again went to work "as a citizen" for his city and its inhabitants. Scharf and Westcott, Philadelphia's nineteenth century historians, give Girard credit for the work that he did in the summer of 1797 when the fever once again put the city in a panic:

After all Stephen Girard did for the poor of his adopted country, this was his noblest work. When he saw the condition of Bush Hill he set to work to reform it. Ready in his assistance was Peter Helm, another citizen of foreign extraction. They might have fled with the multitudes who were striken with panic by the dreaded disease, but they remained behind; and it is simply wonderful to read of the unflagging charities they bestowed.18

During the summer of 1793, destitute refugees arriving from San Domingo also claimed the attention of Girard's humanitarian instincts. The immigration was described by Scharf and Westcott:

While the epidemic was at its height the embarrassment of the local authorities were increased by the necessity of providing for a large number of French refugees from San Domingo who arrived in Philadelphia in August. . . . About six hundred of them came to Philadelphia and were hospitably treated.19

San Domingo had been in a political upheaval for two years because of the uprisings of the freed slaves and mulattoes. The insurrection of June, 1793, resulted in the burning and almost complete destruction of Cap Français, one of the major cities. Moreau de St. Méry estimated that twenty-five
thousand whites evacuated the island.²⁰ Howard Mumford Jones cites various settlements of the refugees in America but concludes: "Philadelphia . . . was the great center for the French emigré."²¹ Girard was one of the citizens who welcomed and helped them.

Girard was most concerned about the fate of his correspondents at Cap Français, the firm of Aubert, Chauveau, and Bacon. One by one all three of the partners arrived in Philadelphia, and the account books indicate they were welcomed and supported.²² His generosity was not limited to business associates, however. San Domingan doctors were famous for their treatment of the yellow fever,²³ and Girard chose one of them, Jean Deveze, to be a physician at Bush Hill. J. H. Roberjot was hired for the counting house on the condition that he learn English, and he served as the chief clerk until his death in 1828. Another refugee, J. B. Laurent, became a carpenter for Girard. An account of 1811 shows that Girard paid "for assisting to bury Mr. Laurent, an old inhabitant of St. Domingo."²⁴ The interest and support of exiled Frenchmen is one of Girard's lifelong contributions to the city. In 1793 the Société Française de Bienfaisance was formed to organize for the relief of the "distressed citizens of France in Philadelphia." It is not known when Girard joined the society, but he received notices of their
meetings in 1805 and following years.  

Political as well as social involvements brought Girard into the mainstream of life in Philadelphia. When the French minister, Citizen Genet, arrived in the city in 1793, he was given an overwhelming reception by the populace. There is no record of Girard's attendance at Genet's welcoming dinner, but it is apparent that he handled some of the diplomat's monetary affairs shortly after his arrival. His political inclinations, which were consistently pro-French and Republican, were formed during this period. It is not surprising to find him paying for a subscription for "a public dinner at Oheller's Hotel on account of the Successes of the French Repub." 

Girard was soon becoming more actively involved in the political movements of the city. Early in 1794 he joined other merchants in protesting against the depredations of the English privateers:

So flagrant, indeed, became the aggressions of the British cruisers, that on the 13th of March, 1794, a meeting of merchants and traders was held at McShane's Harp and Crown Tavern . . . with Stephen Girard as Chairman and Robert McKean as Secretary.

In the Girard Papers are McKean's handwritten minutes for the meeting which was held on the eleventh, not the thirteenth, of March. At the meeting the proposals of
Mr. Swanwick which stated the importance of the defense of American merchants, were read and passed; and the group decided to adjourn to meet at the State House the following Tuesday with the resolution that: "The Citizens in general be invited to attend." The last item on the minutes was the resolution "that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman both for his present services and in grateful remembrance of his services on a late melancholy occasion." Girard received a letter from McKean the following day enclosing the minutes and Swanwick's proposals and describing McKean's intention to have them published in "Mr. Bache's or Messrs. Dunlap and Claypoole's paper."

The outraged reaction of Girard and other merchants brought America to the brink of war with England. More conciliatory elements within the government, however, tempered the belligerent factions. President Washington dispatched John Jay to England, and war was averted. In 1795 the treaty Jay had negotiated arrived back in the United States. Opposition to it was violent in every city, and John Jay observed that he could travel all the way across the country lighted only by the flames of his burning effigies. When the treaty was published in Philadelphia many citizens were shocked and angry. The Independent Gazette remarked dramatically: "Everybody was solemn on
account of Jay's treaty. It appeared like a day of mourning." Action was taken immediately, and a town meeting was called by Republican leaders who opposed the treaty. This meeting was run by Dr. William Shippen; Girard was on the committee to draft an address to the President along with Peter Muhlenberg, John Swanwick, Chief Justice Thomas McKean and other prominent citizens.

Girard very strongly opposed the treaty. He wrote to his friend Paul Bentalou in Baltimore:

Dites-moi, mon cher ami, comment nos concitoyens ont digéré la négociation de l'infâme Jay. Nous avons hù ici une senne à ce sujet. Les Charpentiers de Kensington et quelques autres chaux républicains se sont avisés de marcher en procession samedi dernier l'effigie de ce bon patriote dans les rues de notre ville et ont fini par le brûler à minuit sur une des hauteurs de Kensington. . . . L'on m'a dit que l'effigie de Jay tenait d'une main une Balance. Sur le plateau plus élevé était écrit Vertu, Egalité, & Indépendence. Sur l'autre English Gold.

After heated debates and protests, the treaty was signed. Philadelphia Republicans held another meeting, chaired by Girard, to denounce the treaty. Girard felt that "the treaty of Commerce made between our envoy Mr. Jay on the part of the United States and the court of Great Britain does not appear to have put a stop to English depredations." The result of the meeting was a memorial written to the House
of Representatives which stated the merchants grievances:

We consider the treaty with Great Britain as unequal in its stipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering insult instead of redress.37

Girard's activities did not go unnoticed among Republican leaders. Though he did not win the election, he was nominated by the party as a candidate for the Select Council. In later years he was elected to the Council and served as a member for many years. Girard's mercantile prestige also gave him some recognition in the national government. He did not hesitate to write Edmund Randolph, the Secretary of State, to demand redress for the capture of his ship Kitty:

As a citizen of the United States I claim the protection of the government. Consequently I request as soon as possible such representation to the nation of France as you will think necessary to obtain from them assurances that my loss will be paid to me in this city with damages and interest.38

In 1797 Girard served on a committee for the succeeding Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, to prosecute the claims of American merchants against the British.

In keeping with his increased status as a merchant and a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, Girard built for himself a new house and a store on Water Street. He first considered approaching the famous architect Pierre Charles

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
L'Enfant to design his new buildings. He wrote to his friend Bentalou: "As I am about to build a house and you have told me that you knew M. L'Enfant, I beg that you will send me a letter of introduction to him." The French-born architect L'Enfant had acquired a great deal of fame in America. He had fought in the American Revolution, achieving the status of Major and becoming a member of the Society of the Cincinnati as well as designing their seal. At the time of Washington's inauguration he remodeled Federal Hall, and eventually he was asked by Washington to design a plan for the Capitol City.

In Philadelphia L'Enfant's chief work was the design of a home for Robert Morris in Chestnut Street. The work started in 1793, and L'Enfant's ever-grandiose plans included bowed pavilions, a colonnade and an exterior faced with marble. Robert Morris was at this time about the richest man in Philadelphia, and the Morrises, along with the William Binghams, were the great leaders of Philadelphia society. By contemplating the choice of L'Enfant as his architect, Girard shows social ambitions and cultural pretensions rarely ascribed to him. His wealth certainly warranted a style of living found among the highest levels of Philadelphia society; and, ironically, he was to inherit Robert Morris's position as the great financial leader and
the richest man in the city. Nevertheless, though he seems to show an inclination for extravagant elegance, L'Enfant does not design his house.

Shortly after building his house and store, Girard was buying a "place" in the country. In 1798 he purchased from George and Mary Cooper a "Plantation in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County." It was not, however, the country estate that many prominent Philadelphians owned. He developed a real interest in farming, and it became a major hobby throughout the remainder of his life.

Girard organized his farm as he developed his mercantile business: with meticulous planning and forethought and a respect for good quality, consistent work, and efficient management. No sooner was the farm purchased than Girard was instructing Hourquebie, in Bordeaux: "Be so kind as to send me by the return of the Good Friends twelve large hens with large combs & two Cocks. I wish them for breeding." Several weeks later he ordered from Bordeaux muscat grape vines and artichoke plants. As work on the farm progressed, a wide variety of vegetables were grown and large orchards set up where Girard experimented with domestic and imported fruits. The perseverance and imagination that contributed to the success of the farm was recognized.
many years later in his election to the Horticultural Society and to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Although his wife was permanently admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital in the 1790s, Girard did not live an isolated existence with little domestic contact with people. During most of his career his residence was a busy household of apprentices, relatives, indentured servants and other domestics. Many of the apprentices lived in Girard's home while learning their trade in the counting house, and letters from Girard to their parents assured them that he carefully supervised their welfare and education:

*Si vous me les envoyez, je les placerais où il doivent être et veillerai à ce qu'ils soient éduqués et soignés de la même manière que sont mes deux neveux.*

Towards some of these boys, such as Martin Bickham, the brother of his mistress, Girard showed a warm paternal affection, and he often loaned them money and gave experienced advice as he launched them on their careers.

Nieces and nephews were also accepted into the family. The death of Stephen's brother, Jean, left his wife and three young daughters destitute. Appalled by the behavior of Jean's extravagant wife, Girard brought the girls, aged nine, seven and five to live with him in 1805. They were raised, supported and educated by him until they were
grown. As with his apprentices, Girard kept a close watch on their welfare. Noted in Roberjot's disbursement book is the following entry: "Paid for the following Books for Children 1 set Daisey, 1 Children in the Wood, 1 Moral songs, 1 Franklin's way to wealth." Nephews also lived at the Girard house. In 1817 Jean Fabricus and Jean Auguste arrived from Bordeaux to become Girard's protégés. They were sent immediately to Mt. Airy to school, but they would return to the Girard household on holidays.

Sally Bickham was no longer running the household when Girard's nieces and nephews arrived. A letter from Girard explains to a friend: "Madame Sally a jugé à propos de me quitter pour se marier. Je suis fâché que son bonheur n'aye pas été de longue." Girard seemed disappointed at Sally's marriage, but he did not feel bitter towards her. He sent her a wedding present and looked for someone to replace her. The new housekeeper was Mary Kenton, generally called Polly, who proved a loyal and invaluable mistress of the house for many years. It was Polly Kenton who managed both the town and the farm establishments and kept children, apprentices, and servants in order. Girard's regard for her appears not only in the bills for handsome jewelry that he bought for her, but also in his acceptance of her four sisters who came to live in his household.
Girard's home life, therefore, was not a lonely bachelor's existence which hatched an ascerbic temperament and an obsession for making money, as is sometimes suggested. His manner of living was not much removed from a typical family existence, and the houses that he owned were inhabited by a large and varied household.

By the 1790s Girard had become an extremely wealthy man. His ability to maintain his mercantile empire was remarkable considering the continuous struggle between European nations from the 1790s through the Napoleonic Wars that turned the high seas into a privateering battleground.

Girard's personal philosophies of business had a great deal to do with his continued success. In a letter to his brother in 1795, Girard explains some of the principles under which he operated:

It is astonishing that with the experience I suppose you must have, you should think that the success of an operation depends on fate or luck. I assure you I do not agree with you at all. . . . It is quite true that my perseverance, my close application to work and my love for it, which is the only pleasure I have on this globe, have always enabled me to recuperate my losses.45

This attitude was one of flexibility, but flexibility was a luxury that came only with extensive capital. This capacity to sustain losses gave him a great advantage over other firms as the risks of maritime trade increased.
In 1793 when France declared war on England, a series of decrees by both nations escalated the capture of American ships. Girard vehemently fought the sequestration of his cargoes in court, appealing when necessary to the federal government. After years of struggling, he got partial or full reimbursement from the offending countries. Meanwhile, greater risks insured greater profits, and the ships that did return were increasingly valuable.

There were other advantages to offset the maritime threats. As the English navy began to clear the sea of French ships, the carrying trade from the West Indies to Europe fell to the Americans. Despite the disturbances at San Domingo, therefore, Girard continued to trade with that island. Even during the insurrections and burnings of the major cities, two of his ships were plying back and forth from Cap Français. Furthermore, the European nations were frequently desperate for colonial resources. Joseph Bovary and Company wrote Girard from Marseilles: "Owing to the fact that war has broken out between our republic on the one hand and England, Holland etc. on the other you will make a fine profit out of the cargo." At the same time one of his captains wrote: "Commerce is at an end in France at present, and Americans will have a free hand. At present the Americans and the Danes are the only people who can come here."
Ingenuity in planning and initiative in opening up new trading alternatives kept Girard's business going. By the turn of the century, events in Europe caused Girard to concentrate on the Eastern trade. India was a source for a variety of textiles and spices, and China provided a profitable trade in tea and nankins. Martin Bickham, one of Girard's apprentices, was sent out to Isle de France, an island off the east coast of Africa. Bickham reported back that:

The situation of this Island is so convenient for trade, and its port so commodious that there will be doubtless a great deal of good business done here. It can be looked upon in a manner, as the Store house of the Eastern world; there are few places where a more General assortment can be found and It exceeds all places I ever knew for activity in Business.49

Bickham set up a valuable trade with Isle de France where coffee and ebony wood were two important exports.

Because of his recourse to other centers of trade, the non-Importation Act against Britain passed by Congress in 1806 did not damage Girard's business. However, the Embargo Act of December, 1807, prohibiting any but coastal American trade brought all of Stephen Girard's ships into port. It was not until March of 1809 that Jefferson ended the embargo with stipulations for non-intercourse with France and Britain instead. Able to survive that period,
Girard wasted no time in re-establishing his trade routes. South America became a new area for speculation since the European trade was still crippled. From letters to his ships' captains and supercargoes it is evident that Girard established his contacts in each port before he directed his cargoes there. In many cases several houses or merchants were suggested to provide alternative choices. By this time Girard's trade was truly an international and multi-national concern, and he was becoming one of the foremost merchants in America.

As his mercantile enterprise prospered Girard became a financial leader both locally and nationally. He was already recognized as one of the Directors of the Bank of the United States which had been established in Philadelphia in 1791. In 1810 Girard decided to withdraw his capital from England and establish his large fortune in the United States. The funds were transferred by importing foreign manufactures and by buying American securities and stock of the Bank of the United States in London. Girard soon became the largest stockholder of the bank, owning about one twenty-fifth of the stock. Just at this point, in 1811, the charter of the bank expired, and the Directors presented a proposal to Congress for its recharter. It soon became apparent that there was great opposition towards the
recharter, and Girard began to contemplate another use for his money. By the time Congress had refused the charter, amid great controversy and dire predictions, Girard had determined to open a private banking house.

Girard purchased the building of the Bank of the United States and engaged its cashier, George Simpson, to remain in the same position. Numerous friends and business associates were appealed to, and in May, 1812 Stephen Girard's Banking House was opened. Besides having the cashier and the house of the old bank, the new private bank was given an impetus by receiving on deposit the accounts of the liquidation proceedings. Many of Girard's correspondents were delighted. Alexander Baring wrote from London:

I have long been of the opinion that such an establishment was wanted in America and could not fail of success. . . . A private Banker will be found so great a convenience that I think it probable you will have almost all the commercial houses for customers.

The reaction was not so complimentary in the city. Most of the incorporated banks refused to honor Girard's banknotes and tried to drain his supply of specie by submitting large drafts for payment in cash. Girard discovered that legislation pending in both the Pennsylvania and the federal governments threatened the existence of such a
private institution. In 1812, however, the financially de­
bilitating war with England gave Girard an opportunity to
gain a political advantage with which to fight his enemies.

Congress had authorized Albert Gallatin, Secretary
of the Treasury, to fill a loan of ten million dollars in
1812. Gallatin had appealed to Girard who agreed to co­
operate under the condition of acceptance of his banknotes
in payments. Gallatin, apparently, was not willing to
accept the stipulations. The ten million dollar loan fell
far short of its subscription. In 1813 Congress authorized
Gallatin to borrow sixteen million dollars, and again public
subscriptions fell far short of the goal. Eventually David
Parish, John Jacob Astor, and Girard agreed to bid for the
remaining amount. Their proposals were accepted along with
Girard's conditions. Stephen Girard solicited one hundred
twenty-six subscriptions amounting to $5,347,800, and made
a personal subscription of $1,302,500. The national
government was saved from bankruptcy, and Girard's banking
house was given the prestige and power to resist ruinous
attacks by its competitors.

In 1814-1815 Girard came to the aid of the federal
government for a second time. He devised a plan with
Alexander James Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, for
purchasing depreciated treasury notes in the South and
depositing the purchase money to the credit of the government at his own bank. This had the additional advantage of stabilizing the price of treasury notes. Girard's position as a private financial leader was unrivaled during this period. When the Second Bank of the United States was chartered, he was elected the President of the Commission to receive and solicit subscriptions, and he himself subscribed for the remaining amount. In recognition of his sagacity and experience, he was appointed one of the five federal directors of the Second Bank.

He was also an important part of a distinguished social circle of Napoleonic exiles which was beginning to form in Philadelphia. The defeat of Napoleon in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo caused many of the emperor's generals and statesmen to emigrate to America. Clausel, General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Emmanuel Comte de Grouchy who had been Marshal of France, Charles François Antoine Lallemand, and his brother Henri Dominique Lallemand were some of the famous officers who were forced to leave by royal ordinance of July 24, 1815. Although he deplored the restrictions on trade that Napoleon's wars had produced, Girard consistently supported the cause of France. He must have had a personal admiration for the emperor, for in 1809 he bought an engraved portrait of Napoleon.
international reputation, many of the exiles appealed to him upon their arrival in America as their contact and financial agent. Girard not only responded to them but befriended them as they gradually gathered in Philadelphia.

The Maréchal de Grouchy, going under the name of Charles Gautier, wrote Girard as soon as he arrived in Baltimore. The Parisian bankers Perregaux, Laffitte and Company had given him a letter of introduction to their American associate. At first Girard hesitated to act as an agent for an unknown Frenchman, but when he discovered who Gautier was he responded enthusiastically:

I flatter myself, M. Maréchal, that in passing through Philadelphia, you will give me the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance, and of showing you the consideration in which I hold a man who had the courage to hazard his life and sacrifice his interests for the good of his country.59

General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, who went under the name of Charles Bernard, was also sent to Girard upon arrival in Philadelphia in 1816. Perregaux and Laffitte had written a letter of introduction:

This letter will be handed to you by M. Charles Bernard who intends to spend some time in your country. Being allied to the family of the head of our firm we recommend him in the most particular manner to your kindness and we beg you to render him the services which he may ask you.60
Lefebvre-Desnouettes was one of a group of Frenchmen who went down to Alabama and founded the city of Demopolis where they hoped to cultivate the "vine and olive."61

A similar venture was organized by Charles and Henri Lallemand to settle around the Trinity River in Texas.62 Lefebvre-Desnouettes had introduced Charles Lallemand to Girard when he came to Philadelphia. In Girard both Lallemands as well as the other Frenchmen found a valuable and loyal friend, who encouraged and welcomed them and supported their attempts at settlement. To Girard's great pleasure, the younger brother Henri married his niece Henriette in 1817.

The most distinguished of the émigrés and the closest personal friend was Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain and Italy. Joseph, called the Comte de Survilliers, arrived in America in 1815. Shortly afterwards he wrote Girard enclosing a letter to Baring and Company directing them to open an account with Girard in his name.63 Starting as Bonaparte's banker, Girard soon became his general agent and close friend. When Joseph arrived in Philadelphia, Girard rented him a house in Ninth Street and a few years later rented him the Dunlap house at 12th and Market Streets.64 When Bonaparte bought Point Breeze, near Bordentown, New Jersey, Girard recommended the best workmen
and craftsmen to work on the house. His services included such diverse activities as importing two hundred boxes of red wine from Bordeaux in May, 1817, "on account of Joseph, Cte de Survilliers," and sending raspberry bushes, hazel trees, and artichokes from his own farm to Point Breeze.

During his exile in America, Joseph Bonaparte lived in great style. The auction catalogues of the possessions that were sold after his departure list a wealth of furniture, sculpture, paintings, and books. Point Breeze must have contained the greatest collection of European arts in America at that time. Partially responsible for the furnishing of his superb estate was Stephen Girard, who arranged a number of shipments on Joseph's account. In June 1818 the arrival of the James brought nineteen cases of goods shipped from Le Havre for Joseph. Several months later, the Ship Elizabeth had arrived from Le Havre with eight more crates for Bonaparte.

An invoice for the James describes the nineteen cases, which were mostly furnishings:

un Secretaire
Table de Marbre, d°, d°
un grand Tapis
Candelabre, Girancoles, Flambeaux
Pendules & Girandoles
Malle contenant linge ayant servi a usage de Ge, table de cuisine
2 Grandes Consoles garnis de Glaces
Les Marbre des Consoles
Girard's records indicate that all nineteen cases were put aboard the sloop *Linnet* in Philadelphia to ship them up to Bordentown to the Point Breeze estate. Porterage fees show that the other eight boxes were taken to Joseph's town house at 12th and Market.

At least two other shipments of art works for Joseph were arranged by his Philadelphia banker and friend. In September of 1818 Girard wrote William Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to cancel a bond on a cargo that had been shipped into Boston on his account. The cargo, which consisted of several "Setts of Charlemagne" and "40 Engravings," was sent to Joseph from the Prince of Canino, his younger brother Lucien Bonaparte.

The fourth shipment was sent to America from Joseph's wife. Girard wrote to the Count:

> I have at this moment received the letter that you have done me the honor of writing me the 12th instant- with copy of the letter . . . to Madame la Countesse de Survilliens by which it appears that two packing boxes have been shipped in Sweden to my address on board the Ship L'Indo bound for Baltimore.71

The ship *L'Indo* arrived in Baltimore, and Girard's business associate in that port wrote him that he would have to
obtain an appraisal of the boxes for customs. After some confusion at the customs house, the appraisal and inventory were finally done in October of 1819. The inventory indicates that the boxes contained "64 Tableaux peints sur Bois pr grandeur $128, 62 Tableaux values a $2 pC $124, 64 Tableaux peints sur Cuivre évalués à $1 1a Piece $63."72

Joseph trusted Girard implicitly. Among the personal affairs managed by Girard was the recovery of Bonaparte's jewels which were hidden in Switzerland. An elaborate plan was organized. Louis Maillard, Joseph's secretary, was sent to Europe ostensibly in Girard's employ. Through the latter's international connections with bankers and mercantile houses, the jewels were brought safely back to the United States in March of 1818 where they were stored in Girard's Bank. David Parish was at least one famous international merchant who was involved in the episode and Girard wrote to thank him for his kindness to Mr. Maillard and for storing the jewels.73

Other personal affairs were arranged by Girard for the Count. When Bonaparte's wife was planning to come to America, Girard attempted to make arrangements for her emigration. The two men seemed genuinely fond of each other. They dined frequently at each others houses and their letters show an affectionate relationship. As a
proof of his friendship and his appreciation of Girard's services, Joseph wrote:

I send you a bust of the Emperor which I have received from Italy. The likeness is perfect. The work is done by Canova. I thought it might be agreeable to you. I beg you to receive it as a testimonial of my esteem and attachment. 74

To Bonaparte, Girard was indispensable for managing both business and personal affairs. To the other emigrés, Girard was their first contact and most important friend. The picture of Girard's household as a center of eminent and distinguished Frenchmen presents quite a contrast to the socially unacceptable, but brilliant young merchant of the 1770s and 1780s. To some extent Girard's adopted nieces reflect his social advancement and rise to prestige. His niece Caroline became a close friend of Zenaide, Joseph's daughter, and visited her frequently at Point Breeze. The social climax of Girard's relationship with the French emigres, however, was the wedding of his youngest niece Henriette to General Lallemand. Poulson's Advertiser for November 5, 1817, describes the event:

Ont été mariés le 28 octobre par le révérend Carr, de l'église Saint Augustin, en la demeure de Monsieur Stephen Girard, le général Henri Lallemand et Mademoiselle Henriette Girard, niece de Stephen Girard. Etaient présents le comte de Survilliers, le maréchal de Grouchy et son fils, les généraux Vandamme et Charles Lallemand, ainsi qu'un grand nombre d'amis et de parents de l'heureux couple. 75
Well pleased with the marriage, Girard threw an elaborate wedding which all the French officers attended. He had become the focal center for the circle of brilliant and talented expatriots of Napoleon's army.

The support of the emigrés was only a small part of Girard's contributions as a philanthropist which became an important aspect of his career in the latter years. His reputation as a miserly or unsensitive man is based on his reserved and authoritarian character and the accusations of his first biographer Steven Simpson. Simpson, who was the slightly embittered son of the cashier of the bank, published Girard's life the year after his death. His resentment at not being his father's successor as cashier is obvious from his exaggerated descriptions:

That he possessed a self-willed—self poised, independent and uncompromising spirit is well known. . . . With such a spirit, condemned by the proud—checked by his superiors—derided by the jealous—is it strange that the heart of this great man should turn from the world to his treasures, and inwardly resolve to carve out for himself, an imperishable monument, from the very god that it worshipped? . . . Yes—he resolved that he too would show them . . . ; that the humble Frenchman, plebian as he was, could become equal in renown to the great founder of our city. 76

Simpson accuses Girard of thinking only in terms of monetary equivalents, instead of loyalty, honesty and service.

This interpretation of Girard's character and his
philanthropic activities is absurd at best. As a man of enormous wealth he was constantly inundated by requests for financial support, many of which were necessarily refused. However, the charge that he rarely gave away money is quite incorrect. The disbursement books and papers of his clerk Roberjot are filled with such references as: "paid Thomas Ellet for half a Cord of Wood for a poor Woman opposite to the Store," "paid John Lipke, a poor sailor," "p’d to a poor Seaman." Girard also supported his apprentices, ships captains, servants and other employees giving frequently and generously of his time, money, and advice. Numerous churches, orphanages and other charitable organizations received his financial encouragement throughout most of his life.

Girard’s primary contributions, however, were to the interests of the city as a whole. From the mid-1790s until the end of his life he donated his services and his fortune to the citizens of Philadelphia. His dedicated work during the repeated yellow fever epidemics even won the admiration of Stephen Simpson:

Such was the extraordinary, benevolent, and heroic man who now stepped forth amid his riches to embrace the clammy body of expiring disease; and in the effort to save human life, even in the meanest of his fellow mortals, inhaled the suffocating breath of pestilence, and braved death and horror in all their varied forms of human affliction.
Couched in characteristically exaggerated and dramatic terms, Simpson's grudging respect nevertheless portrayed a concern for humanity that was beyond mere monetary support. Girard's involvement in minor political spheres and in the interests of his fellow merchants also constitutes an active participation in the affairs of the city.

The terms of his will proved Girard's complete attachment to Philadelphia. Besides small bequests to individuals and various charities, he left $300,000 to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for internal improvements particularly in transportation. A $500,000 bequest was directed toward the improvement of the water front including the construction of a large avenue along the river. Outstanding among the terms of his will, however, were the two million dollars and the endowments left for the building of a school for "poor, white, orphan males" on the site of Peel Hall, just north of the city. Despite law suits brought about by enemies and slighted relatives, this school, the present Girard College, was built and opened in 1848. For the college, Girard is justly famous, and in combination with his other contributions to the welfare of Philadelphia he remains one of the greatest single benefactors of the city.

This brief biography of Stephen Girard gives an outline of some of his primary contributions to his adopted
country. The new nation needed men of initiative and foresight in establishing its mercantile independence. Its unstable economy required leadership based on extensive capital and financial sagacity. In responding to these needs Girard takes an important place in the annals of American history. As a Philadelphian Girard deserves equal recognition. A half century of patronage by the greatest merchant of the period brought the city international fame as well as large revenues. Social and political involvements brought Girard into the mainstream of city life in improving hospitals, chairing political meetings, drafting resolutions to Congress. His support and encouragement of the exiles of the French Revolution, refugees from San Domingo, and Napoleonic emigrés enabled many of these Frenchmen to become useful and distinguished residents of Philadelphia. Finally, his philanthropic endeavors provided material improvements and inspirational goals for the beautification, increased efficiency and social consciousness of the city.

Girard was not primarily a man of intellectual and cultural bent. Stephen Simpson states bluntly and somewhat unfairly, "It must be admitted, and I regret the fact, that Girard was neither a patron of literature nor of the fine arts." It is true that cultural stimuli and amusements
available to Philadelphians in the early nineteenth century held little interest for him. With a meticulous, pragmatic, and efficient mind, his extracurricular activities tended more towards political activity and horticultural experimentation than music, drama, and the arts.

Having thus examined Stephen Girard's career, personality and style of life, we can proceed to discuss how his activities stimulated the cabinetmaking trade in general and how such a man chose to furnish his homes.
CHAPTER II

GIRARD'S FURNITURE CRAFTSMEN

Stephen Girard approached the cabinetmaking industry not as a patron of the arts but as a merchant. One of his mercantile instincts was an innate respect for quality and workmanship in whatever he was buying; and furniture, for either personal or commercial use, was selected with the same meticulous care as any other merchandise. From his arrival in Philadelphia, Girard chose the most competent of workmen, undoubtedly some of the finest craftsmen in their respective trades. The Girard craftsmen fall into four general categories: cabinetmakers, chairmakers, upholsterers, and carver-gilders. A brief background of individual craftsmen and a synopsis of their relationship to and production for Girard will serve not only to illuminate their particular careers, but also to characterize some aspects of the furniture industry during the Federal and Empire periods.

One of the characteristics of the Girard craftsmen is the interconnection between them. Each new name that appears in the bills seems to have been an apprentice, a close neighbor, a relative or partner of another Girard

39
craftsman. It is not so unusual that furniture makers should know each other in Philadelphia; craftsmen of related trades historically have clustered together in certain areas of the city. However, by the end of the eighteenth century, the cabinetmaking industry had grown beyond the intimate family of workmen, and the close connections between Girard craftsmen indicate more than the expected familiarity within the trade. It seemed that Girard depended on one workman to recommend new cabinetmakers, chairmakers, or specialists.

From their advertisements, the directory listings, and their work for Girard, it is clear that many craftsmen moved frequently and freely from one branch of the trade to another. Some artisans expanded their shops: turners became chairmakers, upholsterers became cabinetmakers. Others developed a specialization such as carpetmaking or paperhanging. At the end of Girard's life the trend was toward large establishments such as the chair manufactory and the furniture warehouse. Despite this mobility and specialization, however, there remain certain definable characteristics of the different branches of the trade.

Throughout his life Girard preferred to patronize one cabinetmaking shop for the majority of his needs. This "primary cabinetmaker" was a workman Girard respected implicitly, and he was given a wide range of woodworking tasks.
Repair work and carpentry jobs were required as frequently as high style and common forms of furniture. The cabinetmaker would be called upon to supply various pieces for export as well as the crates in which they were shipped. He would make furniture for wedding gifts, for the accounting house, and for the ships' cabins. Similarly, Girard had his favorite chairmakers, upholsterers, and frame-makers.

The tendency to rely on a few carefully chosen shops was characteristic of Girard's attitude toward his craftsmen. Though he would not hesitate to terminate a relationship with a workman who did not maintain his standards of quality, he staunchly supported those who did. There are several instances of Girard recommending one of his craftsmen to other employers. He would often continue his association with those who turned to a different branch of the industry, such as the lumber business.

Despite his concentration on particular shops for his personal needs, Girard's commercial activities necessarily extended his business to other craftsmen. During the period of his Windsor trade with the West Indies, an extra chairmaker was pressed into service. In 1810 when Girard shipped three large cargoes of furniture to South America, three chairmakers and five cabinetmakers were required to supply the demand. When his favorite craftsmen died or
changed their trade, Girard had to take his business to new and younger men. Thus, during the fifty-five years of his career, Girard patronized a significant number of Philadelphia's furniture craftsmen.

Except for a single bill from George Pickering, Girard's first cabinetmaker was his Water Street neighbor, Daniel Trotter. Trotter was a Philadelphia Quaker who had apprenticed with William Wayne. Following a brief partnership with another cabinetmaker named John Webb, he established his own cabinetmaking shop on Water Street. Later he moved to Elfreths Alley where he remained for the rest of his life.¹

Daniel Trotter had a particularly important relationship with Girard. Not only was he the major cabinetmaker through the end of the century, but it was Trotter who probably introduced Girard to the other members of the cabinetmaking industry. Three chairmakers, two upholsterers, cabinetmakers, lumber suppliers, even a painter who worked for Girard had had previous dealings with Trotter.

At the beginning of their relationship, Girard depended on Trotter for whatever woodworking jobs he required. In 1779 when Girard was engaged in a cider, wine, and brandy business in Mt. Holly, N.J., Trotter was called
upon to make a rack and the cradles for cider barrels. Other carpentry duties included "putting up a Counting House" on Water Street and erecting a "Counter Dresser and some shelves" in the store. Large scale carpentry work was confined to the early years, but Trotter continued to be responsible for smaller woodworking tasks such as mending a binnacle or putting a handle on an axe.

Requests for small household items such as a pair of stocking boards, three window cornices, and two "draughting boards," kept Trotter's workshop busy throughout the association with Girard. Repairs and the maintenance of furniture were also demanded. Besides such obvious duties as putting up bedsteads and repairing furniture, it was the Trotter shop that mended the hencoop, and repaired the "pullies in Curtain rails."

Concurrent with the carpentry work and odd jobs, however, is the purchase of furniture. As early as August 1779, Girard bought six mahogany chairs from Trotter. This set was followed by numerous orders for high style furniture during the succeeding twenty years. Most of the Trotter furniture was for the home, but bills for a "mahogany writing desk," a "Mahogany Counting house Stool" and a "Writing Table covered with Green Cloth" suggest that some of this furniture went into the counting house. Business
establishments usually were furnished with cheaper forms; but, characteristically, Girard did not intend to sacrifice the workmanship and quality that he respected in Trotter's work.

Not all the furniture that Trotter supplied was mahogany or made in the highest style. Along with ironing boards and parrot stands, the shop made several pine tables and chests and numerous bedsteads to furnish Girard's kitchens and servants' and apprentices' rooms. There are even references to Girard buying "pine cabbin tables" from Trotter for his ships.6

Girard must have recommended Trotter frequently to his friends and associates. One bill from Trotter is to Girard's partner, Joseph Baldesqui, for: "1 Field Bedstead painted a sacking bottom and line."7 Jean Girard was a customer of the shop at least once on his brother's recommendation. A bill to Jean describes one account:

- To a Walnut cradle £1.0.0.
- To taking down 2 Bedsteads and mending a chair £0.1.4
- To 6 Windsor Chairs £2.5.0
- To 1 Mahogany ruler £0.1.6
- To taking down & putting up a Bedstead £0.1.6
- To Mending a Table for the Kitchen £0.3.9
- To a Board for a parrot stand £0.2.3

Predictably, when Girard's Marseilles associates asked him to send a mahogany desk, it was Trotter who made the piece
and its packing case for export. 9

After Trotter's death in 1800, Girard chose to continue his patronage of the shop under the management of Ephraim Haines. Haines, like Trotter, was a Quaker. He was born on October 23, 1775 in Burlington, New Jersey, 10 and came to Philadelphia to serve his apprenticeship with Daniel Trotter. In 1798 he became a partner in the firm, and the following year he married Trotter's daughter, Elizabeth. 11 The cabinetmaking shop remained at 11 Elfreths Alley, and the Haineses lived in Trotter's home at 100 North Front Street. 12

Haines performed for Girard the same range of work that had been characteristic of Daniel Trotter, from repair work and maintenance to simple and expensive furniture. Between 1801 and 1807, his main years of production for Girard, Haines made pine tables, chests, low post bedsteads, coffee pot handles, and a coffin for one of the apprentices, as well as doing repairs. Although Girard's need for expensive mahogany furniture tapered off after he furnished his new house, most of what he did require came from Haines. Several mahogany tables, including a scroll foot stand, a card table, and a pembroke table, and at least two mahogany field bedsteads were supplied by the Haines shop.
By far the most significant of the Haines furniture was a parlor set in ebony wood, made between 1806 and 1807. The production of this furniture has important implications both for the business practices of Haines's establishment and Girard's input into the final result. Of the numerous bills from Haines, one of the most interesting is his itemization of the expenses of producing two arm chairs, ten side chairs, a sofa, two pier tables and four stools of ebony:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turners bill</td>
<td>$22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carvers bill</td>
<td>$77.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upholsterers bill</td>
<td>$93.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platers bill</td>
<td>$34.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawing the logs</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ash for the rails</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue, wax &amp; oil</td>
<td>&amp; 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey mans wages</td>
<td>$101.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$350.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cost of $101.72 for the "Journey mans wages" indicates that this workman was probably responsible for making the seat frames, table frames, stool and table tops and assembling the different parts. The bill documents the fact, however, that the bulk of the work for the set was done by independent artisans that Haines employed as specialists.

The ebony wood for the furniture was furnished by Girard from his own warehouses. If Haines, who was a lumber dealer, had purchased or supplied it, the cost would have been itemized as was the ash for the seat rails. Girard himself had been trading in ebony wood for several years,
importing it generally from Isle de France and transshipping it to Europe. In 1804 alone, there were at least four shipments of ebony wood. The cargo of ebony brought from John Foussat in April of 1806, previously thought to be the source for the Haines set, was shipped to Antwerp in July. However, considering the regularity of Girard's trade during this period, his warehouses must have contained ample supply for a large set of furniture.

The first step in the production was sawing the logs and turning the legs. Since there is no separate bill from a sawyer included in the cost list, Haines probably paid one of his own journeymen the fifteen dollars to do the job. Once sawed, the wood went to the turner Barney Schumo. Schumo is listed in the Philadelphia directories from 1875 to 1817, described as a turner. By 1799 he was living next door to the Trotter-Haines shop and probably did many turning jobs for Ephraim Haines. Barney Schumo's bill of August 14, 1860, for "turning 12 Chair Sofa and 2 Tables Ebony Wood $7.15.7 1/2" indicates that the average price of turning for each of these fifteen pieces was $1.38. Considering each leg and spindle still had to be carved, the price was extremely high. The hardness of the ebony wood undoubtedly contributed to its cost. The remainder of the Schumo account was dated July of the following year when he
turned "16 Stool Feet" for fifteen shillings. In February of 1807 the carver John R. Morris submitted a bill for finishing the legs and spindles of the set. The identity of this craftsman is somewhat elusive, but it is very likely that John R. Morris was the son of the carver John Morris who worked for Trotter. The difficulty of carving ebony also caused Morris's prices to be very high; he was paid as much as $4.25 for carving a single chair.

While the wood working for the furniture was being done, Girard decided to send to Paris for the red silk velvet upholstery. His agent Robert Branu wrote him from Paris in November of 1806: "Je me suis occupé de l'emplette des divers article que vous m'avez demandé ..." Included among the items he listed were "au velours de soie cramoisi de ? large pour vos chaises et sopha à 34." Branu's mission was successful: enclosed in a letter of December 19, 1806 is an invoice which included "18 Ells of crimson silk velvet à 34 for six hundred twelve livres." This was just over the estimated amount of material required. A small undated note, probably by Haines himself or the upholsterer recorded the estimate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It will take for the chairs</td>
<td>14 yards</td>
<td>20 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do for the Sofa</td>
<td>2 1/2 yards</td>
<td>29 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The upholstery was completed in the fall of 1807 by George Bridenhart. Although Bridenhart does not appear in the directories, he is mentioned in the Trotter accounts as collecting money for the upholsterer John Joad, to whom he was probably apprenticed. Bridenhart's bill delineates in detail his charges for upholstery work. The curled hair, the canvas, twine and tacks, and the labor for upholstering a single chair was $5.80. That, of course, did not include the price of the French velvet.

Adding to the overall cost of the upholstery were the bills submitted by Robert Pullen, the plater. Although the latter part of Pullen's life was spent as the "treasurer to the New Theater," he is listed in the directories as a plater from 1798 to 1811. Pullen's bill charged for "plating Beading put on 12 Chairs @$2.13." The decorative "beading" was the row of brass plated tacks that was arranged along the seat rail of the over-upholstered chairs and sofa. When Pullen's final ornamentation is added to Bridenhart's bill, it is obvious that the luxurious upholstery work done on furniture of this period was a major percentage of the final cost.

Though Haines himself was a competent master craftsman, his role at this time was more a co-ordinator of the different processes of production. He was responsible for
choosing the independent craftsmen and getting his workmen and journeymen to saw the logs and assemble the parts; he had relinquished all but the supervisory responsibility for construction. The ebony set of furniture is no less a credit to Haines who undoubtedly determined the design and organized the work. It does indicate, however, one characteristic of the changing cabinetmaking trade during this period. As the major cabinetmaking shops continued to grow and the master craftsman turned increasingly towards specialists, his direct supervision and his personal touch began to wane. It is this characteristic that provides a transition from the "cabinetmaker" of the eighteenth century to the "cabinet manufactury" of the Empire period and eventually to the furniture factory.

Shortly after the completion of Girard's ebony set, Haines began to concentrate more and more on his lumber business and eventually gave up his cabinetmaking shop. The rest of Girard's dealings with Haines were lumber accounts. Haines's inventory at his death in 1837 indicates that, like Daniel Trotter, he died in prosperity.

When Haines's decision to go into the lumber business necessitated the choice of another cabinetmaker, Henry Connelly, the brother of one of Girard's apprentices, was a logical one. Born in 1769 or 1770 in Philadelphia,
Connelly first opened a cabinetmaking shop on Chestnut Street. For three years his shop was on Spruce Street, but after 1808 his address was South Fourth Street, an important cabinetmaking center. Connelly worked for Girard from 1808 to 1821 receiving the same range of work as the other primary cabinetmakers. The inevitable repairs and miscellaneous jobs included reupholstering and mending furniture and putting up bedsteads. Connelly also made some simple, inexpensive pieces such as a small firescreen, maple bedsteads, chamber tables with drawers, and "6 Set of files for papers." for the counting house. Although Girard was not purchasing much furniture for his own home at that time, he did rely on Connelly for major commissions. Connelly played an important part in two of the three shipments to South America in 1810, supplying Girard with a "Ladies Cabinet with calendar fall" and a "pair Card tables lined with cloth," as well as a sideboard.

In January, 1812, Connelly made several pieces of mahogany furniture, previously assumed to have been for Girard's personal use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Mahogany Field Bedstead</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Dining Table</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Breakfast do</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 1 Chamber do</td>
<td>$ 6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These were not, in fact, purchased for the Girard house but as a wedding gift for Deborah Kenton. Debby was one of the
four sisters of the housekeeper Polly Kenton, all of whom lived in the Girard household for a number of years. When Debby Kenton married in 1812, her benefactor supplied her with a handsome dowry. Besides the Connelly furniture, there were Windsor chairs, looking glasses, linens, andirons, glass, china, and silver plate amounting to $498.75. In a manuscript notation of the gift, the Connelly bed and tables were mentioned among the other furniture.

It is possible that Connelly was supplying other wedding gifts for Girard as well. In August, 1817, he charged for:

- 2 Column Bureaus $105.
- Writing table & writing flap $28.00
- Large dressing table $42.00

The following October was the grand wedding of Girard's favorite niece Henriette and General Henri Lallemand. Along with an elaborate ceremony, her uncle undoubtedly gave her some handsome wedding gifts. A bill for $173.87 worth of imported silver, britannia ware and cutlery is dated the day before the wedding and is almost certainly a present to the young couple. The expensive Connelly furniture was probably also a part of the gift. The bill for a pair of card tables costing $90.00 is dated the day of the wedding, suggesting that these too were for Henriette.

The last bill from Connelly, for repair work, was
dated 1821. Shortly after this Connelly retired from business. By 1825 he was listed in the directories as a "gentleman" at his house at 233 Spruce Street, a status which suggests that he too retired to a dignified and prosperous old age. Girard was not necessarily responsible for Connelly's lucrative career, especially since the merchant's needs had begun to taper off; but it does indicate that Girard habitually patronized some of the more prominent and successful cabinetmakers in the city. Not only did Girard contribute to Connelly's business, but he also may have recommended that cabinetmaker's ability to his friends, for Connelly was patronized by Henry Hollingsworth and Manuel Eyre, both associates of Girard.

The fourth generation of Girard's major cabinetmakers played only a minor role because of the merchant's advanced age and declining needs. After experimenting briefly with a couple of other cabinetmakers, Girard seems to have decided to change his patronage to Michel Bouvier. Bouvier, born in France in 1792, came to America in 1815 and settled immediately in Philadelphia as a cabinetmaker. In 1818, long before Girard employed him, Bouvier supervised the rebuilding of Joseph Bonaparte's Point Breeze estate. Although there is no evidence of Bouvier working for Girard before 1827, Girard could have had an earlier connection
with the cabinetmaker through the Société Française de Bienfaisance. Since he had such an interest in the French emigrés, and since he was instrumental in procuring workmen for Joseph, it is tempting to think that Girard recommended Bouvier for the Point Breeze job.

Most of the work that Bouvier did for Girard was insignificant, but it included the same wide range of jobs that characterized the work of the other primary cabinetmakers. Between 1827 and Girard's death in 1831, he did such chores as "Repairing furnishing cloths & Silk for Tables," and "Repairing Polishing & Putting Knobs on Secretary." The only document of furniture made for Girard is the bill for a "music stand and chair" for $29.00 which Girard bought just before his death for Henriette's daughter, Caroline Lallemand. Even after Girard's death, Bouvier was patronized by the executors of the estate when they bought coal from him on one occasion and employed him to move some furniture on another. Bouvier himself did not die until 1874 after a long and successful career running a cabinet and sofa warehouse and selling mahogany and marble.

The remainder of the Girard cabinetmakers had only incidental accounts with Girard. Generally they were connected with one of the primary cabinetmakers and were
patronized for export furniture or occasional special orders. George Pickering only made one "bureau" for the household before Girard began to patronize Daniel Trotter. Samuel Williams supplied lumber and did not make any furniture for Girard at all. The firm of Joseph Eastburn and Peter Lesley and that of Benjamin Lyndall both furnished Girard with a mahogany coffin. Trotter and Haines were both known to have made coffins, but the immediacy of such a need caused Girard to use other makers. An unidentified Joseph Gulkey, probably a cabinetmaker, also made a coffin for Girard. The cabinetmakers Richard Alexander, George Halberstadt, Andrew Hooten, and Jacob Eglee appear in the furniture accounts only during the 1810 shipments. John Mecke is mentioned only for making a sacking bedstead, and Robert West is referred to once for producing a worktable for Girard's niece Caroline. In addition, there are several other unidentified names that are associated with furniture. Girard paid a Mr. A. Beraud for a "mahogany Closet," "Charles Pommer for a pianoforte," and Mr. Gerine for mahogany tables. Since their names are not listed in the directories, these men could be merchants or associates of Girard's, selling him imported or used furniture.

One other relationship with a cabinetmaking firm should be mentioned here. In the 1790s Girard employed two
carpenter-cabinetmakers named Jean Baptiste Laurent and Charles Domballe. The names Laurent and Domballe first appeared in the bills in 1796 when they were paid for making a "mahogany closet" and "le Bas d'un Buffet De Salle."

Although the firm did extensive carpentry work and renovations on Girard's town house and farmhouse, Laurent is identified in one account as a French cabinetmaker. Neither man is listed in the Philadelphia directories, but an account book of 1811 gives a clue as to how they came to be in Girard's employ. On August 14, 1811 the clerk Roberjot noted that he had "pd for assisting to bury Mr. Laurent, and old inhabit of St. Domingo."45

Laurent and Domballe were obviously part of the group of San Domingan refugees who turned to Girard for assistance upon their arrival in Philadelphia. The purchase of furniture from them indicates Girard's concern for French emigrés, not a dissatisfaction with the Trotter firm. Despite his charitable motivations, however, he must have admired their craftsmanship, and perhaps he felt they had talents the local artisans did not have. Their work for Girard covered an interesting range. Besides making armoires, buffets, a "lit a tombeau," and a table, the partners made French style windows for the Passyunk farmhouse, hot beds for plants, and an elaborate bathtub and
enclosure for the Water Street house. Some of their furniture still exists in the Girard collection and will be discussed in the succeeding chapter.

According to Girard's correspondence, Laurent and Domballe went to Havanna in 1799 where Girard advanced them money and sent letters of recommendation. They may have finished their careers in Cuba; there is no other reference to them until Laurent's death in Philadelphia in 1811. Their presence in Philadelphia in the 1790s, however, is an interesting indication of the infusion of French culture into the capitol city during that period. During their residency they certainly influenced the appearance of Girard's houses and their furnishings, and it is possible that French and West Indian refugee craftsmanship played a more extensive role in Philadelphia's development than previously recognized.

Although cabinetmakers such as Daniel Trotter and Ephraim Haines made high style joined chairs from expensive woods, inexpensive forms of seating furniture were supplied by a separate category of craftsmen, the chairmakers. Though they don't divide neatly into generations of primary craftsmen, Girard had his favorites among the chairmakers, as well, who supplied the bulk of his personal and export orders and did repairwork and repainting.
Windsor chairs, constructed of a solid wooden seat and turned spindles, legs, and stretchers, were made from inexpensive woods and painted a solid color. Because fancy chairs were also made of turned and sawed parts, inexpensive woods, and painted decoration, the Windsor maker had the technical skills and equipment to produce them. By the turn of the century chairmakers were advertising "fancy" as well as Windsor styles, and the two co-existed well into the nineteenth century. In the bills from the Girard craftsmen it is often difficult to tell which type of chair is being described. It is only from the advertisements and labels that one is sure the new style is being introduced.

Girard's first and major chairmaker was William Cox. Originally from New Castle, Delaware, Cox moved to Philadelphia where his shops on North Front Street produced Windsor furniture for over twenty years. Cox was listed as a turner in a tax list of 1783, but his real career was chairmaking, and he undoubtedly profited from the extensive Windsor trade at the end of the century. At least one other merchant, Joseph Carson of Philadelphia, was included among his customers. Cox's association with Girard was a profitable one: between 1786 and 1791 he supplied Girard with over forty dozen chairs.

Jean Girard, in partnership with his brother during
the period of his windsor trade, also admired the talents of William Cox. Jean's account current at the termination of the partnership included the notation "à Chaises pour 6 chaises à bras & 6 ordinaires & vertes." Undoubtedly, in his subsequent home and counting houses in Cap Français, there were "green chairs" produced by William Cox.

"Green chairs" becomes almost a generic term for windsors in the Girard accounts. With the exception of two dozen "straw colored" chairs, all the Cox windsors were green. As an appropriate payment, Cox sometimes acquired verdigris from Girard's stores, a copper acetate used as a green pigment.

Girard's commercial orders were large and frequent enough to require another chairmaker to supplement Cox's production, and he made several purchases from Joseph Henzey between 1788 and 1793. This was probably Joseph Henzey, Senior, who, by 1772, was already a master craftsman with at least two apprentices. Like most of Girard's workmen, Henzey attained a fairly prominent position in Philadelphia. He became a member of the Library Company in 1790, one year after Daniel Trotter, and was making chairs for the State Assembly in 1791. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed Superintendent of the Department of the Insane at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where Girard's wife Mary was an inmate.
Henzey's production for Girard was primarily the same green chairs—and one settee—that made such popular export items. His last bill to Girard, however, is for six windsors with mahogany arms, an indication, perhaps, of an interest in more decorative forms at the end of the century.

The devastating insurrection at San Domingo in 1793 terminated Girard's windsor trade with the West Indies and marked the end of his association with Cox and Henzey as well. He did not begin exporting chairs again until the 1810 shipments to South America. In the intervening years his personal needs were supplied by three different chair-makers: John B. Ackley from 1796 to 1801, Taylor and King in 1799, and Gilbert Gaw from 1806 to 1809.

John Brientnall Ackley was associated with Daniel Trotter at least to the extent of renting a house from him in 1793. During most of his career he worked in the cabinetmaking center of North Front Street. An enterprising and versatile craftsman, Ackley moved constantly from one aspect of the trade to another, following the demands of the market and searching for the most lucrative business. According to the directories, he started in the 1790s making windsor furniture. By 1808 he had become an "oil and colourman," and several years later he was in the lumber business. Shortly thereafter, he concentrated on a paint and hardware
store, but eventually ended up his career as an ironmonger. Ackley's diversification within the trade was not exactly typical, but it does counteract, to a certain extent, the apparent specialization that the directories sometimes suggest.

Ackley's work for Girard included both supplying new windsors and repainting old ones. His price of fifteen shillings for "12 Oval back Chairs Painted Yellow" was a high price for loop back windsors not designated as arm-chairs. An elaborate upholstered seat could explain their price. Their yellow color shows a departure from the popular green chairs of the 1780s.

In about 1799 Ackley moved to a new establishment, and the firm of Taylor and King moved into his old shop at 103 North Front Street. Like Cox, Robert Taylor started out as a turner; he had worked for Daniel Trotter before he became a chairmaker. It remained an important aspect of his business, apparently, for in the 1800 New Trade Directory, Taylor and his partner King were listed both as turners and chairmakers. The label of Taylor and King, dating from 1799 or 1800, described them as "Fancy and Windsor Chair Makers," indicating that they were among the early producers of the new style. When Robert Taylor went into business for himself, his label, which dates between
1802 and 1807, advertised "the most fashionable plain, gilt, and ornamented chairs."\(^{57}\)

In their single bill to Girard, Taylor and King supplied "Newfashiond Wite Dining Chairs" and "Mahogany Dining Chairs."\(^{58}\) The "Newfashiond" chairs could have been either fancy chairs or a new form of Windsor such as the rod back. They were probably the latter as white was becoming a popular color at the turn of the century. The six "mahogany" chairs, priced at only a dollar and a half a piece, probably had a mahogany colored stain as William MacPherson Hornor has suggested.\(^{59}\) Another set of Windsors, supposedly owned by the directors of the Girard bank, bears the label of Robert Taylor\(^{60}\) so Girard may have continued to patronize Taylor after the partnership dissolved. If these chairs were bought by Girard, they would date from after 1811 when the bank was founded. The label, however, gave the address of 99 South Front Street where Taylor had not lived since 1807. So far, no bill has been discovered in the Girard papers to document the purchase of these chairs for the bank.

Gilbert Gaw, like so many of Girard's craftsmen, had been associated with Daniel Trotter, and lived for a time with Trotter's apprentice, Thomas Janvier.\(^{61}\) Gaw and his brother Robert were both chairmakers and at one time
partners. During their partnership they had supplied President Washington with 24 "Ovel Back" windsors in 1796. By 1798, however, Gilbert Gaw informed the public that the partnership was dissolved but he was in the business of windsor chair making on North Front Street. Gaw's chairs were inexpensive and mostly used by Girard to furnish his ships. At least three of Girard's vessels had Gaw's chairs aboard; but on one occasion he purchased "1 half Dozen Chares for Place in ParR," so he apparently thought them good enough for use in his own house.

The export of chairs in the 1810 shipments necessitated the hiring of three additional chairmakers, Joseph Burden, Isaac Bolton, and John Mitchell. It was during this period that Girard was definitely buying fancy chairs as well as windsors; and by this time, most of the chairmakers probably were producing both.

Joseph Burden was Girard's favorite chairmaker in the later years, just as Cox had been earlier. Burden had once been a partner of either Joseph Henzey, Senior, or his son. According to the Pennsylvania Packet, their partnership was dissolved in 1796:

Joseph Henzey and Joseph Burden
Windsor Chair Makers
Notice of the dissolution of partnership
N.B. Joseph Burden respectfully informs the public that he carries on the business of
Windsor Chair Making, at his shop, in Third Street, No. 99, opposite Mr. Chew's dwelling where work in his line will be thankfully received.  

Though Girard may have known Burden through the Henzey connection, his first bill is not until 1810 when Burden supplied both fancy and windsor chairs for export. Burden's fancy chairs were consistently more expensive than his windsors. Black windsors and cream colored windsors were approximately $1.42 per chair while fancy chairs sold for about $3.50 a piece. In a shipment of 1816, Burden's "fancy chairs rosewood gilt" were eight dollars a chair and other forms such as "bronze gilt" and "scrawl back rosewood gilt" were between four and five dollars a piece. A third category of chair for export, those generally referred to as "bamboo" sets, falls between the price range for inexpensive windsors and expensive fancy chairs. These chairs usually cost between two and two and a half dollars. They obviously had bamboo turnings, but there is some question as to whether they were windsors or fancy furniture.

In a rare letter to a craftsman, Girard gave some instructions to Burden in 1812:

Stephen Girard Compliments to Mr. Joseph Burden and beg that he will direct a compleat small chair to be made to a store in Collour Ste. & the 14 Bamboo chairs purchased of him on the 2nd Jany and the whole will be wanted in two weeks at further.
The fourteen bamboo chairs were listed, along with the Connelly furniture, in the wedding gift to Debby Kenton. The wide scope of his work and his extensive production rank Burden along with William Cox as one of Girard’s primary craftsmen. During the seventeen years of his association with Girard, Burden supplied him with over thirty dozen chairs for both commercial and personal use. Four different export cargoes had major contributions by Joseph Burden, and Girard also relied on the chairmaker for furnishings for his home and stores and for doing repair work and painting.

The second chairmaker of the 1810 group was Isaac Bolton. The directories list Bolton, in 1809, at 99 South Front Street, a property that had recently been vacated by Robert Taylor. He sold only one order of furniture to Girard: "One Dozen Cocolico Chairs" and a settee. These were undoubtedly fancy chairs as the price corresponds to Burden's furniture. Cocolico, from the French word "coquelicot" meaning poppy, was used to describe a red color similar to the poppy flower.

The third chairmaker of the South American shipments was John Mitchell. In 1810 Mitchell lived just a few doors down from Henry Connelly on South Fourth Street. He often supplemented, with small orders, the export cargoes of Joseph Burden. Mitchell's chairs were also fancy chairs in
the general range of three to five dollars. Included in the range of colors were red gilt chairs, brown gilt chairs and black and gold chairs. Mitchell's association with Girard lasted until 1817; and some of his decorative pieces, for which there is no record of exportation, must have been for the merchant himself.

The remainder of Girard's chairmakers had only very minor dealings with him at the end of his life. In 1824 Enoch Tomlin sold Girard "Six dining chair strait back $4.50."72 John Wall made a pair of chairs for one dollar in 1828 and four chairs for three dollars for one of Girard's ships in 1831. These prices of between fifty and seventy-five cents per chair imply the very simplest manufactured forms and minimal decoration. These were probably chairs for the sailors on his ships, and it is unlikely that any of them existed in Girard's own home. These few purchases, however, indicate the very cheap chairs available by the second quarter of the century. They suggest, perhaps, the trend towards the "furniture warehouse" that Enoch Tomlin was operating by 1837.73

Upholstery work was a third major aspect of the furniture trade. Although Girard's cabinetmakers often supplied such services themselves, a number of upholsterers had accounts with Girard. These artisans were multi-talented
Besides stuffing and covering chairs and sofas, they sold carpets, Venetian blinds, mattresses, umbrellas, gilt window cornices and a variety of specialty items.

In Girard's early years, Daniel Trotter's shop supplied most of his upholstery needs. There are separate accounts, however, with two upholsterers who worked for Trotter. John Davis, whom Hornor calls a "prominent upholsterer," made a hair mattress in 1787. Andrew Henry, who may have upholstered some of the chairs Girard bought from Trotter, also submitted separate bills. Most of his work consisted of reupholstering chairs and making and hanging bed and window curtains.

The largest of the upholstery accounts were those of Samuel Benge, whose newspaper advertisements show the extraordinary variety of this upholsterer's talents. In 1789 Benge not only covered chairs, sofas, and umbrellas, but he ran an employment agency for hiring servants and supplying apprentices. Four years later he revealed that he had been an appraiser in London and offered his services in "setting a value on all kinds of household furniture, tavern fixtures, shop goods, &c." The following year he had a new specialty:

Officers Marqueas, horsemen and common tents, of all dimensions and qualities, may be had, or any quantity made on a short notice by Samuel Benge,
Along with tents, venetian blinds, and feathers for mattresses, Benge continued to advertise "bed furniture, fringe tassels, cord bed lace," and making window and bed hangings was the major part of his work for Girard. He was probably also responsible for the "3 Winder curtains" and the bed bolster given to Sally Bickham at the time of her marriage.

Benge's apprentice John Rea, listed in the directories as "upholsterer and venetian blind maker," covered some chair seats for Girard and made "Brussels Carpets." "Carpetmaking," which generally consisted of measuring, cutting, and sewing the borders on imported carpets, was a lucrative and increasingly common specialty for upholsterers. Lewis Prudot provided numerous carpets for Girard including a $75.00 "Brussels Carpet" given to Debby Kenton as a wedding gift.

Another carpet maker was the upholsterer Richard Wevill, who advertised in 1799 that he had taken over the house and stock of the late Samuel Benge. Wevill had been an upholsterer in London for almost twenty years, and his advertisement reveals another important aspect of the upholsterers' shop--the importation of European textiles, luxury items, and furniture:
Just imported in the Active, from London, and for sale at his house, No. 32, south Fifth street, a quantity of Hair Seating, Gold Leaf, Composition, Glass Paper, Sattin Wood and Mahogany Knife Cases, Portable Desks fitted up complete, with Dressing Apparatus, and Mahogany Toilette Dressing Glasses. Also for sale, a quantity of Elegant Prints, fine Sattin-wood, tulip wood, and purple wood Veneers, and an assortment of Stringing etc. for Cabinetmakers. 81

Although most of Wevill's work for Girard was making carpets, he did sell, in 1818, a "pair of Scroll footstools" for eight dollars. 82 This may have been one of the items that Wevill imported, and possibly upholstered in his own shop.

Also from an upholsterer's shop came an "Easy Chair and pan Compleat" in 1802. 83 Like Wevill, the firm of Oliphant and Wilson may have imported the frame for this chair from London to be upholstered and sold in Philadelphia. One partner in the firm, William Wilson, eventually concentrated on "paperhanging." 84 Importing European wallpapers was another business not unknown to the diverse upholstery trade. The upholsterer Thomas Hurley, who wallpapered some rooms in Girard's Water Street house, advertised in 1795 that he would "punctually execute any orders he may be favoured with, in the Paper Hanging Line, being the only part of the Upholstery business he now follows." 85
One final small group of craftsmen, the "carver-gilders" deserves mention. These artisans, who performed a wide variety of painting and carving jobs in the colonial period, specialized in the federal period in making looking glass and picture frames and repairing giltwork. Besides John Morris, who worked on the Haines set, Girard employed three carver-gilders. Charles Neble supplied numerous gilt picture and looking glass frames in 1810, as well as the glass to go in them. He was succeeded in 1812 by William H. Abbott who gilded a table and made "2 Carlomarat Frames & Enameled Glasse for Needlework."86 From 1816 to 1827 Girard employed the shop of William Shermer who made frames and repaired giltwork.

Examples of the work of many of these furniture makers are still in existence in the Girard collection. In the discussion that follows the furniture in the collection is related as closely as possible to the craftsmen's bills.
CHAPTER III

GIRARD'S HOUSES AND THEIR FURNITURE

A prominent merchant, the richest man in the United States, and a patron of Philadelphia cabinetmakers for fifty-five years, Stephen Girard had the potential to influence profoundly the styles and trends of the furniture trade. With his French background, he could have introduced more imported pieces into the francophile atmosphere of Federal Philadelphia. His mercantile fleet could have brought exotic imports from Asia, the Orient, and South America as well as Europe. His exposure to the sumptuous collection of his friend Joseph Bonaparte could have caused him to influence the emerging Empire style of the city. In examining Stephen Girard's personal taste, his homes, and the way they were furnished, it appears that he did not have the kind of influence that might be expected.

Because of his respect for quality, Girard consistently paid moderately expensive prices for the furniture he bought either for himself or for commercial export. His taste, however, was simple, and he paid high prices for excellence of workmanship rather than elaborate design or
extraneous decoration. Well-constructed furniture of basic forms, good proportions, and expensive woods characterize what remains of Girard's household property now at Girard College. In the bills and accounts, the descriptions and prices of the rest of Girard's furniture purchases confirm this general tendency.

Though his taste was unpretentious, Girard was not necessarily conservative in terms of style. Though he was rarely tempted by the avant-garde, he did not hesitate to adopt a new and accepted fashion. The furniture of his early career is in the popular styles of the late Chippen-dale period. By the mid-1790s when neo-classical fashions were beginning to take hold of Philadelphia, Girard showed his willingness to accept new trends by purchasing inlaid and bow-front bureaus and other pieces indicative of the Federal style. In 1818 Girard bought a pair of square card tables with elliptical corners, molded legs, and carved dolphin pedestals of a style that had become popular within that decade and heralded the American Empire period. In the same spirit, Girard changed from shipping windsor chairs in the 1780s to the exportation of the new genre of fancy furniture in the 1810s.

In his willingness to adopt the accepted styles, Girard's aesthetic motivations were neither sophisticated
nor conservative but can best be described as conventional.
He was not a Bingham, a Cadwalader or a Morris: his interests
were in commerce and science and not the arts. Girard had
neither the aesthetic flair nor the grandiose and osten-
tatious ambitions of some of his predecessors whose homes
introduced and stimulated new styles. Girard's houses re-
flected his pragmatic approach to furnishings and interior
decoration. His estate in Passyunk was not a luxurious
country seat to use as an escape from the city heat. It was
instead a working farm where he supervised horticultural
experiments. The walls of his town house were not adorned
with canvases of Philadelphia's great artists but were hung
with prints. Even the imported items in his home often
were acquired for non-aesthetic reason.

The first indication of Girard's life style is a
letter written to his father in 1778. The enterprising
young man apparently had survived the adversities of occupied
Philadelphia and was, in fact, living quite comfortably:

As regards my business, the English seized a
new brig belonging to me that was in the
river. When they left, all I possessed was
a small country estate valued at 10,000
livres in specie and about 15,000 in paper
money of San Domingo. But, by hard work,
I have furnished my house, bought a small
Negro, increased my capital to 35,000 and
hope soon to regain my losses.
More specific information about Girard's early homes—the house in Mt. Holly and a succession of houses in Philadelphia—comes from two inventories dating from 1787.² In that year Mary Girard, already mentally unbalanced and causing frequent scenes, was sent off to the seclusion of Mt. Holly. An inventory was taken of the household goods that accompanied her. Later that year Girard left for a trip to Marseilles, and his Philadelphia furnishings were also inventoried. These two documents in combination with the furniture bills and the early furniture in the Girard Collection give us a clear idea of the household interiors.

The simple furnishings are quite predictable, consisting of painted bedsteads, pine kitchen tables and green Windsor chairs. At this time, however, just eleven years after his arrival, his household also boasted a significant amount of fine mahogany furniture. In the Philadelphia house, the back parlor was adorned with twelve mahogany chairs upholstered in black calamanco,³ a card table, a gilt-framed looking glass, and a secretary-bookcase. The front room contained six mahogany chairs with red calamanco seats, a pembroke table, a candlestand, and a footstool. In addition to whatever was already stored at Mt. Holly, Mary Girard took along with her a four drawer mahogany bureau, six chairs upholstered in gingham, a mahogany bed, a mahogany card table, and a mahogany and gilt looking glass.
Some of the inventory items can be connected to objects in the Girard Collection. Much of it was probably made by Daniel Trotter. The eighteen mahogany chairs in Philadelphia and the six sent to Mt. Holly may well be the three sets of mahogany chairs attributed to Daniel Trotter. One can imagine that the nine Marlborough leg side chairs with Gothic splats (Fig. 2) were once part of a set of twelve with "sieges de calamande noire" that graced Girard's back parlor. The cabriole leg Chippendale chairs (Fig. 1) and the ladder-back chairs with a central plumelike motif (Fig. 3) could be the two sets of six in the inventories.

The two bills from Daniel Trotter, in 1779 and 1786, are for six mahogany chairs. A 1780 bill for upholstering may refer to another set, made as well as upholstered, in Trotter's shop. While it is impossible to match exactly each group of chairs in the collection with bills and inventory references, the evidence is sufficient to assume that most, if not all, of the Chippendale mahogany seating furniture was made by Trotter. The lack of bills from other furniture craftsmen at this time—with the exception of a single order from George Pickering—would confirm this conclusion.

In 1790, shortly after the inventories were taken, Girard bought another set of chairs from Trotter. Because
they are described in the bill as "6 Mahogany Chairs Covered & Brasses nailed," there is a strong possibility that they are the over-upholstered pretzel back chairs in the collection (Fig. 4).  

The 1832 inventory of the Water Street house which mentions "10 mahogany chairs" in the back parlor and "6 Mahogany chairs, hair bottoms," in the front parlor, indicates that the Trotter chairs were still a prominent part of the furnishings four or five decades after they were made. One of these sets may have obtained its haircloth upholstery in 1801 when John Rea charged Girard for four yards of haircloth and for "stuffing and covering 6 Chire seats." Another undated bill, from Samuel Benge, is for "12 Mahy Loose Chairs Seats restuffed new Webb new canvis & curled Hair with Stripe Sattin Seats." Girard must have felt that Chippendale chairs, upholstered in a currently fashionable fabric, were still appropriate for his parlor even when Federal and Empire styles were in vogue.  

The two mahogany bedsteads mentioned in the 1787 inventories seem to correspond to Trotter bills of 1786 and 1787. Two more mahogany field bedsteads were purchased from the Trotter shop in 1790 and 1796. On the basis of these bills, the Chippendale bedsteads in the Girard Collection (Figs. 35-36) have been attributed to Trotter.  

Bed
curtains, bolsters and pillows, along with window curtains, generally were purchased from Samuel Benge and Andrew Henry. In 1796 Samuel Benge supplied bed and window curtains made of "fine Chinse," green fringe, tassels, and green cord. The bed made by Trotter in 1796 and the curtains made by Benge were part of a wedding gift to Girard's former mistress, Sally Bickham. Girard's own bedroom, however, may have contained a similarly draped bedstead and curtains.

Less elegant sleeping quarters, for apprentices, servants, and relatives were furnished with lowpost bedsteads, made of pine and generally painted. On the basis of numerous bills, two painted and grained bedsteads in the collection (Fig. 37) have been attributed to Trotter. Though only two survive, these simple beds were undoubtedly to be found in all of Girard's houses.

The mahogany table in the front parlor in the Philadelphia inventory is described as having two folding parts and a drawer and measuring two and a half feet. Answering to the description is a cabriole leg mahogany pembroke table in the collection (Fig. 15) which measures almost twenty-eight inches in length. If this is the table that sat in Girard's Philadelphia parlor, it is probably the "breakfast table" that Trotter repaired in a 1786 bill. Unfortunately there is no specific bill from Trotter for
making this table. There is a Trotter bill for a breakfast table in 1796, but the earlier date seems more appropriate to the style.

The two card tables in the collection could relate to the mahogany card table in Girard’s back parlor and the one taken to Mt. Holly by his wife. The Philadelphia inventory describes one of them as "une table d'acajou à 1 pliant et tiroir, 3 pieds de long." Since both the cabriole leg card table (Fig. 17) and the Marlborough leg card table (Fig. 18) are approximately thirty-six inches long, the reference could apply to either one. Daniel Trotter billed Girard for a card table in 1781.

Another Trotter connection exists for the two ends of a dining table in the collection. In 1796 Girard purchased from Trotter a "Large Dining Table & 2 Circular do." Although the rectangular center section is missing, the two semi-circular ends (Fig. 19) are likely to be the "2 Circular do." There are few other references to dining tables in the Girard bills. The dining table mended by Daniel Trotter in 1786 may have been for one of Girard's ships since he charged for mending a binnacle at the same time. Henry Connelly made two dining tables for Girard; but the one made in 1812 was given to Deborah Kenton, and the one made in 1817 was a gift for his newly married niece.
Henriette. The 1796 Trotter dining table set, therefore, probably lasted Girard a lifetime. The two tables mentioned in the dining room in the 1832 inventory could be the two semi-circular ends, with the center section already disposed of or broken.

There are two case pieces in the inventories that are attributable to Trotter. The "bureau d'acajou avec armoire en forme de bibliothèque" is a perfect description of the secretary-bookcase in the collection (Fig. 25) which has the initials "D.T." in one drawer. Though there is no specific bill from Trotter, it must date from before 1787.

Similar to the secretary and also presumably by Trotter is a slant top desk in the collection (Fig. 26). Most of the desks and writing tables that Girard bought stood in his offices. It would appear, however, that the two existing desks were among his home furnishings. The 1832 inventory mentions two desks on the upper floors of the house. The reference to "1 Desk, 1 bookcase containing books" is valued at $200.00. While this seems to indicate two pieces of furniture, the desk could be the Trotter secretary.

Mary Girard may have taken a new Trotter bureau along to Mt. Holly. The four drawer bureau in the
inventory corresponds to a chest of drawers in the collection (Fig. 27) which can be associated with a 1787 Trotter bill. Similar, but slightly updated in style, is a swell front bureau (Fig. 28), probably the one described as a "Mahogany Circular Bureau" in Trotter's bill of 1796. The latter was another item that Girard was purchasing especially for his new Water Street house. The bureaus, along with some French armoires, served Girard's needs for the remainder of his life. There are three bureaus mentioned on the upper floors of the house in the 1832 inventory.

Daniel Trotter was also responsible for some of the simple pine furniture in the inventories. In the kitchen there was a "double" table of pine or cedar which was used for ironing. Trotter charged Girard for a "large Ironing Board" in 1786. Trotter also made several pine kitchen tables of the type described in both the Mt. Holly and the Philadelphia inventories. Doubtless suffering endless abuse in the kitchens of the Girard household, none of these tables has survived.

The one item of early furniture which Daniel Trotter did not make, was the windsor chair. Most of the "green chairs" in both houses were made by William Cox who was supplying Girard with dozens of windsors for export at the
same time. One ledger account dated December 2, 1786, is to William Cox for "1/2 dozen Green Chairs for the use of his house." Another small account, probably a private rather than a commercial order, is dated 1787: "To 6 armed windsor Chairs 95/.

Some of William Cox's green chairs have survived in the collection. One bow-back armchair is stamped "W. Cox" beneath the seat (Fig. 5). Another very similar chair, with a covered hole in the seat for a chamber pot, also can be attributed to Cox (Fig. 6). The windsor side chair with scrolled ears on the cresting rail (Fig. 7) corresponds so well with the description "scroole top Dineing Chairs" that it is tempting to suggest that it was made by Cox as well. It must be remembered, however, that Joseph Henzey was working for Girard by 1788 and could have been producing windsors very similar to Cox's.

By the last decade of the century the ubiquitous green color of windsor furniture was supplemented by a range of other shades. In 1791 William Cox charged for "24 straw colored chairs at 10/ ea." This may describe the buff color of a pair of Girard collection armchairs with bamboo turnings (Fig. 8).

The rod-back windsor chair in the collection (Fig. 9)
bears the stamp "I.B. Ackley" on the under side of the seat. Although there are several bills from John Brientnall Ackley, none of them can be related to this chair. If some of the windsor bills are missing, many of the chairs themselves have not survived. One can say with confidence that the windsor chairs in the collection represent only a fraction of the quantity made for Girard's domestic use. What remains may not be even a representative sample. A bill from Joseph Henzey in 1793 for "6 Bamboo Chairs Mahogany arms $18/9" describes an elegant windsor with bamboo-turned legs and arms of mahogany that has not survived.

There is also evidence of very elaborate windsors in the bills from John B. Ackley. The "12 Oval back Chairs painted yellow" that he made in 1796, cost fifteen shillings or about two dollars a piece. The term "oval back" was a common name for the hoop-back windsor, but the price is very high. The same year he made "3 Oval Mahogany Arm Chairs" that cost twenty-two shillings six pence, even more than Joseph Henzey's windsors. It is possible that these chairs had upholstered seats which would easily explain their expense. Unfortunately, the inventory references to chairs are not specific enough to indicate which rooms these elegant windsors would have furnished.

Despite the expensive windsors, there was, in
general, nothing particularly unusual or elaborate about Girard's furnishings in his early career. His mahogany furniture was handsome but not ostentatious, and he seems to have cared little for decorative symbols of wealth and prestige. While Mary Girard took to Mt. Holly a porcelain tea service and silver spoons and sugar tongs, Girard himself, according to the Philadelphia inventory, was content with table ware made of pewter and tin-glazed earthenware.

Girard does not show a great interest in buying silver until the 1790s. In 1794 he purchased some imported French silver which included a silver wash basin and pitcher, a coffee pot, a sugar dish with twelve spoons, four single and two double salt sellers. One might assume that these handsome, costly items along with a pair of silver cruet stands and twelve silver knives purchased two years later, were all acquired to add some elegance to the dining room of the new Water Street house. In fact, they were all purchased from a French merchant named Dufrene Fereire who had just arrived in Philadelphia from Guadaloupe. Fereire brought a letter of recommendation from Stephen's brother Jean; and Girard, always ready to welcome a newly-arrived Frenchman, was soon in correspondence with him. When Fereire asked Girard to help him sell the "petits objets d'argenterie," Girard decided to buy them himself. The
incident reflects not only Girard's consistent effort to assist French émigrés, but also the frequently non-aesthetic motives for acquiring costly objects for his home.

Similar motivations seem to have inspired the purchase of several imported items. In 1804 he bought another cruet stand and a gold watch from a French-trained silversmith named Simon Chaudron. Chaudron was an officer in the Société Française de Bienfaisance and had signed Girard's first official notice from the Society in 1805. This connection may explain Girard's patronage of Chaudron's "Clocks Watches Jewelry and French China Store." Perhaps Chaudron or another French friend was the source for the imported porcelain in the collection made by the Parisian firm of Diehl and Guerhard. A bronze dore French Empire clock, possibly the "timepiece" valued in the 1832 inventory at $30.00, is another survival of a French import.

The most elaborate piece of furniture in the entire collection, a "secretaire à abbatant" with an automatic organ in the base (Fig. 33), also seems to have a connection with Simon Chaudron. Made of fruitwood, it has alabaster columns with gilt capitals, and is inlaid with ebony. A niche for a figurine, gilt mounts, and a clock in the upper section further embellish the piece. The only account that can possibly be associated with this extraordinary piece of
furniture is a bill from Chaudron for "1 Bureau $650.00." The bill is in French, so the term "bureau" would mean a desk. Only an imported desk, richly embellished with expensive materials and, in this case, displaying a clock and a musical instrument as well, could possibly have cost six hundred and fifty dollars. Girard enjoyed music, but he did not have a taste for showy, elaborately decorated furniture. Those biographers that described Girard as miserly and always practical on questions of money certainly overlooked his weakness for any French immigrant in Philadelphia with something to sell!

The origin of the musical secretary remains a mystery. An article in The Philadelphia Times on May 21, 1897, appears to be the source for some often-repeated myths about the Girard furniture. Of the desk, the author wrote:

Among Girard's friends was Jerome Bonaparte, ... one day the ex-king presented Girard with an automatic flute, secretary, and musical clock combined, made by Kauffman, Dresden. This curious instrument, carefully repaired, is in the memorial room.

The story of the gift from Joseph Bonaparte, erroneously called Jerome in the article, is surely fictitious. However, although no label has yet been found, it seems unlikely that the author could have invented a Dresden cabinetmaker. That aspect of the story probably had seeds of truth. The instrument was twice repaired by German
craftsmen in Philadelphia. P. M. Stollenwerck worked on the instrument in January, 1813, and charged Girard for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La réparation de sa montre d'or à répétition, y avoir faire une chansonée, etc.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Réparation de son Jeu de Flûte, à double partie</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Réparation d'une montre d'or anglaise</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$36.00

P.M. Stollenwerck
repairing organ $36

On March 22, 1817, Matthias Schnider submitted the charge for his repairs. The German bill is labeled on the verso: "Matthias Schnider for putting the musical clock in order $30.00." 25

A highly decorative addition to Girard's rather simple American furniture, the musical secretary probably had a place of honor in the Water Street house. "1 Organ, 2 Argand lamps" were listed in the main parlor of the 1832 inventory at a value of $200.00. Since it comes just before several items that were clearly hallway furniture, it might have sat just outside the parlor in the hall.

Some of Girard's foreign furniture was acquired even earlier in his career. Only a few items were ordered specifically by Girard through his agents in Europe. The earliest reference to imported furniture is a memorandum in Girard's handwriting to his agents in Marseilles in January, 1785. Among a list of other items for the return cargo of one of
his ships, he ordered "1 Miroir moyen cadre Élégament doré," and "1. Table de bau beau marbre, le pied d'or." 26

An invoice for this shipment has not yet been found, and there is no indication of a gilt table in the 1787 inventories. There is, however, a gilt console table with a marble top in the collection (Fig. 22) which was probably the result of this order. If it did arrive in 1785, it would have been the first piece of neo-classical furniture which Girard owned, and it must have made a striking contrast to the Chippendale furniture he had bought up to that time. In 1824 he paid William Shermer for "1 Carved table Regilt and Varnished $20.00," and three years later Shermer charged again for "Mending Gilt table." The 1832 inventory mentioned "1 gilt pier table" worth eighteen dollars in the "Parlor Below" which was Girard's dining room.

There was only one time in his career that Girard ordered an entire set of imported furniture for his house. In 1798 he asked Hourquebie, his agent in Bordeaux, to send a suite of furniture for the parlor of the new Water Street house. The previous year Hourquebie had sent him a cargo of household items that included two chimney-pieces, a mattress, crystal decanters, a bellows, a brass bed pan and copper crocks. 27 Girard must have approved of these, and in a letter of January, 1798, he ordered under the heading
"Articles for my own use:"

1. Mahogany sopha with 12 arm chairs called fauteuils covered with blue damask finished as plain as possible à la moderne in a compleat manner and put up carefully.

3. Oval looking Glasses with guilded Frames 2 feet 4 inches wide, French measure, from outside to outside of the Frame. 100 Wt. One Hundred weight of horse hair called Grin frisé of good quality fit for mattresses. 28

Hourquebie had some difficulty procuring these articles as is evident in his reply:

I had a great deal of trouble to fill your order for the fauteuils. There was not an upholsterer in Bordeaux who could get the materials to make them for me and it was only yesterday I succeeded in buying six with two arm chairs, a sofa in modern style, and a pair of gilt andirons. 29

Despite his difficulties, by May of 1798, Hourquebie had sent Girard: "3 oval looking Glasses Guilded frame," "1 sopha," "2 chairs with arms and 6 Fauteuil," and a "Pair Guilden andiron." 30 In August the ship Good Friends had arrived from Bordeaux. Evidently the furniture had not been "put up carefully" as Girard had directed because the fabric of the upholstery was damaged. Girard was forced to write back to Bordeaux requesting Hourquebie to send enough material to cover two chairs, a rip in the seat of the sofa, and the front of a cushion. In addition, he asked for "quantité Sufficiante de garniture." 31 Two days later he wrote again to Hourquebie saying it was impossible to get
the "Stoffe" he wanted and repeating his request. He asked as well for enough of the same material to make curtains for the windows.

The eight chairs and the sofa are mentioned in the 1832 inventory in Girard's own suite of rooms on the third floor. Only one piece of seating furniture now remains that could have been in the Bordeaux shipment. It is a rectangular back settee, painted a whitish-gray, with molded rails, tapered and fluted legs, fluted vase-shaped arm supports, and arms with scroll terminals (Fig. 14). Originally it probably had a cushion or was upholstered somewhat higher. Also in the collection are the three oval looking glasses (Fig. 40) whose frames are very close to the two feet, four inches in width that Girard had stipulated.

There is one other instance of Girard ordering furniture and silver from France. Among the items that his Paris agent Robert Branu sent him in 1806, were "4 small flat silver candlesticks" and "2 pairs of Silver Tetrays or snuffers pan." The 1832 inventory listed "one pair snuffers and 2 trays" in the back parlor and "2 Silver snuffers-trays and snuffers" in the front parlor. The four chamber sticks in the collection could be the four small flat candlesticks included in Branu's invoice.
At the same time Girard had ordered two more looking glasses from Paris. In a memorandum to Branu, Girard requested:

Mirrors- Chambre sur la Riviere
hauteur 6 pieds 8 pouce 2 ou 3 lignes
largeur 2 pieds 5 pouce 8 ligne y compris le cadre.

la glace la largeur du Cadre

Chambre sur la Rue
Hauteur 6 pieds, 7 pouces 3 lignes
Largeur 2 pieds, 4 pouces y compris le cadre comme dessus. 34

Although not exactly the dimensions so carefully specified in the note, two rectangular gilt frame looking glasses in the collection could be the ones Branu sent. The 1832 inventory mentioned two large looking glasses valued together at seventy-five dollars in the front parlor.

A pair of French trumeaux were also listed in the inventory. The front parlor contained "1 looking glass and picture over the mantel, $10.00," and the back parlor had one of similar description valued at three dollars. Two trumeaux remain in the collection with paintings depicting mythological scenes (Fig. 41).

To this curious conglomeration of continental furniture must be added one other element—provincial French pieces brought to or made in Philadelphia by West Indian refugees. On the basis of their accounts, several pieces in
the collection can now be attributed to the San Domingan craftsmen Jean Baptiste Laurent and Charles Domballe who were working in Philadelphia in the 1790s.

The bills and accounts from Laurent and Domballe pose complicated semantic questions. Their first bill to Girard in 1796 is for "Le Bas d'un Buffet De Salle" for which they received forty dollars. Dated two months later is a journal entry for forty dollars for a "mahogany closet." Is the latter just an end-of-the-year accounting or another piece of furniture? The same French words, "le bas d'un buffet de salle," are mentioned in another December account for the year 1798. Is this a similar piece of furniture or was the original transaction two years before not properly completed? What kind of piece was described in a 1797 bill as "an elegant buffet with a table?"

Despite the ambiguity of the bills, several case pieces in the collection can be associated with these West Indian cabinetmakers. William MacPherson Hornor ascribed the only marble top sideboard in the collection (Fig. 29) to Laurent and Domballe, citing the bill for "le bas d'un Buffet De Salle." The "elegant buffet with a table" could also refer to this piece since it has a marble top. It was this sideboard that, according to the inventory, found its home in Girard's dining room. An intriguing
combination of styles and periods, the dining room also contained a gilt console table from Marseilles, the circular ends of a Philadelphia Chippendale dining table, French, English, and American silver, and rush-seated fancy chairs.

Certain stylistic elements of the sideboard, such as rounded corners, wide fluting between the doors, long brass hinges, short turned legs, and an overall simplicity of design, are repeated on other pieces in the collection. One cupboard, which might be called a buffet, has an upper storage section with double glass doors set on a two-door cupboard base (Fig. 30). The lower section is similar in shape and proportion to the sideboard. The rounded corners, the hinges, and the framed and mitered panels for doors are also similar. The differing features are the curved legs with pied-de-biche feet and the ogee scalloped skirt. It is difficult to tell whether the 1832 inventory reference to "beaufet containing . . . plate" is a built-in closet or a piece like this one.

Very similar to the buffet is a mahogany armoire in the collection (Fig. 31). The flat top on a cove molding and the ogee scalloped skirt appear to be identical; and legs, feet, rounded corners, and brasses all match very closely. These pieces also relate to other French provincial armoires, particularly the furniture documented to the
New Orleans area. In her catalogue, *Early Furniture of Louisiana*, Jessie Poesch notes features such as "the rounded corners on the frame, the succession of scallops on the skirt, and the curved and tapered legs" to be characteristic of the furniture of the lower Mississippi Valley.\(^{36}\) The same ogee scalloping on the skirt, the flat top on a wide cove molding, and the pied-de-biche feet also suggest a common heritage for these pieces. The historical background for the French influence explains the similarity between the Girard armoires and those from Louisiana:

Two important influxes of French peoples were the migrations of the Acadians from Canada, who settled largely in the Bayou Teche country after the French and Indian Wars, and the influx of refugees after the slave uprisings in Santo Domingo in the late eighteenth century.\(^{37}\)

There is one other armoire in the collection which may be West Indian (Fig. 32). It is much larger and more elaborate than the other case pieces with a facade ornamented with gilt rosettes and husk pendants, fluting, and acanthus carving. Despite its sophistication, it does have some provincial elements. The arch top, for instance, is a conservative feature for a piece that is very neo-classical in feeling and ornamentation. The stop-fluted panel inset with brass husk pendants between the doors, the rounded corners, and the short turned legs recall features of the Laurent and
Domballe sideboard as well as some of the Louisiana armoires. The tier of three drawers in the interior is another common element of armoires from the New Orleans area.\footnote{38}

Because the large armoire is so much more elaborate than the other three case pieces, it can not automatically be attributed to the Laurent and Domballe firm. However, at least one member of the firm, Laurent, was described as a French cabinetmaker; and it is possible that he made this piece, and the others were made by a less skilled craftsman in the shop. There are, however, no bills that definitely refer to this armoire. It may be that the piece was brought from San Domingo by one of the refugees, some of whom were lucky enough to escape with a few personal possessions. As was his wont, Girard may have purchased the wardrobe second hand to help out a needy immigrant. This speculation is supported by a 1798 bill from an unidentified Monsieur Beraud for a "mahogany closet $63.00" in February of 1798. The first definite reference to the large armoire comes later the same year when Girard was charged "for having moved and replaced the great wardrobe in order to \underline{put down} the carpet." It is more than likely that Beraud, who is not listed in the directories, was another immigrant from the West Indies, and Girard may have bought this elaborate piece from him at a second hand price.
In 1796 Girard moved into his new Water Street house. The decade that followed was a peak period in the development of his taste and the purchase of furniture and household luxuries. Girard's commercial ventures had begun to realize immense profits, and he was becoming politically and financially recognized in the city. Though he did not frequent the circle of Philadelphia's high society, he had begun to assume his role as a civic leader and a well-respected businessman. It was during this period of success that Girard took the most pride in his houses and their furnishings and seemed to be conscious of fashion and style. Much of his French furniture and silver, some of his largest orders from Daniel Trotter, and some of his most elegant and expensive Philadelphia furniture were purchased at this point in his career.

The Water Street house was handsome but unpretentious. The Philadelphia builders John Rugan and Mark Rhodes\textsuperscript{39} planned a much simpler scheme than any conceived by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Girard's original choice as architect. The house was a four story brick building on the south side of Water Street with an adjoining two story counting house. The front facade faced the street, and from a balcony on the back, Girard could look across his storeyards to the wharves. The house no longer exists, but a
small watercolor in the collection, signed by John Johnston, pictures the exterior of the building. The late Georgian brick facade with stone trim around the windows has two adjacent doors, one leading to the counting house and the other opening onto a hall in his private home.

The house was a pragmatic solution to Girard's needs, and he may have been responsible for the basic scheme. On the interior most of the first floor of his house was devoted to his mercantile offices. At the end of the hall was the kitchen and a back parlor, which served, according to the inventory, as a dining room. The second floor contained the formal front parlor facing Water Street and the back parlor with a balcony looking out over the one story kitchen towards the river. Both the third and fourth floors contained bedrooms for Girard and his household.

The woodwork and the interior decorations of the house were handsome but not elaborate. Scattered bills convey the basic idea. Michael Fox turned two hundred nineteen "ballisters" for the staircase plus a newel post with an ivory center. William Rudolph's painting and glazing bill includes "Green & Mahogany collars." In 1799 Girard had Thomas Hurly put "12 pieces of plain Green paper" on his walls as well as a border. At the fireplaces there were marble and plaster chimneypieces. The articles of
agreement from Samuel Jourdan, the plasterer, included the promise to "make on two Chimneys above the mantelpieces such ornaments in Stock work as will be required by Stephen Girard." In 1797 Girard bought two marble mantelpieces from the Italian carver Peter Stagi for $200.00. Not only were some of the mantelpieces marble but Girard bought thirty-six large marble slabs and thousands of marble flags to put on his floor.

By 1796 the new Water Street house was mostly complete, but Girard continued to add improvements to it. The most interesting new luxury was a bathtub built by the San Domingan craftsmen Laurent and Domballe in 1799. The carpenters charged for making the bathtub, a base for the bathtub, forty-six feet of woodwork with brackets to support it, and shutters to form an enclosure. The entire structure cost Girard $49.00. Also included in the "New House" bills is one for work done on a forcing pump. Apparently the bathtub had running water. Though such conveniences were not unique, they were still unusual, and Girard probably was prouder of his bathtub than any new sets of parlor furniture.

The new home inspired Girard to purchase furniture and household items. The decade following the completion of the house was marked by an unusual number of acquisitions.
The services of Daniel Trotter and the upholsterer Samuel Benge, were never more in demand. Laurent and Domballe found the time for cabinetmaking along with their carpentry duties on the farm; and several pieces of French furniture, including the set from Bordeaux, took their place in the new house at this time.

At Daniel Trotters' death, Ephraim Haines supplied some of Girard's orders with pieces in the new federal style. At least four mahogany field bedsteads were furnished by Haines between 1801 and 1806. The elegant bedstead in the Girard collection with urn-shaped turning and drapery carving on the posts undoubtedly was made by Ephraim Haines (Fig. 39). It may relate to a bill dated December 24, 1806, in which the word "carved" is added to the description "mahogany field bedstead." The bedstead cost $28.00, and one may assume that the mahogany field bedstead made in 1804 for $25.00 was similarly elegant. A painted lowpost bedstead, (Fig. 38), slightly later than the Trotter examples, may also have been made by Haines.

Haines also made several tables in the Federal style for Girard in the early years of the century. His "Circular Mahogany Card Table" made in 1801, may be the semi-circular card table in the Girard collection (Fig. 20). The surviving candlestand (Fig. 16) probably relates to the
"Mahogany Stand Scroll Feet" which Haines made for Girard in 1801. Other candlestands have not survived, for in the same bill, Haines charged for "putting Top on an old one." Also missing are the "mahogany pembroke Table" and the footstool that Haines made in 1802.

Haines's work for Girard, however, was only incidental until 1806 when the merchant decided to order a new set of parlor furniture. It would be interesting to think that Girard wanted his best parlor furnished in the refined style of Philadelphia Federal furniture. However, the decision probably was based more on his disappointment with the set from Bordeaux. Hourquebie had not been able to get the number of pieces he had requested; and the original upholstery, once damaged in shipment, may not have been perfectly matched and repaired.

Girard was more successful with Haines. The entire ebony set, which included a settee, two armchairs, ten side chairs, and two side tables, as well as one mahogany table, still survives as the indisputable masterpiece of the Girard collection. With the red silk velvet upholstery of the seating furniture (Figs. 12 & 13), the gray marble of the side tables, and the multi-colored marble top of the mahogany tables (Figs. 23 & 24), the set was a spectacular embellishment to Girard's new house.
The marble tables are of particular interest. Perhaps the several pieces with marble tops, which is relatively rare in Philadelphia Federal furniture, indicate a foreign influence in Girard's taste. The mahogany table (Fig. 24), with its curiously long, thin proportions and rounded ends may have been made especially for the decorative inset marble top. There is no documentation on this magnificent piece of marble work, but it was probably imported or made by a foreign craftsman and owned by Girard before the table was constructed.

Other accounts supplementing the bills for furniture and silver reveal the interior decoration of the Water Street house by the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century. In 1802 Richard Wevill provided a "Brussels Carpet with a Border for the back Parlour," "laid a Stairs carpet" with seventy-three Brass lacquered Rods, and made an "Ingrain Carpet for the Bed Room." John Rea and Louis Prudot also supplied imported carpets to Girard.

In 1806 correspondence and invoices indicate a shipment of alabaster and marble from Leghorn, Italy. Girard's agent wrote to him in December: "I have purchased for your own use by order of Mr. Clement one superior set of alabaster, 2 vases of do, and 4 marbles, representing the 4 Seasons nicely worked. . . ."48 Probably a gift from a
business associate, the marble statues nevertheless added another touch of splendor to the front parlor, where they are located in the 1832 inventory. Three of the four statues still survive.

Much of Girard's imported china was probably acquired by this time. In 1798 he had bought from a merchant named John Gallagher "Sundry China for house use" worth ninety-nine dollars. This could have included some of the Canton, Nankin, and Staffordshire china that remain in the collection. Some of his Chinese Export wares Girard was importing himself. One of his ship manifests from Canton in 1807 included "40 small boxes china ware."

English as well as French silver and silver plate made its way into the Water Street house during this period of major expenditures. A pair of silver sweetmeat baskets, two oval-shaped salvers, a tea caddy, a couple of tankards, some dinner plates, flatware, and other English pieces in the collection are all London silver made in the 1790s. Several Sheffield plate candelabra are comparable in date. To add to his collection of silver tableware Girard bought "2 doz. ivory handled knives and forks in 1800."

Not all his silver was imported. Included in the collection are a tea pot and sugar bowl by John Letelier, a
strainer and brandy warmer by Joseph Richardson, Junior, a pair of sugar tongs by Joseph Shoemaker, and some flat silver by John Letelier and George Dowig.

Along with new furniture, silver, china, and carpets, Girard needed wall decorations for his new house. Many of his rooms were hung with carved and gilt looking glasses like those already described. In addition to these, Girard purchased "1 Gilt Looking Glass $20.00" and "2 L Glasses in Nutwood frames $5.00" from the merchant Jacob Sperry in 1801. In 1810 Girard bought several gilt frames and the glasses to go in them from the framemaker Charles Neble.

Other than the trumeau looking glasses, there were very few paintings on the walls. Girard did have a portrait of his mistress Sally Bickham, signed and dated 1794 by the French immigrant Nicholas Vincent Boudet. Also in the collection are three Chinese portraits of his Canton merchants, probably sent to Girard as a gesture of mercantile public relations. Perhaps some of them arrived on Girard's ship Montesquieu in 1806, when an invoice from Canton lists several cases containing paintings. 52 One other painting owned by Girard is a "portrait" of the Montesquieu by an unknown Chinese artist.
As in many American households, the most frequent wall decoration was the framed print. The 1832 inventory listed twenty-five "pictures" in the house as well as ten engravings and four maps. Most of the "pictures," which were of little value in the inventory, were probably prints. Although some of them have handsome frames, Girard clearly chose his engravings for their associative value rather than their aesthetic appeal. In 1801 he bought the following prints from the City Auction:

2 pictures @1.30 $2.60
4 West Indian prints @.75 3.00
2 do do @1.30 2.60
1 do of Jefferson $4.50

Dolls. $12.70

The stipple engraving of a West Indian washerwoman in the collection must have appealed to Girard's West Indian connections for it is hardly an inspiring art work.

The Jefferson portrait has not survived, but the subject was a logical one for a strong Republican like Girard. Similarly, as a great admirer of Napoleon, Girard owned a portrait of Bonaparte with a scene of the battle of Austerlitz, probably the engraving paid for by Roberjot in 1809. His friend Joseph Bonaparte is represented by a large print depicting him as the Emperor of Spain. The other prints in the collection cover a considerable range: views by William Birch, one set of which was purchased in
1807,\textsuperscript{55} colored aquatints of Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius, a view of the battle of New Orleans, and an engraving of the British surrendering to Washington at Yorktown.

Sets of five, seven, or eight "pictures" were mentioned in the bedrooms in the 1832 inventory, but some of Girard's prints had a more important position in the decoration of the house. "3 Engravings" were listed in the back parlor, and "7 Engravings" ornamented the walls of Girard's formal front parlor. These seven are identifiable as a series of prints of the biblical story of Esther, engraved by Jacques-Firmin Beauvarlet after paintings by Jean Francois De Troy. In 1810 Girard had the series framed by his carver-gilder Charles Neble. Neble's bill for eighty-four feet and eight inches of carved, gilt molding has a fortuitous jotting of measurements at the bottom. Of the nine frames Neble assembled, seven of them have the exact measurements of the Esther series.

It is particularly fitting that Girard's front parlor should have on its walls a series of Parisian prints framed by a Philadelphia craftsman. It was in this room that the cumulative effect of Girard's interests and motivations and the development of his taste found its essence. The 1832 inventory gives us a picture of a room that probably changed very little in the last twenty-five years of his life.
Twelve ebony chairs and a settee upholstered in crimson velvet must have been the dramatic focal point of the room, but they blended with the six mahogany Chippendale chairs upholstered in sleek black haircloth. Different styles and different woods were combined again in the tables, with two of ebony from the Haines set and two dolphin-carved mahogany tables made by Connelly. In the best parlor were French and English silver, Chinese lacquer boxes, a "Turkey" carpet, and possibly the German secretary-organ. The walls were ornamented with Chinese portraits, the seven Esther prints, large French pier glasses, and a trumeau painting. A special effect was created by the four Italian marble statues of the seasons and the busts of Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick carved in Philadelphia by William Rush. By any standards it was a splendid, if eclectic, room and indicates that the home of the pragmatic merchant-banker was not bereft of decorative flair.

A sharp contrast to both his town house and most country estates of the period, was Girard's farmhouse in Passyunk. Purchased in 1797 and organized as a working farm rather than a summer retreat, the Passyunk estate did not require a large house with elaborate interior decorations. Judging from the workmen's bills and the still existent structure, Girard simply repaired, remodeled and enlarged the buildings that were already there.
In the parlor there was a shell-carved cupboard built into the wall, and Girard had Laurent and Domballe put in French windows with espagnolette hinges. Beyond those few touches, the house was simple to the point of being plain. Red silk velvet, ebony furniture, and imported silver were all very well for a town house; but the Passyunk estate was a farm, and there was no need for useless finery.

The furnishings of the Passyunk farmhouse adhered to the same principles of simplicity and practicality. Pine furniture and windsor and fancy chairs undoubtedly made up the bulk of the furnishings. The one dozen "Newfashiond Wite Dining Chairs" and "6 Mahogany Dining Chairs" made by Taylor and King were purchased for the farmhouse in 1799. These were probably windsors; the former painted white and the latter painted a dark mahogany color. Ten years later Girard bought six chairs from Gilbert Gaw "for Place in ParR." The inexpensive price suggests these were windsors or fancy chairs for the farmhouse parlor. Numerous chairs of very little value were mentioned in the 1832 inventory of the farmhouse. All of them were probably painted chairs.

Very little furniture in the collection can be specifically related to the farmhouse. One possible exception is the sideboard evaluated in the inventory at twelve dollars. The Empire style mahogany sideboard in the
Girard collection (Fig. 34), was not mentioned in the Water Street section of the inventory, so it may have been the piece that sat in the Passyunk parlor. This sideboard has traditionally been associated with the cabinetmaker Henry Connelly. His last extant bill to Girard, however, was dated 1821, and he was retired before the middle of the decade. The piece itself would suggest a later date. Girard's other cabinetmaker of this period, Michel Bouvier, was working in a completely different style, so the piece remains unattributable.

For both the farmhouse and the town house, Girard seemed to have a taste for the decorative qualities of fancy furniture. He purchased large quantities of these chairs from Isaac Bolton, John Mitchell, and Joseph Burden for export, and a number of elegantly painted fancy chairs also ended up in his home. Two sets of chairs that were not exported, for instance, were the "6 chairs black & gold" that he purchased from John Mitchell in 1809 and Mitchell's "6 chairs rush seats" that he bought a few months later. Both sets cost four dollars a chair, and a large proportion of the cost was probably in the painting and gilding. The major evidence of Girard using these chairs in his homes are the repair bills. In 1816 Mitchell charged two dollars a piece for painting and gilding fourteen chairs. Eleven years later Joseph Burden was "painting & Gilding 16 fancy chairs."
A pair of fancy chairs in the collection (Fig. 10) represent the type of expensive fancy chair that Girard obviously admired. The graining, stenciling, and hand painting of the decoration, the delicate lyre-shaped splat, and the beautiful proportions make these chairs particularly graceful. They are probably similar to the black and gold chairs that John Mitchell sold Girard in 1809. The "12 rush bottom chairs" that graced the dining room of the Water Street house must have been of the same type of fancy furniture.

Of the many pieces of fancy furniture that Girard owned, only one other rush bottomed chair remains (Fig. 11). There is none of the exquisite detail seen on the lyre back chairs, and the decoration is primarily a simple outlining in black. Many examples of this less sophisticated form of painted chair would have been found in Girard's kitchens and bedrooms and in the farmhouse.

The amount of other furniture purchased by Girard for himself after 1810 is almost negligible. Several pieces bought from Henry Connelly were ordered as wedding presents. The set of furniture bought in 1812, which included a bed, and dining, breakfast, and chamber tables, were all a wedding gift to Debby Kenton. The two "Column Bureaus," the writing table, and the dressing table purchased in
August, 1817, were probably for Girard's niece Henriette, who was married in October. The bill for two expensive card tables dated the very day of the wedding also suggests a gift to the niece.

The two dolphin pedestal card tables in the Girard collection (Fig. 21) undoubtedly relate to this bill. Connelly was the only cabinetmaker working for Girard at that time who was capable of producing tables of such extraordinary quality in both design and workmanship. At the same time, the fact that the bill is dated the day of the wedding is too much of a coincidence to be ignored. Furthermore, Girard had no need to spend ninety dollars on the two tables for himself. It would seem, therefore, that the tables were bought from Connelly as a wedding gift; and when Henriette came back to live at Girard's house, the card tables returned to the Girard household. This would indicate that Girard was capable of buying extremely sophisticated furniture in a new style and simply saw no point in redecorating his own home.

In 1818 Girard purchased two maple bedsteads and two chamber tables from Connelly that may have been for his personal use, as well as a pair of footstools from Richard Wevill. There are only a few bills after that date. He bought a few chairs, probably mostly for his ships, a
worktable for his niece Caroline, a music stand and chair for Henriette's daughter. An unidentified S. Gerin sold him some tables and bedsteads in 1824. They no longer survive and also may have been purchased for his ships.

After the Water Street house and the farmhouse were furnished, Girard's interest in acquiring personal effects for his homes declined significantly. In the last two decades of his life the number of furniture bills drops off dramatically, and the majority of those that exist are for repairs, not purchases. Stephen Girard at that time was the richest man in the country. As a friend of Joseph Bonaparte's, he arranged the shipment of a spectacular collection of furniture and decorative items from France. Many of those pieces were in the most sophisticated mode of the elegant French Empire style. Yet Girard himself showed no interest in updating his own best parlor. At the same time he could never be accused of neglect. Though he did not respond to the new Empire style, he was very conscientious about having his painted chairs repainted.

Girard's attitude toward his domestic furnishings in the last two decades was entirely consistent with the development of his taste throughout his life. He was a practical and unpretentious man, a connoisseur of quality in workmanship but not a discerning critic or arbiter of
aesthetic standards. Even as a tremendously successful merchant and a powerful financial leader, he had no inclinations to grandeur in his life style. Frequently his important visitors and business associates were not received at the handsome, though slightly outdated, town house, but at the farmhouse where Girard was busy with his horticultural activities. Stephen Girard's homes and their furnishings are a reflection of his career, his style of life and his personality.
CONCLUSION

Stephen Girard never lived in the grandeur that his enormous wealth might suggest. The furniture that he bought reflected a conventional rather than ostentatious sense of style, and his dealings with Philadelphia craftsmen are more indicative of his respect for quality of workmanship than any aesthetic judgment. His role as a patron of the furniture trade was to provide a general stimulus to production through his private purchases and export shipments.

While Girard's houses were never showplaces filled with expensive imported art works, his town house, if not the farmhouse, must have been one of the more interesting homes of Philadelphia. Although perhaps as distinguished for its running water as for its furnishings, the Water Street house reflected the life and career of one of Philadelphia's most important citizens. Furniture, silver, ceramics, graphics, and paintings; imported from Europe and the Orient added to the amalgam of foreign styles in the city. His Philadelphia furniture included a set made of the ebony he was importing and pieces made by immigrant
West Indian craftsmen he was supporting. Every item in the Girard collection reflects Girard's personal attitudes and interests, his vast mercantile empire, and his pragmatic approach to life. It is fortunate that history has left us with such a complete picture of how this extraordinary man lived—a record that contributes to our understanding of his complicated personality and his unique contributions to his adopted city.
Footnotes

Footnotes to Chapter I


2. Ibid., Aug. 11, 1778.


4. Ledger A, Folio (Hereafter F) 102, Feb. 22, 1778, G.C.

5. Stephen Girard (Hereafter S.G.) to Samatan Frères at Marseilles, Dec. 17, 1785, Letter Book (Hereafter L.B.) 1, #330, G.C.

6. Livre de Dépenses pour les Affaires Générales, April 26, 1780, Box: Mercantile Papers, Topically Arranged, 1773-1774, G.C. Also see the Trotter bills.

7. Daniel Trotter, April 6, 1780, Box: Bills and Receipts (Hereafter B&R), Furniture, G.C.

8. Journal, F5, April 9, 1783, G.C.

9. S.G. to Jean Girard at Cap Français, Jan. 3, 1786, L.B.1, #342, F106, G.C.


12. S.G. to Jean Girard at Cap Français, Oct. 19, 1785, L.B.1, #310, F93, G.C.

13. Dufrène Fereire to S.G. from Alexandria, New Jersey, Jan. 8, 1796, Letters Received (Hereafter L.R.) 1796, #23, G.C.
FOOTNOTES, CHAPTER I (continued)

14 S.G. to Timon Samatan at Marseilles, Sept. 29, 1793, L.B.4, #512, F169, G.C.
15 Ibid.
16 S.G. to M.M. les Fils de Pierre Changeur et Companie at Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1793, L.B.4, #513, F619, G.C.
17 S.G. to Paul Bentalou at Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1793, L.B.4, #521, F171, G.C.
19 Scharf and Westcott, 2:470.
22 Blotter, no. 3, Aug. 23, 1793, G.C.
25 Société Française de Bienfaisance, May 6, 1805, L.R.1805, #295, G.C.
26 Blotter 3, Sept. 14 and 25, 1793, G.C.
27 General Expenses Book, April 1795, Box: Addendum: Real Estate Papers, "Place Papers", G.C.
28 Scharf and Westcott, 1:476.
29 Minutes of the meeting at the Harp and Crown Tavern, March 11, 1794, Box: Unmarked, G.C.
FOOTNOTES, CHAPTER I (continued)

30 Ibid. The Resolution referred to Girard's activities at Bush Hill during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793.

31 Ibid.


33 Scharf and Westcott, 1:480.

34 Scharf and Westcott, 1:481.

35 S.G. to Paul Bentalou at Baltimore, July 6, 1795, L.B.5, #446, F140, G.C.

36 S.G. to Captain Paul Post, July 10, 1795, L.B.5, #450, F141, G.C.


38 S.G. to Edmund Randolph, quoted in Gares, p. 82.

39 McMaster, 1:278.

40 S.G. to J. Hourquebie at Bordeaux, Jan. 1, 1798, L.B.7, #3, F2, G.C.

41 S.G. to M. and Mme. Plantou at Washington, Jan. 8, 1818, L.B.16, #7, F3, G.C.

42 Daily Disbursements by Roberjot, April 4, 1809, Box: Mercantile Papers, Topically Arranged, G.C.


44 Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Jewelry, (several bills), G.C.

45 S.G. to Jean Girard at Cap Français, May 10, 1795, L.B.5, #398, F124, G.C.

46 Gares, p. 205.
47 Joseph, Bovay & Cie. to S.G. from Marseilles, Feb. 11, 1793, L.R.1793, #45, G.C.
48 Demay to S.G. from Marseilles, April 25, 1793, L.R.1793, #161, G.C.
49 Martin Bickham to S.G. from Ile de France, July 9, 1802, L.R.1802, #294, G.C.
51 Brown, p. 33.
52 Ibid.
53 Alexander Baring to S.G. from London, Aug. 28, 1812, L.R.1812, #504, G.C.
54 S.G. to Albert Gallatin, Aug. 6, 1812, L.R.1812, #480, G.C.
55 Brown, p. 42.
56 Ibid., p. 54
57 Jones, p. 152-153.
58 Daily Disbursements by Roberjot, April 22, 1809, Box: Mercantile Papers, Topically Arranged, G.C.
59 S.G. to Grouchy, March 26, 1818, L.B.14, #133, F78, G.C.
60 Perregaux Laffitte & Cie. to S.G. from Paris, Feb. 29, 1816, L.R.1816, #152, G.C.
61 Jones, p. 155.
62 Jones, p. 156.
63 McMaster, 2:322-323.
64 S.G. to Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 5, 1821, L.B.18, #177, F49, G.C.
FOOTNOTES, CHAPTER I (continued)

65 Invoice of Ship Criterion, May 17, 1817, Box: Sundry Ships, G.C.
66 S.G. to Joseph Bonaparte, March 27, 1818, L.B.16, #115, F40, G.C.
67 Invoice of Ship James, March 28, 1818, Box: Sundry Ships, G.C.
68 Journal, F78, Oct. 28, 1818, G.C.
69 Invoice of Ship James, March 28, 1818, Box: Sundry Ships, G.C.
70 S.G. to William Crawford, Sept. 27, 1818, L.B.16, #298, F90.
71 S.G. to Joseph Bonaparte, Oct. 24, 1819, L.B.17, #149, F43, G.C.
72 Inventory of Ship L'Indo, Oct. 25, 1819, Box: Sundry Ships, G.C.
73 S.G. to David Parish at Antwerp, March 30, 1818, L.B.16, #119, F14, G.C.
74 McMaster, 2:330.
76 Stephen Simpson, p. 64.
77 Disbursements by Roberjot, March 21, Jan. 11, Jan. 16, 1809, Box: Mercantile Papers, Topically Arranged, G.C.
78 Stephen Simpson, p. 47.
79 Stephen Simpson, p. 168.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II


2 Daniel Trotter, April 6 and Sept. 18, 1780, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

3 Daniel Trotter, Nov. 3, 1792, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

4 Daniel Trotter, May 27, 1793, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

5 Daniel Trotter, March 12, 1794 (including bills from May 1793 to Feb. 1794), Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

6 Daniel Trotter, Aug. 28, 1786, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.


8 Daniel Trotter, Nov. 30, to Dec. 15, 1787, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

9 A Journal account shows Daniel Trotter being credited for the mahogany desk (Journal B, April 1, 1791, G.C.). In June, 1791 the firm of Martin L'Ainé et Frères in Cette wrote to Girard thanking him for the desk.

Ces jours derniers nous avons reçu le Bureau que vous avez eu la bonté de faire faire pr N/Sr (pour notre 'sieur) B. Martin qui vous en remercie. notre compte a été credité de Ô's stg. 12.2.6 ... ce qui fait revenir ce meuble très cher.

Martin L'Ainé et Frères to S.G. from Marseilles, June 12, 1791, L.R.1791, #124, G.C.


11 Golovin, p. 158.

12 Philadelphia Directories, 1802-1811. After 1813 Haines lived in other houses along North Front Street.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)

13 Ephraim Haines, No Date, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

14 Shipping papers, Dec. 8, 1804, Box: Helvetius, 1803-1806, G.C.; Invoice Book 1802-1811, Invoice for the Taluma, April 15, 1804, Box: Good Friends, 1804-1805, G.C.; Shipping papers, July 25 to May 11, 1805, G.C.


16 Waste Book 1806, F67, July 29, 1806, G.C.


18 Based on exchange rate of approximately $2.676 to the pound, calculated from the two totals: £18.10.7 1/2 = $22.75.

19 Ephraim Haines, Barney Schumo, July 20, 1807, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

20 The name of "John Morris, Carver" appears in the Philadelphia Directories in 1791 and 1796. From 1802-1809 a John Morris is listed consistently as a carver, although he is called "John R. Morris" for the last three years. The first two listings probably refer to John Morris, Senior, who worked for Trotter. The other seven listings are most likely for John Morris, Junior, or John R. Morris who appears in the Trotter account books collecting money for his father and later works on Girard's ebony furniture. Daniel Trotter Receipt Book, Downs Manuscript Library, Winterthur Museum, quoted in Anne Castrodale, "Daniel Trotter, Philadelphia Cabinetmaker" (M.A. thesis, University of Delaware, 1962), pp. 81, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89.

21 Robert Branu to S.G. from Paris, Nov. 30, 1806, L.R.1806, #650, G.C.

22 Robert Branu to S.G. from Paris, Dec. 19, 1806, L.R.1806, #695, G.C.

23 Ephraim Haines, No Date. Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)


26 Philadelphia Directories, 1804-1833.

27 Inventory of Ephraim Haines, 1837, Downs Manuscript Library, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.


30 Philadelphia Directories, 1802-1822.

31 Henry Connelly, Nov. 14, 1811, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.


33 Henry Connelly, Jan. 2, 1812, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

34 Statement of Articles of furniture delivered to Miss Deborah Kenton, [1812], Box: Bickham, Kenton, Harrison papers, G.C.


37 Philadelphia Directories, 1820-1825.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)


40 Girard was a member at least by 1805. May 6, 1805, L.R.1805, #295, G.C. Bouvier was also a member: Dallett, p. 200.

41 M. Bouvier, Jan. 16, 1828, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

42 Receipt Book: Executors of Stephen Girard, Feb. 21, 1832, G.C.

43 Dallett, p. 200.

44 Journal A, F24, Feb. 27, 1798, G.C.
Charles Pommer, April 1, 1815, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.
Gerine, June 12, 1824, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.


46 Hornor, p. 298.


48 Hornor, p. 298.

49 Account Current, July 18, 1788, Box: Papers Other than S.G., Jean Girard, 1782-1799, G.C.

50 Hornor, pp. 296, 300.

51 Hornor, pp. 73 (footnote), 297, 306.

52 Castrodale, Appendix D, Record Book, p. 112.

53 Philadelphia Directories, 1796-1824.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)

55 Label of Taylor and King, circa 1799-1800:
   Taylor and King
   Windsor & Windsor Chair Makers
   Beg leave to inform their friends and the
   Public that they are now located ? at
   No.103 North Front St. between Arch Street
   & High at the place formerly occupied by
   John B. Ackley where they intend to carry
   on their business in all its Various
   Branches in the neatest manner and on the
   best terms.
   Reproduced in Hornor, plate 500.

56 Castrodale, Appendix C, Trotter Receipt Book,
   pp. 82, 85, 87.

57 Label of Robert Taylor, circa 1802-1807:
   Windsor & Fancy Chairs & Settees
   Wholesale & Retail
   Robert Taylor
   Windsor & Fancy Chairmaker
   Informs his friends & the public that he
   continues to carry on the Windsor and Fancy
   Chair making business in all its various
   branches and upon the most reasonable terms.
   At No. 99 South Front Street (near Walnut
   Street) where he has constantly on hand the
   most fashionable plain, gilt and ornamented
   chairs.
   Orders from masters of vessels and others
   who may honor him with their custom (?)
   shall be attended with accuracy and dispatch.
   Reproduced in Hornor, plate 501.

58 Taylor and King, May 21, 1799, Box: B&R (Alpha F-J)
   Furniture, G.C.

59 Hornor, p. 299.

60 Hornor, illustration label, plate 501.

61 Castrodale, pp. 38, 97.

62 Hornor, p. 303.

63 Prime, 2:178.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)

64 Gilbert Gaw, Sept. 30, 1809, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

65 Pennsylvania Packet, Feb. 6, 1796, quoted in Prime, 2:181.

66 Invoice, Dec. 22, 1810, Box: Rousseau, Shipping Papers, G.C.

67 Invoice, July 9, 1816, Box: North America, Shipping Papers, G.C.

68 S.G. to Joseph Burden, Jan. 2, 1812, L.B.12, G.C.

69 Statement of Articles of furniture delivered to Miss Deborah Kenton, [1812], Box: Bickham, Kenton, Harrison Papers, G.C.


71 Philadelphia Directories, 1810.

72 Enoch Tomlin, June 22, 1824, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

73 Philadelphia Directories, 1837.

74 Hornor, p. 266.

75 Pennsylvania Packet, Aug. 18, 1789, quoted in Prime, 2:216.


77 Federal Gazette, May 15, 1794, quoted in Prime, 2:217.

78 Federal Gazette, Feb. 11, 1796, quoted in Prime, 2:217.

79 [Articles given to Sally Bickham on her marriage to Charles Harriton], No Date, Box: Kenton, Bickham, Harrison Papers, G.C.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER II (continued)

80 Statement of Articles of furniture delivered to Miss Deborah Kenton, No Date, Box: Kenton, Bickham, Harrison Papers, G.C.

81 Federal Gazette, Nov. 16, 1799, quoted in Prime, 2:229-230.

82 Richard Wevill, Jan. 6, 1818, Box: B&R (Alpha. C-F) Dwelling, Carpets, G.C.

83 Oliphant and Wilson, Aug. 27, 1802, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

84 Philadelphia Directories, 1811-1831.

85 Federal Gazette, May 12, 1795, quoted in Prime, 2:280.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III

1 McMaster, 1:19.

2 The 1787 inventories and the 1832 inventory taken after Girard's death are transcribed in Appendix B.

3 Calamanco is a woolen cloth with checks on one side.

4 For gothic splat, cabriole leg chairs see Golovin, p. 170-171 (Fig. 4). For gothic splat, marlborough leg chairs see Golovin, p. 170 (Fig. 3); Hornor, pp. 187-188; Castrodale p. 59-60 (Plate IX). For plume motif ladder-back chairs see Golovin pp. 171-172 (Fig. 5); Castrodale pp. 62-64 (Plate XI); Hornor pp. 187-188, 222, 224; Milo Naeve, "Daniel Trotter and his ladder-back chairs," Antiques, November 1959, p. 444 (Fig. 1).

5 All furniture bills are transcribed in Appendix A.

6 For further discussion of these chairs see Golovin, p. 172 (Fig. 6) and Castrodale, pp. 61-62 (Plate X).

7 Golovin, pp. 172-174 (Figs. 7 & 8); Hornor, pp. 158, 160; Castrodale, pp. 53-54 (Plate I).

8 [Articles given to Sally Bickham on her marriage to Charles Harrison, 1796], Box: Bickham, Kenton, Harrison Manuscripts, #26, G.C.

9 Golovin, pp. 175, 179 (Figs. 12 & 13); Castrodale, pp. 54-55 (Plates III & IV).

10 Hornor, pp. 83, 84, 139.

11 Golovin, p. 179 (Fig. 16); Castrodale, p. 59 (Plate VIII); Hornor, p. 258.

12 Golovin, p. 175 (Figs. 10 & 11); Castrodale, pp. 57-59 (Plate VII).

13 Golovin, pp. 174-175 (Fig. 9); Castrodale, p. 57 (Plate VI).

14 Golovin, p. 179 (Fig. 15); Castrodale, p. 56 (Plate V).

15 Golovin, p. 179 (Fig. 14); Castrodale, pp. 55-56 (Plate V); Hornor, p. 254.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III (continued)

1 Chamber clock 120
2 double silver salt sellars 50 Drs
4 single do
1 silver Basin with Water pot 118.75
1 Sugar Dish with 12 spoons of silver 90.
1 Coffee Pot 70.

\[ \frac{120 + 118.75 + 70}{4} = 84.875 \]

56.2.8 à 10s Drs. 74.75
pr 12 couteaux à manches d'argent 30.
Dr 104.75

18 Jean Girard to S.G., April 22, 1794, L.R.1794, #130, G.C.

19 Dufrène Fereire to S.G., Jan. 8, 1796, L.R.1794, #23, G.C.

20 S. Chaudron to S.G., May 6, 1805, L.R.1805, #295, G.C.

21 From Chaudron's billhead.

22 Simon Chaudron, April 28, 1804, Box: B&R (Alpha. C-F):
à S. Chaudron
1 Bureau $650.
1 Chaine dor fin 25.
1 huilier & ses bouteille 55.40
vieux or 4.40

\[ \frac{650 + 25 + 55.40 + 4.40}{4} = 173.8 \]

paid 28th april 1804
p. rect fo 66

23 The Philadelphia Times, 21 May 1897, p. 5.

24 P.M. Stollenwerck, Jan. 22, 1813, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III (continued)

25 Matthias Schneider, March 22, 1817, Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture, G.C.

26 S.G. to Samatan Frères at Marseilles, [Jan. 1785], Memorandum Book 1781-1784, G.C.

27 Invoice of cargo shipped from Bordeaux to Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1797, Invoice Book, 1797-1802, G.C.

28 S.G. to J. Hourquebie at Bordeaux, Jan. 1, 1798, L.B.7, #3, G.C.

29 McMaster, 1:360.


31 S.G. to J. Hourquebie at Bordeaux, Aug. 15, 1798, L.B.7, #153, G.C.

32 S.G. to J. Hourquebie at Bordeaux, Aug. 17, 1798, L.B.7, #154, G.C.


34 Memorandum to Branu, Aug. 22, 1806, Box: Shipping Papers, Montesquieu, 1800-1806, G.C.

35 Hornor, p. 238-239.


37 Poesch, p. 1.

38 Poesch, p. 22.

39 There are numerous bills from Rugan and Rhodes in the Girard Collection.

FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III (continued)


44 Peter Stagi, Feb. 20, 1797, Box: Real Estate Accounts, 1785-1832, New House Book, G.C.


46 Ladlow and Cousland, July 1799, Box: Real Estate Accounts, 1785-1832, New House Book, G.C.


48 J.C. Ulrich to S.G. from Leghorn, Italy, Dec. 18, 1806, L.R.1806, G.C.


50 Manifest of cargo shipped from Canton to Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1807, Box: Shipping Papers, Voltaire, G.C.


52 Manifest of cargo shipped from Canton to Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1806, Box: Shipping Papers, Montesquieu, G.C.

53 Account from the City Auction, March 16, 1801, Box: B&R (Alpha. C-F), G.C.

54 Daily disbursements to Roberjot, April 22, 1809, Box: Mercantile Papers Topically Arranged, 1807-1809, G.C.


56 Girard's farmhouse is located in present day Passyunk township. The presence of exterior walls on the interior of the structure confirm that he enlarged the house.
FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER III (continued)

57 Hornor, pp. 298-299.


59 Statement of articles of furniture delivered to Miss Deborah Kenton, [1812], (See Chapter II), Box: Kenton, Bickham, Harrison Manuscripts, G.C.


61 See Chapter I.
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published Sources


BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)


BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)


Unpublished Sources


APPENDIX A

INVENTORIES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

135

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
INVENTORY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS SENT TO MOUNT HOLLY
Philadelphia, June 17, 1787-L.R.#88

Notte des effets envoyé à Mt Holly par Le Flat de Henry Howell

1. Burau d'acajou avec 4. Tiroir fermant en clef
6. Chaises ditto avec leurs Chemises en ginga
1. Bois de lit ditto avec son fond en toille
1. Table à jeu ditto
1. Mirroir & Boisure d'acajou avec un fillet doré
1. ditto ditto à pieds pour toilette
1. Table de bois de sap avec son tiroir
2. Fauteuils de bois peint en vert
1. Seau
1. Brosse pour le Plancher & une pr le Foyer
1. Hôpital & un soufflet
1. poêlle à frire, un pot de fer
1. paire chaines en cuivre, avec la pele & paince
1. Service à Thé de porcelaine, complet, achetté de Morrel, en outre un sucrié de porcelaine
2. Bolles, 6 assiettes & 2 saussié
2. Couteaux & deux fourchettes
2. Chandellier en cuivre
3. Fers à passer
2. Cuillières d'argent à soupe
6. ditto ditto à the, avec paire pinces à sucre d'argent
1. Excellent lit de plumes avec son traversin & deux oreilles
3. paires Lainseul, 3 couvertures de laine
5. Couvertures d'oreillé
5. serviettes
2. Nappes
1. Garniture de lit d'indienne contrepointe, le tout à grand dessin & complet
1. Grand Malle contt ce qui suit
1. Robe Taffeta noir avec sa jupe
1. ditto Sattin noir avec sa jupe
1. ditto Taffeta gris-blanc avec sa jupe
1. ditto Mordoré avec sa jupe
1. ditto de gros de tour vert
1. jupe sattin blanc pique
6. Robes d'Indienne avec leurs jupes, casaquins, mouchoirs, chemises, &c
1. Robe de chambre d'Indienne doublée et toute neuve
2. jupes de calémande noires piquées
& bien d'autres articles que j'ai oublié dans le dit Inventaire vu qu'à cette époque j'étais très pressé.
Juin 17, 1787. (s) Stephen Girard

une Table à thé d'acajou
une Caisse remplie d'Eau de Vie & ratafia
INVENTORY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Philadelphia, December 10, 1787-L.R. #140

Inventaire des meubles meublans & autres Effets laissés dans la maison par Stephen Girard comme à lui appartenant ce 10 Xbre 1787.

**Haut de la maison**

Deux bois de lits de pin, dont l'un peint, avec leurs fonds en toile.
Un bois de lits d'acajou, avec son fond aussi toile.
Six chaises vertes & un fauteuil ditto.

**Salle de derrière**

Douze fauteuils d'acajou, sièges de calemande noire.
Une glace de 3 1/2 pieds, cadre d'acajou & doré.
Une table d'acajou à 1 pliant et tiroir, de 3 pieds de long.
Un Bureau d'acajou avec armoire en forme de bibliothèque, contenant trois rideaux & garnitures de fenêtres, cinq draps de lit, avec quelques livres & divers papiers.
Une paire chaines en cuivre, la pelle, pince, à deux trumeaux.

**Salle de devant**

Six fauteuils d'acajou, sièges en calemande rouge.
Une table d'acajou à 2 pliants & à tiroir, de 2 pieds 1/2.
Une ditto ditto ronde à un pied, avec un tabouret d'acajou.
Une cheminée & deux chaines en fer, avec trois chandeliers.
Un chauffe-plats en tôle & une boîte à couteaux ditto.

**Cuisine**

Une double table en cèdre pour lisser, ou de pin.
Une ditto en pin, cassée, avec un banc.
Une tourne-broche, garni de ses poids & broche.
Une broche à main; un moulin de fer à café; trois fers à repasser; une grille; une bombé; trois pots de fer; la crémalière; un rotissoir à pain; une porte-brochettes; en contenant dix.
Un grand chaudron de cuivre & un vieux hôpital; un roule-pâte; une platine de fer pour Kegs; une lampe de fer blanc; 5 à six baiiles en cèdre; trois plats douze assiettes de faïence; deux tasses deux soupières faïence; deux plats d'étain & trois assiettes ditto cassées; deux damejeannes; cent cinquante bouteilles environ; une grande baiile en cèdre pour faire le savon;
Cuisine (continued)

une scie & une hache pr bois; un passoir.
Une selle, bride, & étiers blanchis; avec un panier,
um seau de cuir, & un sac étampé Stephen Girard.

(s) Jean Girard
INVENTORY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Philadelphia, January 17, 1832

Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were of Stephen Girard at the time of his decease, and which have become known to his Executors.

**EASTERN GARRET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Low post bedstead</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Feather bed, 1 mattress, 2 pillows, 3 blankets, 1 sheet, 1 table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chairs, 1 looking-glass, 5 pictures, 1 quilt, 1 coverlet, 1 carpet</td>
<td>$16.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTH GARRET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bedstead, 1 bed and mattress, 1 bolster, 2 pillows, 1 bench</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Carpet, 1 stair carpet, (old)</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chairs, 1 bath-house awning</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bench, 1 round stand, $2.50; 1 bidet, 1 pair andirons, $2.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Trunk containing 2 pillows, 1 small do., 1 do. containing 2 coverlets</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUTH GARRET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bedstead, 1 mattress, feather bed, bolster, and pillows, 2 sheets, 3 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 table, 4 chairs, 1 carpet</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Looking-glass, and picture, garret stair carpet, Entry carpet, 1 easy chair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTH EAST CHAMBER, 4TH STORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bedstead and curtains, 1 mattress, feather bed, 1 bolster</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sheet, 1 white counterpane, 1 table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Toilet table, 8 chairs, $5.00; wash-stand, basin, and pitcher, $1.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bureau, 1 looking-glass, 8 pictures</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Glass case, natural history</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair plated candlesticks, 2 mantel ornaments, 1 carpet</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chest clothing, 4 maps</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVENTORY, Philadelphia-1832 (continued)

NORTH WEST CHAMBER.

1 Bedstead and curtains, 1 mattrass, and feather bed, $75.00
1 White counterpane,
2 Pillows, 1 carpet and rug, $12.00; 6 chairs,
1 desk, $10.00  
Wash stand, 2 bowls, and two pitchers, 6.00
1 Case natural history, 1 candlestand, 1.00
1 Pair andirons, shovel, and tongs 2.00
2 Pair plated candlesticks, 5 marble mantel ornaments, 15.00
5 Pictures, 1 portrait, 1 looking glass,

ADJOINING CHAMBER, SOUTH

1 Single bedstead, 3 mattrasses, 3 pillows, 55.00
1 Bed spread, 1 bureau containing curtains, &c
9 Blankets, 1 table, 4 chairs, 1 looking-glass,
5 pitchers,
1 Firescreen, 1 carpet, 1 set of bed curtains,

NORTH EAST CHAMBER, 3d STORY

1 Desk, 1 book case containing books, 200.00
3 Cases natural history 4.00
1 Wardrobe, containing sundry clothing, 125.00
1 Table, marble top, 4.00
1 Card table, 8 chairs, and 1 sofa, $5.00 5.00
1 Pair andirons, 1 shovel and tongs, and fender, 7.00
7 Pictures, 1 looking-glass, 15.00
Window curtains for two windows, 7.00
2 Pair plated candlesticks, 2.00
1 Marble lioness, 1 carpet, 25.00
2 Blunderbusses, 7.50

ADJOINING CHAMBER.

1 Wardrobe, 100.00
Containing 9 counterpanes, 1 Marseilles Quilt,
1 Bundle containing 3 musquito bars, 40 fine linen sheets,
19 Fine table-cloths, 7 doz. and 5 Damask Napkins, 300.00
2 Dozen and 5 napkins, 3 breakfast cloths, 18 blue barred French napkins,
9 Large pillow cases, 8 table cloths,
3 Pair small sheets, 19 pair large Russia sheets,
INVENTORY, Philadelphia-1832 (continued)

ADJOINING CHAMBER (continued)

14 Pair small Russia sheets, 6 bolster cases Russia sheeting, 8 pillow cases Russia sheeting, 3 Kitchen table cloths, a lot of coarse towels, 31 Linen pillow cases, 2 Bedsteads, and curtains, 2 feather beds, and mattresses, 2 Bolsters, and 2 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 pair sheets $50.00 1 Counterpane, 4 blankets, 1 counterpane, 1 Bureau, 7 chairs, $15.00; 1 looking-glass, 5 pictures, $7.00 22.00 Wash stand, 2 pitchers, 2 bowls, Andirons, shovel, and tongs, 2 Pair plated candlesticks, $2.00; 2 sets Window curtains $3.00, 5.00 1 Carpet, 1 fire screen,

PANTRY.

One beaufet containing the following plate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight (oz.dwt.)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight (oz.dwt.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Pair castors, weighting</td>
<td>53 17</td>
<td>1 Tea cannister, and stand</td>
<td>16 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pair salts</td>
<td>11 17</td>
<td>1 Pair goblets,</td>
<td>21 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Salver, and 2 plates</td>
<td>58 10</td>
<td>1 Pair salts, 1 strainer</td>
<td>6 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Baskets, and stands</td>
<td>50 17</td>
<td>Sugar dish, 12 spoons and sugar tongs</td>
<td>34 00 34 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tankards,</td>
<td>44 05</td>
<td>18 Table spoons,</td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair salts,</td>
<td>7 02</td>
<td>26 do. French,</td>
<td>70 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sauce pan</td>
<td>11 05</td>
<td>1 Doz. Dessert spoons,</td>
<td>13 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair decanter, stands</td>
<td>6 00</td>
<td>14 4 prong forks,</td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Wedges</td>
<td>11 07</td>
<td>2 Ladles,</td>
<td>16 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Case containing 12 silver</td>
<td>12 00</td>
<td>4 Sauce spoons,</td>
<td>19 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handled knives,</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Silver handled knives,</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cake basket,</td>
<td>26 12</td>
<td>1 Fish knife</td>
<td>4 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Coffee pot,</td>
<td>29 10</td>
<td>1 Heater,</td>
<td>24 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chocolate pot,</td>
<td>25 12</td>
<td>1 Coffee pot,</td>
<td>23 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Slop bowl, and three mustard</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Tea pot,</td>
<td>23 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoons</td>
<td>17 10</td>
<td>1 Sugar dish,</td>
<td>17 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Set castors,</td>
<td>23 00</td>
<td>1 Cream pot,</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

388 14
INVENTORY, Philadelphia-1832 (continued)

PANTRY (continued)

oz. dwt.

4 Salts, 1 soup ladle,  
1 pair sugar-tongs, 14 15
13 Tea spoons, 2  
mustard spoons,  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
412.14 \\
388.14 \\
801.08 \\
\end{array}
\]
829.62 at 116 cents per oz.,

1 Plated coffee urn,  
6 China cups and saucers, sugar dish, tea pot,  
cream jug,  
1 Pair water goblets, 2 pair decanters, 2 doz.  
wine glasses,  
44 Jelly glasses, 10 cordial glasses,  
14 Bottles Cologne gin, $2.00; 2 cleavers,  
1 knife, and fork, and steel $1.75,  
Amount carried forward,  
2329.37

1 Set China; viz, 2 tureens and stands, 18 dishes,  
large and small, 79 plates,  
Soup and Flat, 24 dessert plates, 24 small plates,  
2 sauce boats,  
2 Sauce tureens, 4 salts, 4 round dishes,  
1 Set China incomplete; viz, 30 dishes, large  
and small,  
3 Tureens and stands, 2 fruit baskets and stands,  
4 sauce boats and stands, 2 vegetable dishes, 2  
covered dishes, 4 sauce boats and stands,  
5 China bowls, 4 cake plates, (odd) 2 salts,  
7 Japanned waiters: queens' ware, viz, 12 soup  
plates, 24 flat do. 24 dessert do. 4 vegetable  
dishes, 1 China tea pot,  
1 Preserving kettle, 1 ullage box spermaceti candles,  
5 China jars, 7 glass do. 1 Lantern, 1 sieve,  
1 Bake pan, 1 demijohn honey, 1 do. vinegar, 1 empty  
demijohn, 1 curtain,

BACK PARLOUR, UP STAIRS.

1 Carpeting, 10 mahogany chairs,  
3 Tables, 1 table, marble top,  
1 Time piece, 2 cordial cases,  
1 Marble bust Voltaire, 1 do. Rosseau, 1 do.  
Napoleon  
2 Marble ornaments,  
1 Mantel ornament, (the graces)
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

BACK PARLOUR, UP STAIRS (continued)

2 Urns, 2 branch candlesticks, 2 silver do.  
1 pair snuffers, and 2 trays, 1 pair anthracite candlesticks,  
1 Looking-glass, and picture over the mantel,  
1 Looking-glass, 3 engravings  
Andirons, shovel, tongs, and bellows,  
2 Bird organs,  

FRONT PARLOUR, UP STAIRS.

1 Mat, Turkey carpet and rug,  
6 Mahogany chairs, hair bottoms,  
12 Ebony chairs, crimson velvet bottoms, 1 do. sofa, do. do.  
1 Pair card tables,  
2 Ebony side tables, marble tops,  
2 Lackered China boxes, $3.00; 1 stand $20.00  
Fender, andirons, shovel, and tongs,  
2 Stools, curtains for 3 windows,  
2 Large pier glasses,  
1 Looking-glass, and picture over the mantel,  
2 China vases,  
2 Silver candlesticks, 4 branch candlesticks,  
2 Silver snuffer-trays, and snuffers,  
4 Marble statues of the seasons,  
7 Engravings, 2 paintings, $30.00, 1 bust Dr. Rush, $1.00; 1 do, Dr. Physick, $1.00  
1 Organ, 2 Argand lamps,  
1 Sideboard, marble top, $30.00; 1 stand, 4 silver candlesticks, $40.00  
1 Argand lamp, 2 black candlesticks,  
2 Trays and snuffers, $10.00; shovel, tongs, and poker, $5.00,  
Portable trate, $30.00; hearth brush, and bellows, $1.00  
Looking-glass  

PARLOUR BELOW.

1 Carpet, 12 rush bottom chairs, $30.00, 2 tables, 1 gilt pier table, $18.00,  
1 Sideboard, marble top, $30.00; 1 stand, 4 silver candlesticks, $40.00  
1 Argand lamp, 2 black candlesticks,  
2 Trays and snuffers, $10.00; shovel, tongs, and poker, $5.00,  
Portable trate, $30.00; hearth brush, and bellows, $1.00  
Looking-glass  

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

PARLOUR BELOW (continued)

1 Japanned waiter, 7 cups and saucers, tea pot, and slop bowl,
14 knives, 16 forks, 10 dessert knives, 10 do. forks, carving knife, fork, and steel, 2 forks, and clasp knife, 1 cork screw, 14 China plates, 45.00
1 Sugar pot, 2 cellery glasses, 11 tumblers, 2 water goblets,
8 Wine glasses, 2 knife baskets, 1 large and 2 small waiters,

S.G.'s COUNTING HOUSE.

1 Carpet and oil cloth, 7 chairs, 18.00
Andirons, shovel, and tongs, bellows, and brush, 5.00
1 Fire screen, 1 looking-glass, $6; 1 desk lamp, 1 desk, $5, 11.00
1 Counting-house table, with drawers, 6.00
1 Chronometer, and spy glass, 200.00

FRONT COUNTING-HOUSE

3 Desks, bookcase, books, and book shelves,
1 Table, 3 chairs, 4 stools, 75.00
3 Old maps, and 1 chart, fender, and ash pan,
Shovel, tongs, and poker, 2 coal buckets,

STORE ROOM IN FRONT OF S.G.'s COUNTING-HOUSE.

2 Iron coal baskets, 1 iron fender, 2.00
1 Moveable grate, 1 marble mortar, 25.00
6 Pair boot trees, 2 boot jacks, 2.00
59 Bolts Russia duck, at $18 per bolt, 1062.00
3 Bundles twine, 50 cents; 9 pieces, containing each 20 blankets, $65.00 65.50
2 Bundles empty bags, $1; 1 box old books, $1, 2.00
1 Awning for yard, $2; 1 old saddle and bridle $2, 4.00
2 Deep tubs, 1 model of a ship 1.00
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

**ROOM OVER THE ABOVE.**

- 6 ribs smoked beef, 15 pieces tea beef, 2 flitches, 17 jowls,
- 7 hams, 4 bologna sausages, 43 tongues, 6 kegs chewing tobacco,
- 5 kegs snuff, 8 wisp brooms, 3 grubbing hoes, 1 crowbar, 2 picks,
- 1 sledge, 4 sieves, 7 scrapers, 1 copper basin, and tools, 1 copper pot,

**STORE ROOM.**

- 29 boxes and trunks of papers,
- 1 quadrant, 2 swords, 1 pistol, 2 powder horns,
- 1 box old log books, 2 bundles maps and charts,
- 8 pieces Russia sheeting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity/Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ullage bags coffee</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do. barrel sugar</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 tierce rice</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some chewing tobacco</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 demijohn rose water</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Demijohn molasses</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KITCHEN.**

- 6 pair flat irons, 40 plates, 14 dishes, 1 pair vegetable dishes, 3 sauce tureens, 1 coffee mill, 10 flat brass candlesticks, 1 bell metal kettle, 3 tables, 5 copper sauce pans, 12 iron pots, 1 iron tea kettle, 1 copper stew pan, 1 large tin kettle, 1 fish kettle, 2 frying pans, 3 gridirons, 1 brass wash kettle, 1 fly jack, 1 lot tin ware, 11 custard cups,

**FRONT CELLAR, &c.**

- 8 wash tubs, 6 water buckets, 3 large stone jars, 3 gro. bottles, 1 clothes horse, 2 ironing boards, 1 safe, 3 tubs, 1 harness tub, 1 ley tub, 7 earthen pots, 1 earthen jar, 1 hhd. molasses, 110 galls., 1 bread tray, 1 filtering stone and stand, 1 bbl. shad, 1 ullage bbl. mackerel, 1 ullage bbl. shad, 4 patte grass cheeses, 3 round Dutch cheeses, 1 English cheese, 2 chopping blocks,
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

FRONT CELLAR, &c. (continued)

1000 Bottles claret, (about) 280.00
1 Stone jar, and some old crockery, 1 cheese in a tin cannester, 30.00
A lot of old barrels, a fire engine, 1 hose,
About three tons coal, $15; lot of charcoal, $2, 81.50
about,
10 3/4 Cords wood, $64.50; 3 dog houses, 1
chicken coop,
1 Wheel barrow, 1 ladder,

Amount of household goods,
less $1127.50, amount of Russia duck, and blankets, $5987.37
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattels, in the Township of Passyunk and County of Philadelphia, which were of Stephen Girard at the time of his decease, and which have become known to his Executors.

**PARLOUR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Looking-glass</td>
<td>$8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk and contents</td>
<td>$26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideboard</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters</td>
<td>$39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and glass in the cupboard</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskets and box</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlesticks</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovel and tongs</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andirons</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries in the closet</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTH WEST CHAMBER, OVER PARLOUR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedsteads, bed and bedding</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking-glass</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch forks</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andirons</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash basins and pitchers</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plough lines</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedsteads, beds, and bedding</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking-glass</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GARRET.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bushels barley</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettle and bushel</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakes</td>
<td>75 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskets</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small baskets</td>
<td>25 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feathers</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side saddle</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awnings</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamomile</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickles</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock case, mats, and Spanish brown</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMON DINING ROOM.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KITCHEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tin basins</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullenders</td>
<td>37 1/2  cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cups</td>
<td>40 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>50 cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pots</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen dishes</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

KITCHEN (continued)

2 Pewter basins, 50 cts.; 1 doz. pewter plates, $1.50; pair bellows, 25 cts.;  
Fire shovel, and tongs, and andirons,  
Bench, 50 cts.; ladles, lamps, and grater, 50 cts.;  
Coffee mill, 75 cts.; knives, and forks, and spoons, $2  

ADJOINING THE KITCHEN

4 Flat irons, 75 cts.; table $1.50;  
Auger, 50 cts.; sour krout knife, $2;  

WASH HOUSE LOFT.

Hand mill, $5; bedstead, $1; 2 cot bedsteads, $2;  
2 churns, 50 cts.;  
Kegs and Jug, 25 cts.; empty casks, 75 cts.; sash, $2;  

WASH HOUSE.

Churn, $5; 14 tubs, $7; 6 buckets, $3; 5 half pecks, 75 cts.  

SEED ROOM.

9 Sashes, $18; 2 scythes, $2; post axe, $1.50;  
Lot of old iron, nails, and spikes,  

MILK HOUSE.

16 Milk pots,  

SMOKE HOUSE.

Hames, $44; tongues, $39;  

GREEN HOUSE KITCHEN.

652 Shin bones, $6.50; lard $15; andirons, shovel, and tongs, $2;  
Neats foot oil, $25; iron kettle, $1,  
20 Bags, $10; 2 chairs, bench, and table, $1;  
2 tubs, $1;  
260 lbs. tallow, $23; glazed sash, $4; 500 bushels potatoes, $2.50

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

GREEN HOUSE KITCHEN (continued)

6 Beds and bedding, $18; 15 potato hooks, $6; 6 dock bats, $6;  
2 Iron bars, $2; 2 wood saws, 2 axes, and 2 hatchets, $5.50;  
2 Paving rammers, anvil, and sledge,  
7 Spades, 3 shovels, 7 dung forks and 1 dung drag,  
5 Grubbing hoes, 3 boat hooks, and potato chopper,  
7 Hoes,  
Green house plants,  
Cider mill, press, poles, &c., in cider house, $50;  
barrel turpentine, $3;  
7 Carts, $175; 3 wagons, $135; 6 ploughs, $40;  
2 Cultivators, $6; 2 old garden harrows, $2;  
4 Harrows, $20; 4 wheel barrows, $8;  
4 Sets swingletrees, $4; grind stone, $2;  
Fan, $6; old iron, $10; cutting box, $1.50; 2 feed troughs, 75 cts.,  
Horse rake, $3; cradle $1.50; old sails, $5;  
Lot of pigeons, $25; 18 geese, $8; 40 pair dunghill fowls, $20;  
28 Pigs,  
13 Horses, $620; 5 colts, $350; 1 stud horse, $20;  
18 Oxer., $582; 18 cows, $450; 10 heifers, $156; 3 bulls 490;  
Sheep,  
12 bbls. pork, $144; 541 bbls. beef, $4869;  
24 bbls. xbeef, $120; 9 bbls. tripe, $45;  
Ox yokes and bows,  
15 Acres rye in the ground,  
400 Bushels rye,  
11 Collars, $5; 7 set chair backbands, &c., $24.50;  
9 blind halters, $4.50;  
7 Sets plough traces and harness, $7; 3 cart saddles and quilers, $6;  
Saddle and bridles,  
3 Butchers blocks, $7; 19 open ended hogsheads, $12;  
3 Dog houses, $1.50; 3 hot bed frames, $9;  
5 hhds. of cider or vinegar, $20; 1 cask do., $3;  
Barrel half full of linseed oil, $12; 17 paint kegs and paint, $5;  
2 Oil jugs, $1; empty flour casks $2; empty beef and pork do., $7;  
Plants in the boxes, $5; 2 funnels, $1; 6 empty casks, $1;  
Ice in the ice house,
INVENTORY, PHILADELPHIA-1832 (continued)

GREEN HOUSE KITCHEN (continued)

Rye straw, 50.00
Hay, 100.00
4 Pair sheep shears, 1.50
8 Casks of vinegar in the slaughter house cellar, 40.00
1 Gig horse, 80.00

Total amount 10,558.62 1/2

Appraised, January 21st, 1832, by

JNO. THOMSON,
JOHN YOUNG.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-17</td>
<td>1 large Carlomarat frame for a Looking Glass</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Gilding 1 Table</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 2 Carlomarat Frames &amp; Enamedled Glasse for Needle Work</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$58.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>7-22 Painting 6 Arm Chairs @4/0, ditto 6 Fanback Chairs @3/8</td>
<td>£1.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-2 12 Oval back Chairs Painted Yellow @15/11</td>
<td>9.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-15 Painting 6 Arm Chairs @4/0</td>
<td>1.4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8-25 ditto 11 ditto</td>
<td>2.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£14.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* * * *</td>
<td>$38.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1796 To John B. Ackley
9-24 3 Oval Mahogany Arm Chairs @22/6                      £3.7.6
10-11 Painting 1 Arm Chair 4/6                             5.6
Mending ditto                                              £3.13.0

* * * *


1801 Stephen Girard To John B. Ackley
3-19 6 Oval back Chairs @$1.50                            $9.00
2-1 2 Bamboo Arm Chair @$3.00                             $15.00
ALEXANDER, RICHARD

1810 To Rich Alexander
11-10 To 2 pair of Card tables at 30 Dollars $60.00
To Packing up 3.00
5 mats for packing

$63.00

* * * *
BENGE, SAMUEL


No Date—Mr. Gerrard To Sam Benge

12 Mahy Loose Chairs Seats restuffed new webb new canvis & curld Hair with Stripe Satten

Seats at 11/3 $15.00

umbrella repaired $15.37

* * * *


1796 Mr. Girard to Sami Benge

7-7 Repairing blinds in the old Counting House £0. 7. 6

9-28 To making a Field Bed Furniture

Fringed 1.17. 6

Draping window curtins 1.10. 0

79 1/2 fine Chinss at 4/9 18.17 4

92 1/2 yds Green Fringe at 2/4 10.15.10

9 Tassells at 2.6 1. 2. 6

Musling to Do .1.3. 9

Tape, Thr'd a 14 yd Green Cord 4d 7. 6

puting up the whole & Tacks &c 5. 0

10-13 50 pd Feathers filled in a bed bolster for 2 Pillows 5/4 13.15. 0

making a bruselle Carpet 39 1/4 yds at 1/4 2.16. 3

10-24 altering a dark brown do 7. 6

25 pd Feathers in a bag 5/6 6.17. 6

£59.13. 2

* * * *


1797 Mr. Girard To Saml Benge.

5-18 Umbrella reperr'd

12-13 a field bed Furniture & window curtins put up high Post bed Furniture & window curtins put up window curtins altered & reperr'd &c

45 yds Fringe at 14 d

40 yds bed lace at 14 d

8 cloke pins at 10 d

6 Tassells at 2/0

22 1/2 yds best ingrain Carpet 9/4 1/2

9-18 making binding Thred Tacks & Tacking down

* * * *
BENGE, SAMUEL (continued)


1798 1-4 high post bed furniture put up
2 window curtains made out of 3
45 yds Fringe at 14 d
Tape Thred &c
6 Tassels 2/
4 Cloke pins 10 d

* * * *
BERAUD, A.

1798 House Furniture and Plate
2-27 Paid Mr. A. Beraud for a mahogany closet. $63.00

* * * *
BOLTON, ISAAC M.

1809 12-28 One Dozen Cocolico Chairs $50.00
    Do One Settee 20.00
    Do for packing  2.00

$72.00

* * * *
BOUVIER, MICHEL

1828  To M. Bouvier
      1-16  To Repairing & furnishing cloths & silk
          for Tables  $20.00
          Do  a Corn Dining Table  2.00
          Repairing Polishing & Putting Knobs on
          Secretary  10.00
          Do & Renewing the base of bedstead  1.00
          $33.00

      * * * *

1829  To M. Bouvier
      7-28  repairing sofa  $1.00
      8-26  Do table  1.50
      9-1  taking down & putting up Bed Stead  .50
          $3.00

      * * * *

G.C.  Receipt Book, Executors of Stephen Girard
1832  2-21  forty-two dollars in full for cabinet ware
       as pr bill  $13.00
       General Expenses  
       Miss C. Lallemand, music stand & chair  29
       $42.00

      * * * *
BURDEN, JOSEPH

G.C. Memorandum Book 1809-1812.
1810 Dec. 11
Delivered Mr. Burden 3 Bundles of Mats, 12 in each Bundle.

* * * *

1810 Bot of Joseph Burden
12-12 2 Doz. fancy chairs @42 per $84.00
1 doz. bamboo do 28
1 Settee to match 40.00
3 doz. cane coloured @17 p. doz 81.00
3 Settees to match 10 p. piece

$205.00
Exam off 3% 6.15
$198.85

* * * *

G.C. Shipping Papers, Ship Rousseau.
1810 Bot of Burdon
12-20 6 Doz Black Windsor Chairs at $17
6 Settees do 10 pr
4 doz. Cream: 2 chairs 17
4 settees 10
2 Doz. Bamboo 24

payd cash with 3 pc discount

* * * *

1810 Furniture to Sundries
12-29 To Joseph Burden For 6 doz. Chairs & 3 Settees ship'd p Montesquieu as p Acct of 12th December inst $198.85
for 12 doz. chairs & 10 Settees, ship'd p Rousseau p acct 308.46
$507.31

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
BURDEN, JOSEPH (continued)

1812 Stephen Girard Esq. Bot of Joseph Burden
1-2 14 Bamboo Chairs $30.00

* * * *

1816

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>12 Fancy Chairs rosewood gilt</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do Brown</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do Scrawl back rosewood color gilt</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do bent do cane colour armchairs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do bent back cane colour armchairs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do bent backs cane colour plain</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp;608.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *

1816

7-11 paid J. Burden for 9 doz. & 8 chairs $560.00

* * * *
**BURDEN, JOSEPH (continued)**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>To 10 Fancy chairs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 ditto &quot; with Arms</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 ditto low</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 ditto music stool</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>To painting 6 Fancy chairs @75</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repairing 2 Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>painting &amp; Gilding 16 fancy chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 new seats</td>
<td></td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>painting 1 low chair</td>
<td></td>
<td>.37 1/2</td>
<td>.37 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ditto 1 Music Stool</td>
<td></td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$32.12 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
BUTLER, JOHN

G.C. Journal Al. F87.

1788 7-1 Green Chairs Dr to Jn Butler
for 24 arm children @9/6 ea received
in payment for Store Rent &
Verdigrease £11. 8. 0

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Mr. Stevin Gerard to Henry Connelly</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-15</td>
<td>To Covering 6 Chairs in haircloth</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>12-27 To Ladies Cabinet with calendar fall</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Packing box to Do</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 pair Card tables lined with cloth</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 packing box to Do</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen. Exp.s</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adv. p. Voltaire</td>
<td>87.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$101.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>To Henry Connelly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-22</td>
<td>To Repairing table &amp; covering with green cloth</td>
<td>$6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-13</td>
<td>To Covering foot Stool</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Repairing bedroor new tenands in rail</td>
<td>.12 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-6</td>
<td>To Repairing bedroor new tenands in rail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-21</td>
<td>To Do Dining Table</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-22</td>
<td>To 1 Side Board &amp; packing box</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$74.37 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>To Henry Connelly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-6</td>
<td>To Covering Counting House desk</td>
<td>$15.62 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-9</td>
<td>To Writing Slab Covered with Cloth</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>To altering Mouldings of W. table</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14</td>
<td>To Fire Screen for table</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>To 6 Set of files for papers</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>1-2 To Mahogany Field Bedstead</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 Dining Table</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 Breakfast Do</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 Chamber Table</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$95.27 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
CONNELLY, HENRY (continued)

1812 Stephen Girard Esq. to Henry Connelly
5-26 To New Drawer to W. Table etc. $1.25
To Covering with cloth 7.00
To Patent Lock 2.50
9-8 To Removing furniture 1.00
10-1 To Repairing Secretary & Bookcase 4.12 1/2
$15.87 1/2

* * * *

1817 Stephen Girard Esq to Henry Connelly Dr
5-22 To 2 Column Bureaus $105.11
5-30 To Writing table & writing flap 28.00
6-27 To Large dressing table 42.00

* * * *

1817 To Henry Connelly
10-27 To 1 pair Card Tables $90.00
11-5 To 1 Dining table/ six legs 20.00
$110.00

* * * *

1818 To Henry Connelly
3-18 To Repairing stand & putting in new foot $1.50
6-13 To 2 Curled maple bedsteds @14.00 28.00
To 2 Ripia bottoms & cord 6.00
6-20 To 2 Chamber tables with drawers @2.50 5.00
8-13 To Repairing breakfast table 1.00
$41.50

* * * *

1819 Stephen Gerard, Esq. To Henry Connelly
4-30 To repairing dining & writing table $2.75
1820 3-4 To covering screen with silk Easy chair etc. $2.62 1/2
$5.37 1/2

* * * *

1821 Stephen Girard to Henry Connelly

9-16 To putting up 2 and taking 2 bedsteds  $ .80
To mending 2 dining tables  1.00
To new handle on bureau  .25

$2.05

* * * *
COX, WILLIAM

1786 Adventure to Charleston. Dr To Wm Cox
4-28 for 3 dozen Windsor Chairs @5/  £15. 0. 0

1786 Dr William Cox
10-14 By Adventure to Cape Francois  £15. 0. 0
11-13 Adventure to Charleston  27. 0. 0
12-2 By Sn Girard's P/account  2.10
1787 3-16 By... Green Chairs  13. 1. 1
7-27 By Green Chairs  16. 4. 0
6-12 By Sn Girard's P/accot  28. 5. 6
1788 12-12 By Ballance accot  16. 4. 0

1786 Adventure to Cape Francois Dr to Wm Cox
10-12 for 3 dozen Chairs Shipped on bord the Schooner
Wm Yard Master at 5 ½/ pr  £15. 0. 0

1786 Adventure to Charleston
11-13 To Wm Cox for 6 dozen Green Chairs
a 7/6  £27. 0. 0

1786 Willm Cox Dr to Verdigrease
11-20 For 14 sacks @4/6  £52.17. 6

1786 12-27 Girard, Bonnarde & Lacrampe Dr to
Adventure to Cape Francois for the Neet proceeds
of 3 Doz. Green Chairs Consigned to them pr that
Schooner Carolina Edward Yard master amounting
as pr their acct Sales Datted Cape Francois
20 Nov. 1786 to £533 Hispag³ CurrY is £24. 4. 6

* * * *
COX, WILLIAM (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Stephen &amp; John Girard Bot of William Cox</td>
<td>10-7</td>
<td>3 Dozen Green Windsor Chairs @8/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Dozen Green Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 armed Green Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Stephen &amp; John Girard Bot of William Cox</td>
<td>11-10</td>
<td>6 Dozen Dining Chairs @7/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Stephen Girard P/a Dr to Wm Cox</td>
<td>12-2</td>
<td>for 1/2 dozen Green Chairs for the use of his house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Stephen &amp; John Girard</td>
<td>11-7</td>
<td>To 3 Dozen Dining Chairs @8/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>To 6 Dozen Dining Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>To 3 Dozen Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4-19</td>
<td>To 3 Dozen Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4-24</td>
<td>To 3 Dozen Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Stephen &amp; John Girard Bot of William Cox</td>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>36 Dining Chairs @7/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Green Chairs Dr to Wm Cox</td>
<td>3-15</td>
<td>for 3 Dozen Dining Chairs @7/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Sundries Dr to Mellases</td>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>Wm Cox for 1 Hd. Contg 103 Gals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
COX, WILLIAM (continued)

1787 Adventure to Cape Francois to Sundries
5-7 for the following and shipped on board the Brig
Kitty, Jn Cochran Master
To Green Chairs for 9 dozen @90/ £40.10. 0
1787 William Cox Dr Dr to Verdigrease
5-7 for 1 Sack @4/6 6. 6. 0

* * * *

1787 Stephen Girard P/A Dr to William Cox
7-9 for 6 Dozen & 6 Dining Chairs & 7/3 rece'd
11th & 19th April & 9 May £28. 5. 6
1787 William Cox Dr to Verdigrease
7-14 10.12. 6
1787 William Cox Dr to Cash
7-14 Paid him this day in full of accot. £6. 3. 1

* * * *

1787 Stephen & John Girard Bot of William Cox
7-28 1 doz. armed windsor Chairs @13/ £7.16. 0
2 doz. Dineing do do 7/3 8.14. 0
£16.10. 0

* * * *

1787 Green Chairs Dr To Wm Cox
7-28 for 1 doze armed windsor Chairs a 12/6 £7.10. 0
2 doz.e dining do do 7/3 8.14. 0
£16.4. 0
1787 Adventure to Cape francois
7-28 consigned to Girard & Lacrampe- Brig Kitty-
John Cochran master
To green Chairs for the following
1 Doze armed windsor Chairs a 13/0 £16.10. 0
2 Dozte dining Do a 7/3

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
COX, WILLIAM (continued)

1787 8-8 Green Chairs Dr to Stepn Girard
for a wrong entry placed to his Debit
12 June last
for 6 Dozen Green Chairs @7/3 £26. 2. 0

* * * *

1787 Sundries Dr to Profit & Loss
8-8 Green Chairs for this sum gained £1.13. 0

* * * *

1787 Stephen Girard Bot of William Cox
9-5 To 6 armed Windsor Chairs @15/ £4.10. 0
To 6 scroole top Dining Chairs @5/ 2.10. 0
£7. 0. 0

* * * *

1787 Stephen & John Girard Bot of William Cox
11-10 6 Dozen Dining Chairs @7/6 £27. 0. 0

* * * *

1791 Bout of William Cox
3-12 24 straw colored chairs at 10/ ea £12. 0. 0
4-20 12 arm'd green chairs 12/ 7. 4. 0
12 dining green chairs 6/3

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
COX, WILLIAM (continued)


1791 Bot of William Cox Stiphen Girard.

7-7  1 Doz. Green Dining Chairs @9/ 5.8.0
1/2 Doz. Do armd Windsor Chairs @15/ 4.10.0

£9.18.0

* * * *


1791 William & James Douglass to Sundries Dr
3-10 for 4 dozen windor chairs shiped on their
acct & pr their order on board the Schooner
Thomas, Henry Stratton master.
To William Cox for 2 doz. at 10/ piece £12.0.0
To Joseph Henszey for 2 doz. do at
11/do 13.4.0

£25.4.0

* * * *
DAVIS, JOHN

1787 To John Davis
12-7 To a hair ? matt of ticking case

* * * *
EASTBURN, JOSEPH AND PETER LESLEY

1798 To Eastburn & Lasley
7-7 for a mahogany Coffin with plated handles for a lady at Doct Devesees

***
EGLEE, JACOB


1810 Mr. Gerrard Bot of J. Eglee
  12-11 a pair Card tables $28.00
    do    do
  a breakfast table 12.00
    do    do
  3 packing cases 7.53

           $87.53

* * * *


1812 12-11 Delivered to Mr. Eglie this day 6 Mats.

* * * *
GAW, GILBERT

G.C. Box: Montesquieu, Shipping Papers.
1806 for Ship Montesquieu Bot of Gilbert Gaw
8-19 6 Ovel back Chairs $8.00

* * * *

G.C. Box: Ship Liberty, Shipping Papers.
1807 Bot of Gilbert Baw
7-23 3 Single rail chairs @1.50 $4.50

* * * *

G.C. Box: Ship Voltaire, Shipping Papers.
1808 bot of Gilbert Gaw
1-2 4 double rail chairs @$20 doz. $6.67
for Ship Voltaire

* * * *

1808 Mr. Stephen Girard To Gilbert Gaw Dr
10-20 For Painting 6 chairs at 50 $3.00
do 2 arm do 6/ 1.34
mending 1 arm do .12 1/2
$4.46 1/2

* * * *

1809 Bot of Gilbert Gaw
9-30 1 half Dozen Chares for Place in ParR $8.00

* * * *

1809 To G. Gaw
10-10 for putting in 6 new pieces in 2 chairs
" painting & varnishing 2 chairs at $1.00
at 12 1/2 .75
50 $1.75

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
GERINE

1824 to Gerine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Tables d'acajou à déjeunés</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bois de Lit</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td></td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$25.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
GULKEY, JOSEPH

1827 To Joseph Gulkey
10-15 To a walnut Coffin with a cross for Gabriel Grand Gaillaume $9.50

* * * *
HAINES, EPHRAIM

1801 Stephen Girard to Ephraim Haines Dr
  1-16 To Circular Mahogany Card Table £3.15. 0
      To Mending Six Chairs 7. 6
  2-2 To a Mahogany Stand Scroll Feet and
      putting Top on an old one 4.10. 0
      To a pine Table with a Drawer painted 1.10. 0
                                      £10. 2. 6
                     Dr 27.00

* * * *

1801 Stephen Girard to Ephraim Haines
  3-16 To a low post Bedstead £1.17. 6
      to pine table painted
                                £3. 0. 0

* * * *

1801 Stephen Girard to Ephraim Haines Dr
  11-20 To a sett of Field Bed Rails & turning a
        sett of Mahogany Bed posts & sitt brass
        Caps. £1.10. 0

* * * *

1802 Stephen Girard To phraim Haines Dr
  11-5 To a mahogany pembroke Table £3. 7. 6
      To a footStool .15. 0
      To a Sett field Bed rails & turning sett
      of mahogany field Bed posts
      1 sett Brass Caps
                                      £5.12. 6

* * * *

1802 Stephen Girard Dr to Ephraim Haines
  3-6 To putting a new lock on a Stand £0. 1.10 1/2
  3-17 To a low bedstead painted 2. 5. 0
      To putting a Bottom on Cott Bedstead £1.10 1/2
                                      £2. 8. 9
                                           $6.50/100

* * * *
HAINES, EPHRAIM (continued)

G.C. Ledger. F130.
1802 House Furniture & Plate paid Ephraim Haines
11-26 for a Table & a pr rect fo 129 $15.00

* * * *

1804 5-1 Received Philada. 1st May 1804 from Stephen Girard
Twenty Dollars in full for a Coffin for late Lewis Feigle.
Ephraim Haines.

* * * *

1804 Stephen Girard To Ephraim Haines Dr
5-9 to a low post bedstead painted $6.00
   to a pine chest 3.00
11-29 to a mahogany field bedstead with caps & castors 25.00
   off $32.00 $33.00

* * * *

1806 To Ephraim Haines.
10-7 to repairing Sundry furniture $1.00
11-10 to do .50
12-24 to a mahogany field bedstead carved 28.00
1807 6-2 to chist 3.00
6-19 to a packing box .40
9-4 to a chest with a drawer 4.00
9-19 to turning four coffee pot handles .75
11-21 to making stuffing and plating ten ebbony chairs @25 dolls. 250.00
   to two do with arms @31 dolls 62.00
   to one sofa do do 115.00
   to two pier tables do do @28 dolls 56.00
   to four circular stools do @4.50 18.00
   to one mahogany pier table frame 24.00
11-24 to one packing box .40

paid 30 Dec. 1807 $300.00
   do 19 Feb. 1808 263.05

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
HAINES, EPHRAIM (continued)

No Date (1806-1807)
It will take for the Chairs 14 yards 20 Inches wide
Do for the Sofa 2 1/2 yards of 29 Inches wide

* * * *

No Date (1806-1807)
turners bill $22.75
carvers bill 77.00
upholsterers bill 93.86
platers bill 34.36
Sawing the logs 15.00
ash for rails 2.75
Glue wax & oil 3.00
Journey mans wages 101.72
$350.44

the cost of 12 chairs one sofa two pier tables and four Stools of Ebbony

* * * *

1806 Ephraim Haines to Barney Schumo
8-14 To Turning 12 Chair Sofa and 2 Tabels
Ebony Wood £7.15. 7 1/2
1807 7-20 To 16 Stool Feet £8.10. 7 1/2
$22.7

* * * *

1807 Ephraim Haines Dr to Jno R. Morriss
2-10 To Carving Eight pair Table Legs $11.00
Dito one Sofa 13.00
Dito two arm Chairs 10.50
Dito ten Single Do 42.50
$77.00

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
HAINES, EPHRAIM (continued)


1807 Ephraim Haines To George Bridenhart

9-10 2 yards of Canvas 2/  
3 lbs. Curled Hair 4/6  1.80
Twine & Thread  .37
webbing & tacks  .60
Stuffing Webbing & Covering 1 Chair 2.50

$ .53

11 Ditto as the above 63.80
7 Yards Canvas 2/ 1.86
15 lbs. Curled hair 4/6 9.00
Twin thread etc 1.00
webbing & tacks 2.40
Stuffing webbing & Covering 1 Sofa 10.00

$93.86

* * * *


1806 Mr. Haines to Robt Pullen

12-12 To plating & Cabinet Hinges  2.00

1807 3-2 To Do Do Do 2.00
4-1 To plating a Nob for Draw handle .12 1/2
9-19 To plating Beading put on 12 Chairs @2.13 25.56
To Do Do put on a Sopha 4.00

$33.68 1/2

* * * *


1817 Bot of Ephraim Haines for Ct Survillier

4-3 2000 ft. poplar plank @5 cts $100.45
Carting .75

$101.20

* * * *


1817 Count Joseph De Survailiers Bot of Ephraim Haines

7-22 319 ft. St. Domingo Mahogany boards @28 cts $89.32
Carting .25

$89.57

The above was had for the Library Cases

* * * *
HAINES, EPHRAIM (continued)

1817 Bot of Ephraim Haines
1-9 118 ft. St. Domingo Mahy planks
@27 cts $31.86
Carting .25 $32.11

The above was delivered on Board the Sloop Linnet for Bordentown

* * * *

1819 To Ephraim Haines
6-24 For one Red cedar log contg 6ft. 3in
@75 cts $4.68
.25 $4.93

* * * *

G.C. Box: Ship Superb, Shipping Papers.
1822 Bot of Ephraim Haines
9-16 125 ft. of St. domingo Mahogany for Ship superb $25.00

* * * *

1832 2-16 Received Philadelphia Feb. 16, 1832 from Stephen Girard Exr
Ninety-seven dollars ninety-two cents in full for mahogany as per bill, & whfge of hemlock lumber
New Houses in Spruce St $80.25
New Store house 12.05
Lumber account 5.62 $97.92

Ephraim Haines'
HALBERSTADT, GEORGE

G.C. Box; Ship Voltaire, Shipping Papers.
1803 Mr. John Weaver for S.G. for Ship Voltaire
1-? Bt of George Hollinstadt
17 feet of Inch Mahogany 1/6 $1. 5. 6
100 feet of half inch do 1/2 5.16. 5
77. 2. 2

* * * *

G.C. Box; Ship Liberty, Shipping Papers.
1809 To George Halberstadt
7-16 for 12 feet of mahogany @20 ct $2.40

* * * *

1810 Furniture to George Halberstadt for the following Furniture bought of him the 22nd instant for the Ship Rousseau & Cargo
7 pair of Card Tables @28.72 $201.04
7 Bureaux @$29.12 203.84
2 Mahay: Side Boards at 69.68 139.36
off 13.61
$544.24

* * * *

$530.63

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
HENRY, ANDREW


1790 Mr. Steven Girard To Andrew Henry Dr.
6-10 To Making One suit of Curtains and six chair cases £2.10. 0
To 9 yds muslin @2 .18. 0
To 3 yds Linen @2 .6. 0
To Tape 1. 0. 0
To Thread 3. 9
To Bobing 8
To Gross of Rings Two @2/9 5. 6
To 8 Cloak pins @9 6. 0
To D @8 4. 0
To 6 flat hooks @6 3. 0
To Taks 1. 0

£5.17.11

* * * *


1791 Mr. Stephen Girard To Andrew Henry
2-2 For putin up a bed £ .4. 0
to tape 1. 4
To a pair of Clock pins 1. 4
To tack 1. 0

£0. 7. 8

* * * *


1793 Mr. Durat to Andrew Henery Dr.
12-20 To two Suits of bed curtains at 5s £ .10. 0
To making three Window Curtins at 6s p. .18. 0
To 4 pieces of tape at 1s p pice 4. 0
To Rings 2. 6
To three Window Laths at 3s p. 9. 0
To twelve Tossels at 1s6d p pice .18. 0
To 30 yds Lynen at 3d p yd 7. 6
To 6 cloak pins at 7d p. .3. 6
To 6 flat hooks at 6d p 3. 0
To thread & linnen 3. 0
To Tacks 1. 0

£3.19. 6

* * * *
HENRY, ANDREW (continued)

1794 Mr. Durad To Andrew Henry
11-18 To 2 Bed and Window courtins
To Tacks

£0.15. 0
3. 9
£0.18. 9

* * * *

1795 Mr. Gerard To Andw Henry
4-10 Sewing thread, binding & work
to a Sopha case & six Chair Cases

£1. 2. 6

* * *
HENZEY, JOSEPH

1788 6-9 Joseph Henszey Dr to Sundries
verdigrease, coffee $20.16

N.B. Payable in windsor chairs

* * * *

1788 Green Chairs to Joseph Henzey
7-5 for 12 arm chairs @12/6 £7.10. 0
36 windsor ditto @7/6 13.10. 0
£21. 0. 0

* * * *

1791 William & James Douglas to Sundries Dr
3-10 for 4 dozen windsor chairs shipped on their
acct & pr their order on board the schooner
Thomas, Henry Stratton, master.
To William Cox for 2 doz at 10/ piece £12. 0. 0
To Joseph Henzey for 2 doz. do at 11/
do 13. 4. 0
£25. 4. 0

* * * *

1791 To Joseph Henzey
7-7 To 1 Large High back Settee @70/
6 Green Dining Chairs 10/
10-17 6 do do do 10/
12 do arm do 16/
£19. 2. 0

* * * *

1793 To Joseph Henszey
3-13 To 6 Bamboo Chairs mahogany arms @18/9 £5.12. 6

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
HOOTEN, ANDREW


1810 Bot of Andrew Hooton

12-12 To 1 pare of Beaurows $56.00
To 1 Secretary 40.00
To 183 ft. of boxes for packing the same 10.98
at 6 Cts. per ft.--portage $.75 .75

$107.73

1.73

$106.00

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
HURLEY, THOMAS

Thomas Hurley.

1799 Thomas Hurley
5-15 To pasting on 12 pieces plain Green papr @2/9
To pasting 30 yards border do @6d

£1.13. 9
.15. 0
£2. 8. 9

* * * *
G.C. Receipt Book 1826. Fl02.

1826

12-2 Received Philadelphia 2d December 1826 of Stephen Girard Six Dollars 75 Cents in full for a Screen as pr Bill.

for Isaac Jones
Charles Delacour

$6.75/100 P.C.

* * * *
LAURENT, J.B. AND DOMBALLE, CHARLES

G.C. Box: B&R (Alpha. F-J) Furniture. Laurent et Domballe. 1796

Laurent et Domballe

10-30 Nous avons reçu de Monsieur Girard La Somme de quarante gourde pour Le Bas d'un Buffet De Salle que nous lui avons fait et livré philadelphia Le 30 Xbre

* * * *

G.C. Journal C. 1796

Sundries to Cash

12-29 House Furniture & Plate paid Mr. Laurant for a mahogany Closet $40.00

* * * *


7-18 Laurent, french cabinet maker, has agreed to make me with good mahogany wood an elegant buffet with a table for Seventy Dollars.

* * * *

G.C. Journal, 1797-1798. F229. 1797

Sundries to Laurent et Domballes

12-29 House Furniture & Plate for Sundry articles as pr their account No. 1 $101.75

New House & Stores in Water Street for Sundry Work as pr their Bill No. 2 47.25

Real Estate in Passyunk Township for Sundry Work as pr their account No. 3 221.00 $370.00

* * * *


1798 Dr. to Laurent & Domballes

12-29 N.H Set together several French-style window sashes $3.00

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

1798 (continued)

G. E. Supplied and put on a lock for the bookcase $ .3/4
Do for having repaired several cases 2.1/2
Do made the base of a parlor buffet of mahogany 42.00
Do made a bedstead "à tombeau" of mahogany 25.00
P. S. Made and set in place nine window sashes and five Venetian blinds 84.00
Do for the stair case window, made window sashes and Venetian blind, set in place 15.00
Do paid for hardware of the said shutter 2.00
Do for putting up ten window fasteners 5.1/2
G. E. made the base for a bathtub 5.00
N. H. made a bathtub 6.1/2
N. H. for fashioning 46 feet of woodwork to support the bathtub and supplying three transoms 7.00
N. H. supplied seven brackets to hold together the said woodwork 1.00
N. H. made the shutters which form the enclosure for the said bath 28.00
N. H. supplied and put a lock and a pair of hinges for the door of the said enclosure 1.1/2
P. S. paid for two hinges, a crossbar, six and nine hinge pins and 50 clinch nails 2.3/4
G. E. for having opened four drawers of a "bureau" .1/2
Do for having hung three mirrors 1.1/2
Do made a stepladder 5.00
P. S. made six French-style window casements with fixed frames, outside shutters and putting on hardware, at twenty dollars apiece 120.00
N. H. paid for a lock spring .1/4
G. E. for having moved and replaced the great wardrobe in order to put down the carpet .1/2
Do made an umbrella-shaped framework for drying clothes 4.00
Do made a meat chopping board 1.1/2
LAURENT, J.B. AND DOMBALLE, CHARLES (continued)


1798 (continued)

193

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>made a container to put on a desk</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made a small box for papers</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made a slant-roofed shed</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paid for the painting of the said shed</td>
<td>$378.1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 May and 6 Oct. received on account                                      $90.00

Net Balance                                                                288.1/4

Deducted eight dollars and a quarter                                       8.1/4

29 Dec. 1798                                                                $280.00

** * * * **


1798 Laurent & Domballe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-29 reçu de Stephen Girard deux cents quatre vingts gourde pour solde des comptes suivant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 une compte pour fourniture</td>
<td>$101.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Une do pour ouvrage fait pr sa maison</td>
<td>47.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 un do pr ouvrage et fourniture fait pour sa compagne</td>
<td>221.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** * * * **

G.C. Box: (Alpha. C-F) Dwelling and Houses.

1799 a Laurent et Domballe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-2 fait les caisse et les chassia averre pour deux couche chaude</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fait deux petit croiséé pour le cave</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payé pour quatre perre de couplet et 4 veronts avec vin</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fait une table ploindre pr ?</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fait dix caisse pr ?</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$53.50

house furniture for a mahogany table 13 Place

for frames for two beds, etc.                                               25.50

Genl. Expences

expence for 10 empty cases                                                  15

$53.50

** * * * **
LYNDALL, BENJAMIN

1807 To Benj. Lyndall
1-28 for a Mahogany Coffin with handles for his
Brothers Widow Deceased $17.00

* * * *
MECKE, JOHN

1809 Rec'd of S.G. John Mecke
9-30 7 dollars and a half for a lowpost bedstd with sacking bottom

* * * *
MITCHELL, JOHN

1809 bought of John Mitchell
12-28 6 Chairs black & gold $24.00
   2 Armd Chairs do 10.00
   $34.00

* * * *

1810 bought of John Mitchell
1-17 6 Chairs rush Seats $24.00

* * * *

1810 bought of John Mitchell
12-12 12 Chairs $36.00
   8 Chairs 32.00
   $68.00

* * * *

1810 Furniture to Cash
12-21 Paid John Mitchell p rec. of this date in full for Two Dozen chairs as p Bill $96.00

* * * *

1816 7-11 Paid J. Mitchell do do for 12 chairs $48.00

* * * *

1816 to John Mitchell
7-26 14 Chairs painting & gilding $28.00
   to mending the same 1.75
   off 1.75
   $28.00

* * * *
MITCHELL, JOHN (continued)

1817 to John Mitchell
6-3 to 5 Chairs
   to 1 chair mending

   $15.00
   $15.37 1/2

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
NEBLE, CHARLES

1810 Charles Neble
8-23 84 feet 8 inches molding Carved and Gild
at one dollars 50 cent foot $127.00
  to nine frames 17.69
  for nine rings 1.00
  $145.69

6 frame 9 ft 2 in 55
2 ditto 9 6 19
1 ditto 10 8 10.8
  84.8

Charles Neble for framing prints

* * * *

Charles Neble.
1810 To Charles Neble
9-22 3 frames Gild 3 inches Molding $21.00
  2 ditto 7.50
  3 Glass 30 by 24 9.00
  1 ditto coche Glass 2.50
  1 Ditto Commun 1.00
  for Enamel three Glass 4.50
  Tepp? .50
  $46.00

* * * *
OLIPHANT, ? AND WILSON, WILLIAM

1802 Bot of Oliphant & Wilson
8-27 an Easy Chair & pan Complete $23.00

* * * *

1803 Bot of Oliphant & Wilson
7-4 25 lbs. of best horse hair @3/6 £4. 7. 6
$11.07

* * * *
G.C. Box: B&R (No date) George Pickering.
1778 12-30 J'ay recu de Monsr Girard La Somme de vingt Sept ponds dix shellins pour un bureu que je lui ay vendu. Philadelphia 30 Xbre 1778.
Par moi

George Pickering

* * * *
POMMER, CHARLES

1815 Bot of Charles Pommer
4-1 One Piano Forte for $300.00

* * * *
G.C. Disbursement Book, Roberjot. Lewis Prudot.
1811 12-10 pd L. Prudot for making a Carpet $9.10

1816 Mr. Stephen Girard Dr a Prudot
1-3 La fasson de trois tapis coutenant
82 yd 1/2 @12 1/2 par yard $10.31
fait et posée
88 yds 1/2 galon pr Border le tous @4 ct 3.54
fournir un tapis pour le corridor
suivant Bordreau 25.31
pour fasson et posage 1.69
$40.85

G.C. R.B., 1816. Lewis Prudot.
1816 Received Philad. 3d January 1816 of Stephen Girard
Forty Dollars 85 Cents in full for making
Carpets for his House & furnishing 13 1/2
yards 3/4 venetian bo't at Lapsley & Blackwood
as pr Bills
L. Prudot $40.85

1817 2-18 Recu de Monsieur Stephen Gerard
La Somme de deuze gourdes vingt cinq cents pour
fasson et posage de quarante neuf yards
tapis Bruscelle, tout en quadrifie, Philadelphia
L. Prudot $12.25

1801 To John Rea

1-20 To stuffing and covering 6 Chire seats
  to 4 yds Hair cloth at 3/9 $3.00
  Tacks & Cloat naills 4.50

To undoing all the old Stuffing

  *  *  *  *


1805 To John Rea

11-1 To making a Brussels Carpet $4.00
  Fixing down a Stair Carpet 1.00

1806 1-8 Making a Brussels Carpet 8.00

  $13.00

  **  **  **
SHERMER, WILLIAM


1824.
Mr. Stephen Gerard to Mr. Sherman

2-14 1 Small portrait frame $3.00
11-20 1 Large Looking Glass Regilt 8.00
1 Carved table Regilt and Varnished 20.00
12-2 1 Mantle Stand Regilt 1.00
1 picture frame Repeared . . . . . . . .50

$32.50

* * * *

William Shermer.

1826.
S.G. to William Shermer

10-18 3 picture frames $6.00
11-21 1 large picture frame & glazing 8.00

$14.00

* * * *


1827.
To Mr. Shermer

12-31 To Mending Gilt Table $2.00
To Repearing Glass Shade 3.00

$5.00

* * * *
STACKHOUSE, DAVID AND EVANS


1809 Saml Coates on account of Pena Hospital. To Stackhouse and Evans
12-31 High Post Maple Bedstead $12.00

* * * *
1799 Mr. Stephen Gerrard to Taylor & King
  5-21 To 1 Doz. Newfashioned Wite Dining Chairs $24.00
      to Mending Etc. and Painting 3 Wite Arm
      Chairs 2.00
      To 6 Mahogany Dining Chairs 9.00
      $35.00

* * * *

1799 House Furniture & Plate
  5-22 paid the 20th instant to Taylor & King for
      18 chairs for my place. $35.00

* * * *
TOMLIN, Enoch

1824 Mr. Roberjo Bought of Enoch Tomlin
6-22 Six dining chairs strait backs $4.50

* * * *
TROTTER, DANIEL

1779 3-21 Payé à Troter pour les rances /cradles for cider barrels/ £11. 5. 0

* * * *

G.C. Box: B&R (No date).
1779 Capt Girard To Daniel Trotter
5-28 To 159 feet of Boards at To Carting £10. 5. 0
To 4 lbs of nails 6. 0. 0
To putting up a rack 11. 5. 0
£28. 5. 0

* * * *

1779 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr
8-3 To 6 Mahogany Chairs £12. 0. 0

* * * *

G.C. Box: Sundry Ships, NE-MO. Ship Minerva.
1779 To Daniel Trotter
10-6 To a Binnicle £37.10. 0
To 2 Pot Covers 3. 0. 0
To a Cabbin Table 9. 0. 0
£49.10. 0

* * * *

G.C. Box: B&R (No date).
1779 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr
12-17 To a chimney funnell and mending a Binnacle £18. 0. 0
To altering some Lockers, whetting a Saw & handling an Ax 11. 5. 0
£29. 5. 0

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)

1780 To Daniel Trotter
4-6 To Cash paid for Covering 6 Chair
   Bottoms £15.0.0
   To Do for prospect Hinges 6.0.0
   To Do for 1 lb. of Nails 4.17.6
   To putting up a Counting House
   & sundry other Jobs 75.0.0
                       £100.17.6

* * * *

1780 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr
9-18 To a Counter Dresser and putting up
   some shelves £37.10.0

* * * *

1781 Daniel Trotter Dr to Alum Salt
6-5 For 3 Bushels 26/ £3.18.0

* * * *

1781 12-8 Stephen Girard Bought of Danl Trotter
   1 Sacking Bedstead & line £2.0.0
   1 Mahogany Card Table 6.0.0
   Cr by 1 Barrel of Sug wt 1.3.5 £6.6.11
   a Lock 7.6 £2.0.7

* * * *

1782 To Daniel Trotter
2-2 Mr. Baldesqui Bought of Daniel Trotter
   1 field Bedstead painted £5.0.0
   a sacking Bottom & Line 2.0.0
                      £7.0.0

* * * *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>General Expenses Dr to Cash</td>
<td>£15.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>10-2 pay to Daniel Trotter p Bill of Sundries</td>
<td>£15.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter</td>
<td>£2.1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>8-15 To 5 packing Boxes</td>
<td>£1.19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>21 To 4 Do and 1 Small one</td>
<td>£11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>9-28 To a Large Writing Desk &amp; Stools</td>
<td>£15.6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>10-8 To repairing a tea Chest</td>
<td>£0.8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>To altering a packing case</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>2-16 To putting up a bedstead</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>5-17 To one do</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>To mending a breakfast table</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>6-29 To putting lock on closet door</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>9-10 To one do</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>5-6 To putting on a lock</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>9-27 To mending a large pine table</td>
<td>£11.14.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>11-17 To putting up a bedstead</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>To handling a hammer</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>1785 3-29 To a closet lock putting on</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td></td>
<td>£2.0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>To Daniel Trotter</td>
<td>£0.16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>4-28 To 2 boxes at ?</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>To 1 Do</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>4-? To putting on sundry locks</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>To mending a bedstead</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>7-14 To mending a hencoop</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>To raising a stool</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)

1785 To Daniel Trotter
2-28 To 2 packing cases £0.15. 0
To 1 do 5. 0

* * * *

1786 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr
1-19 To a pine kitchen Table £1. 5. 0
To a large Ironing Board 1. 2. 6
3-9 To altering a Box 2. 0
6-20 To mending a Dining Table & Binnicle 13. 0.
7-29 To altering a Door & partition -1- 3-
8-28 To a pine Cabbin Table 12. 6
8-29 To 6 Mahogany Chairs & Bedstead Do 26. 0. 0
£29.15. 0

* * * *

G.C. Box: Shipping Papers. Ship Kitty.
1786 To Daniel Trotter
8-25 To a Cabbin Table for the Sloop 2 friends £1.12. 6

* * * *

1786 To Daniel Trotter
9-19 To putting up a Bedstead £0. 1. 6
12-20 To mending a Breakfast Table 2. 0
1787 4-2 To repairing a Mahogany Chair 17. 6
5-30 To a packing Box 4. 2
£1. 5. 2

* * * *

1787 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Do
6-21 To repairing a Desk & putting new furnitor on it £0.12. 6
9-22 To a pine Table 15. 0
To a mahogany Beauroe 6. 0. 0
£7. 7. 6

* * * *
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Daniel Trotter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-10</td>
<td>6. 0. 0 in full for a Desk on accot of Mr. John Girard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**G.C. Receipt Book, 1787.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1787</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-30</td>
<td>To a Walnut Cradle 81.10. 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-11</td>
<td>To taking down 2 Bedsteads and mending a Chair 1. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>To 6 Windsor Chairs 2. 5. 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 1 Mahogany ruler 0. 1. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Taking down &amp; putting up a Bedstead 0. 1. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>To mending a Table for the Kitchen 0. 3. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To a Board for a parrot stand 2. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84. 3. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**G.C. Receipt Book, 1788.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1788</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-25</td>
<td>£ .11. 3 for 2 chairs for Jno Girard 8 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**G.C. Box: Papers other than S.G. John Girard. 1789**

Compte de divers debours et autres frais faits jusqu'à ce jour pour compte à ordre de Messrs. Jno Girard & Jno Girard & Co neg au Cap Francais

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1788</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-3</td>
<td>Payé à Dan Trotter pour empaqueter 2 Chaises &amp; 2 Tables £ .17. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)


1789 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr.
10-24 To a Safe & Locks £1.10. 0
11-19 To a pair of stocking boards 3. 9
1790 2-17 To fixing a handle in a Coffee pott 1. 3
5-3 To 6 Mahogany Chairs Covered &
    Brasses nailed 14. 0. 0
    To a Mahogany Bedstead 6. 0. 0
    To a pair of stocking boards 3. 9
    To fixing a handle in a Coffee pott 1. 3
    To 6 Mahogany Chairs Covered &
7-20 To 3 Window Cornices with pullies 12. 6
22 To a pine chest 15. 0
25 To repairing a Mahogany Bedstead &
    new Brass Caps 7. 6
29 To putting a new handle to a Beauroe 2. 0
9-6 To mending a Looking Glass frame 2. 0
9-9 To plaining & polishing a Card Table 2. 0

Deducted £23.16. 0

* * * *


1791 Stephen Girard Bought of Daniel Trotter
4-24 1 Mahogany Desk £11. 5. 0
    a packing case for Do 12. 6

£11.17. 6

* * * *


1792 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr.
3-29 To mending a Box £0. 1. 6
5-19 To a new lock & mending a chest 4. 6
7-21 To mending a table 1. 3
28 To repairing a Mahogany Close press 1. 0. 0
11-3 To 2 Droughting Boards 2. 0
1793 2-2 To a packing Box 1.10 1/2

£1.11. 1 1/2

* * * *


1793 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr.
5-27 To fixing pullies in Curtain rails £0. 2. 6
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)


1793 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>To mending chest &amp; putting new lock &amp; Hinges</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>To repairing Looking Glass hooks &amp; Screws</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>To a Stained Coffin</td>
<td>2.12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>To 5 1/2 yds of green cloth a 16/6</td>
<td>11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>To mending a large mahogany Table</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>To 1 Mahogany Counting house Stool</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>To 1 Writing Table covered with green cloth</td>
<td>8.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To mending a chair</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£28.11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *

G.C. Box: Ship Voltaire, 1795-1796, Bills and Receipts.

May 19, 1795.

1794

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-17</td>
<td>To a Safe Lock &amp; putting on House use</td>
<td>£0.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>To a Large Back Board for a picture</td>
<td>.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-13</td>
<td>To a Mahogany Corner Shelf for a clock</td>
<td>.17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>To 196-10 of Mahogany at 10(^d) p foot ship</td>
<td>8.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Porterage &amp; Measuring do</td>
<td>.4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-25</td>
<td>To 40 feet of Inch Mahogany at 1/6</td>
<td>3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-4</td>
<td>To fixing up a Close press House use</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19</td>
<td>To a hook for a close press and fixing on</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£13.4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cr By 126-4 of Mahogany at 9\(^d\) p foot for House 1.15.9

Ent\(^d\) Disbursements of Ship Voltaire No 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for Ship</td>
<td>£11.8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$22 60/100

* * * *
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)

1795 Danl Trotter to Sales Merchandize in joint account
with Captn John Cochran
3-4 For 2 logs of mahogany measuring
126 feet 4 Inches @9d $12.63

* * * *

G.C. Journal C. F128.
1795 Sundries to Daniel Trotter
10-16 General Expences for Sundries done in
the house $4.76
Ship Voltaire for Sundry Mahogany for
said ship per account 30.47
$35.23

* * * *

1796 Stephen Girard to Daniel Trotter Dr
7-10 To mending three mahogany chairs £3.15. 0
29 To a Large Bookcase painted 20.15. 0
8-5 painting and putting up a Bedstead 13. 0
7 a Box 11. 3
13 a Low post Bedstead painted 2. 7. 6
9-23 a Mahogany field Bedstead Caps
& Castors 9.10. 0
26 mending 3 Chairs 5. 7 1/2
10-13 a Mahogany Circular Beauroe 11. 5. 0
a Breakfast Table 3. 0. 0
a Large Dining Table & 2 Circular
do 16. 0. 0
21 putting up a bedstead 1.10 1/2
26 putting up 2 do 3. 9
27 a Lowpost Bedstead painted 2. 7. 6
mending 2 Chairs & 1 Drawer 5. 0
plaining and polishing a Dining
Table 15.
a Single Castor & putting up a
Bedstead 3.
£71.18. 6

Drs 191.80/100

* * * *
TROTTER, DANIEL (continued)

G.C. Receipt Book, 1797-1798. F139.
1798 2-8 Received Feb'y 8, 1798, of Stephen Girard nine Dollars & Thirty Eight cents in full for amount of acct rendred 9.38/100 for Daniel Trotter
Alexander Shaw

* * * *
WALL, JOHN

1828  To John Wall
    7-19  To painting 7 Chairs
          To Do pair of 2 Chairs
          $2.80
          $3.80

          John White for J. Wall
          To painting 7 chairs & repairing two
          * * * *

G.C.  Box:  Ship North America, Shipping Papers.
1831  Bot of I. Wall
    6-23  To 4 Chairs
          $3.00
          * * * *
WEST, ROBERT

1821 Bot of Robert West
1-2 a Worktable $20.00
for a Working Table for Miss Caroline Girard

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
WEVILL, RICHARD


1802 Mr. Stephen Girard Bot of Josiah Lusby.
10-27 27 3/4 yds Brussels (Body)
   14 3/4 yds " Border
   42 1/2 at 18/9 $106.25
   60 yds 1/2 Ell Venetian Carpet 8/5 1/2 67.50
   $173.75

   R. Wevill

   * * * *


1802 To Richard Weville Dr
11-10 To making a Brussels Carpet with a Border for
   the back Parlour 27 3/4 yds carpet
   14 3/4 yds border
   42 1/2 yds @1/6 $8.50
   To laying down a Stairs Carpet
   to 3 flights and fixing the staples, tacks, etc. 1.50
   To 73 Brass lacquered Rods @2/9 26.75
   To 146 " Staples 3.25
   To making a carpet for the Landing
   bound at the ends 12 yds at 1/ 1.60
   To 4 yds of green binding 2 d .09
   To making an Ingrain Carpet for the Bed
   Room 37 yds 4.11
   To laying down Do tacks, etc. .50
   To altering an old Carpet, cutting Do
   in halves and joining Do, hemming
   the end, etc. 1.25
   $47.55

   * * * *

G.C. Box: B&R (Alpha. C-F) Dwelling, Carpets. Weville

1817 To Weville, Nicholas, & Co.
10-16 To making 2 Ingrain carpets for bank
   45 1/2 yds @10 ct $4.50
   To 46 yds binding @10 ct 4.60
   To Tacks .25
   12-4 To making a Brussels carpet 41 3/4 yds 6.36
   To Tacks .25
   12-16 To making a brussels carpet 4.00
   1818 1-6 To 1 pair of Scroll footstools 8.00
   $27.96

   * * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
WILLIAMS, SAMUEL

1782 Bot of Britton & Williams
11-29 100 ft. cedar boards, hauling £8.12.6

* * * *

1804 Saml Williams
4-27 31 feet 6 Ins. Mahogy £2.19.0
$7.87

* * * *

12-13 5 feet Mahy 22/

$1.10

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
APPENDIX C

GIRARD'S FURNITURE EXPORTS
ADVENTURE TO CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 28, 1786  Kitty

Waste Book, 1786-1788, April 28, 1786.
Adventure to Charleston Dr to Wm Cox
for 3 dozen Windsor Chairs @5/  £15.0.0

Two Friends, Addendum, August 2, 1786.
Sale of sundries (Charleston)
36 chairs- To whom sold
May 11- Thomas Waites, Esq.- 12  £5.12.0
May 18- By Cash- 12 (and other items)
June 26- Thomas Osborne, Esq.- 12  £5.12.0

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANÇAIS, SAN DOMINGO

October 14, 1786 Carolina Edward Yard, Master

Adventure to Cape François Dr to William Cox for 3 dozen Chairs Shipped on Board the Schooner Polly
Willm Yard Master @£5 p £15. 0. 0

\textit{N.B.} This appears to be a bookkeeping error; it should be the Schooner Carolina with Edward Yard (William’s brother) as master.\textbf{\textit{\textbackslash n}}

\textit{\textbackslash* \* \* \*}

L.R. 1786, #119, November 20, 1786.
Girard, Bonnardel, & Lacrampe to S.G. from Cap Français,
.. Nous vous remettons s’y inclus le compte de vente de 3 dze de chaises pour compte de votre Société dont nous avons crédité v/c de £533 Pour le Net produit vous n’en trouverez que 34 de vendu Le Capt nous en ayant Remis deux cassée.

\textit{\textbackslash* \* \* \*}

Girard, Bonnardel & Lacrampe
Adventure to Cape François for the Net proceeds of 3 Doze Green chairs consigned to them pr the Schooner Carolina Edward Yard master amounting as per their acct Salles Datted Cape François 20 Nov. 1786.

£24. 4. 6

\textit{\textbackslash* \* \* \*}
November 13, 1786  Kitty  John Cochran, Master

Journal Al, F9, Nov. 13, 1786.
Adventure to Sundries for the following goods
shipped on Bord the Brig Kitty John Cochran
Msr & Consigned our J. Girard passr on Bord.
To William Coxe for 6 Dozen Green Chairs
@7/6
£27.0.0

* * * *

Box: Two Brothers, March 19, 1787.
Sale of Sundries Charleston
72 Windsor Chairs- Jacob Read, Hary Grant

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANÇAIS, SAN DOMINGO

May 8, 1787   Kitty.   John Cochran, Master

Waste Book, 1786-1788, F75, May 7, 1787.
Adventure to Cape François to Sundries
for the following and shipped on board the
Brig Kitty Jn Cochran Master
To Green Chairs for 9 dozen @90/ £40.10.0
William Cox Dr to Verdigrease
for 1 Sack @4/6 6.6.0

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANÇAIS, SAN DOMINGO

July 28, 1787  Kitty  John Cochran, Master

Green Chairs Dr To Wm Cox
for 1 doze armed windsor Chairs @12/6 £7.10. 0
2 doz.e dining do do 7/3 8.14. 0

Adventure to Cape francois
consigned to Girard & Lacrampe- Brig Kitty-
John Cochran, Master
To green Chairs for the following
1 Doze armed windsor Chairs @13/0 £16.10. 0
2 Doz.e dining Do @ 7/3

***
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANÇAIS, SAN DOMINGO

July 8, 1788  Active  William Cornell, Master

Journal Al, F87, July 8, 1788.
Sloop Active Wm Cornell, Mas., Cap. Fran.
To Green Chairs for 5 dozen different Sise  £26.8.0
To cash for porterage & twin for chairs  7.0

* * * *

Journal Al, F87, July 5, 1788.
Green Chairs to Jos.h Henszey
for 12 arm Chairs @12/6  £7.10.0
36 windsor ditto @7/6  13.10.0  £21.0.0

* * * *

Journal Al, F87, July 1, 1788.
Green Chairs Dr to Jn Butler
for 24 arm children chairs @9/6 ea received
in payment for Store Rent & Verdigrase  £11.8.0

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

March 12, 1791  Thomas  Henry Stratton, Master

Journal B, March 10, 1791.
William & James Douglas to Sundry Dr
for 4 dozen windsor chairs shiped on their acct
& pr their order on board the Schooner Thomas,
Henry Stratton master
To William Cox for 2 doz. at 10/ piece £12. 0. 0
To Joseph Henszey for 2 doz. do at 11/do 13. 4. 0

L.R. 1791, #23, Jan. 28, 1791.
... We will be obliged to you to ship us Round
by first Vessel four Dozen neat Windsor Chairs.

Bills and Receipts, March 12, 1791.
Bout of William Cox
24 straw colored chairs at 10/ ea £12. 0. 0

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANCAIS, SAN DOMINGO

April 30, 1791 Kitty William Edgar, Master

Waste Book, 1789-1791, P31, April 30, 1791.
Aubert Rouch & Co To Wm Cox Dr
for 24 Chairs shipped on their acct p. Brig Polly,
Wm Edgar, master
12 Arm'd green chairs @12  £7.4.0
12 dineing green do @6/3  3.15.0
£10.19.0

* * * *

L.R. 1791, #70, Aubert, Rouch & Co. to S.G. from Cap Français, March 28, 1791.
Veuillez nous faire l'achat chez vous de douze fauteuil et douz chaises vertes dont la fabriquation se fait si bien que nous ne parlerons pas sur leur solidité et la bonne qualité de la peinture. N.S. Chauveau nous ayons dit que vous connaissiez le seul et meilleur ouvrier en ce genre il se recommande à vos bons soins à cet egard, cette pte Commission etant pour lui personnellement. Nous voudrez bien les lui envoyer par vos batiment en 2 fois si elles ne pouvient être charger dans un seul pardon de la peine.

Aubert Rouch & Cie.

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
ADVENTURE TO CAP FRANÇAIS, SAN DOMINGO

July 7, 1791                Polly                William Edgar, Master

Journal B, F33, July 7, 1791.
Aubert, Rouch & C. To Sundries
for the following Shiped on their acct on board
the Brig Polly Wm Edger m
To Willm Cox
for 12 green dining chairs a 9/ £5. 8 .0
5 do arm'd do 15/ 3.15. 0
To Joseph Henszey
for 6 green dining chairs a 10/
1 ditto settee 3.10. 0

* * * *

L.R. 1791, #108, Aubert, Rouch & C. to S.G. from Cap
Français, May 28, 1791.
... aussi par l'un et par l'autre de vos
batiments pour ne pas trop embarrasser 2 gde
Canapés 18 fauteuils & 24 chaises de bois
peint en vert, le tout fait comme pour vous-même,
et par le beau faiseur de v/v (votre ville) -
que nous savons vous connaissez très bien
c'est pour meubler ces galleries et chambres
de sa Sucrerie. Nous recommandons ces objets
à vos bons soins en vous prions d'excuser
l'embarras que cela vous donnera n/s Chauveau
vous fait d'avance ses remerciements de celle
que vous lui envoyez par le bie Polly. vous
voudrez bien en même temps de donner la note
de ce que tout cela coutera pour vous en donner
credit.

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
ADVENTURE TO BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINA

Dec. 28, 1809

Voltaire
Edward Bowen, Master
Edward George & Samuel Nicolas, Supercargoes

Box: Voltaire, Invoice, Dec. 28, 1809.

Clocks & watches
2 Boxes contg Clock & Glass 111.50
Two Gold Watches at $50 (& gold keys) 109 & 9
$220.50

Furniture Two Boxes
A Ladies Cabinet $55.50
1 Pair Card Tables 30.00
one dozen Cocolico Chairs 52.00
" Settee 20.00
$159.50

* * * *

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 27, 1809.

Mr. Stevin Gerard to Henry Connelly
To Ladies Cabinet with cilender fall $55.00
To Packing box to Do 2.25
To 1 pair Card tables lined with cloth 28.00
To 1 packing box to Do 2.25

Adv. p. Voltaire $87.50

* * * *

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 28, 1809.

Stephen Girard Bot. of Isaac M. Bolton
One Dozen Cocolico Chairs $50.00
Do One Sette 20.00
Do for packing 2.00
$72.00

* * * *
L.B., #111, F206, S.G. to Edward George and Samuel Nicolas, January 3, 1819.

In conversing with Don Manuel De ortege & particularly with the Officers of the administration of that Country should you discover in them a disposition in admitting the Cargo of Voltaire with a mixture of unfounded difficulties then you must take for granted that douceurs properly applied will open and smooth the way for a good understanding. in this case you are to apply to that purpose the Chairs settee furniture 4 Bbls. of loaf sugar Clock gold watches, boots, porter and any other article of the cargo which you will judge necessary, in addition to that you are at liberty to distribute some money to make such arrangements on the duties as will be adviseable, and to consult together to decide and to adopt such plan as will secure you friends and an advantageous sale of the cargo.

* * * *

Box: Voltaire, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 11, 1811.
Account sales & net proceeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 chairs</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sofa</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bureau</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jose Juan de Larramendie
ADVENTURE TO VALPARAISO, CHILE

December 13, 1810 Montesquieu Robert Wilson, Master
Robert Wilson and Arthur Greeland, Super-cargoes

Box: Montesquieu, Invoice, December 13, 1810.

Two pair Card Tables at 31.50 a pair $63.00
Two Bureaux 63.32
One Secretary 44.41
one pair Card Tables 30.25
one pair do do 30.28
one package containing 2 breakfast tables
at 13.50 each 27.00
1 Doz Bamboo Chairs $28.00
1 Settee to match do 10.00 38.00
3 Dozen cane coloured Chairs
at 17 dolrs per doz 51
3 Settees to match at 10 Drs p 30 81.00
1 Dozen Fancy Chairs 21.00
1 Dozen do do 21.00
1 Doz. Red gilt chairs 36.00
6 Brown gilt chairs
2 arm do do 32.00

$487.26

* * * *

Bills and Receipts, Nov. 10, 1810.
To Rich Alexander
To 2 pair of Card tables at 30 Dollars $60.00
To Packing up 3.00
5 mats for packing

$63.00

* * * *

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 12, 1810.
Bot of Andrew Hooten
To 1 pare of Beaurows $56.00
To 1 Secretary 40.00
To 183 ft. of boxes for packing the same 10.98
at 6 Cts. per ft. porterage $.75 .75

$107.73
1.73
$106.00

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Bills and Receipts, Dec. 11, 1810.

Mr. Gerrard Bot of J. Eglee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a pair Card tables</td>
<td></td>
<td>$28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a breakfast table</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 packing cases</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$87.53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 12, 1810.

Bot of Joseph Burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 doz. fancy chairs @42 per</td>
<td></td>
<td>$84.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz. bamboo</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Settee to match</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 doz. cane colourd @17 p. doz</td>
<td></td>
<td>81.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Settees to match</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 p. piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>205.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examd off 3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$198.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 12, 1810.

Bought of John Mitchell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$68.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADVENTURE TO VALPARAISO, CHILE (continued)

Box: Montesquieu, Account Sales of sundry merchandise, Dec. 3, 1811.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 pr. Card Tables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; &quot; do</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bureaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Breakfast Tables</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Brown Gilt chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Cane col'd do</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Settees</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Fancy chairs presented to Governor</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Red Gilt chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>presented to Governor</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Brown do</td>
<td></td>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Arm do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$720.00

* * * *

N.B. Judging from the numbers on the packing cases which are noted on both the invoice and the account sales, the objects that were presented to the Governor were one of Andrew Hooten's bureaus, a pair of Jacob Eglee's card tables, and a dozen fancy chairs possibly made by Joseph Burden.
ADVENTURE TO VALPARAISO/ SANTIAGO, CHILE

December 22, 1819  Rousseau Miles McLeveen, Master

Box: Rousseau, Invoice, Dec. 22, 1810.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Doz. Chairs &amp; 10 Settees viz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dozen Rush Seats Chairs @48 Drs</td>
<td></td>
<td>$96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dozen black Chairs @17 Dr 60</td>
<td></td>
<td>162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Settees for do @10 Dr 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Dozen Cane colour'd Chairs @17 Drs 68</td>
<td></td>
<td>108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Settees for do</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dozen Bamboo Chairs @24 Drs</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**$414.00**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 Cases Furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Side Board &amp; Packing</td>
<td></td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pr mahy Card Tables @27 feet Packing</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pr do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pr do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 p do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr do</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mahy bureau @$27 &amp; 53 f packing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mahy bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mahy Side Board @$65 (4.68 packing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 do do</td>
<td></td>
<td>69.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**$609.24**

* * * *

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Bills and Receipts, Dec. 20, 1810.
Bot of Burdon
6 Doz Black Windsor Chairs at $17
6 Settees do 10 pr
4 doz. Cream: 2 chairs 17
4 settees 10
2 Doz. Bamboo 24

payd cash with 3 pc discount

* * * *

Journal, F121, Dec. 29, 1810.
Furniture to Sundries
To Joseph Burden
for 12 doz chairs & 10 Settees, ship'd p Rousseau
p acct $308.46

* * * *

Furniture to Cash
Paid John Mitchell p rec. of this date in full
for Two Dozen chairs as p Bill $96.00

* * * *

Bills and Receipts, Dec. 22, 1810.
To Henry Connelly
To 1 Side Board & packing box $65.00

* * * *

Waste Book, 1810, F141.
Furniture to George Halberstadt
for the following Furniture bought of him the
22nd instant for the Ship Rousseau & Cargo
7 pair of Card Tables @$28.72 $201.04
1 Bureaux @$29.12 203.84
2 Mahy: Side Boards at 69.68 139.36

off $544.24
$13.61
$530.63

* * * *
ADVENTURE TO VALPARAISO/ SANTIAGO, CHILE (continued)

**Box: Rousseau, Account Sales, St. Iago de Chile, Sept. 1811.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Dozen Chairs &amp; two Settees</td>
<td></td>
<td>$890.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dozen blacks at $36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot; yellows 3 doz. at 36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Settee at 22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Doz. &quot; 42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair of Bureau at $125 each</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>375.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Box: Rousseau, Account Sales: A Translation of the Journal of the Sales of Ship Rousseau Cargo- Original by Mr. Rios-Santiago.**

1811

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sept. 5 | To Dr Jon Manuel Luaros  
1 pair Bioreaus 125  
1 yellow Sofa 25  
$150.00 |
| To Mrs. Micaila de los Rios  
1 pair Bureaus 125.00  
To Dr Francisco Xavier de los Rios  
1 pair Bureaus 125.00 |
| Sept. 25 | To Dr Cuinte Ysquierde  
4 Card Tables @$45 a pair 90.00 |
| Oct. 19 | To Dr Domingo Lopez Hernando  
24 yellow chairs @$3 1/2 84.00 |
| Oct. 26 | To Dr Bernardo Sofia en Valpo  
12 Black Chairs @$3 36.00  
To Dr Antonio Rodriguez  
24 Black Chairs @$3 1/2 84.00  
To Dr Bentura Gonzalez de Hortaneda  
24 Black Chairs @$3 1/2 84.00  
To Mrs. Micaila de los Rios  
24 rush Bottomed Gilt Chairs @$8 192.00 |
| Nov. 12 | To Dr Domingo Lopez  
2 Card Tables 45.00  
Nov. 19 | To Dr Jon Miquel Carrera  
2 Card Tables 40.00 |
ADVENTURE TO VALPARAISO/ SANTIAGO, CHILE (continued)

Account Sales: Translation of Journal of Mr. Rios (continued)

Nov. 20
To Dr Francis Xavier de los Rios
  2 Tables Card $45.00

Dec. 4
To Dr Manuel Andurraga
  2 Card Tables 40
  2 Black Settees 50
  1 ditto small 20

Dec. 14
To Dr Manuel Rodríguez
  2 Black Settees @$20 40.00

At Valparaiso
  1 Sofa 22.00

Dec. 16
To Mrs. Maria de Medina
  12 Black Chairs @3 1/2 42.00

To Dr Antonio Asterga
  12 chairs yellow $3 36.00

To Dr Cuente Yniquez
  12 yellow chairs @3 1/2 42.00

Dec. 20
To Dr Francesco Xavier de los Rios
  24 yellow chairs @3 1/2 84.00

Dec. 24
To Dr Raphael Beltran y Yniquez
  3 Side Borads
  3 Settees
  2 Card Tables

* * * *
Box: Rousseau, Account Sales of Sundry goods, Santiago, Chile, March 14, 1812.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Dozen Chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 a rush Bottom @96 p Dozen</td>
<td>$192.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 a Common 36 p</td>
<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 &quot; &quot; 42</td>
<td>420.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Sofas</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 at $20 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 $25 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 22 42</td>
<td>157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Bureaus</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 &quot; or 3 pairs at $125 p. pair $375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 &quot; at 62 62</td>
<td>437.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Pairs of Card Tables</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 pairs at $45 $180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 &quot; &quot; $40 80</td>
<td>260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 referred as above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Side boards</td>
<td></td>
<td>referred as above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * *
### ADVENTURE TO ISLE DE FRANCE (Mauritius)

**July 9, 1816**

**North America**

Samuel Erwin, Master

---

**Box: North America, Invoice, July 9, 1816.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
<td>$96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Fancy Chairs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Scrawl back</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 do bent chairs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 arm chairs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bent backs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 arm chairs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$608.00

---

**Journal X, Fl72, July 11, 1816.**

Paid J. Burden & receipt of this date fol: 85

- for 9 doz. & 8 chairs
  - $560.00

Paid J. Mitchell do do for 12 chairs

- $48.00

$608.00

---

**Box: North America, Addendum.**

**Sketch of Sales of Parts of the cargo of the ship N. Amer.**

**1816 Nov. 25**

- Cash
  - 12 Chairs No 11 @$5 1/2
  - 116 chairs Remain

**1817 Dec. 12**

- Sales of Sundry Merchandize being the remainder of the cargo of the ship N. Amer.
  - Sold Auction
    - 36 Chairs
    - 80 Remain

103.40

---

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Box: North America, Sale Charges & Neat Proceeds of 80 chairs.

1818 Jan. 11
12 chairs @3.50 42.
discount 3% 1.26 $40.74

March 27 - Forbes, Denis
10 chairs @5.00 50.
12 do @3 36 86
discount 3% 2.58 83.42

July 22 - Hazard
14 do @$5 70
discount 3% 2.10 67.90

Aug. 12 - Marshall
10 do @3.80 38.
discount 3% 1.14 36.86

Sept. 11 - auction
22 do for 55
discount 4% 2.20 52.80 $281.72

* * * *

L.B. 14, F115, S.G. to Martin Bickham at Isle de France, July 11, 1816.

... Chairs. That Articles being very high, I have not Shipped as many as I intended as they are Stowed between Decks near the Fore Hatch they can be landed immediately after the Ship is entered.

* * * *
ILLUSTRATIONS

FURNITURE FROM THE GIRARD COLLECTION
FIGURE 1

Side Chair (one of three). Attributed to Daniel Trotter, possibly 1779.
Height: 38 1/2" Width: 23 1/2" Depth: 16"
FIGURE 2

Side Chair (one of nine). Attributed to Daniel Trotter, possibly 1779. 
Height: 39 1/4" Width: 21 1/2" Depth: 16 7/8"
FIGURE 3

Side Chair (one of six). Attributed to Daniel Trotter, possibly 1786.
Height: 38 3/4"  Width: 21"  Depth: 18 1/2"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 4

Side Chair (one of five). Attributed to Daniel Trotter, probably 1790.
Height: 38 5/8" Width: 21 1/4" Depth: 18 1/2"
Windsor Armchair. William Cox, c.1786-1791. Painted green, stamped "W. Cox" on under side of seat.
Height: 35 1/4" Width (of seat): 21"
Depth (of seat): 16 1/2"
Height: 38 1/2" Width (of seat): 21 1/2"
Depth (of seat): 16 3/4"
FIGURE 7

Windsor Side Chair. Possibly William Cox, possibly 1787.
Painted green.
Height: 36 3/4" Width (of seat): 17 1/2"
Depth (of seat): 16 1/2"
FIGURE 8

Windsor Armchairs (pair). c.1790-1810.  
Painted buff color.  
Chair on the left: Height: 36 1/2"  
Width (of seat): 20"  Depth (of seat): 17 1/2"  
Chair on the right: Height: 38"  
Width (of seat): 21 1/2"  Depth (of seat): 17 1/2"
FIGURE 9

Windsor Armchair. John Brientnall Ackley, c.1796-1810.
Stamped "I.B. Ackley" on under side of seat,
painted gray-green.
Height: 31"  Width (of seat): 18"
Depth (of seat): 16 3/4:
FIGURE 10

Pair of painted and stenciled side chairs. c.1810-1820. Painted with tiger maple graining and black and gold decoration.
Height: 32" Width (of seat): 17"
Depth (of seat): 15 1/2"
FIGURE 11

Painted Side Chair. c.1815-1825.
Painted tan with black and rust decoration.
Height: 33"  Width (of seat): 18 3/8"
FIGURE 12

Side Chair (one of ten) and Armchair (one of two). Ephraim Haines, 1806-1807. Part of set of ebony furniture relating to bills from Ephraim Haines.

Side Chair: Height: 35 3/4" Width (of seat): 20 1/4" Depth (of seat): 17 3/4"

Armchair: Height: 35 1/2" Width (of seat): 20 1/4" Depth (of seat): 18 1/2"
FIGURE 13

Part of set of ebony furniture relating to bills from Ephraim Haines.
Height: 36"  Length: 72"  Depth: 25 1/2"
Settee. French, c.1797.
Relates to set of furniture imported from Bordeaux in 1798.
Height: 40"  Length: 65 3/4"  Depth: 24"
FIGURE 15

Pembroke Table. Possibly Daniel Trotter, probably before 1787.
Height: 27"  Width: 27 7/8"  Length: 41 1/2"
FIGURE 16

Candlestand. Possibly Ephraim Haines, c.1801.
Painted mythological scene beneath glass of top.
Height: 29" (to table top)
Width: 22 5/8" (in diameter)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 17

Card Table. Possibly Daniel Trotter, possibly 1781. Height: 27 3/4"  Width: 34"  Length: 17 1/4"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 18

Card Table. Possibly Daniel Trotter, c.1780-1800.
Height: 27 7/8"  Width: 17 7/8"  Length: 35 7/8"
FIGURE 19

Dining Table End (one of two). Probably Daniel Trotter, c.1796.
Height: 28" Width: 48" Depth: 23 1/2"
FIGURE 20

Card Table. Probably Ephraim Haines, c.1801.  
Height: 29 1/2" Width: 35 3/4" Depth: 17 3/4"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 21

Card Table (one of two). Probably Henry Connelly, c.1817.
Height: 30" Length: 36 3/8" Depth: 19 1/2"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 22

Console Table. French, c.1780.
Height: 34 3/4"  Width: 34 7/8"  Depth: 17 1/4"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 23

Serving Table. Ephraim Haines, 1806-1807.
Part of a set of ebony furniture relating to bills from Ephraim Haines.
Height: 36 7/8" Width: 53 1/8" Depth: 24 1/2"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 24

Side Table. Ephraim Haines, 1806-1807.
Height: 33 1/4"  Length: 87 1/2"  Depth: 22 1/4"
FIGURE 25

Desk and Bookcase. Probably Daniel Trotter, c.1796. Initials "D.T." on bottom of inside drawer. Height: 98" Width: 44" Depth: 23 1/2"
FIGURE 26

Writing Desk. Probably Daniel Trotter, c.1782 or 1793.  
Height: 41 1/8" Width: 41 1/4" Depth: 22 5/8"
FIGURE 27

Chest of Drawers. Probably Daniel Trotter, c.1787.
Height: 37 1/4" Width: 42 3/4" Depth: 20 1/4"
FIGURE 28

Chest of drawers with bowed front. Probably Daniel Trotter, c.1796.
Height: 37 1/2”  Width: 41 1/2”  Depth: 23 3/8”
FIGURE 29

Sideboard. Probably Laurent and Domballe, c.1796-1798.
Height: 38 1/2" Width: 54" Depth: 26 3/4"
FIGURE 30

Buffet Cupboard. Probably Laurent and Domballe, c.1796-1798.
Height: 97 1/2" Width: 64" Depth: 20 1/2"
Armoire. Probably Laurent and Domballe, c.1796-1798.
Height: 69"  Width: 46 3/4"  Depth: 19"
FIGURE 32

Armoire. Probably West Indian, c. 1780-1800.
Height: 108" Width: 63" Depth: 25"
Secretary with organ. Probably German, before 1804.
Height: 84" Width: 33 1/4" Depth: 21 1/8"
FIGURE 34

Sideboard. c.1825-1831.
Height: 44 7/8" Length: 73 1/2" Depth: 24 3/4"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
FIGURE 35

Height: 65 1/2"
FIGURE 36

Three Fieldbeds (posts only). Probably Daniel Trotter c.1785-1796.
Height: 63 1/2" to 65 1/2"
Two lowpost bedsteads (headboards and posts). Probably Daniel Trotter, possibly 1796.
Headboard on left: Height: 32 1/2"  Width: 22 3/4"
Headboard on right: Height: 31 1/4"  Width: 40 1/2"
Lowpost bedstead. Possibly Ephraim Haines, c.1801.
Height: 37"
FIGURE 39

Field Bed. Probably Ephraim Haines, c.1806.
Height: 66 1/4"  Width: 58"  Length: 82"
FIGURE 40

Oval Looking Glass (one of three). French, c.1797. 
Height: 35 1/2"  Width 29"
FIGURE 41

Trumeau (one of two). French, c. 1780-1810.
Height: 62 1/2"  Width: 33 1/2"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.