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THE JANVIER FAMILY OF CABINETMAKERS OF ODESSA, DELAWARE.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (WINTERTHUR PROGRAM), M.A., 1980

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THE JANVIER FAMILY OF CABINETMAKERS

OF ODESSA, DELAWARE

BY

L. Corwin Sharp

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

May, 1980

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THE JANVIER FAMILY OF CABINETMAKERS

OF ODESSA, DELAWARE

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PREFACE

This study of the Janvier Family of Cabinetmakers of Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, was undertaken for a number of reasons. First, the Janviers were among the most prominent and productive cabinetamakers in Delaware at the turn of the nineteenth century. Second, documentation of their craft production has been sketchy. Third, and perhaps most important, no one has ever attempted to examine and understand the Janviers' relationship to the Cantwell's Bridge community. In short, why they produced the kind of furniture that survives today as evidence of their skill, and how much effect the local community had on their final product. This thesis not only examines the end product but also the socio-economic forces that had a profound effect on that product.

Perhaps the most interesting and certainly one of the most neglected aspects of the Janviers' cabinetmaking enterprise was its decline and eventual demise shortly after the turn of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The thesis addresses the questions

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of why the second generation left Cantwell's Bridge for employment elsewhere and what became of the cabinet-making tradition under John Janvier, Jr.'s direction.

The forces that shaped the lives and products of the Janviers were the same forces that were being felt throughout the eastern United States at the turn of the nineteenth century. This study attempts to identify and examine some of those forces and perhaps provide insight into an understanding of other communities on the eve of the industrial revolution.

Many individuals over the past several years have helped both physically and spiritually in the completion of this thesis. I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the staff of the Delaware Public Archives Commission at the Hall of Records in Dover, Delaware, for helping me to locate numerous relatively obscure documents that gave me additional insight into the lives of the Janviers; to Horace Hotchkiss, Curator of the Corbit-Sharp Properties in Odessa, Delaware, for his time, counsel, and needed support; to Miss Margaret Janvier Hort of Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, who never stopped believing that someday this thesis would be completed; to Madeline

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Dunn Hite, fellow classmate at the University of Delaware, who helped to uncover additional manuscript materials at the Hall of Records while I was tucked away in upstate New York; to John Sweeney who constantly supported this work and proded me when necessary; and to the staff of the Education Department at the Winterthur Museum, especially Benno Forman and Scott Swank, whom I volunteered as additional readers.

Special thanks to my advisor, Dr. James Curtis of the University of Delaware, who stuck with this project long after many others would have quit. Above all, my thanks to my wife and fellow Winterthur classmate, Townley McElhiney Sharp, who, though she had her own thesis requirements to meet, gave freely of her time and advice and provided that one special ingredient that brought this project to completion: faith.

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ABSTRACT

Thomas Janvier, the first of the family in America, landed at Philadelphia in the early summer of 1686. He had come from France by way of Plymouth, England. Shortly after his arrival in this country he moved to New Castle, Delaware, and married the daughter of an old Dutch family. John Janvier, a grandson of Thomas, was born in New Castle in 1749. After spending his childhood in the village, he left for Philadelphia in the early 1760s to establish his career. In Philadelphia he was apparently apprenticed to a master cabinetmaker and served the usual seven year term. In 1770 or 1771, John, having finished his apprenticeship, moved to Head of Elk, Maryland, where he set up shop as a cabinetmaker. He remained at Head of Elk for only a short time. In 1772, he married Elizabeth March of St. George's Hundred, Delaware, and by 1775 had built a house for his growing family on Main Street in Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa, Delaware). John worked as a cabinetmaker until

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his death in 1801. The cabinetmaking enterprise that he had established was continued by four of his nine children. John Janvier, Jr., the elder John's third son, took over the directorship of the Cantwell's Bridge shop after his father's death. He was assisted by three of his brothers until the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century. By 1813, all of the Janvier children, with the exception of John, Jr., had left the village and the cabinetmaking craft to seek employment in other fields in the adjoining states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. John continued as a cabinetmaker in Cantwell's Bridge until the mid-1830's when he too found other endeavors more to his liking, more profitable, or both.

The two generations of Janvier cabinetmakers at Cantwell's Bridge produced simple though well made furniture in the Chippendale, Federal, and early Empire styles. They tended to over-construct their furniture and the finished product was often somewhat behind the popular fashion in Philadelphia. The Janviers dealt with a conservative clientele. Many of the residents of Cantwell's Bridge were Quakers and much of the Janvier

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furniture seems to have been made with their tastes in mind: of the best sort,but plain.

Several articles have been written in the past about the furniture produced by the Janviers. This thesis concentrates on the people who made the furniture and most importantly, illustrates how the Janviers related to their community. Undoubtedly, the socio-economic relationship between the Janviers and the Cantwell's Bridge community had a profound effect on the nature and extent of their enterprise. To no small degree, the inception, flourishing, and eventual demise of the Janvier cabinetmaking tradition mirrored the rise and fall of Cantwell's Bridge as one of the major eighteenth and early nineteenth century trading centers of northern New Castle County.

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INTRODUCTION

As of August 1900, there were at least one thousand eight hundred and twenty descendants of Thomas Janvier of Philadelphia living in this country.[1] The purpose of this introduction and the following chapter is not to examine the entire genealogy, but to concentrate on the line of Janviers that moved from Philadelphia to New Castle, Delaware (then a lower county of Pennsylvania), in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and established a cabinetmaking tradition in Cantwell's Bridge in the eighteenth century. The genealogical examination in the first chapter will be divided into two sections. The first part will examine, in some detail, the life of John Janvier, Sr., the founder of the cabinetmaking tradition at Cantwell's Bridge. The second section will examine, in somewhat less detail, the lives of four of John Janvier's nine children; the four who continued in varying degrees with the cabinetmaking trade. The second chapter deals with the historical context relating to the Cantwell's

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Bridge area. The third and final chapter discusses, at some length, the Janvier craft practice from the early 1770s to just before the middle of the nineteenth century. The remainder of this introduction will briefly sketch the Janvier family from the earliest records in seventeenth century France up to John Janvier, Sr.'s generation in New Castle, Delaware.

Peter (Pierre) Janvier, father of Thomas (first of the American family), was a native of France and lived on the Ile de la Rhe in the western part of the country.[2] About the beginning of the third quarter of the seventeenth century, he married the daughter of a Scottish Peer and adopted the Protestant faith.[3] Along with many other French nobles who had changed from Catholicism to Protestantism, Peter fell into disfavor with the Crown and consequently was relieved of most of his property and monetary wealth as well as his family's long standing social position. Peter died shortly thereafter and his three sons Pierre, Thomas, and Philip fled to England to escape further reprisals.[4] Tradition maintains that they arrived in England penniless. Little is known about when they arrived in England and what they

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did to support themselves. Though Pierre and Philip appear to have remained in England or later returned to France, Thomas sought to immigrate to America at his earliest opportunity. The official records for the Port of Philadelphia note that on June 23rd, 1686:

> The ship desire from Plymouth in Old England arived[sic] here the 23rd of June 1686 James Cook Commander. Francis Rawle Juner - his servants are Thomas Janveiries als January...[5]

The notation that Thomas was a servant to Francis Rawle, Jr. is most likely an indication that Thomas had indentured himself to Rawle as payment for his passage. Thomas Janvier (1664-1729) was naturalized as a citizen of Pennsylvania on February 21, 1695, through an order issued by Deputy Governor William Markham.[6] The period between his arrival in 1686 and his naturalization in 1695 appears to be directly related to his indenture to Rawle. Since an indentured individual was not technically free, he could not be legally naturalized until he had completed his service, which at that time was normally seven years.

In the spring of 1695, Thomas Janvier was recorded as the husband of one Sarah Jordain of the village

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of New Castle on a New Castle County deed.[7] Sarah was a granddaughter of Isaac Tyne, Sr., one of the founders of New Castle under the Dutch. Through her grandfather, Sarah inherited part of the family residence at number 20, The Strand, in the village of New Castle.[8] It can safely be assumed that this was where Thomas and his wife Sarah lived. Though no specific accounts are available, Thomas appears to have been involved in New Castle with coastwise shipping and owned a wharf and storehouse located on The Strand.[9] Another contemporary record referred to Thomas as a carpenter by trade.[10] In 1703, Thomas was again mentioned in the New Castle County records in connection with properties he owned between Second and Fourth Streets in the village of New Castle.[11]

Thomas and Sarah had six sons: Isaac, Thomas, Francis, Philip, John and Benjamin; and three daughters: Mary, Sarah and Susannah.[12] Apparently, Sarah did not live to maturity. Francis, who was probably the third son of Thomas and Sarah, was born in 1705 and died between 1751 and 1755.[13] Francis married Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of John Calvert, wheelwright of New Castle, about 1730 and a son Thomas was born in 1731.[14] Eliza-

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beth Calvert Janvier must have died shortly thereafter for in 1737 a daughter Susannah was born to the marriage of Francis and Sarah de Haes Janvier.[15] Eight more children were born between 1738 and 1751; five sons and three daughters. They were, in order of their birth: Francis (1738-1739), Sarah(1740-1815), Mary (1742-1782), Francis(1744-1798), Rebecca (1745-1748), William (1747-1747), John(1749-1801), and Philip(1751-1822).[16] Little is known of what the father Francis did for a living in New Castle where he resided until his death. A possible clue may come from the will of Francis' father which was signed October 29, 1728.[17] According to the will, the oldest son, Thomas II, inherited his father's shipping business in New Castle. Since the father Thomas was also referred to in contemporary records as a carpenter, perhaps son Francis continued in that profession, though this can not be proven.

The eighth child of the marriage between Francis Janvier and Sarah de Haes was John, who was the founder of the cabinetmaking family that worked at Cantwell's Bridge. John Married Elizabeth March in 1772 and they had nine children; seven sons and two daughters.[18] They

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were, in order of their birth: Thomas(1773-1773), Francis(1775-1824), John(1777-1850), Sarah(1779-1863), Peregrine(1781-1865), George Washington(1784-1865), Elizabeth(1786-1790), William(1789-?), and Levi(1795-1813).[19] Five sons and one daughter lived to maturity. At least twelve children were born to this generation though none are known to have continued in the cabinetmaking tradition established by their paternal grandfather and continued, in at least four instances, by their parents.[20]

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Genealogist William January of San Jose, California, and Dr. Charles J. Kinkead of Philadelphia, embarked on a correspondence campaign at the turn of the twentieth century in an attempt to locate all of the descendants of Thomas Janvier of Philadelphia. As of 1900, they had compiled a list of one thousand eight hundred and twenty names. They also indicated that the returns were far from complete (Jeanette Eckman, The Kinkeads of Delaware as Pioneers in Minnesota, 1856 - 1868 [Wilmington, Delaware: G. W. Butz, Jr., 1949] , p.88).

[2] Ibid., p.86.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid., p.87.

[5] Anon., "A Partial List of the Families Who Arrived at Philadelphia Between 1682 and 1687," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VIII, no. 3 (1884), p.338.

[6] Pennsylvania Archives, (Philadelphia, 1852),I, p.118.

[7] Eckman, op. cit., p.87.

[8] Ibid.

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9 Ibid., p.88.

10 Pennsylvania Archives, op. cit., I, p.118.

11 Eckman, op. cit., p.88.

12 Ibid., pp.88-89.

13 Ibid., p.89.

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 Margaret Janvier Hort, Revised Genealogical Chart and Genealogical Card File Relating to the Janvier Family, hereafter cited as Hort File.

17 Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, New Castle County Wills and Administrations, unbound file, hereafter cited as Delaware Archives. Will of Thomas Janvier (October 29, 1728).

18 Janvier Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. M. B. Wiley of Middletown, Delaware, hereafter cited as Janvier Bible.

19 Hort File, op. cit.

20 Ibid.

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CHAPTER I: THE JANVIER FAMILY AT CANTWELL'S BRIDGE

John Janvier, Sr.: The First Generation Cabinetmaker

John Janvier was born the eighth child of Francis and Sarah de Haes Janvier on August 29, 1749. He died on January 11, 1801.[1] He was born in his parents' house in the village of New Castle and died in the house that he had built for his family on Main Street in Cantwell's Bridge. Though very little is known of his childhood and education in New Castle, it is assumed that he was indoctrinated in the art of woodworking by his father Francis who appears to have been a carpenter in the village. Local tradition asserts that John acquired his knowledge of cabinetmaking through an apprenticeship in Philadelphia, though this can not be proven. Assuming that this was the case, and that he went through the normal apprenticeship, he would have left New Castle for Philadelphia when he was fourteen, in 1763. He would then have served for a period of seven years to complete his apprenticeship, finishing that training at the age

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of twenty-one in about 1770. This coincides neatly with the documented evidence relating to his appearance in 1770 at Head of Elk in Cecil County, Maryland, his first place of business.

The earliest known example of John's work is a tall clock case which was made for Benjamin Chandlee, Jr., clockmaker of nearby Nottingham, Pennsylvania (Ill. 1). The case was evidently made while Janvier was working at Head of Elk. Inside the case is a label (Ill. 2) which indicates that John had recently arrived from Philadelphia and that he "caries [sic] on the joiners business, in all its various branches, at Head of Elk in Cecil County, Maryland." The label further explains that he was working "... in the shop which Caleb Ricketts formerly occupied."[2] The clock label, which was printed by "John Dunlap at the newest Printing office, in Market Street Philadelphia," was printed between 1767 and 1771, which appears to indicate that John Janvier arrived at Head of Elk in 1770 or 1771.[3]

On August 6, 1772, John Janvier married Elizabeth March of St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.[4] By this date or shortly thereafter, Janvier

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moved to Cantwell's Bridge. In 1773, John's first son Thomas, presumably named for his great grandfather, was born.[5] June of the following year brought a second son Francis, namesake for his grandfather.[6] The next year, 1775, John built a house for his family on Main Street in Cantwell's Bridge and probably shortly thereafter constructed a small shop on the property where he began to practice his cabinetmaking skills.[7]

Though there is no indication that John was actively involved in the Revolutionary War, New Castle County records show that he, along with many other taxable males in St. George's Hundred, signed the Oath of Allegiance to the colonial cause in 1777.[8] The year 1777 witnessed the birth of his third son John, his father's namesake, and the eventual leader of the cabinetmaking tradition for his generation.[9] The year 1777 marks the beginning of the surviving tax assessment lists for St. George's Hundred and that listing, though obviously abbreviated, recorded John as head of his household.[10] From 1777, until his death in 1801, John consistently appeared on the Hundred's tax assessment lists, his taxable rate increasing over the long run as he prospered

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and became more established in the community.[11]

His first daughter, Sarah, was born in 1779 and his fourth son, Peregrine, was born in the fall of 1781.[12] In 1784, his fifth son, George Washington, was born.[13] George was to be the last of John's children who would, in some way, remain connected with the cabinetmaking profession.

The second datable example of John's craftsmanship was made in 1784 and illustrates the variety of sophistication and detail that he was capable of producing. The example in question is a substantial though simple pine cupboard (Ill. 3). This cupboard, which is devoid of the delicate detailing exemplified by the Chandlee clock case, bears the inscription: "John Janvier / October 1st 1784." Rather than using an elaborate label as he did with the clock, Janvier signed this example in chalk. About the same time, in 1785, Janvier's accounts with the local Cantwell's Bridge merchant, David Wilson, who operated his shop a few doors east on Main Street, began to expand. Though these accounts do not yield significant information relating directly to Janvier's cabinetmaking activities, they do show that he

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was buying a wide variety of dry goods such as cloth and buttons.[14] These purchases are important to the extent that they show John as an active consumer in the village.

In 1786, John's second and last daughter, Elizabeth, was born but died in early childhood in the winter of 1790.[15] Three years later, in 1789, John's sixth son, William, was born.[16] The reconstructed census for Delaware in 1790 lists John as the head of his household but unfortunately does not comment on the nature of that household, as was the case with the later censuses.[17] The records for 1790 provide a new dimension of Janvier's personal life; his religious affiliation. He was recorded in the official Drawyer's Presbyterian Church records as having been named deacon along with John Hyatt. This appears to have been a rare honor since only one other member, Joseph Vance in 1724, was ever awarded the position; a record that certainly speaks of Janvier's past association with the church as well.[18] Later, in the same year, John's name appeared again as having been appointed, along with Elias Naudain, to assist in settling the accounts of the congregation.[19]

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A visible example of John's increased prosperity during the final decade of his life appeared in 1791 when he constructed a stable on his property adjacent to his cabinetmaking shop. A date stone bears the inscription: " J. J.: 1791." The stable was most probably constructed to house the family carriage and also the "two-wheeled hearse" which John often used in connection with his duties as the local undertaker.[20]

An additional signed example of his furniture craftsmanship survives from 1793. This is a mahogany high chest of drawers in the popular Chippendale style that was made for Samuel Burnham and is now in the collection of the Corbit-Sharp Properties at Odessa, Delaware (Ills. 4-9). Mr. Burnham was not a resident of either St. George's or Appoquinimink Hundreds.[21] This would seem to indicate that John's clientele was expanding geographically as well as quantitatively. The year 1793 also heralded the beginning of Janvier's association with the Philadelphia cabinetmaker, Daniel Trotter. In that year, John was listed, along with his nephew Thomas from New Castle, on the pre-publication subscription list for a book on furniture manufacture, presumably

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compiled by Trotter and Thomas Williams of Philadelphia.[22] The following year, 1794, marked the initial entries in the "Janvier Account Book" which illustrate an active working relationship between Trotter and the Janviers[23] (see appendix I). The authorship of this account book is disputed.

Janvier's close relationship with Drawyers Church continued in 1794 when he was named one of the elect councilmen or elders of the congregation.[24] An additional entry indicates that John, along with James Hyatt, was selected to superintend the construction of a new session house, presumably near the site of the old meeting house.[25] John declined the request because he was "too busy with his own work." It does indeed appear that this was a busy time for John; apparently he had more work than he and his sons could handle. This is substantiated by an advertisement placed in the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser on December 10, 1794 (see appendix II). In this advertisement entitled "Stop the Runaway," John was seeking to recover his runaway apprentice, James Heath, who had departed on October 30th. The advertisement describes at considerable

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length both the physical and emotional make-up of Mr. Heath and indicates that his term of apprenticeship would have been completed in March of the following year. Assuming a normal seven year term, this shows that James Heath had been working for Janvier since the winter of 1788, a period that covers the most intensive phase of John's career. Heath is the only person, in addition to John's four oldest sons, who is known to have apprenticed with him at Cantwell's Bridge.[26] There is no indication that Mr. Heath was ever located.

In 1795, John's name again appeared in connection with Trotter through the "Janvier Account Book."[27] Another surving example of his signed work, a tall case clock with elaborate detailing and a painted dial was produced in 1795 as well (Ills. 10-12). The clock case bears the inscription: "Cabinet work and Chairs / of the newest [illegible] / made in the best manner, / by the subscriber at Cantwell's Bridge / May 29th 1795 / John Janvier [signature]" (Ill. 13). The final mention of John in 1795 relates to an inscription in the Janvier Family Bible which indicates that John's seventh son and last child, Levi, was born in June.[28]

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John's name appeared for the last time in the "Janvier Account Book" in 1796.[29] Also in 1796, Janvier was called on to witness the will of his friend and business associate, Duncan Beard, the local clockmaker, who lived just outside the village in Appoquinimink Hundred.[30] In the following year, 1797, John again served Mr. Beard by performing, along with James Moore, the inventory of the clockmaker's estate.[31]

Two pictures from the year 1798 provide important documentation of John Janvier, his wife, and his property on Main Street. The first is a small double silhouette of John and his wife Elizabeth which is dated November 23, 1798 (Ill. 14). The second, dated August 16, 1798, is a small watercolor drawing of Janvier's house, stable, and cabinet shop (Ill. 15). Both of these objects have been attributed to the hand of Francis de Haes Janvier, John's second son (born 1774).[32]

The final years of John Janvier's life are relatively obscure. His name does not appear after 1798 until 1800, when he was listed on the Federal census as being head of his household at Cantwell's Bridge with seven male and three female dependents.[33] The census

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also listed two black slaves, however, these servants did not appear in the inventory of the following year. John Janvier, Sr. died on January 11, 1801.[34] The settlement of his estate in 1816 listed as heirs his sons Francis, John, Peregrine, George Washington, William, and his only surviving daughter, Sarah.[35] The settlement also indicated that John's wife, Elizabeth, had died before the estate was settled. One of the most important documents relating to the life of John Janvier, Sr. is the inventory of his estate which was drafted in 1801 (see appendix III) along with the accompanying list of monies owed his estate (see appendix IV). These documents will be discussed in detail in the third chapter in light of their direct associations with the Janvier's craft practices.

The Second Generation Cabinetmakers

Eight of John and Elizabeth March Janviers' nine children were born at home at Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware. They were born over a twenty-three year span which ran from 1773, the year after John and Elizabeth's marriage, to 1795, shortly before their respective deaths. All of

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the children appear to have received their basic education, such as it was, at Cantwell's Bridge. All, except the two girls, Sarah[36] and Elizabeth[37], Thomas[38], the last son Levi[39], and perhaps William[40], received early training in their father's profession. For reasons that will probably always remain somewhat unclear, all the children, except John, Jr., who continued as a cabinetmaker in his father's shop, had left Cantwell's Bridge by 1813. All, except for Levi, who moved when he was about fifteen, and those who died as children, vacated in their early to mid-twenties to move to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton and Pittsgrove, New Jersey. This section of this chapter will examine the lives of the four children who continued in the cabinetmaking tradition.

Francis de Haes Janvier

Francis de Haes Janvier was born the second son of John and Elizabeth Janvier in June of 1774.[41] His early life appears to have been similar to that of his younger brothers and he was probably trained as a cabinetmaker in his father's shop, though no signed or firmly attributed examples of his work are extant. On November 21, 1796,

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his name appeared in the receipt book of the Philadelphia cabinetmaker, Daniel Trotter. The entry reads: "November 21st 1796 received in full of Mr. Daniel Trotter £ 5.12.6 - Francis D. Janvier."[42] This would seem to indicate that Francis was living in Philadelphia at the time, though he may have been jobbing for Trotter with his father at Cantwell's Bridge. Another entry appeared in May of 1799, the year before Trotter's death. This entry reads: " May 7th 1799 received in full of Mr. Trotter £ 7.14.0. - Francis D. Janvier."[43] Francis also appeared as debtor to his cousin Thomas in the "Janvier Account Book" for "Cash lent 2 - 10" in January of 1796.[44] This last entry indicates that the author of the account book was cousin Thomas since he was listed as the creditor and was obviously keeping the books.

The watercolor drawing of the Janvier homestead at Cantwell's Bridge and the double silhouette (both mentioned earlier) are both dated 1798 and indicate that Francis was present in Cantwell's Bridge at that time. A later silhouette of Francis' brother George Washington, dated 1803, suggests Francis' residence

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in his father's house at least until that time (Ill. 16).

In 1801, Francis was listed, along with his younger brother John, as one of the two executors of his father's estate.[45] Francis was also listed as one of the principal heirs to his father's estate which was settled in 1816.[46]

In 1805, Francis married Mary Thomson of Princeton, New Jersey.[47] She was the daughter of William Thomson, a professor at Princeton College.[48] A mahogany desk and bookcase with the inscription: " Made by John Janvier / Appoquinimink - Delaware / November 1805 / for F. D. Janvier Summerton," celebrates this occasion. The inscription also shows that Francis was living near Princeton by 1805. According to Groce and Wallace in The Dictionary of American Artists 1564 - 1860, and Charles Dorman's article " Distinctly Delaware," Francis was a portrait and coach painter, musician, and poet in Princeton, New Jersey, from 1807 until his death in 1824.[49] Aside from the silhouettes and landscape mentioned above, no other works by Francis are known to exist.[50]

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John Janvier, Jr.

John Janvier, Jr. was born in January of 1777, the third child of John and Elizabeth Janvier. He was the first of the Janvier children to be born in the family residence which his father had built in 1775 on Main Street in Cantwell's Bridge. John was obviously apprenticed to his father at an early age. Since the apprenticeship was not a formal one, he was probably making his own furniture as early as the mid-1790s.[51] The earliest record of John, Jr. appeared in 1801 when he was listed, along with his older brother Francis, as an executor of his father's estate. He was also listed as one of the principal heirs to his fathers estate in the 1816 settlement.[52]

After the death of John, Sr. in 1801, John, Jr. took over the operation of his father's shop in Cantwell's Bridge. Local tax assessment lists from 1803 and later listed John, Jr. as the head of his household, which in 1801 was comprised of his sister Sarah, his brothers Peregrine, George Washington, William and Levi, and his mother.[53]

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A signed desk and bookcase survives to document John, Jr.'s early work. This desk and bookcase, which is now owned by Harriton House in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, is dated March, 1801, only two months after the elder John's death(Ills. 17-18). Another desk and bookcase (previously mentioned) further testifies to John, Jr.'s cabinetmaking skills. This example is dated November, 1805 (Ill. 19). The other signed examples of John, Jr.'s work all date within the period before 1813. These examples include a four drawer chest of drawers with the inscription " Made by John Janvier at Cantwell's Bridge... Recd. Feb. 21st 1806 of Mr. Nathan Woodruff the sum of 2.7.6." (Ill. 20), a tall case clock inscribed to the effect that John Janvier made this clock for his wife as a Christmas present in 1808 (Ill. 21), and a Sheraton sideboard with the inscription " Made by John Janvier at Cantwell's Bridge New Castle County Delaware, 1812 " (Ill. 22).

The year 1805 marked the first appearance of John Janvier, Jr. as an adult in the congregation of Drawyers Presbyterian Church which was situated just north of Cantwell's Bridge. He appears to have been as

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dedicated a member as his father and in 1805 was elected a church trustee.[54] In 1811, he was appointed to examine the accounts of the church treasurer John Moody.[55] His name appeared in 1819 and again in 1822 as being appointed chairman and treasurer of the church council.[56] In 1823, he was named by the trustees to superintend the plastering of the meeting house, which must have fallen into a state of disrepair since its construction in 1773.[57] Further mention of John in the church records did not occur until 1838 when he, his wife Ann Jane Wiley, whom he married in 1807, and his daughter Ann were listed as members of the congregation.[58] The last mention of John in connection with Drawyers Church appeared in 1842 when he was again appointed trustee; a position he held until his death in 1850.[59]

In 1810, John appeared on the Federal census as head of his household and was listed as having five males and four females residing with him (two of these may have been blacks, though no specific category existed for them in 1810).[60] John's name appeared next in an administrative account for St. George's Hundred in 1816.[61] Three years later, in 1819, New Castle County

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indentures indicated that Levi Scott, who later became the famous Methodist minister and Bishop, apprenticed to John for a period of five years ending in 1824.[62] Other apprentices who trained with John were Elizabeth Anderson in 1823 and William Ponger in 1835.[63]

In the Federal census of 1820, John was again listed as the head of his household with three male and four female dependents. All male dependents were referred to as being involved in agriculture. One male and one female free black were also listed as being part of his household.[64] In this same year, 1820, John was appointed by the Governor of Delaware as a Justice of the Peace for New Castle County, a position he held until 1844.[65] Three years later, in 1823, he was appointed by his brother-in-law, John Wiley, as clerk of the Superior Court.[66] With these political appointments and his other responsibilities, he became decreasingly involved in cabinetmaking towards the end of his life. This can be substantiated by two important points. First, no signed or even attributed examples of his cabinetmaking skills exist in a style that was popular later than 1820. Second, the inventory of his estate, which was taken

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in 1850, shows very little in the way of cabinetmaking equipment and supplies when compared with his father's inventory of 1801 (see appendix V).

In addition to what remained of his cabinetmaking business and his newly acquired governmental responsibilities, John served as the local undertaker in Cantwell's Bridge; a responsibility he had assumed after his father's death. According to Scharf's History of Delaware,

> John Janvier owned a two-wheeled hearse which was used whenever anyone of wealth or high social standing was buried. On other occasions an ordinary wagon was used. The coffin was placed on the axle and held in position by wooden screws. This was used until 1840.[67]

In about 1840, John, who was then sixty-three years old, discontinued his function as undertaker. This is substantiated by the fact that the "two-wheeled hearse", listed in the inventory of John, Sr.'s estate in 1801 (most likely the same one referred to in Scharf's History), was not listed as a possession of John, Jr. in his inventory of 1850.[68]

The Federal census of 1830 listed John as head of his household with five male and three female dependents. Three blacks were also listed.[69] Through some

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unexplainable omission, John Janvier, Jr. did not appear on the Federal census for 1840.[70]

Tha last significant public event that concerned the life of John Janvier, Jr. occured in 1849, only a year before his death. In that year he joined, as one of the organizers, The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. George's and Appoquinimink Hundreds. He was elected president and also served as a director until his death in 1850.[71]

Peregrine Janvier

Peregrine Janvier, the fourth son of John and Elizabeth Janvier was born at Cantwell's Bridge in September of 1781.[72] Like his older brothers, Francis and John, he received his initial training in his father's shop behind their residence on Main Street. His name first officially appeared in 1801 as one of the principal heirs to his father's estate which was settled in 1816.[73] Peregrine appeared regularly on the tax assessment lists for St. George's Hundred from the early years of the nineteenth century until he left for Baltimore near the beginning of the second decade.[74] The surviving examples

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of signed furniture by Peregrine date from the first decade of the nineteenth century, when he was still living at Cantwell's Bridge. A simple chest of drawers bears the inscription: "P. Janvier 1801... P. I. 1801 ... Made by Peregrine Janvier at Appoquinimink / June 1801" (Ill. 23). A second chest of drawers is inscribed: "Made by Peregrine Janvier -Appoquinimink - July 1804" and "Made August 1804 / by Peregrine Janvier / Appoquinimink / for / Mr. David Wilson" (Ill. 24).

An inscribed copy of James Montgomery's The West Indies and Other Poems, sent from Peregrine to his brother George Washington and dated "Baltimore / March 8th, 1811," places Peregrine in that bustling city at the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century.[75] Shortly after his arrival in Baltimore, and probably before 1812, Peregrine married Catherine Howell, a native of that city.[76]

Why Peregrine decided to leave Cantwell's Bridge for Baltimore is unclear though one interesting possibility has recently come to light. Joseph Janvier, who was probably Peregrine's second cousin from New Castle, was living in Baltimore as early as 1807.[77] Joseph appears

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to have been the grandson of Isaac Janvier of New Castle who was listed as a joiner in the 1730s.[78] Isaac was one of the brothers of Peregrine's grandfather, Francis. Though Joseph was listed as a tavern keeper in 1807-1808, he was working as a chairmaker from 1814 until 1833.[79] Perhaps the cousins corresponded and Joseph encouraged Peregrine to move to Baltimore where increased opportunities existed. Whatever the case, Peregrine was certainly there by 1811, and was listed as a Private with the Fifth Regiment of the Washington Blues, Maryland State Militia, in 1814.[80] He was recorded as having served under Captain George W. Stewart of the Washington Blues at North Point and Fort McHenry on September 12, 1814, during the War of 1812.[81]

In 1819, Peregrine first appeared in the Baltimore City Directories as a clerk at the United States Bank on King George Street.[82] The Directory for 1822-1823 noted that Peregrine was then an accountant at the Office of Discount and Deposit, corner of Gay and Second Streets.[83] In 1827, his home address was listed as East Pratt Street, south side, east of Exeter.[84] From 1829 to 1836, he was listed as first bookkeeper in the Office

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of Discount and Deposit, southwest corner of Gough and Pratt Streets.[85] From 1838 through 1841, only the address of the Office of Discount and Deposit was given.[86]

George Washington Janvier

George Washington Janvier was born at Cantwell's Bridge, the fifth son of John and Elizabeth Janvier, in January of 1784.[87] According to Charles Dorman's article "Distinctly Delaware," "He trained in the family profession as a matter of course."[88] Though no signed or otherwise documented examples of his work are known to exist, this statement does seem plausible since his father could probably have used all the help he could get in his shop. George was next mentioned as an heir to his father's estate of 1801 through the settlement of 1816.[89] Three years later, in 1804, he was noted as having become a member of the New Castle Presbyterian Church.[90]

Sometime between 1800 and his arrival at Princeton, New Jersey, in about 1809, he produced a small watercolor of Cantwell's Bridge.[91] The landscape is inscribed: "A View at Appoquinimink, State of Delaware, July 14, 18[illegible]" (Ill.25).

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According to a personal family history written by Mamie F. Janvier in 1904, George studied for the ministry at Princeton College but did not graduate, though he was an accurate scholar in Latin and Greek. In 1811, he was appointed by the Presbytery of New Castle as missionary to Pennsylvania. He refused his first call, which was to Abbington, Pennsylvania, but later accepted a call to the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church near Daretown, New Jersey, in 1812. He continued in that post until he retired in 1857.[92]

Charles Dorman states that George Washington Janvier also "composed music and dabbled in painting." Dorman continues to note that "several pieces of furniture attributed to George continue to exist in the area of his former pastorate, though none are signed or firmly documented." Dorman proposes that this indicates "a continuation of interest in his initial training, a thing that the Janvier boys seem never to have forsaken."[93]

George was married in 1813 to Margaret Fries, daughter of Philip Fries, a farmer and lumber merchant of Daretown, New Jersey.[94] George and Margaret had six children.[95]

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Janvier Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. M. B. Wiley of Middletown, Delaware, hereafter cited as Janvier Bible.

[2] Mr. Rickets had leased the land on which the shop stood from Robert Alexander of Baltimore, Maryland, on October 12, 1765 (Maryland Hall of Records, Cecil County Land Records, no. 9218, Liber F. K., no. 2). Rickets had left Head of Elk by January, 1772. In that year his name appeared on a land deed which indicated his residence as Chestertown in Kent County, Maryland (Maryland Hall of Records, Cecil County Land Records, no. 9220, Liber B.Y., no. 2).

[3] Charles Dorman, Delaware Cabinetmakers and Allied Artisans (Wilmington, De.: The Historical Society of Delaware, 1960), p.43.

[4] Janvier Bible, op. cit.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Horace Hotchkiss and Susan Johnson, "Odessa Cabinetmaker's Stable Restored," Winterthur Newsletter, XVI, no. 8, (October, 1970), p.2.

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8 Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, hereafter cited as Delaware Archives. New Castle County Oaths of Allegiance (1777).

9 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

10 Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment List for St. George's Hundred (1777).

11 Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment Lists for St. George's Hundred (1777-1801).

12 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

13 Ibid.

14 Corbit - Sharp Properties, Odessa, Delaware, David Wilson Account Books (1785-1801).

15 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

16 Ibid.

17 Leon de Valinger, Reconstructed Census for the State of Delaware, 1790 (Dover, De.: Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, 1952), n.p.

18 George Foot, An Address Embracing the Early History of Delaware, and the Settlement of its Boundaries, and the Drawyers Congregation....Delivered at Drawyers Church, Delaware, May 10, 1842 (Philadelphia: Christian Observer, 1842), p.25.

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19 Dorothy Ransom, "The Early History of John Janvier, Senior and Junior" (unpublished Winterim Project Summary, Winterthur Museum, 1974), p.5.

20 The practice of rural cabinetmakers also being involved in undertaking activities was not unusual. Cabinetmakers were the logical choice for the craftsmen to construct the coffins. Janvier appears to have operated in this capacity, along with his cabinetmaking business, from the early 1770s until his death in 1801. The responsibility was passed on to his son, John Janvier, Jr., who apparently continued as the local undertaker until about 1840.

21 Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment Lists for St. George's Hundred and Appoquinimink Hundred (1793).

22 Ann Castrodale, "Daniel Trotter, Philadelphia Cabinetmaker" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Delaware, 1962), p.113.

23 Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

24 Foot, op. cit., p.25.

25 Ransom, op. cit., p.6.

26 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Indentures.

27 Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

28 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

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29
Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

30
Delaware Archives, New Castle County Wills and Administrations to 1850, Will of Duncan Beard(1796).

31
Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of Duncan Beard (1797).

32
The attribution relating to this citation is based on Janvier family history which records Francis as a prolific portrait and coach painter (Mamie F. Janvier, "Janvier Family History" [unpublished typescript, 1904], n.p.).

33
Ellen Stanley Rogers and Louise E. Easter, eds., 1800 Census of New Castle County, Delaware (Bladensburg, Md.: Genealogical Recorders, 1960), pp. 61-62.

34
Janvier Bible, op. cit.

35
Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

36
Sarah Janvier was the fourth child of John and Elizabeth Janvier. She was born at Cantwell's Bridge in March of 1779, and died there in August of 1862. She married Alexander Briscoe of Baltimore, Maryland, and had two children; Mary and James H. Briscoe (Janvier Bible, op. cit. and Margaret Janvier Hort, Revised Genealogical Chart and Genealogical Card File, hereafter cited as Hort File).

37
Elizabeth Janvier was the second daughter of

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John and Elizabeth Janvier. She was born in July of 1786 and died at the age of three years and seven months (Janvier Bible, op. cit. and Hort File, op. cit.).

38

Thomas Janvier was the first child of John and Elizabeth Janvier. He was born in May of 1773 and died two months later. This Thomas has often been confused with Thomas of New Castle who was the son of Thomas and Mary Archer Janvier and the nephew of John Janvier, Sr. of Cantwell's Bridge (Janvier Bible, op. cit. and Hort File, op. cit.).

39

Levi Janvier was the last of John and Elizabeth Janvier's nine children. He was born at Cantwell's Bridge in June of 1795. In 1822, he was listed as an honorary senior orator in Classics at Princeton College. He received his A.B. degree from Princeton in 1812. He died in May of 1813 (Janvier Bible, op. cit., Hort File, op. cit., and Mamie F. Janvier, op. cit.).

40

William Bradford Janvier was the sixth son of John and Elizabeth Janvier. He was born at Cantwell's Bridge in May of 1789. By 1813, he had moved to Philadelphia where he worked as a shopkeeper and general merchant. In 1816, he married Elizabeth Sainton of Philadelphia and moved to Wilmington, Delaware, in about 1835, where he continued as a merchant until his death (Janvier Bible, op. cit., Hort File, op. cit., and Mamie F. Janvier, op. cit.).

41

Janvier Bible, op. cit.

42

Castrodale, op. cit., p.87.

43

Ibid., p.96.

44

Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

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45 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier, Sr.(1801).

46 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

47 Hort File, op. cit.

48 Charles Dorman, "Distinctly Delaware," Catalogue of the Delaware Antiques Show (December, 1972), p.35.

49 Ibid.

50 Francis Janvier had two children; Elizabeth and Francis de Haes. Francis Janvier died at Princeton, New Jersey, in March of 1824 (Janvier Bible, op. cit. and Hort File, op. cit.).

51 No record survives to indicate that any of John Janvier, Sr.'s children were ever bound into a formal apprenticeship with their father (Delaware Archives, New Castle County Indentures and, Delaware Archives, List of Apprentices for New Castle County).

52 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

53 Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment lists for St. George's Hundred (1800-1810).

54 Foot, op. cit., p. 27.

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55 Ransom, op. cit., p.10.

56 Foot, op. cit., p.28.

57 Ibid., p.65.

58 Ibid., p.67.

59 Ibid., p.28.

60 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Population Schedules, Delaware 1810-1870 (Washington: The National Archives), microfilm.

61 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

62 Leon de Valinger, "John Janvier, Delaware Cabinetmaker," The Magazine Antiques, XLI (January, 1942), p.38.

63 Delaware Archives, List of Apprentices for New Castle County, v. 3, p.137 and Dorman, Delaware Cabinetmakers, op. cit., p.44.

64 U. S. Department of Commerce, op. cit.

65 de Valinger, op. cit., p.38.

66 Ransom, op. cit., p.11.

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67 J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware 1609-1888 (Philadelphia, 1888), II, p.1011.

68 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier, Jr. (1850).

69 U. S. Department of Commerce, op. cit.

70 Ibid.

71 Scharf, op. cit., II, p.1011.

72 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

73 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

74 Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment Lists for St. George's Hundred (1800-1810).

75 Inscribed copy of Montgomery's, The West Indies and Other Poems in the collection of Miss Margaret Janvier Hort of Newtown Square, Pennsylvania.

76 Hort File, op. cit.

77 Baltimore City Directory, 1807 (Baltimore: Richard J. Matchett, 1807), p.68.

78 Harold Hancock, "Furniture Craftsmen in Delaware

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Records," Winterthur Portfolio, IX (1974), p.188.

79 Baltimore City Directories, op. cit., 1814-1815, p.12; 1816, p.91; 1817-1818, p.99; 1819, n.p.; 1822-1823, p.147; 1824, p.164; 1827, p.142; 1829, p.169; 1831, p.198; 1833, p.100.

80 Anon., The Citizen Soldiers at North Point and Fort McHenry, September 12 and 13, 1814 (Baltimore: N. Hickman, 1819), p.33.

81 Ibid.

82 Baltimore City Directory, op. cit., 1819, n.p.

83 Ibid., 1822-1823, p.147.

84 Ibid., 1827, p.142.

85 Ibid., 1829, p.169; 1831, p.198; 1833, p.100.

86 Ibid., 1838, p.181; 1840, p.201.

87 Janvier Bible, op. cit.

88 Dorman, "Distinctly Delaware," op. cit., p.35.

89 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

90 Hort File, op. cit.

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91
According to Janvier family history, George Washington received his first call from the Presbyterian Church in 1811. Assuming that he must have been at Princeton College for at least two years prior to this date in preparation for the ministry, this indicates that he had moved to New Jersey by no later than 1809 (Mamie F. Janvier, op. cit.).

92
Mamie F. Janvier, op. cit.

93
Dorman, "Distinctly Delaware," op. cit., p.35.

94
Hort File, op. cit.

95
Ibid.

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CHAPTER II: THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Janviers who moved to Delaware in the final years of the seventeenth century found themselves in what was primarily an agrarian society. Due to the close proximity of Philadelphia, their initial residence in New Castle provided them with certain urban influences. As John, perhaps the most prominent member of the third generation in America, moved from New Castle to Philadelphia to Elk Neck, Maryland, and eventually to Cantwell's Bridge, he began to become acquainted with, and necessarily accoustomed to, a type of life that was predominant throughout rural Delaware. To properly place John Janvier and the succeeding generation in their physical, cultural, and social surroundings, it is first necessary to briefly explain the history of the region. The Janviers soon became part of the Cantwell's Bridge community. The society which comprised that community had a profound effect upon the qualitative and quantitative extent of their craft.

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Jasper Danckaerts, an agent for a group of Dutch Labadists, passed through Appoquinimy (later Cantwell's Bridge) in 1669 and left the earliest recorded reference relating to the village and its inhabitants.[1] Danckaerts, who was on his way to Bohemia Manor on the eastern shore of Maryland, spoke of the residents of Appoquinimy as being hospitable Dutch who welcomed him into their homes and generously provided sustenance. He referred to the town simply as a small village situated on a creek.

The creek Danckaerts referred to was the Appoquinimink, a meandering stream which lies at the heart of the Appoquinimink drainage, one of the earliest settled districts in Delaware. The rich farmlands, ease of access to portage across the peninsula, and deepwater anchorages far upstream, proved enticing to the Dutch who moved into the area about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the early years of the eighteenth century, settlement in the area centered around Noxontown, Middletown, and Cantwell's Bridge.[2] Noxontown offered access to the head of navigation on the Appoquinimink Creek, Middletown was located at the intersection of the transpeninsula cart road and the upper King's Highway, and Cantwell's

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Bridge provided one of the best landings where the lower King's Highway crossed the creek and joined the transpeninsula cart road. The transpeninsula cart road, more commonly referred to as Herman's Cart Road, ran from Augustine Herman's seat at Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland, through Middletown to Cantwell's Bridge. This wagon road was laid out as early as 1660 and was mentioned by Danckaerts as being a broad cart road, eight miles long, over which "the goods which go from the South [Delaware] River to Maryland by land, are carried, and also those which pass inland from Maryland to the South River."[3]

The land on which Cantwell's Bridge now stands was acquired by Alexander De Hinijossa, Vice Director of New Amstel (now New Castle) under the Dutch rule, in the late 1650s.[4] Shortly thereafter, in 1664, the English gained possession of what is now the State of Delaware and all of Hinijossa's lands were confiscated by the Crown.[5] In 1676, Appoquinimy (now Odessa, Delaware) was granted to Captain Edmund Cantwell.[6] Cantwell died in 1698 and his lands transferred to his son Richard. About 1730, Richard petitioned for the erection of a toll bridge across

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the Appoquinimink Creek and permission was granted in 1731.[7] The settlement at Cantwell's Bridge appears to have been fairly sizeable and relatively stable by this time and was populated predominantly by the English. As early as 1708, the Presbyterians in the area were of sufficient number to organize, and by 1711 had constructed a frame meeting house on a hill above Drawyers Creek just north of the village on land purchased from John Peterson.[8]

As the creek began to silt-up at Noxontown in the early years of the eighteenth century, Cantwell's Bridge moved towards increased prominence. Near Richard Cantwell's toll bridge, storehouses were built and wharves constructed.[9] Shallow draft ships, often referred to as "shallops," began using Cantwell's Bridge as the primary landing for southern New Castle County. The fertile farmlands were under extensive cultivation by the early years of the eighteenth century and farmers in the area increasingly recognized Cantwell's Bridge as the logical shipping point for their produce. The connecting cart road allowed easy access from the navigation heads of the Bohemia and Sassafras Rivers in Maryland and enabled Cantwell's Bridge to become an important link in one of

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the major chains that led from the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware River and ultimately, Philadelphia.

Increased access to Cantwell's Bridge came in the early 1760s when Herman's Cart Road was supplemented by a branch of the King's Road which connected Wilmington and Dover and passed through Cantwell's Bridge.[10] Since the major access roads between Philadelphia and Annapolis were being expanded to the north of the village, the one passing through Christiana and Head of Elk, the other through Red Lion and Middletown, traffic through Cantwell's Bridge became increasingly local in nature. By 1770, the majority of the people utilizing the benefits of the village were farmers who came from Appoquinimink and St. George's Hundreds, Bohemia Manor, Head of Chester, Warwick, Sassafras, and Queen Ann's County, Maryland[11]; an area that in 1775 Robert Honyman, who was traveling through Maryland and New Castle County described as a

> Country still pretty well open and well cultivated, fine, large level fields of wheat, and here and there divided with skirts of woods, tall stout timber.... The stock and everything else in good order, and the people themselves look well and hearty. There does not appear the great disproportion and distinction

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> of ranks and fortunes, which take place in most of Maryland.[12]

These farmers brought increasing quantities of corn, barley, oats, wheat, and flaxseed to the wharves and granaries at Cantwell's Bridge landing to be shipped to Wilmington, Philadelphia, and beyond. Though accurate shipping records are not generally available for Cantwell's Bridge during the second half of the eighteenth century, an examination of the goods shipped from Duck Creek (now Smyrna) provide an accurate comparison. At the beginning of the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, Duck Creek recorded shipments of 75,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats, 8,000 bushels of barley, and 3,000 barrels of flaxseed annually.[13] It seems probable that Cantwell's Bridge was exporting as much if not more produce during the same period.

As the export of the county's local produce began to increase, the village of Cantwell's Bridge began to grow. By 1760, David Wilson, a new arrival from lower Delaware, had opened a general store in the village to serve the increasing flow of trading farmers and by 1765, William Corbit had opened the local tannery.[14] Public institutions such as the local churches began to increase their congre-

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gation; the active Presbyterians constructed a new brick meeting house in 1773, and the Quaker sect organized their meeting prior to 1783.[15] In addition to the construction of a small meeting house in the village (1786), the Quakers also initiated the first school in Cantwell's Bridge which operated until the early years of the nineteenth century.[16]

As the village continued to prosper in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the relationship with Philadelphia became more intimate. Shallops, leaving from the village landing, carried local residents to Philadelphia on a regular basis and were capable of completing the round trip in two days.[17] By 1794, a stage operated by David Cook, which ran from Dover to Wilmington, provided villagers with an additional means of transportation.[18] At the same time that the villagers were traveling north to Philadelphia and Wilmington, other people from all over the Delmarva Peninsula were moving to Cantwell's Bridge to capitalize on its thriving economy; between 1776 and 1800 the population nearly doubled.[19] The Federal census of 1800 listed two-hundred and eleven people living in twenty-six dwelling units in the village.[20] An additional

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note of interest is that the mean age of the residents at this time was surprisingly young; the majority of the inhabitants being between sixteen and forty-five.[21]

William Gutherie noted in 1795 that

> The soil along the Delaware River, from eight to ten miles into the interior country, is generally rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture.[22]

Gutherie goes on to note that

> The principal business is the transportation of flour and grain to Philadelphia and Brandywine[Wilmington], and the sale of foreign goods for the consumption of the neighborhood.[23]

As a direct result of the increases transportation noted by Gutherie, local entrepreneurs began investing in the village. In 1797, Mary Calhoun obtained a license to operate a tavern and hotel near the landing, and by 1822, William Polk constructed a second hotel at the corner of Main and Second Streets.[24]

After a brief lag in the economy in 1819, prompted by a nationwide recession and local problems relating to soil exhaustion, Cantwell's Bridge continued to prosper. In 1821, the land on the north side of Main Street, which had previously been owned by a Scottsman

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named Osborne, escheated to the State and was consequently sold at public auction.[25] This sale opened up new vistas to established residents as well as to new settlers. By 1825, Charles Tatman and Manlove Hayes were operating as general merchants, Ford Mansfield was operating a new hotel, and David Wilson and James Polk were dealing extensively in grain.[26] Scharf's History indicates that by 1825 "six large granaries holding about 30,000 bushels each were kept constantly full at the landing."[27] As early as 1830, agricultural fairs were held in the village and during the heavy season at least six shallops made weekly trips to Philadelphia and three coastwise schooners departed for New York and Boston.[28]

Numerous civic improvements took place during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The most important of these was the construction of a public school in 1833 under the mandate of the Delaware Public School Law of 1829.[29] Though the mandatory school law seems to have been initially unpopular in the village, the progress of education was not hindered. Cantwell's Bridge, along with other surrounding communities, experienced a rapid growth in the spread of Methodism in the 1830s and

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informal services were initiated in the village in private homes by 1831. The brick Methodist church was built some years later in 1852.[30]

Through the 1830s, the village continued to prosper with grain shipments averaging 400,000 bushels per year up to 1840.[31] The end of the decade witnessed expanding prosperity through the development of extensive peach orchards; a product which acquired its prominence shortly after the middle of the century. An advertisement in the Delaware State Journal of 1837, which noted the sale of "Fairview," a Georgian house just east of the village, described the surrounding area as follows:

> Any person ... must observe the pleasantness of its situation, its capability of improvement, and the advantages of its numerous markets, churches, schools, etc., together with a constant communication between Cantwell's Bridge and Philadelphia by packets.[32]

The advertisement speaks clearly of Cantwell's Bridge's continued and expanding economy which grew in prosperity throughout the entire following decade. An examination of the Federal censuses also substantiates this expanding economy by depicting a constant population increase throughout the first half of the century.[33] The

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censuses also illustrate the continuance of a progressively younger population, with the mean age dropping to between twenty and forty for the period of 1830-1850.[34]

Towards the end of the 1840s, several residents of Cantwell's Bridge established the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and by 1853, the town could boast of its own branch of the New Castle County Bank.[35] The year 1855 marked one of the most fateful events in the village's history. This was the year that the Delaware Railroad was tracked through Middletown several miles to the west. According to one local historian, in this year Middletown began to blossom and Cantwell's Bridge fell into a pall of gloom.[36] Though this is probably somewhat overstated, Cantwell's Bridge did begin to realize the effect that such a transportation link would have on the surrounding area. In a effort to bolster local support and stimulate community pride, the village changed its name in 1855 to Odessa, its namesake being the Russian grain port on the Black Sea. The effort was too little too late, for soon Middletown began outstripping Odessa in all areas of public and commercial life.[37] There is a popular belief that in the late 1850s most of the population of Odessa

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packed up and moved to Middletown. Though such was not the case in reality, there was a marked decline in the rate of population growth in Odessa after the coming of the railroad.[38] The rate of growth eventually leveled off and began a decline that continued throughout the remainder of the century.[39]

After the railroad began its operation, Odessa still shipped large quantities of grain and later peaches to a variety of points in the north. Between 1850 and 1870, the peak of the peach crop, Odessa exported more fruit than all other Delaware ports combined.[40] Though the amount was impressive, it did not compare to the shipments by rail leaving from the Middletown area. Also, the flexibility provided by the railroad could not be matched by the relatively small and often undependable shallops that sailed from Cantwell's Bridge. The great era of economic expansion (1760-1860) for Cantwell's Bridge was over. The nineteenth century historian Charles Bevan summed up the village's decline in rather flowery terms when he stated that "The natural beauty of its location on the Appoquinimink, and its decadence after the coming of the railroad to Middletown in the fifties,

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could have stirred Goldsmith to pen the opening lines of his 'Deserted Village.'"[41]

During its expansive period, Cantwell's Bridge was a vibrant community. The leaders of the village were not the idle gentry but rather were those citizens who took part in the development of farming, trade, and land speculation. The social structure depended upon economic power as the key to acceptance. The largest percentage of the male inhabitants were merchants and innkeepers. The next largest group was composed of laborers, farmers, carpenters, and those individuals connected directly with the shallop trade. Physicians, ministers, and schoolteachers were almost always present as were silversmiths, candlemakers, and printers.[42] Cantwell's Bridge was far more than a landing for shallops, it was a fully developed and active marketplace between 1760 and 1860. This was the time of the Janviers, and this was the community that nurtured their cabinetmaking enterprise.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Jasper Danckaerts, Journal of Jasper Danckaerts 1679-1680, Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson, eds. (New York: Original Narratives of Early American History, 1952), p.130.

[2] Edward F. Heite, "Non-Economic Effects of Railroad Route Selection on Two Delaware Villages: Middletown and Odessa as Studies in Comparative Community Development" (unpublished Winterim Project Summary, Winterthur Museum, 1972), p.lxv.

[3] Danckaerts, op. cit., p.127.

[4] J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware 1609-1888 (Philadelphia, 1888), II, p.1005.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] George Foot, An Address Embracing the Early History of Delaware, and the Settlement of its Boundaries, and the Drawyers Congregation.... Delivered at Drawyers Church, Delaware, May 10, 1842 (Philadelphia: Christian Observer, 1842), p.14.

[8] Scharf, op. cit., II, p.1008.

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9 John A. H. Sweeney, Grandeur on the Appoquinimink (Rahway, N.J.: University of Delaware Press, 1959), p.5.

10 Ibid.

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12 Robert Honyman, Colonial Panorama, 1775; Dr. Robert Honyman's Journal for March and April, Philip Padelford, ed. (San Marino, Calif.: The University of California Press, 1939), p.10.

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17 John Munroe, Federalist Delaware 1775-1815 (New Brunswick, N. J. : University of Delaware Press, 1954), p.33.

18 Sally Schwartz, "Cantwell's Bridge, Delaware, 1770-1860" (unpublished senior honors thesis, University of Delaware, 1974), p.7.

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20 Ellen Stanley Rogers and Louise E. Easter, eds., 1800 Census of New Castle County, Delaware (Bladensburg, Md.: Genealogical Recorders, 1960), pp. 61-62.

21 Schwartz, op. cit., p.48.

22 William Guthrie, A New System of Modern Geography (Philadelphia, 1795), II, p.457.

23 Ibid., p.460.

24 Scharf, op. cit., II, p.1011.

25 Ibid., p.1005.

26 Ibid.

27 Ibid.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid., p.1013.

30 Ibid., p.1006.

31 Wilson L. Bevan, ed. History of Delaware, Past and Present (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1929), p.807.

32 Marie E. Windell, "James Van Dyke Moore's Trip to the West, 1826-1828," Delaware History, IV (September,

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1950), p.85.

33 Schwartz, op. cit., p.40.

34 Ibid., p.48.

35 Scharf, op. cit., II, pp. 1008, 1011.

36 Heite, op. cit., p.xlvi.

37 Ibid., p.xlvii.

38 Schwartz, op. cit., p.41.

39 Ibid.

40 Heite, op. cit., p. xlvii.

41 Bevan, op. cit., p.806.

42 Schwartz, op. cit., p.75.

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CHAPTER III: THE CRAFT PRACTICE

John Janvier Senior's Operation

John Janvier, Sr. began working as a cabinetmaker at Cantwell's Bridge in the early 1770s. Beyond several signed examples of his cabinetwork, three important documents survive to shed light on the nature and extent of his craft production: an inventory of his estate, which was taken in 1801, the year of his death, an addition to that document entitled "List of Monies Owed the Estate of John Janvier, Sr.," and "The Janvier Account Book" (see appendicies I, III, and IV).

The earliest of these documents, "The Janvier Account Book," includes entries from January 8, 1794 through September 11, 1796. In the accounts, John Janvier is listed as debtor to the author on thirteen separate occasions in 1794, five times in 1795, and twice in 1796. In addition to John Janvier, Daniel Trotter, Michael King, and Francis Janvier also appeared as debtors.[1] The book recorded only one creditor:

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Thomas Janvier. That specific reference indicates that in January of 1796, Thomas Janvier loaned his cousin Francis, £ 2-10. By this reference and other additional research on Daniel Trotter, it appears that Thomas was unquestionably the author and keeper of the account book.[2] The relationship expressed by the entries in the account book show that Thomas Janvier was living in Philadelphia and working as a journeyman cabinetmaker supplying not only his uncle John, but also Daniel Trotter of Philadelphia, with considerable amounts of fashionable furniture.

Leon de Valinger, a prominent Delaware historian, has stated that the John Janvier who appears in the account book is John, Jr., rather than Sr. This assumption seems implausible in light of two important facts. First, in 1794, John, Jr. would have been only seventeen years of age, four years ahead of being considered sufficiently trained to produce cabinetwork under his own name. Second, and most important, John,Sr. was still very active during this period. In fact, the 1790s appear to have been his most active cabinetmaking period. Certainly accounts between the Janvier cabinetmakers of Cantwell's Bridge and other craftsmen would have been handled by the father

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since he was still in control of the local industry.

That John Janvier, Sr. was only a debtor to the accounts rather than the creditor does not diminish the document's significance. To the contrary, the account book sheds considerable light on the elder Janvier's market preferences. From 1794 to 1796, Thomas Janvier made for his uncle John twelve chairs, four card tables, three dining tables, two clock cases, two breakfast tables, two sideboards, two circular tables, one field bedstead, one desk, a circular bureau, two pairs of arms, and two coffins.[3] Though the individual styles were not specifically delineated, one can assume, by the nature of the forms, that the sideboards, circular tables, and circular bureaus were in the latest Federal or Neo-Classical mode and that many of the remaining examples were probably of Chippendale design. The different types of forms supplied also indicate the relatively sophisticated clientele that John, Sr. dealt with in northern New Castle County. These varied forms indicate that those who dealt with the Janviers were confident they could supply such complex pieces as clock cases, desks and sideboards; an indication that the Janviers' production was

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certainly above the supply of simple utilitarian objects.

In addition to qualitatively defining Janvier's market, the accounts also infer the quantitative extent of his trade. In the period 1794-1796, the inclusive dates of the account book, four of John's sons, Francis, John, Jr., Peregrine, and George Washington were probably helping their father in the shop.[4] James Heath, the elder John's only recorded apprentice from outside the family, was also employed in the shop at this time.[5] For John to "job-out" production to his nephew when his own shop was heavily staffed indicates an extensive market and demand for his goods.

John Janvier died in 1801 at the age of fifty-two. His death must have been sudden and unexpected for he died intestate.[6] Though he had worked as a cabinetmaker for only thirty years, the inventory of his estate, taken in 1801, showed personal possessions, excluding land and buildings, valued at over eight hundred pounds.[7] The inventory indicates that John had done well at the trade of cabinetmaking and had accumulated possessions sufficient to comfortably furnish his brick house on Main Street in Cantwell's Bridge. Recorded in the house was

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a large quantity of furniture including beds and bedsteads, chests, secretaries, a tall case clock, a dining table, two desks, looking glasses, and numerous Windsor and rush bottom chairs. Accessories included glass decanters, wine goblets and wine glasses, framed pictures, silver flatware, Britannia ware, china bowls, cups and saucers, and several books. In his stable, built in 1791, was a sleigh, a top chaise, a top sulkey, the hearse and harness, a corn cart, and some livestock. The cabinetmaking shop contained finished or partially finished bedsteads, clocks, desks, bureaus, tables, and chairs, most made of mahogany or walnut. To supplement the normal tools of the cabinetmaking trade such as lathes, vises, jointers, and assorted hand tools, the shop also contained construction materials that help to define the nature of his craft production. Listed in the inventory for the shop were large quantities of mahogany and walnut plank to be used as primary materials. Quantities of cedar, poplar, pine, and oak were on hand for secondary uses. Walnut cuttings (probably veneer pieces), inlay strips, and holly plank indicated his choices for decorative materials. Combmaker's tools, books of gold leaf, a clockmaker's lathe, and picture frame planes indicate additional areas of diversification.

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The inventory as a whole illustrates a wide and varied assemblage of personal possessions and the contents of a more than adequately equipped cabinetmaking shop. It reveals, by its diversity and extent, the success that John Janvier had achieved in his profession (see appendix III).

The "List of Monies Owed the Estate of John Janvier" furthers the understanding of the nature and extent of his business by illustrating, at least at the time of his death, what must have been a fairly accurate cross section of his clientele (see appendix IV). The list contains the names of three hundred and eleven clients. According to the tax assessment lists for the period, seventy-one of the debtors resided in St. George's Hundred and twenty-seven in Appoquinimink Hundred.[8] Ninety-eight people or thirty-one percent of his debtors resided in Cantwell's Bridge and the surrounding community. The remainder probably came from New Castle and Kent Counties in Delaware, southeastern Pennsylvania, and the eastern shore of Maryland. In addition to such prominent national figures as the portrait painter Thomas Sully and Delaware Governor Gunning Bedford, Janvier's

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local clients included many of the prominent residents in the immediate area. Some of these locally important personages were Daniel Corbit's son Pennell, who was later to operate the family tannery; David Wilson, a prominent merchant and grain dealer; David Thomas, another local merchant; Sarah Cantwell, an heir to the extensive Cantwell land holdings; Mary Calhoun, the first hotel manager in Cantwell's Bridge; William and Patrick McConnaughy, early hotel keepers at "The Trap" (now McDonough); and Reverend Thomas Read, the minister at Drawyer's Presbyterian Church. Other prominent families such as the Starrs, McDonoughs, Enoses, Belveals, Darrachs, Hansons, Eliasons, Lockermans, Alrichs, Vances, Biddles, and Naudains also owed money to the estate. Besides the socially and economically prominent families, many of the local craftsmen were listed as debtors to the Janvier estate. These craftsmen included Duncan Beard, the late clockmaker from Appoquinimink Hundred; Francis Janvier, John's son and fellow cabinetmaker who was living in Philadelphia; Christopher Weaver, a clockmaker from New Castle who had been Duncan Beard's apprentice; Thomas Shields and Thomas Robinson, cabinetmakers from St. George's and Christiana Hundreds respectively; Joseph Vance, shop

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joiner from St. George's village; William Johnston, weaver; Christopher Vandergrift, wheelwright; and William Price, a local blacksmith. Also listed as owing money to the estate were New Castle County and Drawyer's Meeting House.[9]

These documents demonstrate that John Janvier, Sr.'s business dealings were extensive and the total amount of £ 1146-8-2¼ due his estate corroborates the findings that the Janviers had a lucrative cabinetmaking enterprise at the close of the eighteenth century. John, Sr.'s estate was so complex and extensive that several accounts were still not settled by 1816, fifteen years after his death.[10]

Second Generation Production

Unfortunately, documentation for the second generation of Janviers' production at the Cantwell's Bridge shop is not as extensive as that which applies to the first generation. Though written sources such as account books and lists of monies owed estates do not survive for the second generation, a substantial group of signed or firmly attributed furniture does exist to help docu-

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ment the output of the latter generation. In addition, the inventory of John Janvier, Jr.'s estate, settled in 1850, remains as an important indicator of the nature and extent of the Cantwell's Bridge cabinetmaking enterprise at the middle of the nineteenth century (appendix V).[11]

As stated earlier, four of John Janvier, Sr.'s nine children continued, to varying degrees, in the cabinetmaking tradition established by him. Of the four sons, John, Jr. made the major contribution. He assumed the directorship of the shop after his father's death in 1801 and lived in Cantwell's Bridge for the remainder of his life.[12] Though John, Jr. was the most productive member of the second generation, signed and dated examples by his younger brother, Peregrine, survive as well. Documented examples by John's older brother, Francis, and younger brother, George Washington, are not extant but one may assume, on the basis of their early training, that they also produced a modest amount of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century furniture.

There is no indication that any of the children, with the possible exception of Francis, received

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additional training in the art of cabinetmaking away from the family shop.[13] This father-son, craftsman-apprentice relationship makes attributions based on craft practice differences almost impossible. In the case of John, Jr., attributions are more difficult, even with signed examples, since both father and son bore the same given as well as family names. The suffixes junior and senior were never used by the Janviers; apparently they felt no need to differentiate between themselves. Obviously, signed and dated examples made after the father's death in 1801 can be assigned to the son, and those examples dating prior to approximately 1795 assigned to the father in respect to John, Jr.'s young age.

The major problem in attributing furniture to either John, Sr. or John, Jr. relates to the interim period between 1795 and 1801 when both father and son were working side by side at the Cantwell's Bridge shop. This problem is further complicated by the evidence of stylistic changes taking place in American Furniture production at the close of the eighteenth century. Had John Janvier, Sr. only worked in the Chippendale style

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and his son only in the Federal mode, stylistic differences could be used to help solve many of the attribution problems. Unfortunately, such was not the case. Through signed examples, John, Sr. is firmly documented as having worked in the Chippendale mode. His work in this style appears to have been his major emphasis and exemplifies his major cabinetmaking contribution. The "Janvier Account Book" indicates that he was also marketing Federal furniture.[14] Though the furniture described in the account book was by his nephew's hand, the ordered furniture was designed to supplement his active inventory.

Any oversimplified theory that John, Jr. worked solely in the Federal style can not be easily accepted. Though many of his signed examples are in the Federal mode, he undoubtedly received his early training in Chippendale designs and construction techniques.

The earliest extant signed and dated example of John, Jr.'s work produced after his father's death is a mahogany desk and bookcase in the Harriton House collection, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. The Harriton example bears the inscription: "Made at John Janvier's / Cantwell's Bridge / March, 1801," just two months after the death

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of the elder John (Ills. 17 and 18). Stylistically, the desk and bookcase is a combination of both Chippendale and Federal designs. It illustrates John, Jr.'s ability to work in both modes as well as being able to combine the styles artistically in a transitional piece. Two slightly later examples, a desk and bookcase made in November of 1805, and a four drawer chest of drawers produced in February 1806, both exhibit strong Chippendale characteristics; in fact, the design of the chest of drawers is considerably more Chippendale than Federal (Ills. 19 and 20). The reason that these two noticably Chippendale influenced examples were produced several years after the style's height of popularity can most easily be attributed to a combination of style lag and rural consumer preferences.

A discussion of a collection of Janvier-related items, which was recently acquired by the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum from the collection of Miss Margaret Janvier Hort of Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, is necessary in order to document John, Jr.'s production in the Federal or Neo-Classical taste. Included in the collection are two mahogany, Sheraton style drop leaf

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tables, a mahogany, Sheraton style card table, and a finely crafted, Hepplewhite, bow-front shaving stand (Ills. 26-31 and 56). These examples of Janvier-attributed furniture have passed in direct descent through the Janvier family and are attributed to the hand of John Janvier, Jr.[15] The three tables bear unmistakable similarities in design, construction, and especially decoration. All display an unusual cross-banded veneer strip at the base of the skirt which extends across the upper portion of the legs. The legs on all the examples are reeded and capped with six ring turnings. The feet, which are tapered columns common to the period, are surmounted with squashed ball turnings considerably elevated from the base of the foot. These unusual decorative motifs are not found on any signed or firmly attributed examples by either John, Sr. or Peregrine. Though these three examples are neither signed nor dated, their dissimilarity to the known works of the other family members, together with their strong family provenance supports their attribution to John Janvier, Jr.

The latest signed and dated example of John Janvier, Jr.'s work known to exist is a substantial

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mahogany sideboard on display at the Wilson-Warner House in Odessa, Delaware. The refined Sheraton style sideboard bears the inscription: "Made by John Janvier at Cantwell's Br[illegible]extant case piece of John, Jr.'s signed work in the Sher-

extant case piece of John, Jr.'s signed work in the Sher-

aton style though it displays a considerable familiarity with the fashion and exhibits the same degree of skill apparent in his earlier Chippendale and transitional examples (Ill. 22).

Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of John, Jr.'s craft production is the absence of any signed or firmly attributed examples dating after the 1812 sideboard. Though it has long been assumed that John, Jr. remained a full-time cabinetmaker until his death in 1850, this assumption can not be substantiated by documentary evidence. In fact, the scant available evidence requires an alternative interpretation. John, Jr. continued cabinetmaking, at least part-time, until the late 1830s. However, by 1820 he appears to have diversified into other areas of economic interest. The Federal census of 1820 listed John as the head of his household which contained three male and four female members.[16] All

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male members were listed in connection with agricultural activities. No one was listed as a craftsman. As stated earlier, 1820 also marked the year of John's appointment by the Governor of Delaware to Justice of the Peace for New Castle County, a position he held until 1844.[17] A second appointment in 1823, as Clerk of the Superior Court, further illustrates John's involvement in activities other than cabinetmaking.[18]

On February 20, 1829, John became involved in land speculation in the Cantwell's Bridge area.[19] On that date, through the disbursement of David Wilson's property, John purchased one hundred acres of land on the mid-town road; David Wilson's mansion house, store, stable, and garden; a lot behind the mansion house containing fifteen acres and a tenement; a six hundred and fifty-eight acre farm in Appoquinimink Hundred; a forty-six acre tract with tenement on the south side of the mid-town road; two granaries and a wharf; and the thirteen acre Corbit tanyard lot. On the next day, February 21, 1829, John sold to Daniel Corbit, Samuel Thomas, and William Polk all the above listed property with the exception of the granaries and wharf which he

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kept for himself. Though the nature of John's involvement in the granary and wharf operation is unknown, the purchase does lend additional weight to his involvement in non-cabinetmaking activities. Furthermore, the undertaking activities that John had assumed from his father appear to have ceased around 1840.[20] This is an important point since the undertaking responsibilities were closely related to the cabinetmaking operation.

The inventory of John Janvier, Jr.'s estate, signed June 12, 1850, provides further documentation for the decline of his cabinetmaking activities in the latter years of his life.[21] Though the inventory gives evidence of a relatively well furnished house, few of the cabinetmaking tools listed in the inventory of his father's estate of 1801 remained in John, Jr.'s possession. The only items that can be related to the previous cabinetmaking enterprise are a tool chest in the stable, two work benches and a wooden vise, an iron vise and bench, a grind stone, an old lathe, and sundry cabinetmaking tools. Since the cabinetmaking tools and the lathe were together valued at only fifteen dollars and since the lathe was referred to as an "old" one, it is likely that the

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shop had not been used for some years. Also, conspicuous by its absence was the two-wheeled hearse used in the undertaking activities (see appendix V).

From this evidence one can conclude that John, Jr. functioned as a full-time cabinetmaker only until the 1820s or early 1830s. After that time, he appears to have become involved in civic and speculative activities which were either more to his liking, more profitable, or both.

Peregrine Janvier was the fourth son of John Janvier, Sr. and, next to his older brother John, the second most productive cabinetmaker of the second generation. Four signed or firmly attributed examples of his work are known to exist. The earliest, signed and dated June, 1801, is a simple mahogany chest of drawers which illustrates a combination of both Chippendale and Federal characteristics (Ill. 23). This example bears a close resemblance to a second chest of drawers made in August of 1804 for David Wilson of Cantwell's Bridge; the Wilson example is considerably more Chippendale in design than Federal (Ill. 24). That Peregrine was also capable of working in the Empire style is evidenced by a restrained

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Empire style desk and bookcase in the collection of Miss Margaret Janvier Hort of Newtown Square, Pennsylvania (Ills. 36-39). The fourth example of Peregrine's work is a small and relatively elaborate dressing box in the Empire style (Ills. 40-44). Although the box is neither signed nor dated, it has always remained in the Janvier family and was recorded as being Peregrine's work many years ago.[22]

Peregrine's Chippendale and Federal construction, design, and decorative detail techniques closely relate to his father's work and consequently to his brother John's early production. Of the Empire examples, the desk and bookcase most closely relates to his brother John's earlier work. The desk and bookcase also bears a close resemblance in construction details such as framing, veneering, and drawer design to the Sheraton sideboard made by John, Jr. in 1812. Beyond the similarities between Peregrine's work and that of his older brother and father, Peregrine's examples, with the exception of the dressing box, generally exhibit a lesser ability. The crisp moldings and turnings and the precise inlay work characteristic of the two Johns' work are either

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absent or subdued in Peregrine's pieces of furniture. Perhaps this lesser degree of expertise can be attributed to a shorter training period under his father's direction and to the earlier abandonment of cabinetmaking as his major profession, which occurred shortly after his arrival in Baltimore in 1811.[23] Stylistically, his Empire examples, the desk and bookcase and dressing box, must have been produced after he entered the banking sector in Baltimore and therefore must have been made in his spare time, perhaps long after he had been working as a cabinetmaker on a daily basis. This could account for the lower quality of the desk and bookcase. Though Peregrine lived until 1865, no extant examples of his work stylistically date after about 1840. Apparently, his major production ended shortly after his arrival in Baltimore and he had totally discontinued cabinetmaking by 1840.

No signed or firmly attributed examples have survived in connection with the two remaining members of the second generation who were trained as cabinetmakers. George Washington, the youngest of the children involved in the cabinetmaking craft, probably helped

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in his father's shop until the latter's death in 1801. He appears to have remained in Cantwell's Bridge well into the first decade of the nineteenth century and probably assisted his brother John as well. However, by about 1809 he had moved to Princeton, New Jersey.[24] According to Charles Dorman, Curator of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, George Washington lived out his life preaching, composing music, dabbling in painting, and producing several pieces of furniture which still supposedly exist in the Pittsgrove, New Jersey area. Mr. Dorman goes on to state that these examples are neither signed nor dated.[25] Due to the lack of documentation connected with this body of furniture, individual examples have not been considered in this paper.

Francis de Haes Janvier was John, Sr.'s oldest son to survive infancy. Though no examples of his cabinetwork have been located, evidence indicates that at least slightly before the time of his father's death he was involved in cabinetmaking. Two references from Daniel Trotter's Philadelphia account book show that on November 21, 1796 and May 7, 1799, Francis was paid by Trotter for work completed.[26] In addition, the "Janvier

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Account Book" for January, 1796 indicates that Francis had borrowed a small sum of money from his cousin, perhaps documenting a business relationship between the two.[27] By 1805, Francis had married and was living near Princeton, New Jersey.[28] Apparently, after his removal from Philadelphia and Cantwell's Bridge, Francis abandoned cabinetmaking to pursue painting, music, and poetry, which he followed until his death in March of 1824.

Although documents seem to indicate that Francis produced some furniture for his father or for Daniel Trotter of Philadelphia, none of it has been identified. In addition, should ascribed examples be found in the future, attribution would be extremely difficult due to Francis' employment as an apprentice to his father and as a journeyman to Daniel Trotter; situations which probably would have precluded his signing any works in his own name.

The Product

The Janviers worked quite comfortably in the Chippendale, Federal, and Empire styles. The furniture produced by both generations was of good quality and

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exhibited a modest amount of decorative detailing. This detailing was most flamboyant in the Chippendale examples executed by John Janvier, Sr. and became increasingly subdued as the furniture styles changed and the second generation gained control over the shop production. Construction methods such as dovetailing, drawer fabrication, framing, and support blocking, which exhibited a tendency towards over-engineering, remained fairly consistent in both generations.

Design characteristics changed considerably during the period of the two generations' craft production. Though these characteristics necessarily changed as new styles of American Furniture became fashionable, a unifying theme of rural conservatism related most of their products. Not only was this conservatism pronounced in their hesitation to adopt new styles but also in their production of a significant number of transitional pieces of furniture. Conservatism also manifested itself in the absence of extravagant decorative motifs as well as in the simple, though pleasing lines of the Janvier designs.

Regional characteristics such as substantial

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dovetails, deep saw kerfs, heavy framing, full or three-quarter dust boards, massive glue blocks, and the use of white pine and tulip as secondary woods, speak clearly of the elder Janvier's training in the school of mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania cabinetmaking; a tradition that was passed on to the second generation. In addition to these more general regional characteristics that relate to the middle Atlantic states, the Janviers introduced subtle details which help the observer differentiate between their work and that of other craftsmen in the southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland region.

The best manner in which to discuss the individual characteristics of the Janvier cabinetmaking tradition is to examine, in some detail, several important examples which are either signed or firmly attributed to their shop. This discussion logically begins with the tall case clock made by John Janvier, Sr. while working at Head of Elk, Maryland, in either 1770 or 1771 (Ills. 1 and 2). The tall clock cases designed by John Janvier, Sr. are among the most significant examples of the family's cabinetmaking ability. They

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are the most architectonic in design and illustrate the broadest range of their craft ability. The Head of Elk case is a massive piece of furniture standing almost eight feet tall and is one of the two best examples that the elder John is known to have designed. He selected choice grain walnut for the case exterior and utilized pine and tulip for the secondary materials. The delicately molded swan's-neck pediment terminates in carved foliate rosettes and is broken by a Philadelphia style flame finial which is supported by a squashed ball turning. Below the pediment is a simple molded cornice which surmounts the tympanum arch surrounding the clock face. The molded arch is supported by delicate stop-fluted columns which rest on the bonnet base molding which is in turn supported by a broad cove molding joining the bonnet to the waist section. The waist section is relatively plain with only a subtle headed arch articulation at the top of the door. While the base section continues the simplicity of the waist, it is enhanced by an applied panel which utilizes alternating "C" and "S" curves along its edge. The base rests on finely carved ogee bracket feet connected by an intricate ogee molding. Individual Janvier features include the door and panel

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designs, the ogee foot design, the rosette decoration at the termination of the pediment, and the brass hardware on the waist door.[29] Characteristic interior construction details include heavy framing and the extensive use of blocking in both the base and waist sections.

In 1795, John Janvier produced another tall case clock in the Chippendale style which is now in the collection of the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum (Ill. 10). The overall design and proportions are almost identical to the earlier Head of Elk case though there are obvious decorative differences. One of the most important features of this case is the central cushion plinth which separates or divides the swan's-neck pediment (Ill. 11). This unusual plinth, which embodies a unique incised decoration, closely relates the upper portion of the case to a significant group of unsigned clock cases housing works by Duncan Beard, the most notable Cantwell's Bridge clockmaker of the late eighteenth century.[30] Several other features such as the swirl termination of the swan's-neck, the door and base panel designs, and brass fittings suggest Janvier as the case maker for the majority of extant clocks with

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Beard works (Ills. 10 and 12). Additional decorative elements on the 1795 case include engaged, reeded quarter columns on both the base and waist sections and fully rounded reeded columns on the bonnet. The headed arch design of the bonnet's side windows closely relates it to both the Head of Elk case and the Duncan Beard group. As in the former clock case, the 1795 example utilizes choice grain walnut for the exterior and similar interior framing and blocking. By contrast, tulip and white cedar are used as secondary woods in the 1795 example as opposed to tulip and pine in the Head of Elk case.

One of the most significant pieces of case furniture designed and executed by John Janvier, Sr. is the high chest of drawers now in the Corbit-Sharp House collection at Odessa (Ill. 4). Attached inside one of the upper drawers is the bill of sale which dates this piece of furniture to the summer of 1793 (Ill. 5). Rather than the choice grain walnut selected for the preceding clock cases, Janvier utilized mahogany for the exterior of this example; pine and tulip remaining the choice for secondary woods. Characteristic construction features include the drawer dovetail design, chamfered pine drawer bottoms

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attached at the rear by three wrought nails, extensive glue blocking on the drawer bottoms, deep saw kerfs on the inside of the drawer fronts, and full dust boards (Ills. 6 and 7). Like the tall clock cases, quarter round glue blocks are attached to the underside of the ogee feet (Ill. 8). The top or cornice of the chest is composed of a deep cove molding (in the manner of southeastern Pennsylvania cabinetmaking) which is surmounted by a simple single-element bead molding. The front corners of this example are decorated with quarter-round, reeded columns terminating in simple Ionic capitals. The construction of these engaged columns is interesting in that they display the characteristic break or joint just below the capital in the body of the column (Ill. 9). This detail exactly matches the design on the tall clock cases and follows the construction pattern common to Chippendale furniture associated with southeastern Pennsylvania. The brasses on this high chest appear to be original and illustrate the early stages of change from the Chippendale to the Federal style. The late Chippendale / early Federal brass design appears to be Janvier's only concession to the increasing popularity of the Neo-Classical mode.

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The earliest known example of furniture made by John Janvier, Jr. is the desk and bookcase at Harriton House in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania (Ills. 17 and 18). This example bears many strong similarities to the high chest of drawers by John Janvier, Sr. mentioned above. Both examples are made of finely grained mahogany, have massive ogee bracket feet, utilize engaged quarter columns, and display nearly identical brasses. The cove and bead moldings which surmount the bookcase section of the Harriton example appear nearly identical to the upper molding on the high chest of drawers. Additional decorative details on the Harriton example include the fluted document drawers and ogee-cut pigeon hole plates on the interior of the desk section. Further similarities between the two case pieces are to be found in the construction details. The Harriton example displays the same substantial dovetail construction, saw kerfs, and drawer bottom design found on the high chest of drawers. These two examples, the Harriton desk and bookcase and the Corbit-Sharp chest, are extremely important because they definitively illustrate the close craft practice relationship between John Janvier Sr. and Jr.

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A four drawer chest of drawers at the Corbit-Sharp House in Odessa is another example of John Janvier Jr.'s work which relates closely to the designs executed by his father (Ill. 20). This piece of furniture is so similar to the elder John's high chest of drawers that it could easily be mistaken for John, Sr.'s work. However, a chalk inscription with the date of February, 1806, on the underside of the lower drawer conclusively assigns the piece to John, Jr.[31] The use of primary and secondary woods follows the tradition established in the earlier case pieces. Other details such as drawer construction, dovetailing, framing, and molding design closely approximate like elements of the Harriton desk and bookcase as well as the signed John Janvier, Jr. Sheraton sideboard, which will be discussed later.

A third example of the younger John's work is neither signed nor dated but can firmly be attributed through provenance. The example in question is a Federal, modified "D" shaped card table which has always been owned by direct descendants of John Janvier, Jr. (Ills. 26-29). Its importance is derived from the fact that it is the finest example of John, Jr.'s work in the

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Federal style. The table utilizes mahogany as the primary wood and pine for the frame and glue blocks. It is characterized by a variety of decorative motifs including beading around the edge of the top, a series of ring turnings at the top of the reeded legs, long tapering round feet surmounted by squashed ball turnings, a veneered contrasting-grain panel at the center of the skirt, and an unusual cross-banded veneer strip on the base of the skirt which extends across the upper portion of the legs (Ills. 26, 27 and 28).

Due to the nature of the table's form, construction details differ considerably from the case pieces described earlier. The underframe, to which the thick mahogany veneer is attached, is pine planking approximately two inches thick. Legs are pegged to the heavy pine frame through the squared upper section of the leg. The top appears to be glued directly to the pine underframe and reinforced by two substantial glue blocks at the rear corners (Ill. 29).

The card table's construction details and many of its decorative details are exactly duplicated on two Federal drop leaf tables which are also in the collection

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of the Corbit-Sharp Properties (Ills. 30 and 31). In addition, several other known tables and chests of drawers incorporate many of the above described details and may also be by the hand of John Janvier, Jr., though firm attributions are not possible at this time (Ills. 32, 33 and 34). Conclusive attribution of these additional examples is difficult because several of the case pieces also relate closely to a labeled chest of drawers by John's cousin Thomas of New Castle, Delaware (Ill. 35).

The last example of John Janvier, Jr.'s work to be discussed is the signed and dated Sheraton sideboard on display at the Wilson-Warner House in Odessa, Delaware (Ill. 22). This piece of furniture is the latest example to be assigned by style and documentation to the younger John. The sideboard is a massive piece of case furniture and displays fine crotch-grained mahogany veneers over an oak and pine underframe. The case rests on relatively short, turned and reeded legs which have ring turnings above the reeds and squashed ball turnings above the short tapering feet. A thin strip of cross-banded veneer appears near the base of the skirt and continues across the upper squared section

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of the legs. The cross-banded veneer strip, leg and foot decoration almost exactly duplicates the skirt, leg and foot decoration on the before mentioned card table and drop leaf tables, adding considerable weight to the attribution of those examples. The sideboard's reeded corner decoration is also consistent with the same features on several chests of drawers loosely attributed to John, Jr. (Ills. 32, 33 and 34).

Though the drawer dovetailing on the sideboard appears finer and more precise than that of the other examples, the case and drawer interior construction coincides with the earlier documented examples by John, Jr. and his father.

The final member of the family who left signed or attributed examples of his work was John's younger brother, Peregrine. Although Peregrine worked primarily in the late Chippendale and Federal styles, two examples by his hand in the Empire style will be discussed here to illustrate the final style in which the family worked. A detailed examination of Peregrin's Chippendale and Federal production is unnecessary since it almost exactly replicates the earlier work of his older brother, John.

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Peregrine's major known example in the Empire style is a substantial desk and bookcase owned by Miss Margaret Janvier Hort of Newtown Square, Pennsylvania (Ill. 36). This piece of furniture displays a lavish use of relatively thick crotch mahogany veneer. The veneered panels, which are carefully matched throughout the piece, are especially decorative on the doors of the desk section, the exterior of the fall front writing surface, and the upper bookcase doors. Although the desk and bookcase is devoid of carving, curved surfaces on the desk drawer front and lower case front supports relieve the severe rectilinearity of the overall composition. The modified bracket feet also display a gently curving line which reinforces the cyma curve of the vertical supports. The interior of the desk's upper portion is characterized by numerous horizontal and vertical pigeon holes along with three small drawers. The upper portion of the bookcase is divided into three shelves (Ill. 37).

Peregrine's construction techniques vary considerably from his earlier work to this later example. These later techniques also vary from the work of both

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his father and older brother. The drawer construction on the desk and bookcase utilizes a slightly chamfered bottom which is fitted into grooves along the sides and front and is attached to the rear of the drawer by two cut nails (Ill. 38). The drawer sides and back are noticably thinner than comparable sections on examples by his brother and father. The drawer front is also different from earlier examples; two massive dovetails extending from the drawer sides lock into the curved front (Ill. 39). The deep saw kerfs evident in the earlier work of John, Jr. and his father do not appear on this example by Peregrine. The characteristic massive case framing, most notable on the high chest by John, Sr., is present in this desk and bookcase though the use of glue blocks is minimal. Construction materials include choice mahogany veneers, white pine, and probably tulip.

Perhaps the most unusual piece of cabinetwork produced by any of the Janviers is the small dressing box attributed to Peregrine (Ill. 40). This example is unsigned. However, Janvier family tradition ascribes it to Peregrine's hand. The box is made of mahogany

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and apparently employs tulip for the fitted interior compartments. Tortoise shell veneers are used for decoration on the front panel and for the tops of the interior compartments (Ill. 41). The feet, escutcheon, panel surround, and exterior and interior mounts are of cast brass (Ills. 42 and 43). Acanthus leaf decoration provides a border around the interior of the top whose center is embelished with an engraving of a large unidentified public building (Ill. 44). The interior is divided into six small and three larger compartments. Superb craftsmanship is evident throughout. Due to the nature of the form, construction details are not comparable to other extant pieces of Janvier Furniture. Stylistically, this small dressing box is perhaps the latest example of the Janviers' work. While it differs markedly from any other item produced by the family, it testifies to a consistent level of quality craftsmanship maintained by both generations.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, hereafter cited as Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] In 1795, the ages of the four sons were: Francis, 20; John, Jr., 18; Peregrine, 14; George Washington, 11 (Janvier Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. M. B. Wiley of Middletown, Delaware).

[5] Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser (Wilmington, De.), December 10, 1794.

[6] Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

[7] Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier (1801).

[8] No tax assessment lists exist for St. George's or Appoquinimink Hundreds for the years 1799, 1800, or 1801, consequently, the tax assessment lists for 1798

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have been used for the purpose of this citation (Delaware Archives, Tax Assessment Lists for St. George's and Appoquinimink Hundreds [1798]).

9

For a detailed listing of cabinetmakers, joiners, chairmakers, and apprentices see Harold Hancock, "Furniture Craftsmen in Delaware Records," Winterthur Portfolio, IX, (1974) and Charles Dorman, Delaware Cabinetmakers and Allied Artisans (Wilmington, De.: The Historical Society of Delaware), 1960. For the later nineteenth century see Polly Scafidi, "Notes on Delaware Cabinetmakers," Delaware History, v. 14, no. 4, (1971), pp. 262-278.

For a detailed description of the prominent families in New Castle County, Delaware, at the turn of the nineteenth century see J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware 1609-1888 (Philadelphia, 1888), II.

10

Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Estate of John Janvier (1816).

11

Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier, Jr. (1850).

12

John Janvier was the only member of his generation who permanently remained in Cantwell's Bridge (Margaret Janvier Hort, Revised Genealogical Chart and Genealogical Card File Relating to the Janvier Family, hereafter cited as Hort File).

13

Francis Janvier appears to have been employed as a journeyman cabinetmaker by Daniel Trotter of Philadelphia. Two entries in Trotter's account book for 1796 and 1799 indicate that Francis was paid by Trotter for work completed, probably while he was living in Philadelphia (Ann Castrodale, "Daniel Trotter, Philadelphia

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Cabinetmaker" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Delaware, 1962), pp. 87 and 96.

14 The account book indicates that the nephew Thomas from New Castle was supplying his uncle John with a variety of Federal style pieces of furniture (Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book [1794-1796]), see appendix I of this paper.

15 Miss Margaret Janvier Hort, private interview held at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, June, 1974.

16 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Population Schedules, Delaware 1810-1870 (Washington: The National Archives), microfilm.

17 Charles Dorman, Delaware Cabinetmakers and Allied Artisans (Wilmington, De.: The Historical Society of Delaware, 1960), p.44.

18 Dorothy Ransom, "The Early History of John Janvier, Senior and Junior" (unpublished Winterim Project Summary Report, Winterthur Museum, 1974), p.11.

19 Corbit-Sharp Properties, Disbursement of David Wilson's Property (February 20, 1829).

20 J. Thomas Scharf, History of Delaware 1609-1888 (Philadelphia, 1888), II, p.1005.

21 Delaware Archives, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860, Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier, Jr. (1850).

22 Miss Margaret Janvier Hort, private interview

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held at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, June, 1974.

23
Peregrine Janvier was listed in the Baltimore City Directory for 1819 as an employee of the United States Bank (Baltimore City Directory, 1819 [Baltimore: Richard J. Matchett, 1819] , n.p.).

24
Mamie F. Janvier, "The Janvier Family History" (unpublished typescript, 1904), n.p.

25
Charles Dorman, "Distinctly Delaware," Catalogue of the Delaware Antiques Show (December, 1972), p. 35.

26
Ann Castrodale, "Daniel Trotter, Philadelphia Cabinetmaker" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Delaware, 1962), pp. 87 and 96.

27
Delaware Archives, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796).

28
In 1805, Francis married Mary Thomson of Princeton, New Jersey (Mamie F. Janvier, op. cit.). A desk and bookcase made by John Janvier, Jr. celebrates the occasion and inscribes Francis' place of residence at the time near Princeton (see Ill. 19).

29
The design of the brass hardware and base panel on this clock relate closely to similar elements on eight other tall case clocks with works by Duncan Beard. Though firm attributions are not possible at this time, it certainly seems possible that Janvier was supplying cases for many of Beard's works.

30
See footnote 29 above.

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31 James Cox, "Assigning Furniture to the Janvier Ouvre" (unpublished Winterim Project Summary Report, Winterthur Museum, 1977), p. 6.

32 Miss Margaret Janvier Hort, private interview held at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, June, 1974.

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CONCLUSION

John Janvier arrived at Cantwell's Bridge in the early 1770s. At that time, the small bustling community had been established for well over a hundred years. Due to his demonstrated ability as a cabinetmaker, capable of producing quality furniture in the popular fashion, John was able to quickly and comfortably establish himself in the local economic community.

The years following his arrival at Cantwell's Bridge, up until his death in 1801, were busy and prosperous. As his business expanded in the 1780s and 1790s, the increased demand for his products required the initiation of four of his nine children into the cabinetmaking enterprise. To supplement the family labor force, John engaged James Heath as an apprentice in the mid-1780s and established a business relationship with his nephew Thomas of New Castle, in the 1790s for the production and supply of additional furniture.

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After John, Sr.'s death in 1801, four of his children, Francis, John, Jr., Peregrine, and George Washington carried on the trade. By the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century, all except John, Jr. had abandoned cabinetmaking and had moved on to other careers in banking, religion, and art. Though the precise reasons for the departure of three of the sons from Cantwell's Bridge are unknown, one can assume that the restrictive size of the Cantwell's Bridge community, combined with rapidly expanding opportunities away from home prompted Francis, Peregrine, and George Washington to seek their fortunes elsewhere. John, Jr.'s continuance in the cabinetmaking tradition appears to have lasted well into the 1830s. By that time, other areas of financial and personal interest drew him away from cabinetmaking as well.

The height of the Janviers' cabinetmaking enterprise at Cantwell's Bridge appears to have been between about 1790 and 1810, judging from the surviving dated examples of furniture. During this period the shop was producing Chippendale, Federal, and transitional pieces of furniture in nearly equal quantities. The pro-

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duct was well made, clearly expressed the design characteristics of the period, and generally employed a modest amount of decorative detailing.

The Janviers tended to over-engineer their furniture. The majority of the case pieces employ thick section framing, substantial dovetailing, and an abundance of glue blocks. This tendency towards overconstruction produced massive case pieces which appear as structurally sound today as they did when new. The problem of style lag or rural consumer preference, which characterized much of their production, was not unique to the Janviers. Certainly they were not alone in their desire to satisfy the needs of a basically conservative clientele.

The Janviers adapted to the local tastes and needs of their community. As those needs and tastes changed, so did their furniture production. The community at Cantwell's Bridge underwent a considerable transformation in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This transformation had a profound social and economic effect on the Janvier family. Unquestionably, the changing social

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and economic forces played an important role in the disbanding and eventual demise of the family cabinetmaking enterprise. Though the quantity of furniture produced after 1810 diminished, there is no indication that any compromises in quality were ever made. One can be confident that when additional examples of the Janvier production come to light they will consistently reflect the Quaker adage "Of the best sort, but plain."

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APPENDIX I

Janvier Account Book

John Janvier Dr.

January 8th 1794

	To making a field Bedstead	0	19	6
19th	To making a coffan	0	7	6
20th	To Ditto	0	7	6
30th	To making a clock case	4	10	0
Feb 7th	To makeing Brekfast Table	1	7	6
"	To makeing a Dineing Table	1	2	6
March 1	To makeing a Desk	4	15	0
6th	To makeing a Dineing Table	1	2	6
10th	To makeing a Brekfast Table	1	5	0
27th	To 18 days work @ 0/5 per day	3	5	0
April 9	To makeing Card Table	1	7	6
14th	To makeing Dineing Table	1	2	6
20th	To makeing a Card Table	1	7	6
	To Makeing a Coffin for Boy	0	7	6
May 9th	To Makeing a Clock Case	4	10	0

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(?)	To Makeing a Case of Drawers	5	10	0

John Janvier Dr.

April 9th 1795

	To Makeing a Sideboard	4	10	6
21	To Makeing a Circular Bureau	3	15	3
20	To Do. a pair of Cardtables	3	17	5
May 8	To Do. Sideboard	4	10	6
15th	To Do. a pair of circular Tables	3	17	5

£ 3-3-1½ -18-9

2-9

3-4

3-2

3-9

1-4

1-13-1

£ 67-10 with (?) Taylor

£ 108-4-7 then(?)

Francis Janvier Dr. January--1796

£

To Thomas Janvier Cash Lent 2-10

Francis Janvier Dr. May 28th 1796 £

Making a sign 1 6 3

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		£		
Michael King Dr. May 26th 1796				
To Makeing a Sign		1	6	3
Hence Bo # (?)				
To (?) Breakfast Table		4	2	6
	10-9		10-9	
	2-9		2-9	
	1-6		3	
	1-6		3-2	
	-4-3		2-4	
Cual	1-9-2		4	
	2-4		2-9	
	1-11-0		1-13-1	

Daniel Trotter Dr.

	To Makeing a Walnut Coffin hinged top	0	10	0
	Do. a Mahogany 4 foot Dineing Table	1	8	0
	To Running 8(?) Chairbacks at 4/ each	1	12	0
15th	To 2 high post bedsteads Scalloped Cornice	2	5	0
	To a plain Walnut Coffin	0	9	0
	Do. Do.	0	9	0
17th	To a Mahogany Coffin. 3 feet 3 inch handles	0	5	0

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	To a Walnut Do. plain	0	5	0
22nd	To 3 breckfast Tables at 1-8-3 each	4	4	9
28th	To a pair of Circular Card Tables	3	7	8
	To work at 2 Chair top rails	0	2	6
August				
4th	To a Mahogany Dineing Table foot	1	0	0
	To 1 Do. 3-6 inches long	1	5	3
	To 1 Walnut Do. 4 foot long	1	9	11
7	To 1 Days Work at Walnut Chair	0	15	0
21st	To Makeing 8 Slat Back Chairs running and sawing out Included at 1-4-11 each	9	19	4
Sept.				
2nd	To Makeing a Mahogany Coffin full trimd	0	15	0
	To cash lent	0	1	10½
11th	To Makeing 12 Slat Back Chairs at £ 1-4-11 each running and sawing included	14	19	0
	To sawing 3 Commode fronts for above Do.	0	0	7½
	£	45	11	8

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1795	Contra Cr.	£	P	D
July 14	Cash Recd.	3	12	4
29th	Cash Recd.	7	10	0
August				
7	Cash Recd.	7	10	0
Sept				
1st	Cash Recd.	7	10	0
14th	Cash Recd.	7	10	0
24th	Cash Recd.	7	10	0
	£	41	5	0

Daniel Trotter Dr.		£	P	D
Sept				
15th				
1795	To Makeing a Mahogany Coffin alone	0	8	3
21st	To 5½ days work at Stove Patterns	4	2	6
26th	To Makeing a Mahogany Coffin	0	9	0
	To Makeing Do. hinged top	0	10	1
Oct				
1st	To Makeing a Walnut Coffin	0	9	0
12th	To Makeing 12 Slat Back Chairs, running the backs and sawing out included £ 1-4-11 each	14	19	0

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	To sawing out 6 Commode fronts	0	1	3
14th	To Makeing a full trimmed Coffin	0	15	0
15th	To Makeing a plain Walnut Ditto	0	9	0
17th	To cash lent	1	2	6
Nov	To Makeing 10 heartback Chairs			
	19/1½ each	14	19	0
11th	To Makeing a Covered Coffin full trim	0	15	0
20th	To running 14 heartbacks at 4/(?)	2	16	0
23	To Makeing 2 Clock hoods plain (?)	3	13	2
Dec.				
3rd	To Makeing 7 Stares at 15/6 each	5	8	6
5	To Sawing out 8 Dozen of Chair (?)	(?)	0	0
24th	To Makeing 12 Slat back Chairs at			
	1-3-7½ each	14	3	6
January				
1st	To Makeing 2 Arm Chairs at £ 1-15-1½			
	each	3	10	3
	£	63	0	8

Octr.	Contra Cr.	£	S	D
10th	Cash Recd.	11	5	0
Novr.				
17	Cash Recd.	11	5	0

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Decr.

5	Cash Recd.		3	15	0
			1	5	8
		£	27	10	8
	39 16 11		41	5	0
			68	15	8
	108 12 7				
	68 15 8				
	£ 39 16 11				

January 25 Daniel Trotter Dr.

1796	To Makeing 6 Heartback Chairs at 1-8-1½	8	18	2
	To Makeing 8 Heartback Chairs at 1-8-1½	9	2	0
29th	To Makeing 2 Do. with Arms at 1-14-7½	3	9	3
Febr.	To Makeing 1 Sl. Bk. w/ arms & cl. stool	2	2	4
5th	To 1 Day & ¼ Mending Chairs	0	15	
-	To Makeing 2 Slat back Chairs £ 1-3-3½	2	6	7
	To Makeing 1 Do. to make a Close Stool Elm	1	19	5½
19th	To Makeing 6 Shanes at 15/6	4	13	0
27th	To Makeing 6 Heartback Chairs at £1-3-1	6	18	9

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March				
7	To Makeing a pair of Oval Dining Tables at 2/(?)	5	19	4
28th	To Makeing a Walnut Coffin hinged top	0	10	0
29th	To Ditto plain	0	9	0
	To Makeing 6 Heartback Chairs at £ 1-6-7½	7	19	9
30th	To Ditto with loose seats at 1-12-4 1/3	9	14	3
31	To Mending 2 Chairs	0	10	0
April				
2nd	To Makeing a Close Stool Slatback Chair	2	0	1½
22	To Makeing 8 Square Back Chairs at £ 1-6-6½	10	12	4
		78	2	7(?)

Contra Cr.		£	S	D
January				
1796	To a ballance on the cash settlement	0	3	1
Febr.				
26	Cash Recd.	22	10	0
April 9	Cash Recd.	15	0	0

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Began Boarding Thursday

27th of July

1796	Daniel Trotter Dr.	£		
April				
31st	To Makeing a Clock Case	6	17	1½
May				
25	To Makeing a Walnut Coffin	0	10	0
28th	To Makeing a Coffin hinged top	0	11	3
June				
3rd	To Makeing 2 four feet 0 Tables			
	at £ 1-11-6	3	3	0
	To Ditto 3 feet 9 inches £ 1-10-4			
	each	3	10	8
	To Ditto 3 feet 6 inches at £ 1-9-2½			
	each	2	10	5
4th	To Makeing a Coffin Hinged Top and			
	Handles (?)	0	12	6
21st	To Makeing a Clock Case	5	9	8½
		23	2	0
		78	2	7
		101	4	7

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June 24 1796 Balance (?) £ 25-0-0

1796 Contra Cr. £

May 21	Cash Recd.	2	5	0
28th	Cash Recd.	2	5	0
June 20	Cash Recd.	7	18	0

John Janvier Dr.

		£		
June 30 1796	To Makeing 2 pairs of Arms at £ 11-6	1	3	0
July 20	To Makeing 12 Chairs at £ 1-4-10 ea.	14	18	0

Daniel Trotter Dr.

July 29th 1796		£	P	S
	To Running 6 Chair Backs at 2/6 ea.	0	15	0
	To Running 6 Chair Backs at 2/ ea.	0	12	
	To Makeing 6 Slat backs at £ 1-4-11 ea.	7	9	6
August 16th	To Mending 2 Chairs	0	7	6
26th	To Makeing 6 Square back Chairs at £ 1-1-9½ per (?) Chair	6	10	9

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31st	To Makeing a Close Stool Chair	1	16	10½
	To Makeing 2 Slatbacks with Close Stool	4	3	10
Septr				
11	To Makeing 6 Square backs at			
	£ 1-1-9½ ea.	6	10	9
		28	8	2½

Contra Cr.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, John Janvier Account Book (1794-1796). The account book has been transcribed and typed exactly from the original. Any misspellings or punctuation errors are as they appear in the original document. Seven sketches of furniture designs are part of the original document. They have not been included in this transcription.

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APPENDIX II[1]

The following is an advertisement by John Janvier, Sr. which appeared in the Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser for December 10, 1794.

"Stop The Runaway. Ran-away from the subscriber, at Cantwell's Bridge, New Castle County, on Thursday the 30th day of October last, an Apprentice - lad named James Heath, by trade a Cabinet - Maker, near 21 years of age: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pretty stout made, of a swarthy complexion; brown hair, (which he generally wears tied or queu'd) but sometimes loose, when it appears very bushy and curly; has a remarkable grim looking countenance, and seldom laughs or smiles; speaks low, and has a kind of tremor in his nerves, which may be easily discovered, when about any work that requires a steady hand: had on when he absented, a blue broad cloth coat, with yellow buttons, almost new; a roram hat, with a deep crown; a pair of striped trowsers; his other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up, and secures

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said Apprentice in any goal of the United States, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the reward of One Cent for their trouble, but no other costs or charges.

A handsome reward would have been offered, but for the following reason: viz. The terms of his apprenticeship will expire on the 18th day of March next, and he is of a remarkable sullen disposition, which gives me reason to think, that if he should be brought home, he will elope again, and run me to further trouble and expense; therefore have thought proper to offer so small a reward - but am determined to prosecute him to the utmost, whenever an opportunity offers - as he was very useful in my shop, and the short time he had to stay very valued to me. John Janvier, Cabinet - Maker, Cantwell's Bridge, December 2, 1794. N.B. It is suspected that he is gone to Baltimore, in order to preceed to sea, as he has been heard to express an intention of that kind: Therefore, all masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbor or carry him off, at their peril."

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser, Notice, December 10, 1794. The notice has been copied directly from the original document. Spelling and punctuation errors are as in the original.

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APPENDIX III[1]

An inventory of the goods & chattels of John Janvier late of St. Georges Hundred New Castle County and State of Delaware Dec[d.] Appraised by John Sutton and Samuel Thomas This 31st day of January in The Year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and one.

Wearing Apparrel	27	0	0
1 Silver watch	6	15	0
5 Bed Quilts 82/6 1 Bed Spread 22/6	5	5	0
1 Suit Stuff Bed Curtains 52/6 12 Sheets 90/	7	2	6
18 Pillow Cases 18/ 2 Old counter pins 30/	2	8	0
1 Rug & 4 Blankets 60/ 2 Bed Steds & Sackin Bottoms 75/	6	15	0
2 Beds, 2 Bolsters & 4 pillows 121 @ 2/9	16	12	9
1 Lot decanters, Goblets & Wine glasses	3	15	0
1 Tin coffee pot & 1 Sausage Stuffer 5/ 3 Old Hackles 7/6	0	12	6
4 pr. Wool & Cotton cards 7/6 1 pr. And Irons 17/6	1	5	0

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1 candle box & 1 key 1/ 1 pr. Nankeen 7/6	0	8	6
8¼ yds. Corduroy 45/4 2# Wool 5/ 20# Flax 20/	3	10	4
2# Hackled Flax & 1½# Thian 2/6. 2½# Spun Yarn 7/6	0	10	0
8½# twine 15/11. 28# strips for carpet 21/	1	16	11
4 framed Pictures 22/6. 1 looking glass 25/	2	7	6
1 warming pan 20/. 1 walnut stand 22/6	2	2	6
1 Mahogany Case of drawers	12	0	0
2 Beds, 2 Bolsters & 2 Pillows 123# @ 2/8	16	8	0
2 old counter pins 25/ 2 sheets 10/ 2 cover-lids 25/ 2 Blankets 20/	4	0	0
2 Bed steds & sacken Bottoms 75/ 1 old chest 10-0	4	5	0
1 Wardrobe 75/ 1 Old Desk & Book case 45/	6	0	0
6 Rush bottom chairs 22/6. 12 Windsor chairs 45/	3	7	6
1 clothes press 5/ 1 pr And Irons, Shovel & Tongs 22/6	1	7	6
2 Beds 123# @ 2/2	13	6	6
4 old Blankets 20/ 2 old Bedquilts 25/	2	5	0
2 old coverlids 20/ 2 old sheets 12/6	1	12	6
2 Bedstids and 2 underbeds 35/	1	15	6

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1 chest & 2 old boxes 12/6	0	12	6
1 wooling & 1 Linen wheel & 1 Reel 25/	1	5	0
2 meal chests and some meal in them 37/6	1	17	6
2 Dough trough & 2 Bowls 15/	0	15	0
1 Box 1 old churn, 1 salt tub and 1 Bag 7/6	0	7	6
1 Bed, 1 Bolster & 2 pillows 55# @ 2/9	7	11	3
4 Blankets 52/6 2 Sheets 20/ 1 counter pin 45	5	17	6
1 High Post Bedstid & sacken Bottom 75/	3	15	0
1 Eight Day Clock 450/ 1 walnut Desk & Bookcase 180/	31	10	0
1 walnut dining table 50/ 1 Breakfast table 37/6	4	7	6
18 yards Table Linen 67/6. 3 Table Clothes 17/6	4	5	0
Amount Carryed forward	216	17	3
Amount Brot. Forward	216	17	3
12 Knapkins 9/ 1 looking glass 67/6 9 framed pictures 67/6	7	4	0
1 Lot Stone & Earthen ware 30/ 1 lot tin ware 13/6	2	3	6
1 Lot green ware 16/6. 1 coffee mill 5/	1	1	6

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8 Silver tea spoons 35/ 3½ yds oyl cloth 12/3	2	7	3
1 doz. silver table spoons and 1 silver soup spoon	12	0	0
1 Plated tankard 30/ 1 Brit[a]. cream pot 7 1 do. soup spoon 4/6	1	14	6
1 Lot ch[a] Bowls & can bottles 26/3	1	6	3
1 Lot ch[a] cups & saucers 27/6	1	7	6
1 Lot sundry cupboard ware	1	14	6
1 can & 2 sugar boxes 11/3 1 watering pot 7/6	0	18	9
1 pr Brass And Irons 30/ 1 Bellows 1/6	1	11	6
1 Lot sundries in a Desk 22/6 1 Lot Books 60/	4	2	6
2 old whips 15/. 1 Knife box & 2 sets K & forks 22/6	1	17	6
1 Lot old knives & forks 3/9 1 ps carpeting 10/	0	13	9
6 old chairs 6/ 3 old tables 12/6 6 pails & buckets 12/	1	10	6
1 Lot pewter ware 82/6 6 candle sticks, 2 lamps & snuffers 22/6	5	5	0
1 spice morter 2/6. 1 frying pan 7/6. 6 Iron pots 48/9	2	18	9

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2 ovens 18/6. 1 tea kettle 8/6. 1 griddle 15/ 1 skillet 1/6	2	3	6
2 grid Irons 12/6. 6 pr. pot hooks 12/ 4 pot racks 30/	2	14	6
1 pr. And Irons 12/6. 1 Shovel & Tongs 7/6. 5 And Irons 12/6	1	12	6
1 Lot tin ware 12/6. 1 Lot Shoe brushes 3/9. 1 Brass Kettle 12/6	1	8	9
Shaving implements 7/6. 1 Lot old hinges & locks 12/6	1	0	0
4 small drawers containing small articles 10/	0	10	0
1 Lot plain Iron files & gouges 11/3. 5 small saws 6/	0	17	3
1 Lot awls 2/6. 1 Diamond 17/6. 1 Lot gimlets and chalk line 5/	1	5	0
1 Lot old screws 6/. 2 patra, 18 pullies, 1 sproket & (?) 3/	0	9	0
1 Lot sprigs 29/. 1 Lot small nails 14/	2	3	0
12 Grou(?) small screws & 6 grou(?) larger ditto	3	5	6
40 pr. small hinges 30/. 22 pr. small Brass Hinges 20/	2	10	0
46 Drawer locks 34/6. 8 Desk locks 30/	3	4	6

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12 prospect locks 12/. 4 chest locks 8/	1	0	0
1 Lot scuchings, Knobs Rings 01	3	0	0
26 Brass Handles & Bolts 26/ 1# Brass pins 7/6	1	13	6
16 small chizles 12/ 1 (?) parchment & chair patterns 3/	0	15	0
3 small Boxes, some soap varnish & sundry small articles	1	0	6
1 2/3 Books Gold leaf 7/4. 5 sets bed screws 15/	1	2	4
27# Bees Wax 40/6. 11 3/4# Nails 10/8. 6 3/4# tallow 6/9	2	17	11
2 3/4# glues 38/1. 9 sheets glass paper 1/6	1	19	7
1 Lot HandSawFiles 22/2. 1 Lot flat files 11/	1	13	2
1 pr. sheep skins 1/ 1 furniture cupbaord 80/	4	1	0
7 hand screws 7/6. 5 old candlesticks & 4 pr. snuffers 5/	0	12	6
am^{ot}. carry^{d} forw^{d}.	309	13	6
am^{ot}. Bro^{t}. Forw^{d}.	309	13	6
1 glue Kettle 7/6. 1 Vice & Bench 30/ 1 Lot oyl stone 10/	2	7	6
1 grind stone 15/. 1 grind stone & hanging 30/	2	5	0
1 pitch ladle 5/ 1 Iron clamp 20/	1	5	0

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1 Lot files 4/6. 1 Lot flat files & chizels 15/	0	19	6
1 paint stone muller & knives 15/ 1 Lot old plains 10/	1	5	0
2 Drawers sundry small articles 15/ 2 old fram^{d}. saws 5/	1	0	0
1 new fram^{d}. saw 5/ 1 saw frame 3/9	0	8	9
1 Drawer sundry articles 3/9. 1 work bench & screw 22/6	1	6	3
4 Table plains 15/ 1 moving plow 7/6	1	2	6
1 Set inch plows & groves 12/6. 3 hand saws 15/	1	7	6
2 sash saws 15/ 2 small saws 5/ 7 hammers 8/6	1	8	6
1 Lot gages mallets old 5/. 7 smoothing plains 26/3	1	11	8
5 Jack plains 18/9. 5 fore plains 18/9 2 Jointers 15/	2	12	6
1 Vanier saw 25/. 1 work bench & screw 22/6	2	7	6
3 hold fasts 15/. 3 old saws 7/6. 2 Drawing Knives 4 Sorapes & steels 10/	1	12	6
2 picture frame plains 11/3. 1 Lot sundry articles 54/10	3	6	1

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1 Lot old chizels & gouges 3/9. 1 clamp 3/9	0	7	6
10 Iron hand screws 37/6. 1 work bench 7/6	2	5	0
1 workbench & screw 22/6. 1 new set brace & bitts 45/	3	7	6
1 old set brace & bitts 15/. 1 lot polishing tools 5/	1	0	0
1 horn lock 1/6. 32 hallow & rounds 96	4	17	6
2 sets groving plains 15/. 6 Rabbit plains 12/6	1	7	6
5 Beading plains 15/. 1 astrigal 10/ & 1 cut shurst 12/6	1	7	6
8 old plains 15/. 1 set combmakers tools 15/	1	10	0
Sundry screw drivers sprig awls wire &c.	0	12	6
Sundry patterns and small articles through the shop	4	10	0
1 large 6 plait stove (2 plates broken)	1	17	6
1 lg. 6 plait ditto 45/	2	5	0
1 new sleigh complett	11	5	0
1 wheel lathe & turning tools	6	0	0
1 clock makers lathe 7/6. 1 screen 2/	0	9	6
6 old chair frames 6/. 1 cradle 12/6. Some leather 3/9	1	2	3

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1 old Brass Kettle 10/. 1 paint morter & pestel 3/9	0	13	9
Sundry paints & paint brushes 22/6	1	2	6
7 oyl Tugs 14/ 32 gals. L. sew oyls 24/6	1	18	6
5 quarts lamb oyl 9/. 31 brushes diff^{t}. sorts 38/9	2	7	9
1 Sign 10/. 29# chalk 7/3. 75# whiling 18/9	1	16	0
1 gun. 1 powder horn & shot pouch 12/6	0	12	6
amo^{t}. carry^{d}. forw^{d}.	388	14	1
amount bro^{t}. forw^{d}.	388	14	1
1 new cord bedstid	1	5	0
1 new Mahogany Clock Case	16	0	0
1 " ditto	16	0	0
1 " " Desk	15	0	0
1 " " Circular Bureau	8	5	0
1 pr. " card table inlayed	7	10	0
3 plain Mahog. ditto @ 6/ each	9	0	0
1 pr " ditto End Tables	5	0	0
1 New Walnut Desk	9	0	0
3 " do. Square cornered Bureau @ 75/ ea.	11	5	0
3 " do. fluted do. do. @ 90/ ea.	13	10	0
1 " do. Breakfast Table	2	5	0

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1 new Clock without a Case	14	0	0
1 Foot Stove 20/ 1 Mahogany corner board 10/	1	10	0
Sundry old Irons 15/ 4# curled hair 66/	4	1	0
10 set bed pins 12/6. 1 screw tool 5/	0	17	6
2 sets bureau brackets & 1 set stand feet	0	15	0
Sundry strips for inlaying 5/ 3 pr. old scales, tools and 1 hammer 15/	1	0	0
1 stick purple wood 2/6. 2 old bags 3/9	0	6	3
2¼ Bu^{s}. Wheat 31/6. 5 3/4 Bus^{h}. Rye 28/9	3	0	3
Sundry Wallnut cuttings 15/ 1 half Bushel (?)... & old... 15/	1	10	0
1 Mahogany chairframe 10/. 1 Rope & Teakle 6/	0	16	0
1 wood saw & horn 5/	0	5	0
613 feet Mahogany Board @ 1/6 per foot	45	19	6
104 feet half inch ditto @ 1/3 pe. foot	6	10	0
Some holly plank 37/6	1	17	6
640 feet inch Wallnut @ 25/ pe. hundred	8	0	0
140 feet half inch ditto @ 20/	1	9	7
131 feet heart pine board @ 18/	1	3	6
248 feet sap ditto @ 10/	1	4	9
104 feet whitw pine @ 18/	0	18	8
125 feet Cedar board @ 18/	1	2	6

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927 feet poplar ditto @ 12/6	5	15	10
75 feet " @ 12/6	0	9	4
	74	11	2
1 3/4 Auger 3/. 3 boxes 3/. 1 Iron hair twister 3/	0	9	0
1 pitcher 1 Decanter & 1 Tumbler 6/6	0	6	6
1 paint cupboard 15/	0	15	0
2 pr. steel yards 15/ 3 old cedar tubs 15/	1	10	0
60 portir(?) Bottles 15/. 1 soap tub & soap in it 15/	1	10	0
1 old cupboard 15/. 6 pickling tubs 30/	2	5	0
7 lard pots 13/6. (?) 50/. 1 empty (?) 10/	3	13	6
amo^{t}. carry^{d}. forw^{d}.	615	15	3
amo^{t}. Bro^{t}. forw^{d}.	615	15	3
50# Rosin 12/6. 1 old chest 7/6. 2 old boxes 1/	1	1	0
1 churn 5/6. 28# butter 28/, 62# lard 62/	4	15	6
431# pickled beef @ 7/	12	11	(?)
1134# " Pork @ 9/	42	10	(?)
1 open stove 75/ 2 wedges & 2 small rings 7/6	4	2	(?)
1 Hommany morter 2/6 1 ax 7/6 1 Riddle & 2 Brushes 2/	0	12	(?)

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1 old saddle 2 bridels, saddle bags & spurs	1	16	(?)
1 cutting box 15/ 1 bbl with some tar in it 7/6	1	2	6
5 old casks 3/9 2 bbls. and some vinegar 18/9	1	2	6
8 pitch forks 12/. 1 spade & 2 old Shovels 9/	1	1	0
1 Mattick & 1 garden hoe 5/	0	5	0
clover hay in stable loft	6	15	0
1 small Stack Timothy Hay	2	12	6
1 Iron rake 1/6. 1 small cart 75/	3	16	6
1 corn cart & gears 20 Dollars	7	10	0
1 Hearse & Harness	9	7	0
1 Top chaise 40 Dollars	15	0	0
1 Top Sulkey 45 Dollars	16	17	6
1 pump hook 15/ 1 wheel barrow 18/9	1	13	9
1 Red cow 100/ 1 Black & White cow 100/	10	0	0
1 White Heiffer 90/ 3 shoats 33/9	6	3	9
1 Black Horse 80 Dollars	30	0	0
1 Bay Horse ditto	17	10	0
	£ 814	1	8
amount of cash in house John Sutton	11	1	9

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New Castle County

Came before me William Frazier one of the Justices of the peace of the county before (?) said John Sutton and Samuel Thomas and was duly qualified that the above inventory and appraisment amounting to Eight hundred fourteen pounds one shilling and eight pence was made in conjunction with each other to the best of their skill & Judgement affirmed and sworn April 21, 1801 before W^{m}. Frazer.

Returned into the Registers office, April 22^{d}. 1801

by.
John Janvier Junr.
one of the administrators
to the estate of John
Janvier dec^{d}.

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860. Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier (1801). This inventory has been transcribed from the original document. Any spelling or punctuation errors are as in the original.

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APPENDIX IV

LIST OF MONIES DUE THE ESTATE OF JOHN JANVIER, DEC$^{d.}$

January 11th 1801

	£	S	P	
Thomas Sully	2	3	8	Desperate
James Coleman	0	13	8	Desperate
Thomas Pilkington	1	4	0	Desperate
John Springer	3	3	½	Desperate
Thomas Shields	1	13	11	Desperate
Patterson Bell, Esq.	4	11	11½	Desperate
John McGinnes	0	2	0	Desperate
Robert McMurphy Sen$^{r.}$ Estate	1	0	0	Desperate
Joshua George's Estate	3	18	9	Desperate
William Greendidge	3	3	9	Desperate
James Atkinson	0	1	1	Desperate
Doct$^{r.}$ James Wynkoop	3	3	11	Desperate
James Lawson	1	3	3	Desperate
Catherine Loyd	2	10	0	Desperate
Alexander McMurphy	2	10	11	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Patrick McDonough	12	16	4	Desperate
William Wilson	1	2	6	Desperate
Rebeckah Marteen	1	7	7	Desperate
Margaret Moody	6	2	7	Desperate
Richard Byrd	1	17	6	Desperate
Duncan Beard	14	4	1	Desperate
New Castle County	1	0	0	Desperate
Nathaniel Bryan	2	15	0	Desperate
William Boyce	4	0	0	Desperate
Amount	76	9	1	
Amount Brot. over	76	9	1	
John Neide's Estate	1	6	8	Desperate
John Watson	0	19	3	Desperate
William Yorkson	0	9	8	Desperate
William Culbertson's Estate	4	0	0	Desperate
Mrs. Tudor	1	9	8	Desperate
William Craig	0	16	4	Desperate
Cornelius Van Voorhis	3	0	0	Desperate
John Gray	1	5	10	Desperate
Robert Maxwell Esq.	0	15	0	Desperate
Thomas Starr	7	4	10	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Peter Rahon	0	3	2	Desperate
William Axley	0	13	10	Desperate
Spencer Price	5	6	6	Desperate
Henry Harbett	0	12	3½	Desperate
Charles Hunt	0	7	6	Desperate
Ephraim McCoy	4	3	9	Desperate
Ann Cook	1	15	0	Desperate
Henry Curry	4	0	0	Desperate
Stephen Enos	2	0	8	Desperate
Henry O'hara	2	6	0	Desperate
Zachariah Vansant's Estate	1	5	0	Desperate
John Grun	0	10	0	Desperate
John Starr	3	12	6	Desperate
Jacob Prigh's Estate	3	10	0	Desperate
Veronia Peterson's Estate	0	13	8	Desperate
Jonathan Wilson's Estate	3	19	3	Desperate
Mary Peterson	6	15	0	
Amount	149	10	5½	
Amount Brot. over	149	10	5½	
Ephraim McCoy's Estate	4	0	0	Desperate
Hannah Hambly	0	1	2	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Joseph Chandler	0	13	0	Desperate
Cliakim Garretson	5	0	0	Desperate
James Harris	1	15	0	Desperate
Peter Williams	0	2	½	Desperate
James Rice	0	8	6	Desperate
Benjamin Williams	5	10	3	Desperate
Robert McMurphy Estate	11	10	7¼	Desperate
John Brown	5	10	0	Desperate
John Belveal Senr.	1	10	0	Desperate
Rebeckah Hannah	1	15	0	Desperate
Sarah Swallow	2	0	0	Desperate
James David	1	5	0	Desperate
William Pollard	0	3	3	Desperate
Gunning Bedford Esq.	3	0	0	Desperate
Henry Curry	3	10	0	Desperate
Mary Darrach	6	6	11½	Desperate
Mary Darrach's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Robert McGoffin's Estate	4	8	10	Desperate
Elijah Cole	1	1	3	Desperate
Jacob Egbertson	2	12	10	Desperate
John Fowler	4	4	11½	Desperate
Mrs. Hanson's Estate	3	10	0	

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	£	S	P	
Benjamin Cook	1	5	0	Desperate
Samuel Cummins	4	5	0	Desperate
Samuel Cummins Estate	3	10	0	Desperate
Amount	232	19	1½	
Amount Brot. Forward	232	19	1½	
Hugh McDade	1	2	0	Desperate
Mrs. McCoy's Estate	3	10	0	Desperate
John Burgess	1	5	0	Desperate
Joshua Eliason	3	10	0	Desperate
Doctr. Henry Peterson's Estate	0	10	0	Desperate
Benjamin Grun	2	11	4½	Desperate
William Dairs	0	18	9	Desperate
Barnett Everston	6	4	10	Desperate
John Starr Senr.	2	13	6	Desperate
Drawyer's Meeting House	0	13	7¼	Desperate
Thomas Bratton	1	16	0	Desperate
Roderick Hean	1	15	0	Desperate
Doctr. Benjamin Merritt	31	4	9	Desperate
Mary Cunningham	0	10	0	Desperate
Thomas Merritt	2	11	0	Desperate
James Thomas	0	3	11	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
William Burgess	1	15	0	Desperate
William Burgess' Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Lambert Sparks	0	8	4	Desperate
Thomas Coombs	3	10	0	Desperate
James Haughey	2	7	0	Desperate
John Burgess (Appoq$^{k.}$ Hun.)	1	15	0	Desperate
Thomas Skillington's Estate	3	10	0	Desperate
Richard Taylor (waggoner)	0	17	6	Desperate
Doct$^{r.}$ Richard C. Dale	7	3	1	Desperate
William Elis's Estate	2	10	0	Desperate
Peter Bowman	1	3	2	Desperate
Laurence Hanson	4	2	1½	Desperate
John Alston (Appoq$^{k.}$ Hun.)	2	14	10	Desperate
James Axley	0	9	5	Desperate
Amount	330	14	3 3/4	
Amount Bro$^{t.}$ Forward	330	14	3 3/4	
Leonard Merrille	0	1	3½	Desperate
John Toland	3	10	0	Desperate
Frederick Fultz	3	5	10	
John Gooding	5	7	1½	Desperate
Mrs. Chandler's Estate	2	2	8½	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
William Evans	0	1	8½	Desperate
John Lockerman	10	5	5	Desperate
Meredith Davis	1	5	0	Desperate
Benjamin January	2	0	8	Desperate
John Manning	1	5	0	Desperate
Cornelius Armstrong	4	14	6	Desperate
Jacob Skeer	2	9	2	
William Richardson	0	2	6	Desperate
Grace Peterson's Estate	9	0	0	Desperate
Benjamin Culbertson	1	0	0	
Peregrine Patterson	1	17	6	Desperate
Thomas Thompson Esq.	0	5	0	Desperate
John Manning's Estate	1	5	0	Desperate
Jabez Jenkins	1	9	2	Desperate
Samuel Crow	11	10	2	Desperate
Benjamin Lockerman's Estate	2	5	0	Desperate
John Lewis	4	10	0	Desperate
John Laroux	42	18	6 3/4	Desperate
Richard Miller	0	5	0	Desperate
James Moody	2	12	9	Desperate
Amount	446	3	4½	

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	£	S	P	
Amount Brot. Forward	446	3	4½	
Archibald McMurphy's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
William Price (blacksmith)	2	10	0	Desperate
John Hawkins	0	6	10½	Desperate
Jacob Starling	3	8	1	Desperate
Abraham Pierce	0	9	6	Desperate
Mrs. Vanhickle's Estate	3	15	0	Desperate
Adam Coombs' Estate	1	15	0	Desperate
George Crondin	0	15	0	Desperate
James (a black man)	0	1	9	Desperate
Samuel Brown	0	18	0	Desperate
John Bratton	0	9	5	Desperate
Peter Covington	5	2	0	Desperate
Thomas Nugent	1	2	6	Desperate
Benjamin Bratton	0	14	5	Desperate
Elizabeth Alexander's Estate	4	10	0	
Thomas Reynolds	0	9	9	Desperate
Owen McWay	1	16	3	Desperate
George Gilpin	2	6	3	Desperate
Mary Houston	0	4	4½	Desperate
Thomas David's Estate	0	7	6	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
John Belveal's Estate	4	2	6	Desperate
Jacob Belveal's Estate	4	2	6	Desperate
Daniel Tague	4	10	0	Desperate
Francis Janvier	7	4	4½	
Allen Congleton	2	10	0	Desperate
Richard Price	2	6	3	Desperate
Alexander Woods	1	15	0	Desperate
Ned (a free negro)	1	5	0	Desperate
Amount	509	10	8	
Amount Brot. Forward	509	10	8	
John Smith's Estate	3	0	0	Desperate
James David	1	5	0	Desperate
Warner Pollin	3	7	6	Desperate
Aaron (a free negro)	0	12	6	Desperate
Ebenezer Alfree	0	17	11	Desperate
Samuel Couple's Estate	1	15	0	Desperate
Jane Hook's Estate	4	2	6	Desperate
John Allen	0	19	11	Desperate
Mrs. Haughey	0	7	6	Desperate
John Alrichs	6	2	6	Desperate
Mrs. Staats	2	15	0	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
John Moody	9	10	10 3/4	Desperate
Robert King	0	9	4½	Desperate
Samuel Penton	0	16	3	
James Frazer	1	2	0	Desperate
Mary Fowler	0	5	0	Desperate
Joseph Vance's Estate	4	17	6	Desperate
Thomas Newlin	7	7	2	Desperate
Samuel Smith	0	12	11½	Desperate
Timothy Darrach	0	7	11½	Desperate
Rev$^{d.}$ Tho$^{s.}$ Read	2	5	0	Desperate
Elijah Brockson	2	10	0	Desperate
Joseph Meldrum	1	7	10½	Desperate
Priscilla McGoffin	1	5	0	Desperate
Thomas Robinson	3	0	6	Desperate
John A. Pennington	2	19	½	
James Johnston's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Benjamin Johnston's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Amount	582	12	6¼	
Amount Bro$^{t.}$ Forward	582	12	6¼	
Mess$^{rs.}$ Ward & Price	5	12	9	Desperate
Hugh Hudson	3	5	0	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Jeremiah Bowman	0	4	4½	
John Hutton	17	18	9½	Desperate
John V. Hyatt	1	5	0	Desperate
Daniel Tague's Estate	4	10	0	
Robert Maxwell	0	16	6	Desperate
Ebenezer Jones	2	5	0	Desperate
John Hanson	12	19	½	Desperate
Jasper Curry	3	10	0	
Joab Allston	0	8	6	Desperate
William Mason	3	6	3	Desperate
George Frazer	4	0	3	Desperate
Moody & Hutton	8	16	4	Desperate
Joshua Carter	0	3	9	Desperate
Jacob Boulden	2	13	5	Desperate
Jesse Hukel	4	10	0	Desperate
Luce (a free negro)	0	16	8½	Desperate
John Congleton (a free negro)	1	5	0	Desperate
Thomas Fullam	0	10	8	Desperate
William Buckston	2	11	0	Desperate
John Baker	0	14	0	Desperate
John Craig	14	10	0	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Margaret Gill's Estate	2	5	0	Desperate
Thos. Goldsborough's Estate	1	5	0	Desperate
Peter Hanson	0	1	6	Desperate
Riddel & Bird	5	19	6	Desperate
John & William Clark	1	19	0	Desperate
Amount	680	14	10¼	
Amount Brot. Forward	680	14	10¼	
Wm. & Patrick McConnaughy	0	17	4½	Desperate
Thomas Booth	0	2	6	
William McNulty's Estate	0	8	6	Desperate
Thomas Chatten	5	12	4 3/4	Desperate
Benedict Craddock	5	8	1½	Desperate
Bouldin Biddle	10	10	0	Desperate
Peter Burgess	2	5	0	Desperate
Benjamin Butcher's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
William Gray	0	18	11	Desperate
Peter Peterson	37	2	8	Desperate
William Aull	12	0	0	Desperate
Gilbert Crisfield	7	6	3	Desperate
William Evan's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Robert Herridge	1	3	9	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
James Bratton's Estate	2	12	6	Desperate
Thomas Burnham	0	15	0	Desperate
Pennel Corbit	7	1	2	Desperate
David Wilson	0	3	11 3/4	Desperate
Isaac Vandergrift's Estate	4	10	0	
Mary Capelle	2	3	9	Desperate
Thos. Bratton's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
William Seers Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Alexander Briscoe	13	12	0	Desperate
Peregrine Ward	9	7	6	Desperate
Peter Stidham	4	16	3	Desperate
Ann Garretson	0	13	6	Desperate
Elizabeth Moody's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Mary Calhoun	1	18	10½	Desperate
Doctr. William Johnston	4	0	0	
James Hendrick	1	0	0	Desperate
Amount	839	17	10¼	
Amount Brot. Forward	839	17	10¼	
Isaac King	1	16	3	Desperate
Joseph Tatlow Esq.	3	0	0	Desperate
Christopher Weaver	22	17	7	

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	£	S	P	
Ephriam Huatt	0	17	6	
John Merritt	19	5	0	
John Dilworth	5	14	3	
James Cochran	2	18	11½	Desperate
Morgan John Roberts	0	19	½	Desperate
Edward Taylor's Estate	0	11	3	
Aron Evans' Estate	4	10	0	
Martha Storkton's Estate	5	15	0	
William Dinsmore	7	6	9	Desperate
Richard H. Heath Esq.	29	7	6	
Archibald Douglass' Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Abraham Fields	6	1	3	
John Alston (friend)	1	16	4½	Desperate
Elias Naudain's Estate	5	15	0	Desperate
Timothy Scott	1	4	3½	
Andrew Liason	2	5	0	Desperate
William McCabe	1	15	0	Desperate
Isaac Hott & Co.	4	17	6	Desperate
Hannah McGill's Estate	4	10	0	
James McDonough	4	13	9	
Richard Flintham	4	10	0	

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	£	S	P	
John Comegys	0	2	9½	Desperate
Frisbey Lloyd	11	5	0	Desperate
James Greenwood	3	0	0	
Richard (a free negro)	1	15	0	Desperate
Peter Parker's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Amount	1007	17	10 3/4	
Amount Brot. Forward	1007	17	1o 3/4	
Callender Garretson	1	2	6	Desperate
Timothy Clark	1	2	½	Desperate
Benjamin Fields	3	10	9½	
Andrew Lindsay's Estate	2	5	0	Desperate
Joseph Ireland	1	9	3	
James Treas's Estate	3	10	0	Desperate
Samuel Beck	6	1	0	Desperate
Christopher Vandergrift	7	9	5	Desperate
Capt. William Clark's Estate	11	5	0	Desperate
Margaret Baker	2	8	9	Desperate
Abraham Lockerman	2	5	0	Desperate
Samuel Biddle	2	12	6	
Doctr. Henry Colesberry	8	0	0	
David Taylor	1	5	0	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Jacob Azier	4	10	0	Desperate
Alrichs Parker	2	5	0	Desperate
Patrick Anderson's Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Mrs. Mellin's Estate	4	10	0	
James Clayton	2	16	3	
Mary Vandyke's Estate	4	10	0	
William Johnston (weaver)Estate	4	9	7½	Desperate
Sarah Cantwell's Estate	11	5	0	
Ezekiel Britton	2	5	0	Desperate
Cap$^{t.}$ William Pearce	23	7	6	Desperate
Williams Haines' Estate	4	10	0	Desperate
Mary Parker's Estate	4	15	0	
William Meredith	11	0	8	Desperate
Amount	1146	8	2¼	

Bonds Notes &c Due the Estate of John Janvier dec$^{d.}$

William Pollards note due 1st May 1799

	2	17	0	Desperate

Archibald Lafferty's note due 1st August 1798

	6	8	3½	Desperate

Isaac Vandergrift's note due 24th May 1797

	3	1	2	Desperate

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	£	S	P	
Thomas Sproul's bill due 1st July 1794				
	6	17	6	Desperate
Peter Bowman's Bill due 1st August 1798				
	34	0	0	
Edmund Floyd's Assumption	6	15	0	
John Hanson's Judgement Bond due 15th Nov. 1799				
	32	10	0	
£	92	8	11½	

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860. Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier (1801). This list has been transcribed from the original document. Any spelling or punctuation errors are as in the original.

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1

APPENDIX V

An inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels belonging to the estate of John Janvier deceased late of St. Georges Hundred taken by the subscribers this 12th day of June A.D. 1850.

Silver watch	$7.00
Eight day clock and case	15.00
Mahogany desk and bookcase	16.00
Walnut breakfast table no. 1	3.00
Ditto No. 2	1.50
Candle stand	1.00
Looking glass	4.00
Tea (?)	.50
(?)	3.00
Stone in case (?)	1.00
Double barrel pistol	.50
2 pictures in frames	.50
4 Brass candlesticks & (?)	1.00
Diamond for cutting glass	1.00

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Contents cupboard in Parlour-		
China, glass & Queensware etc.		3.00
6 Silver tablespoons		
11 Silver teaspoons		
1 Pap spoon - all weighing		
20 ounces @ (?) oz.		26.00
Pine cupboard & Contents		
being sundry tools (?) etc. in		
entry -		5.00
Bedstead - bed - bolster &		
pillows in forward chamber		20.00
Mahogany bureau		6.00
Mahogany toilet table		2.50
Do. Washstand & bowl		1.50
6 Windsor chairs		1.50
	Amt. Car'd over	113.50
Amt. brot. up		$113.50
Walnut arm chair		1.50
Small looking glass and 5		
pictures in frames		1.00
Pr. brass andirons & tongs		.50
Rag carpet on floor no. 1		3.00

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4 pairs of sheets 25	1.00
5 Table cloths 20	1.00
5 Napkins @ 12½	.62½
4 Blankets @ 50	2.00
2 Double coverlids 1@1, 1.50	2.50
2 Quilts & counterpanes	3.00
3 Comfortably (?) @ .75	2.25
2 Old quilts, .50 & 1 woolen comfortable - .75	1.75
Old bedstead - bed- boulster pillows & quilts	8.00
Bedstead - bed - boulster pillows & quilt in back chamber	15.00
Wardrobe & drawers, walnut	3.50
Old walnut desk	1.50
Easy mahogany chair	2.00
Small looking glass and pictures	.50
6 Windsor chairs	1.50
2 Windsor arm chairs	.75
5 old (?) ditto	.75
Rag carpet on floor & entry (?) (?)	2.50
Bedstead - bed - pillows and quilts in garret	5.00

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Bed quilt	1.00
Amt. car'd over	175.62½
Amount brot. forward	$175.62½
(?)	.25
Small looking glass & washboard	.37½
(?) (?)	.13½
2 Large farm chests (?)	2.00
1 Dozen corn (?) (?)	2.00
½ Dog whistle (?)	.37½
Rag carpet on garret floor	.50
" " on kitchen floor	.75
Pine cupboard & contents in kitchen	3.00
Knives & forks & walnut knife box	1.50
4 Sad (?) irons, & (?)	.75
3 Kitchen tables 2.00 & .50	2.50
3 Windsor chairs	.50
2 Rush bottom chairs	.37½
Cook stove & fire (?)	4.00
Shovel tongs & (?)	.50
3 Tubs - (?) & (?)	1.50
Brass kittle & (?) mortar	1.50
Sundry (?) casks - bench & saw etc. in smoke hs.	2.00

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Old riding chair & harness	3.00
Lot garden tools 2 - (?)	1.00
Sythe & saw (?)	.37½
Lot forks & rakes	.50
Pump hook	.50
Tool chest in stable	.75
2 Work benches & wooden vise	3.00
Iron vise & bench	2.00
Grind stone & H (?)	2.00
Amt. car'd up	213.25
Amt. brot. forward	$213.25
Lot of sundry cabinetmaking tools - (?) - (?) old lathe etc. in shop & shed	15.00
	$228.25

We the subscribers appointed by the Register appraisers of the goods and chattels of John Janvier deceased, do on oath and affirmation respectively say that the goods and chattels in this inventory, have been appraised by us at the sums set down against the same respectively and that said sums are according to the best of our ability & judgement the true value of said goods and chattels in

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sums. Dated the 12th day of June 1850.

John Janvier

[signatures] &

Daniel Corbit

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware, New Castle County Inventories and Administrative Bonds, 1690-1860. Inventory of the Estate of John Janvier, Jr. (1850). This inventory has been transcribed from the original document. Any spelling or punctuation errors are as in the original.

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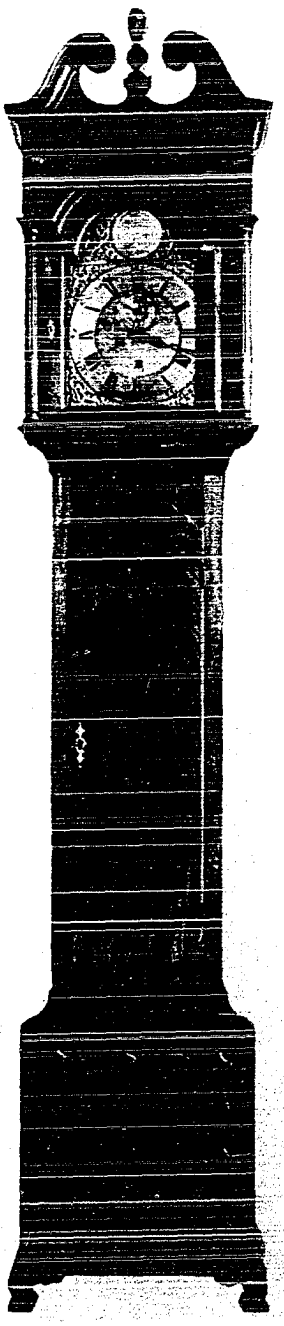

Ill. 1. Tall Case Clock

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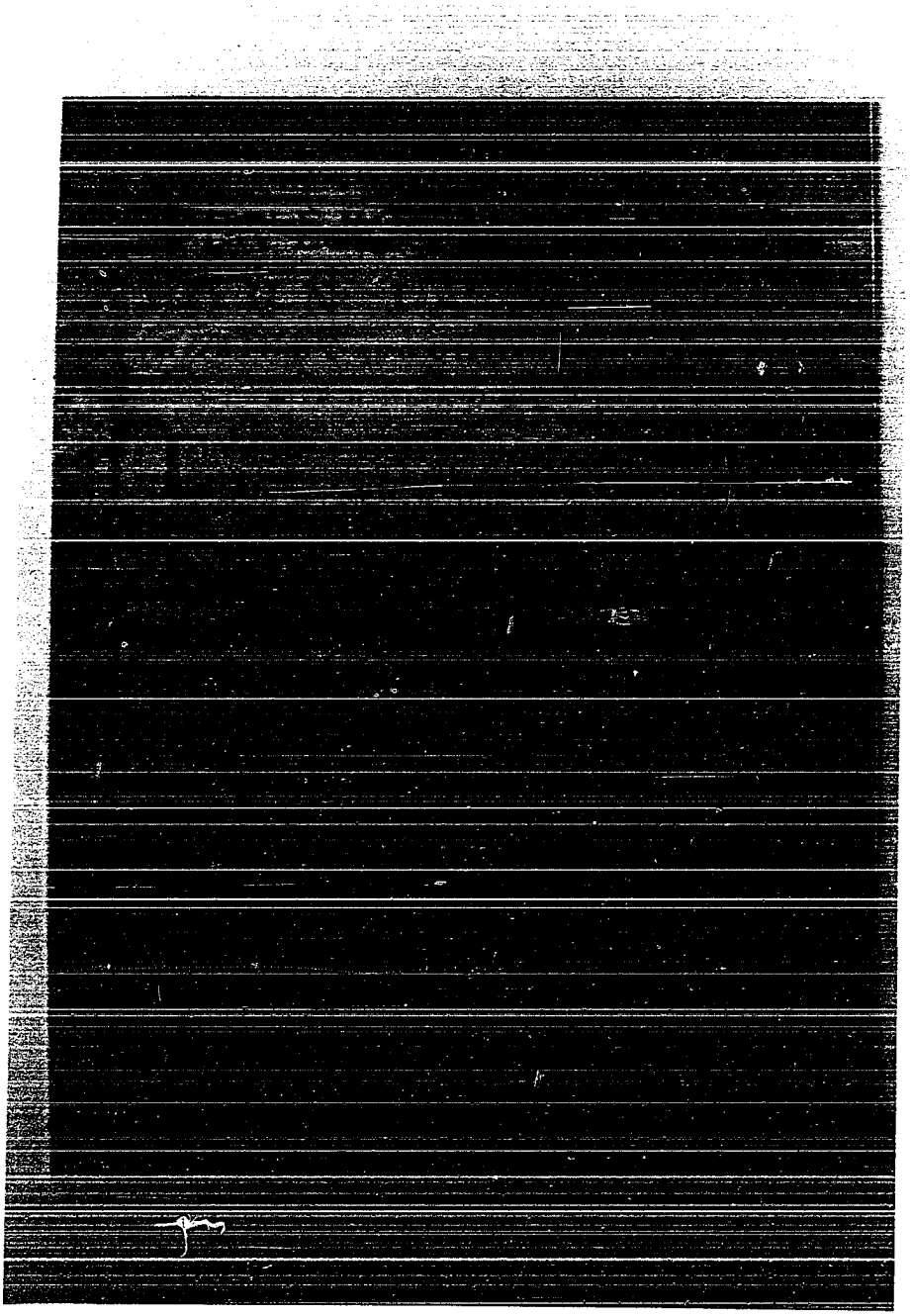

Ill. 2. Label

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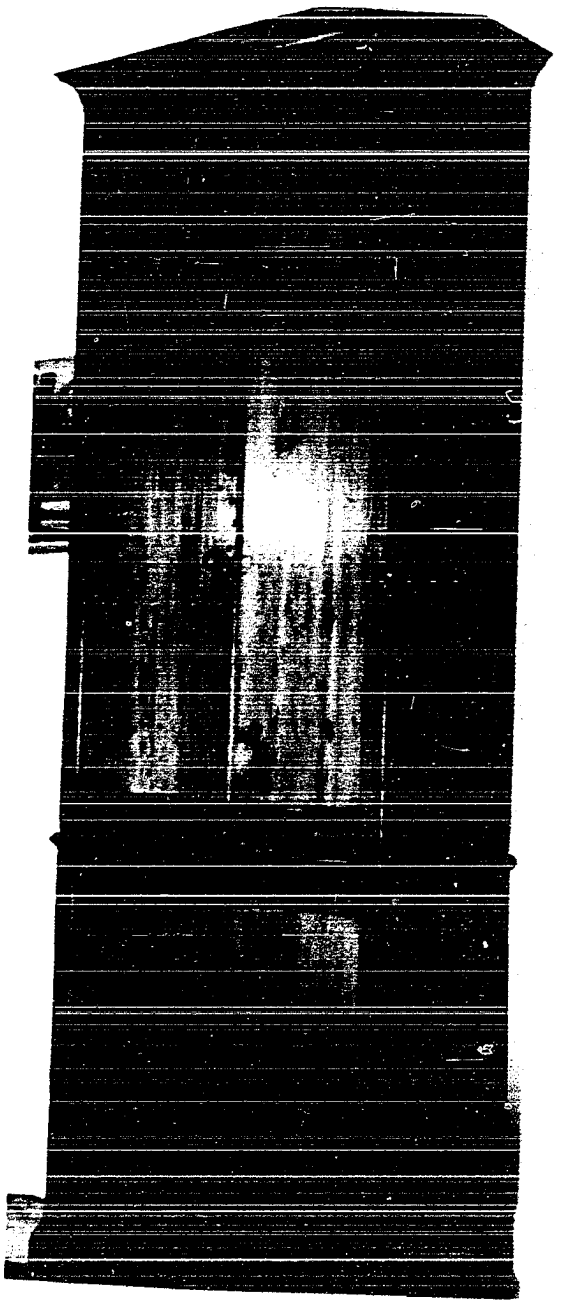

Ill. 3. Cupboard

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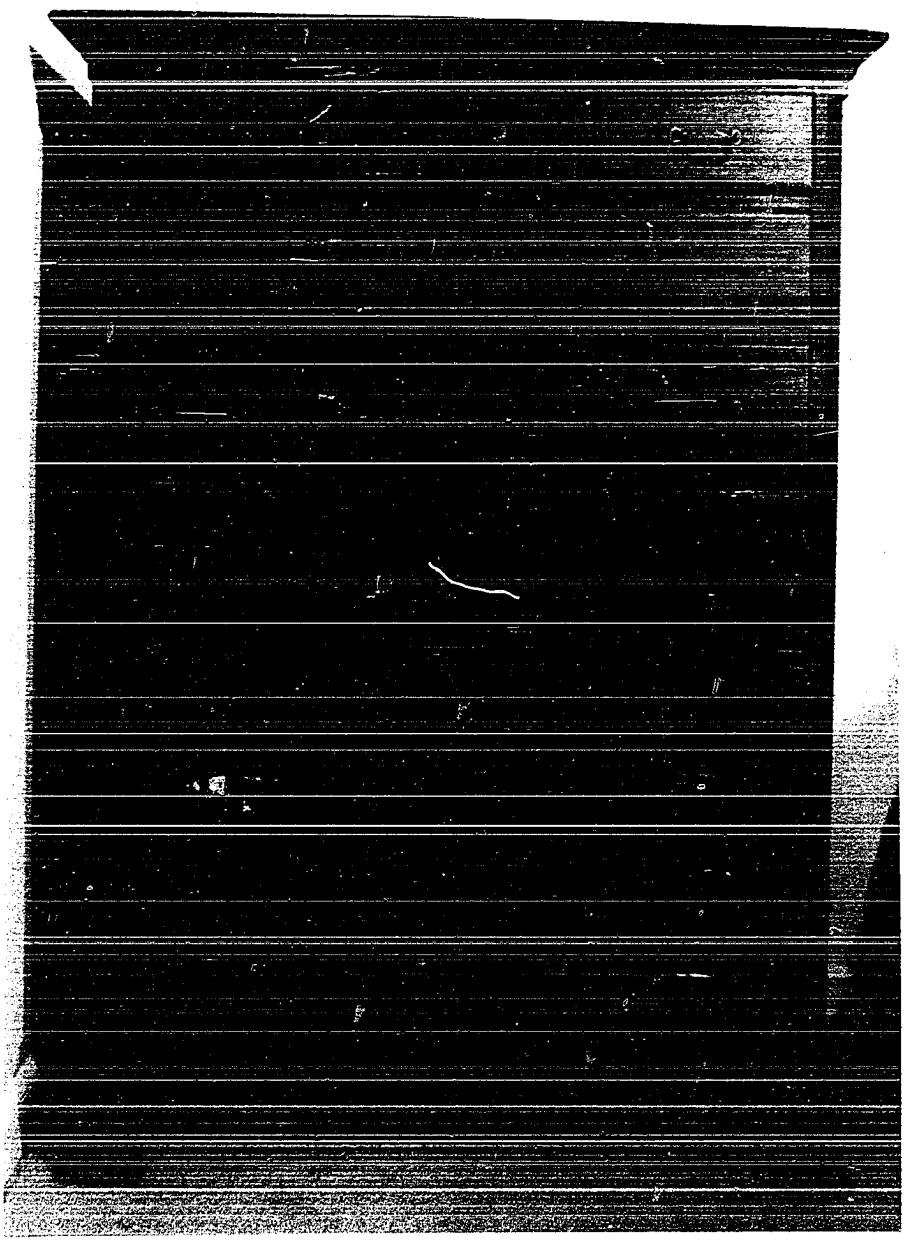

Ill. 4. High Chest of Drawers

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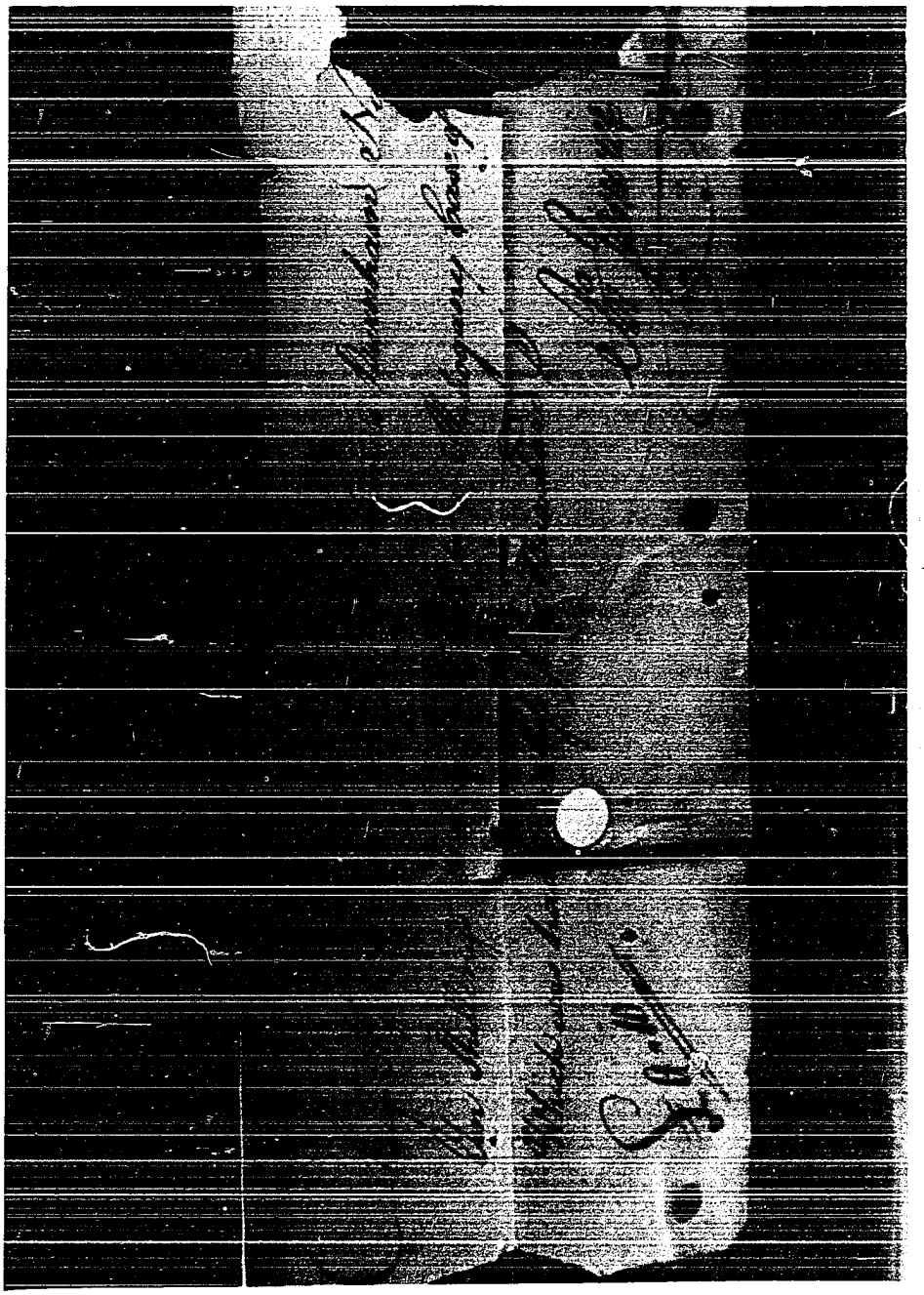

T11.5. Bill

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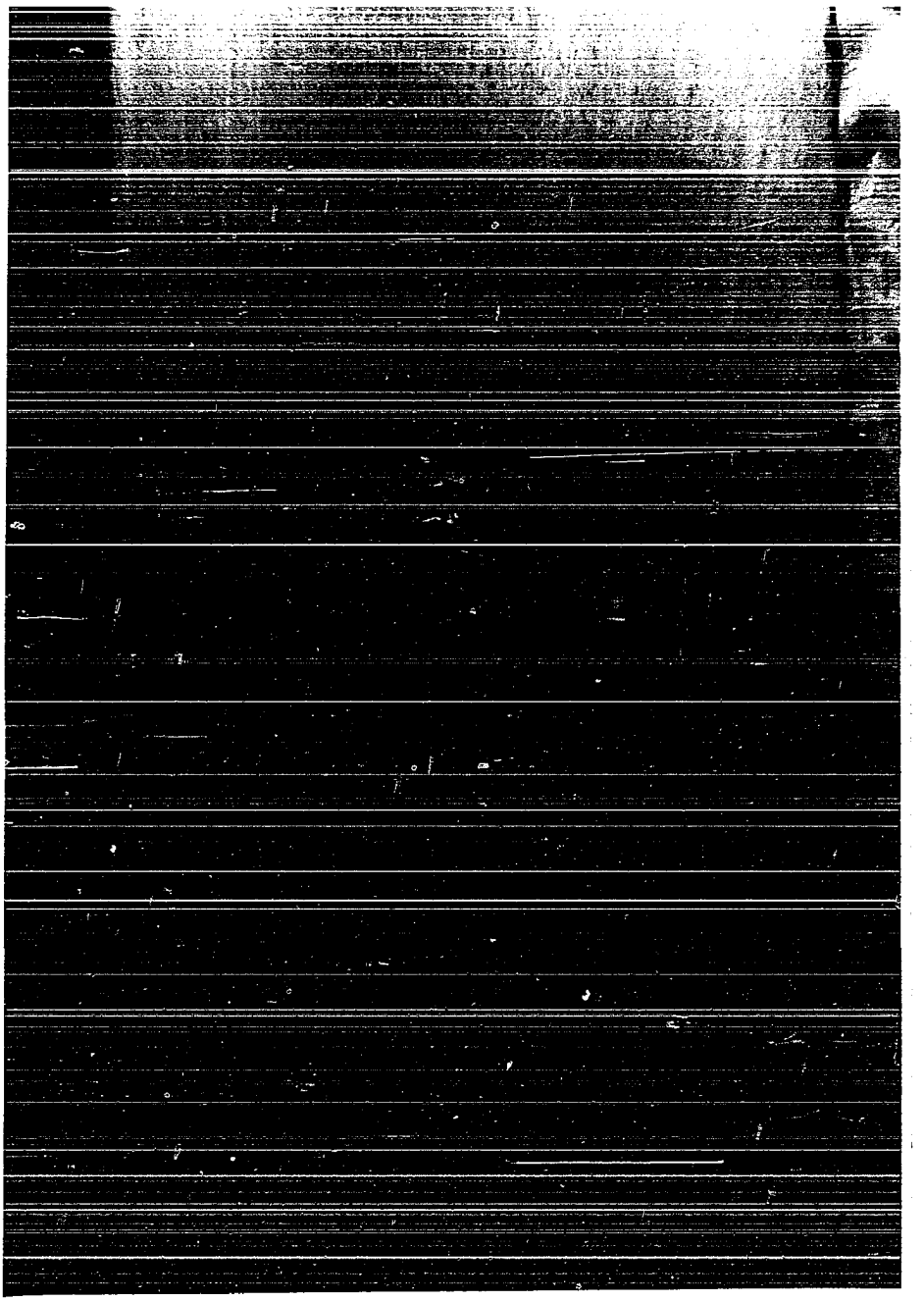

Ill. 6. Drawer Detail

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Ill. 7. Drawer Detail

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Ill. 8. Foot Detail

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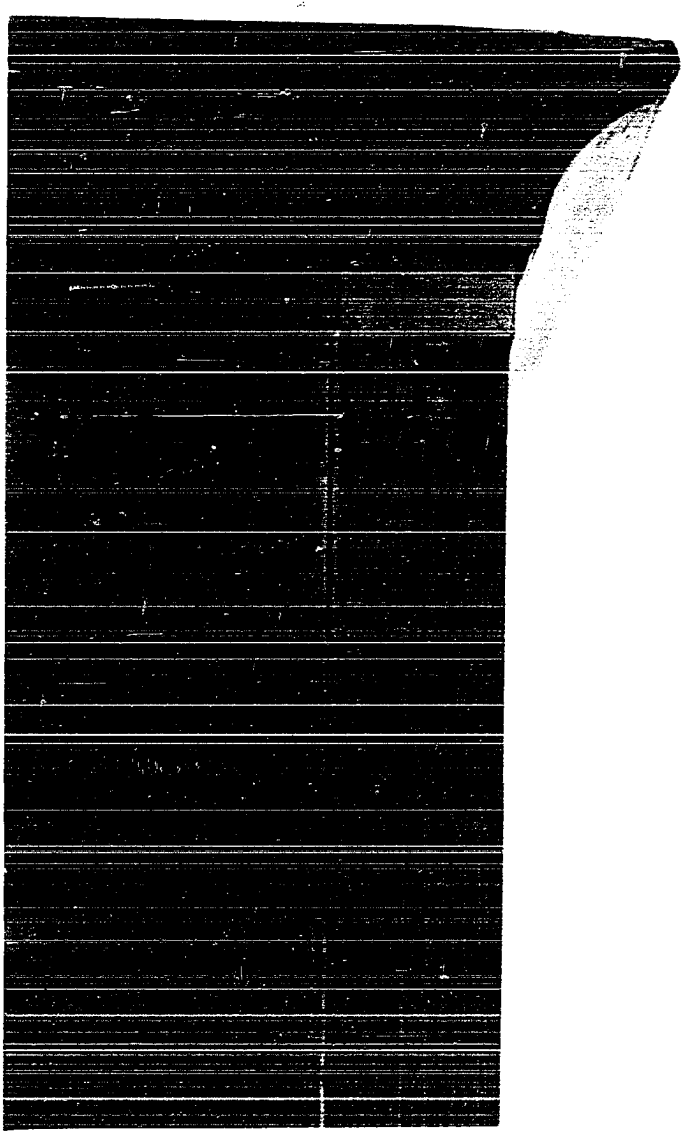

Ill. 9. Quarter Column Detail

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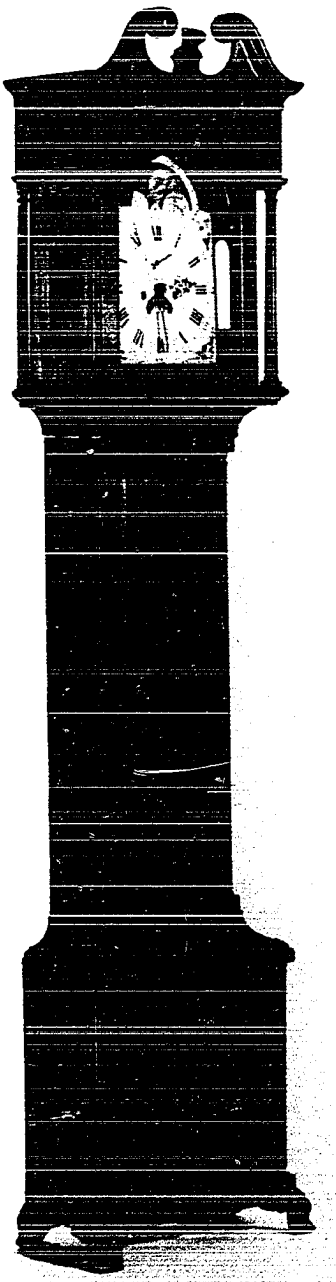

Ill. 10. Tall Case Clock

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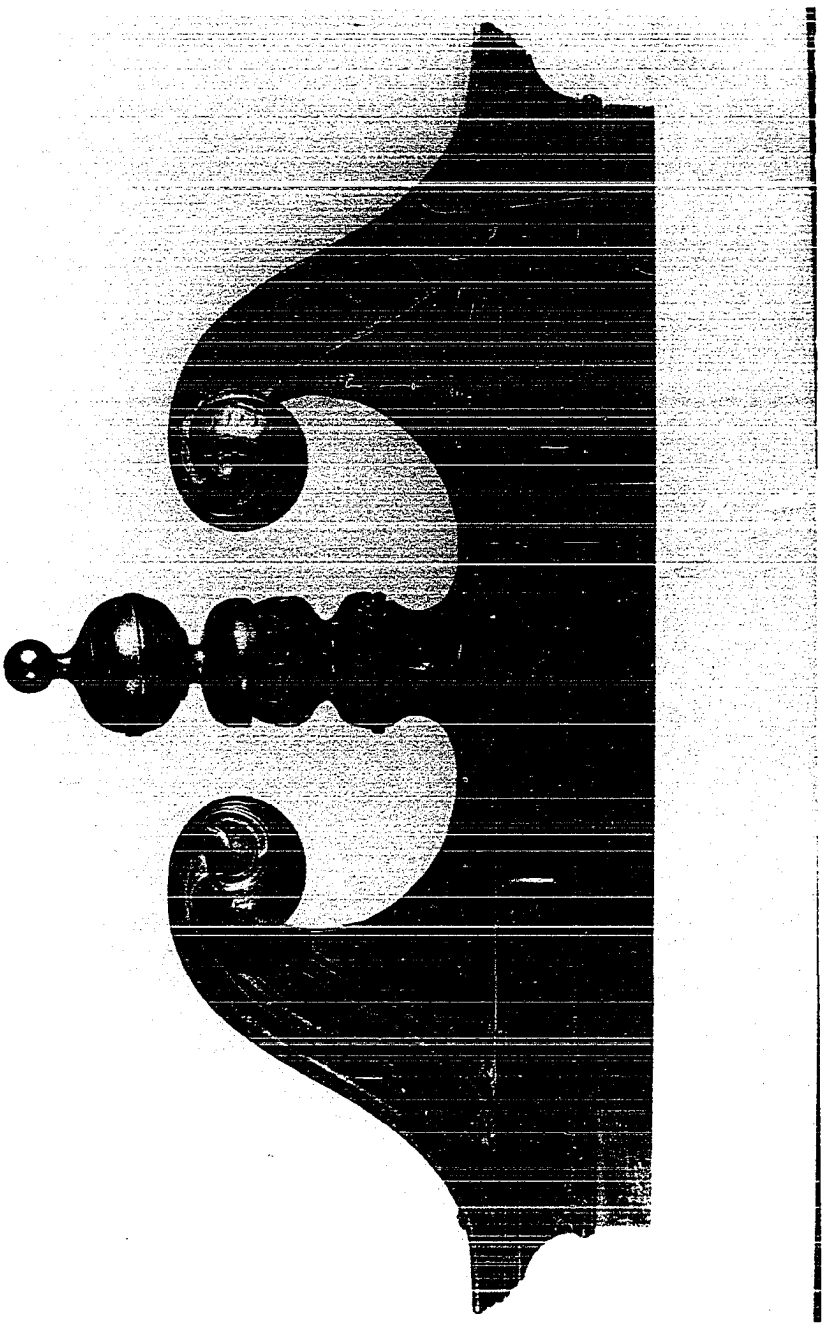

Ill. 11. Pediment Detail

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Ill. 12. Base Panel Detail

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Ill. 13. Label

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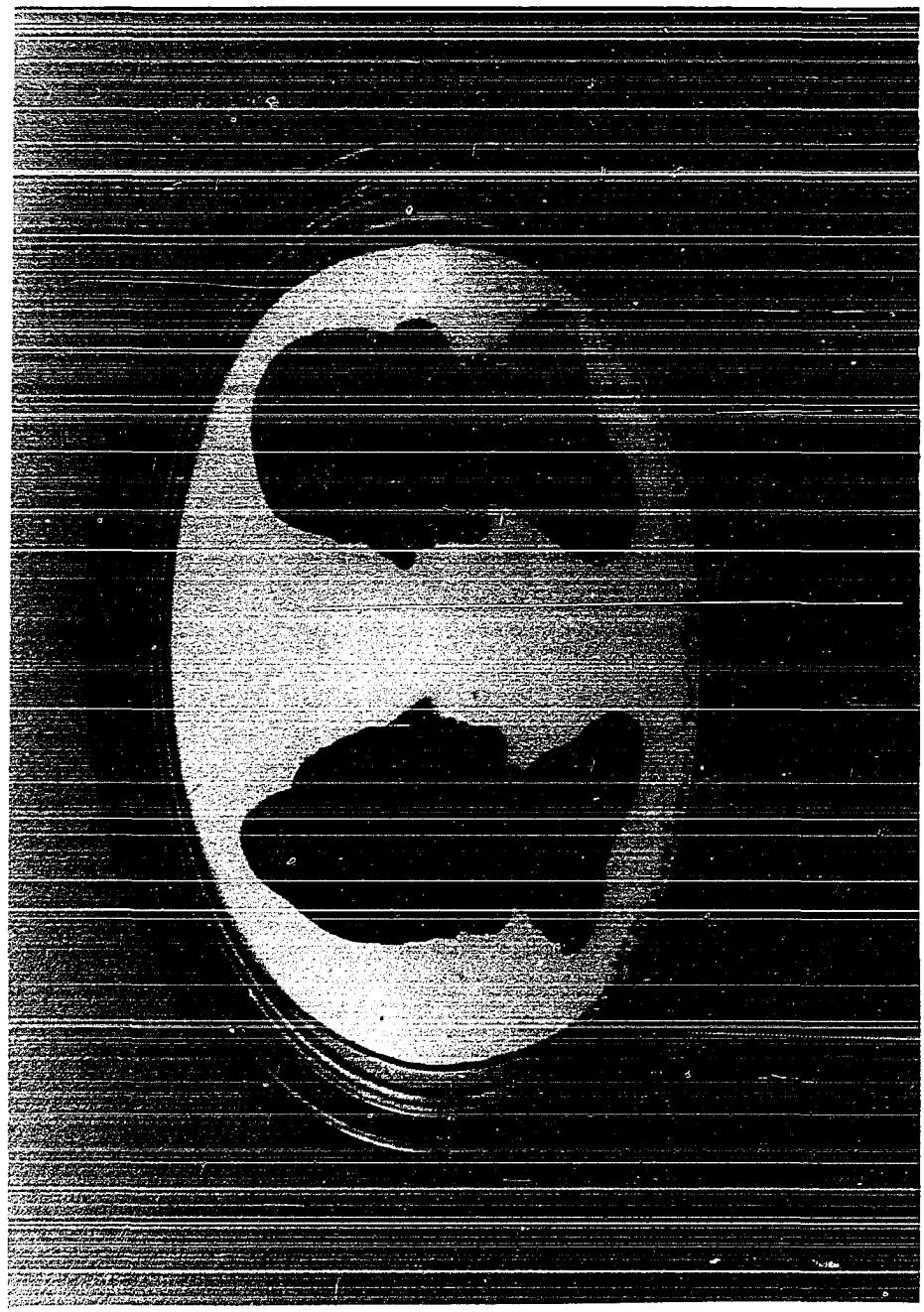

Ill. 14. Double Silhouette

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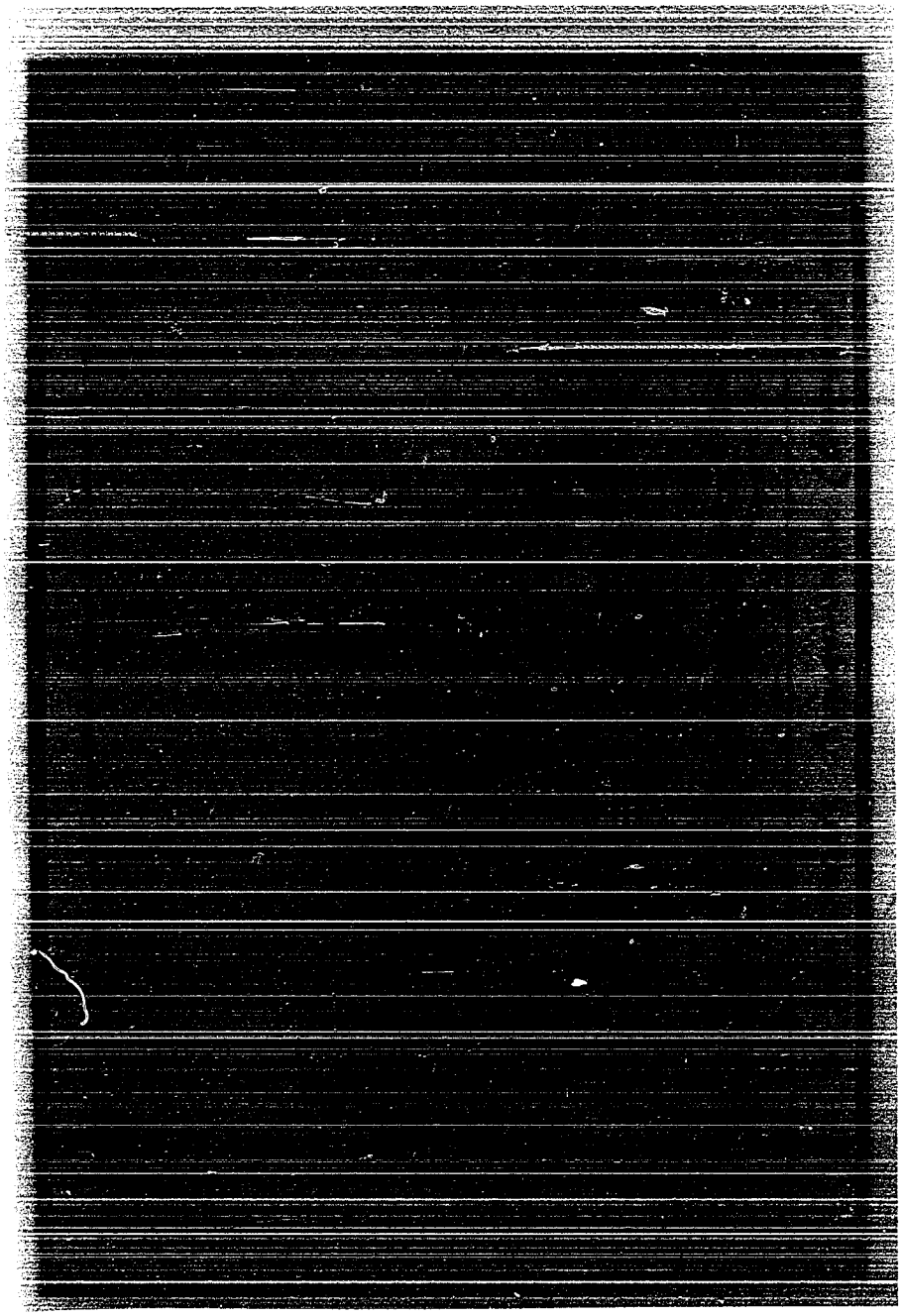

Ill. 15. Watercolor Drawing

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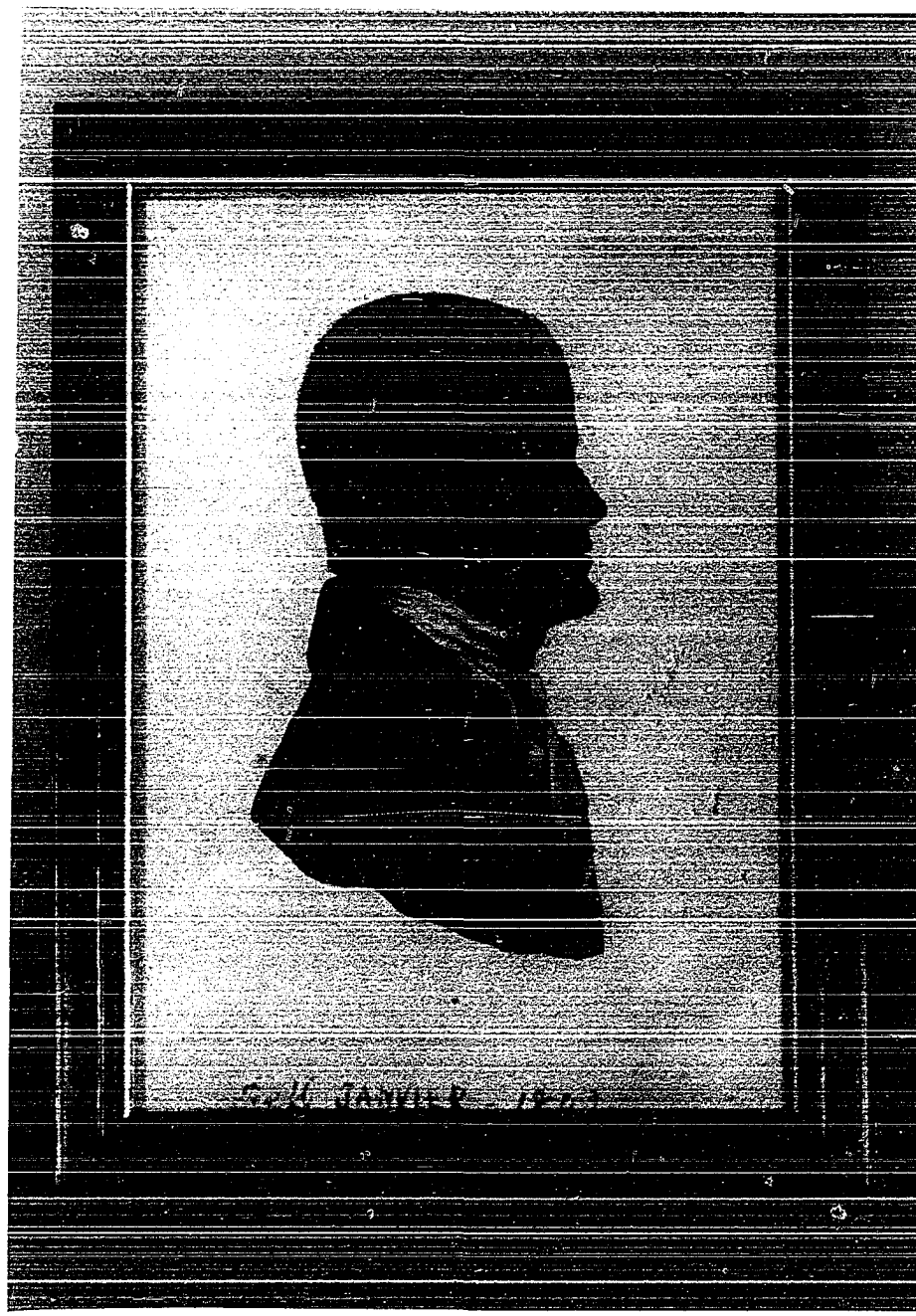

Ill. 16. Silhouette

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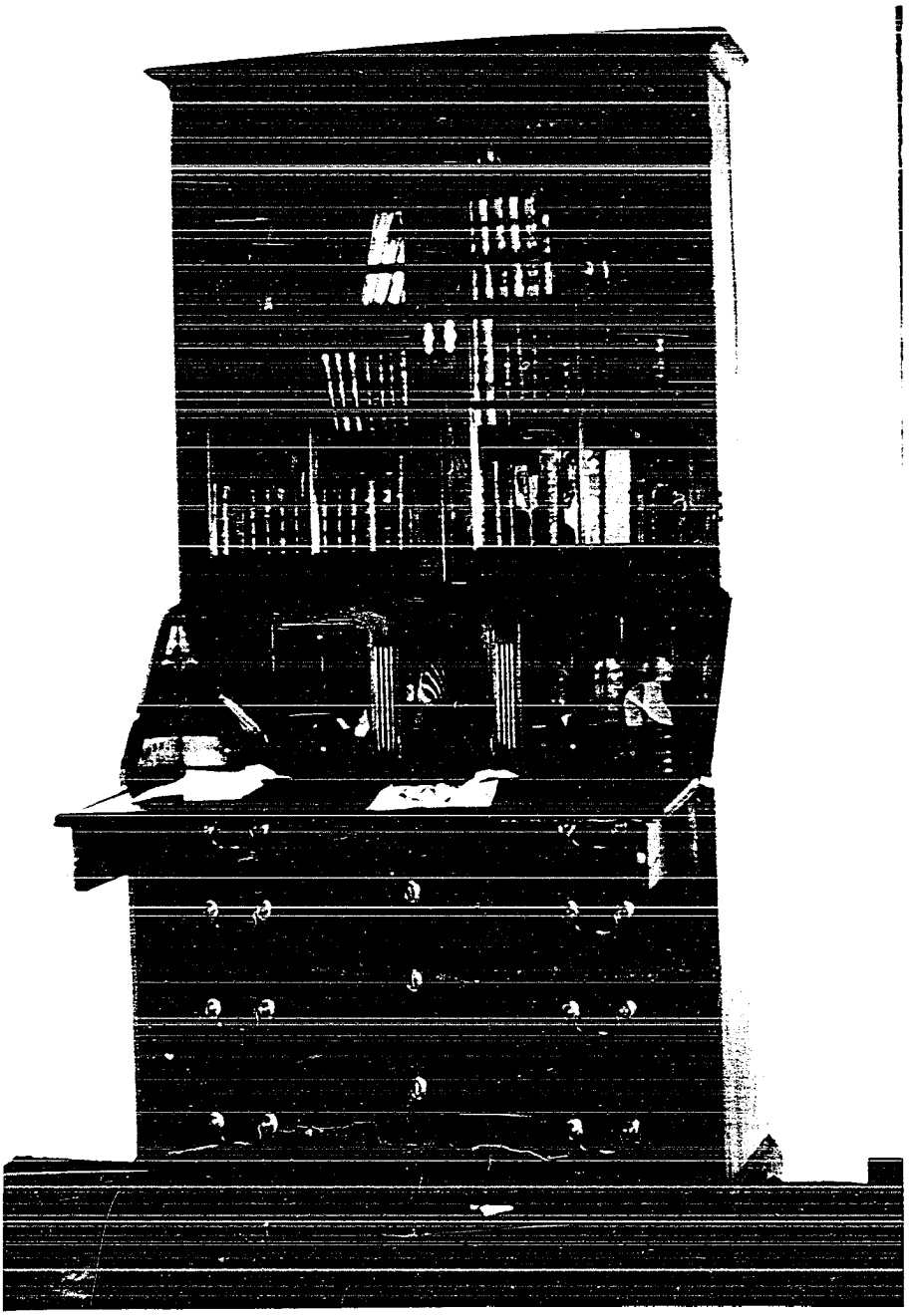

Ill. 17. Desk and Bookcase

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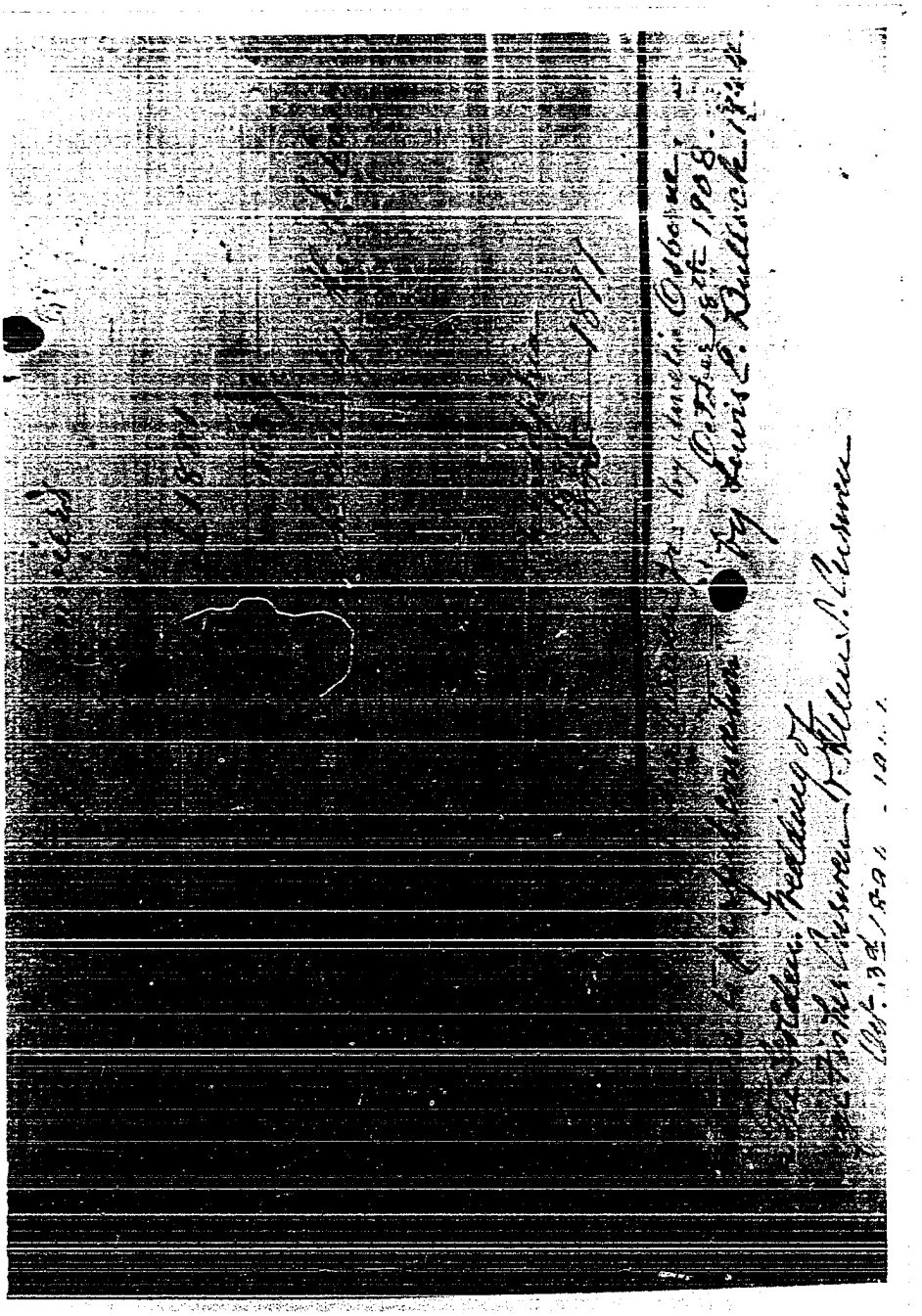

Ill. 18. Label

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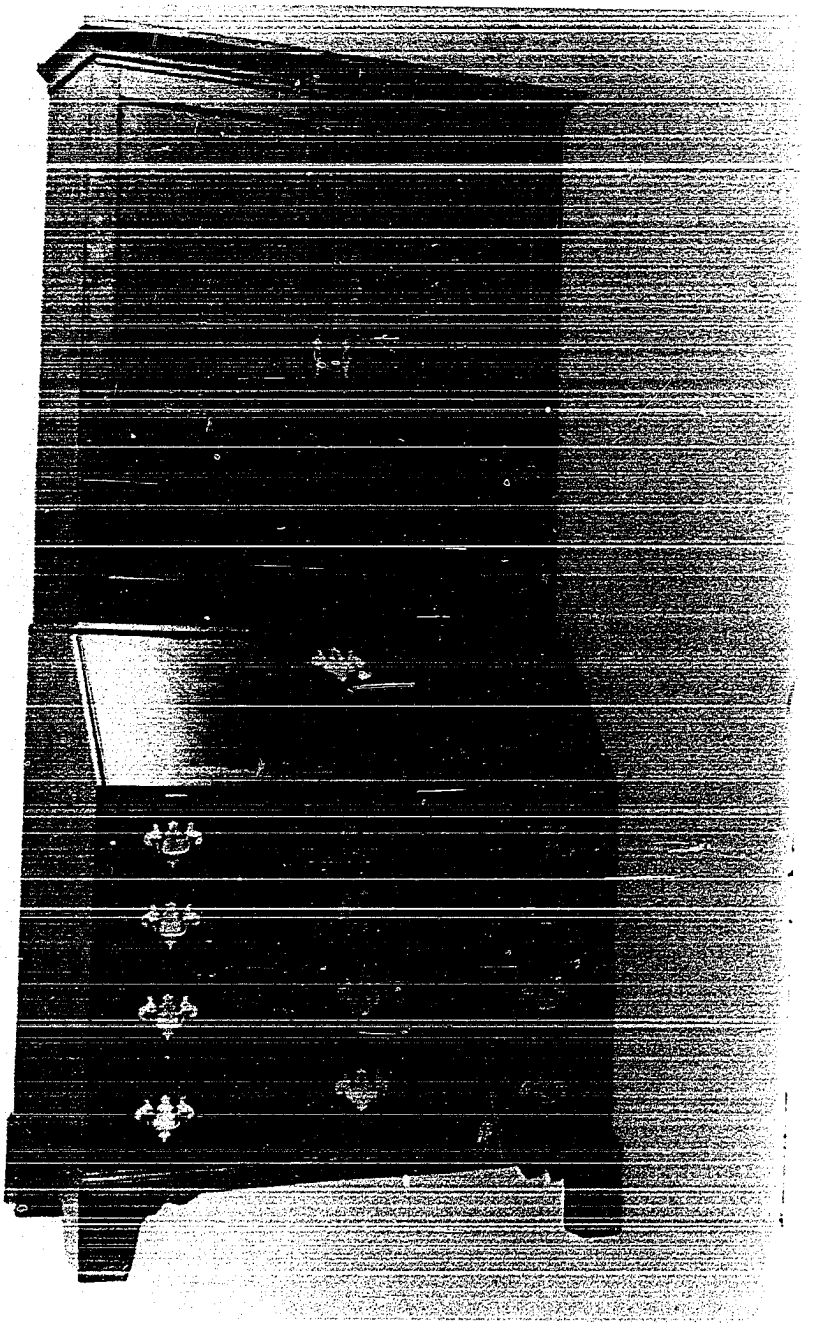

Ill. 19. Desk and Bookcase

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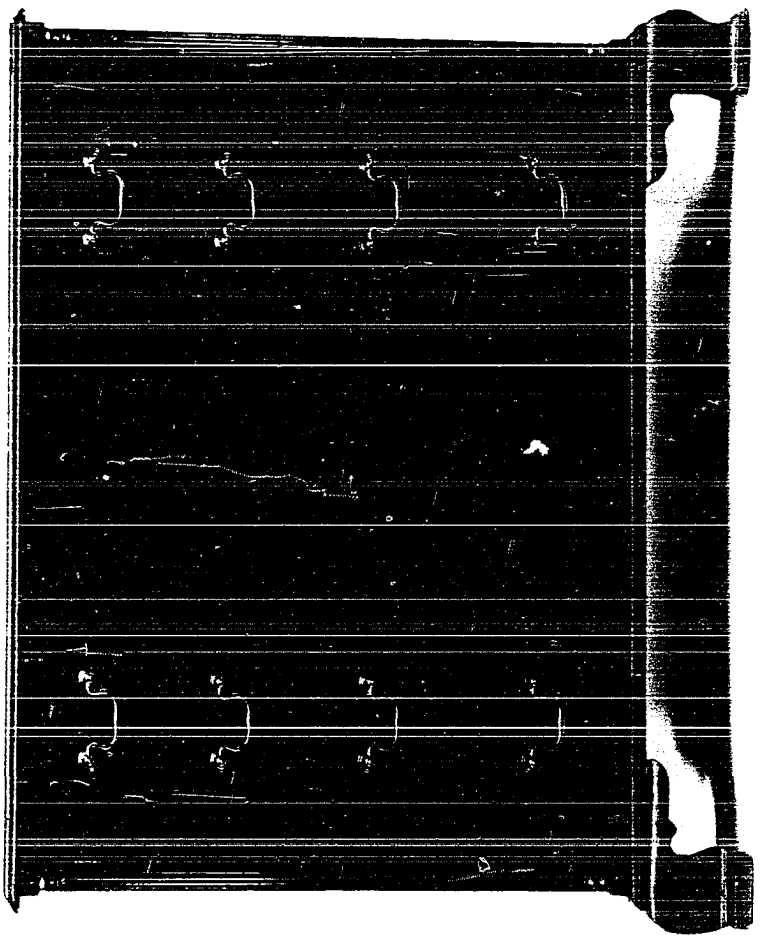

Ill. 20. Chest of Drawers

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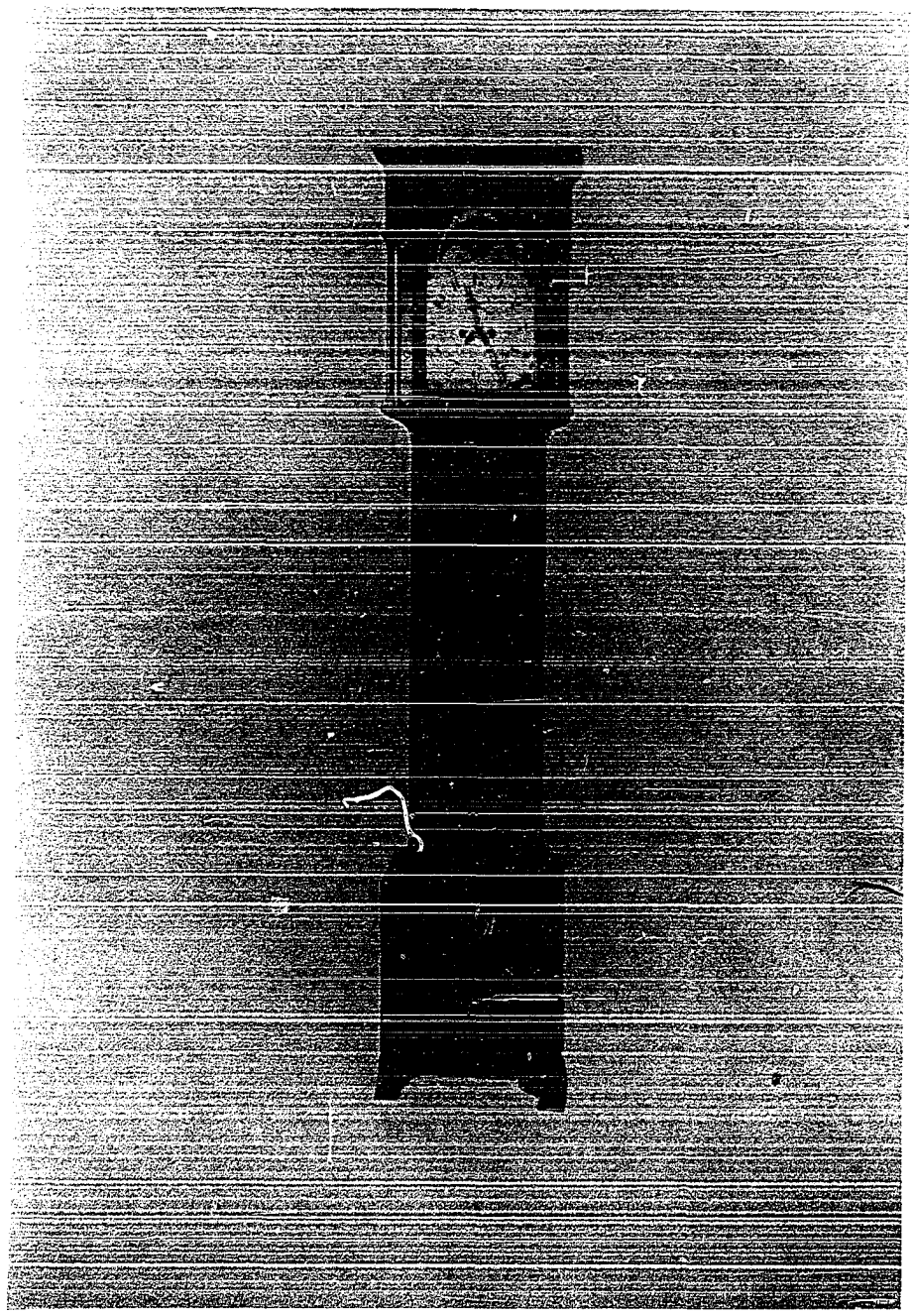

Ill. 21. Tall Case Clock

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Ill. 22. Sideboard

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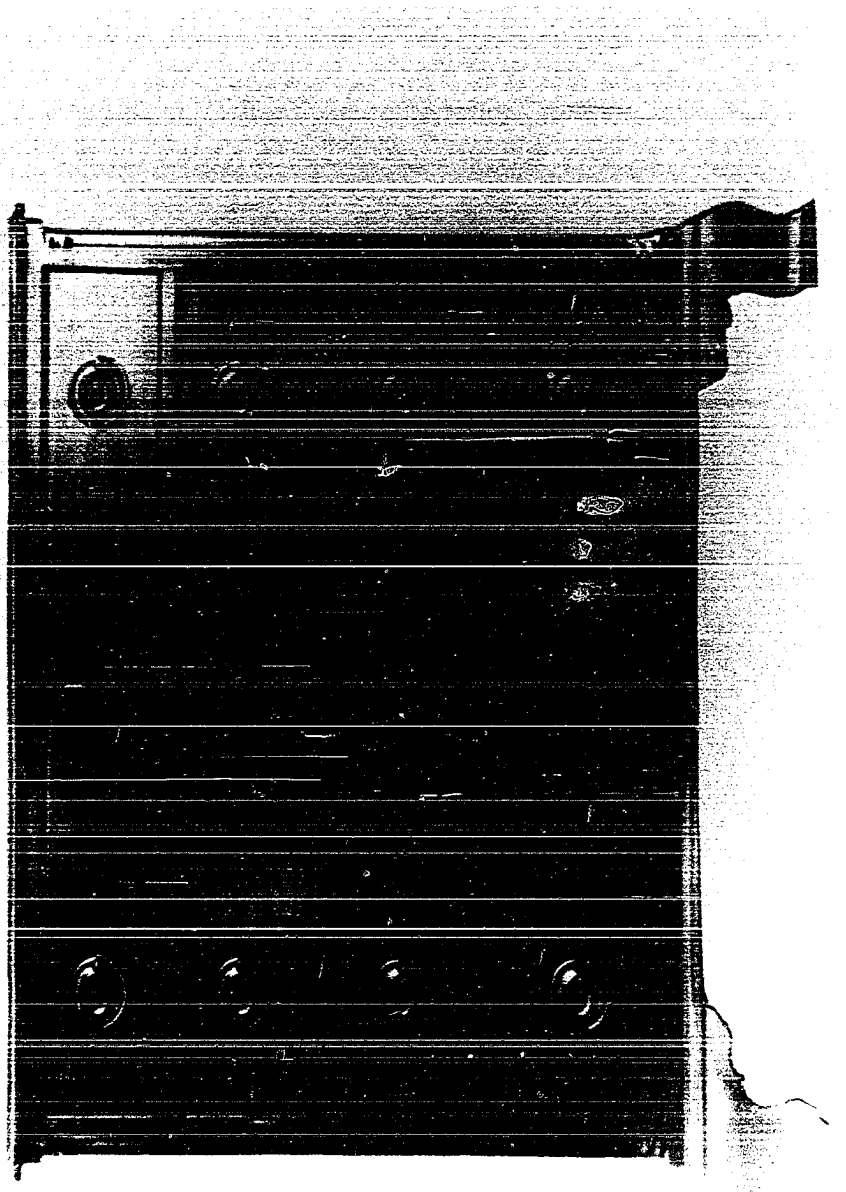

Ill. 23. Chest of Drawers

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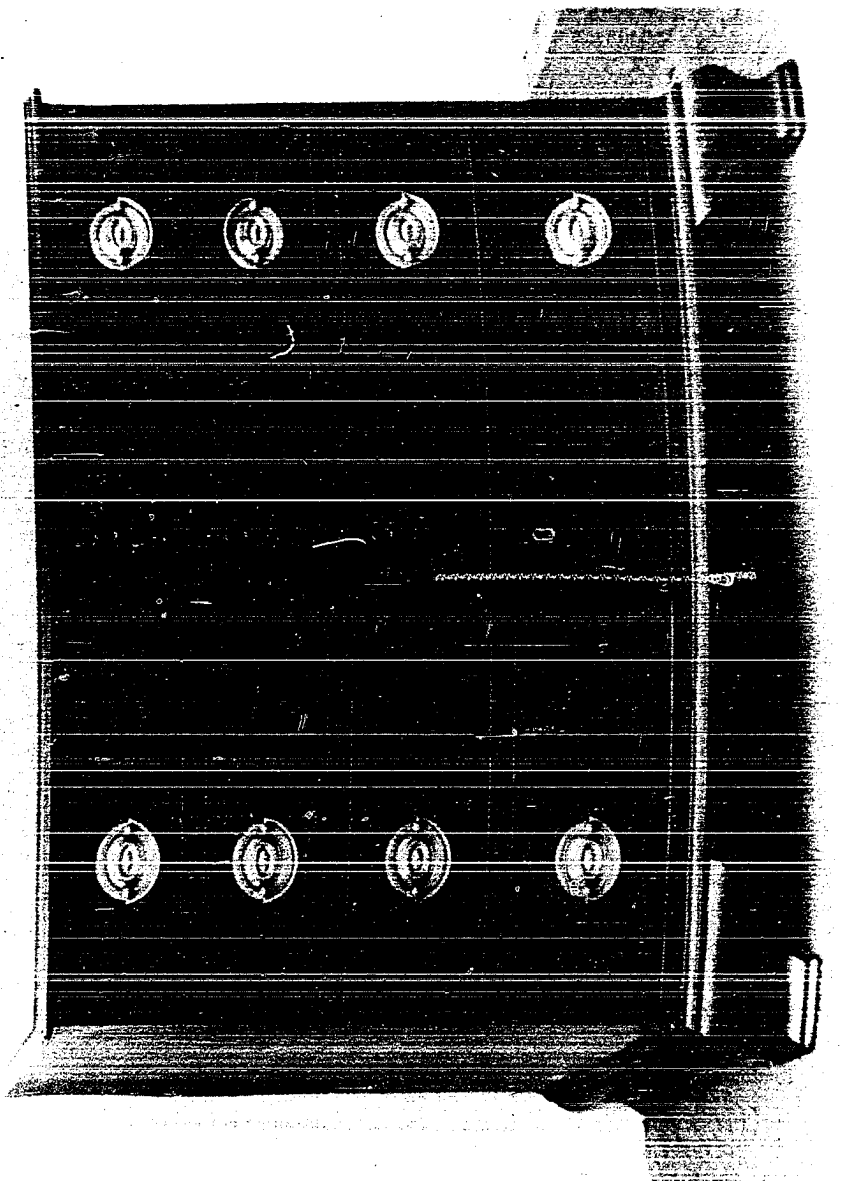

Ill. 24. Chest of Drawers

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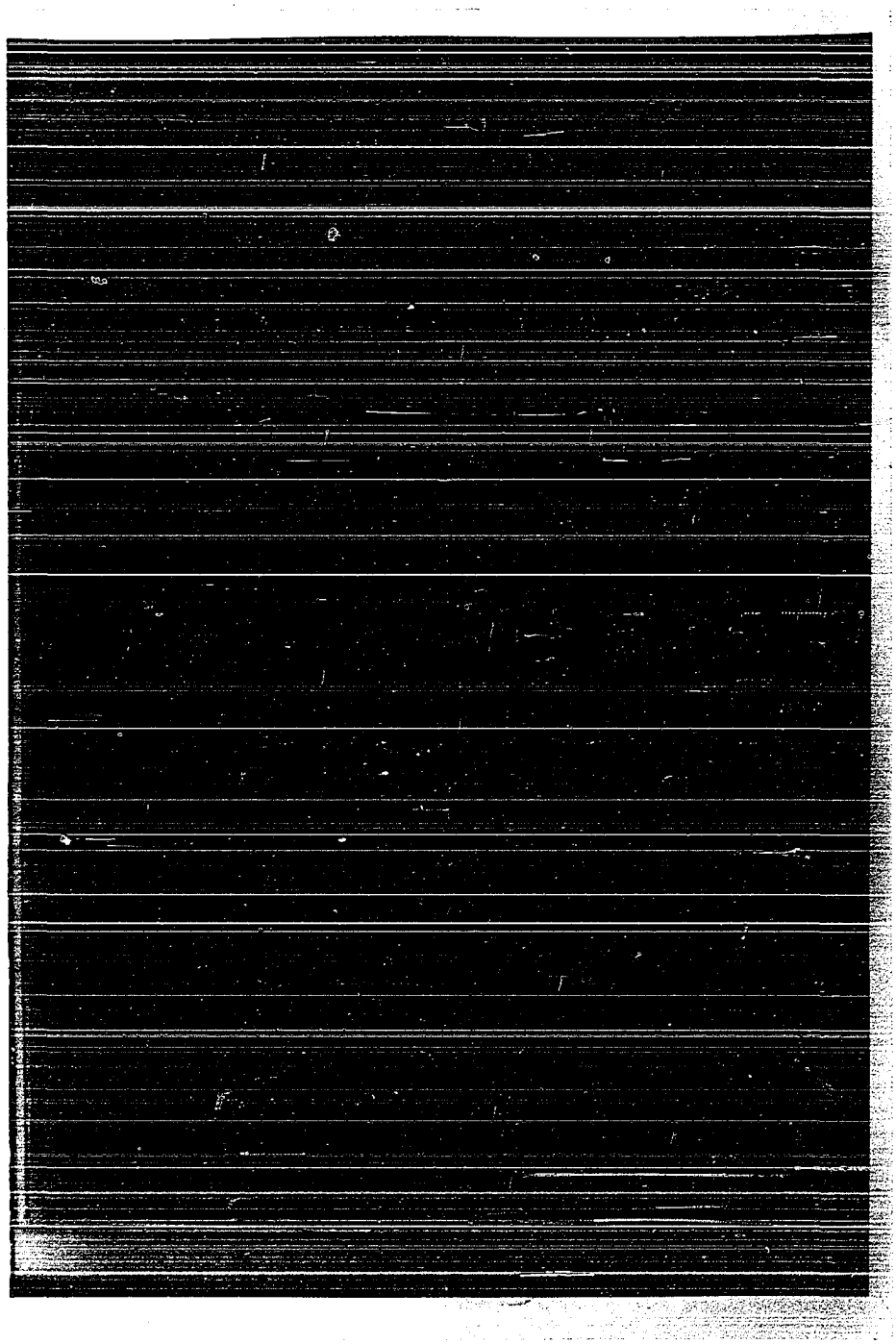

Ill. 25. Watercolor Drawing

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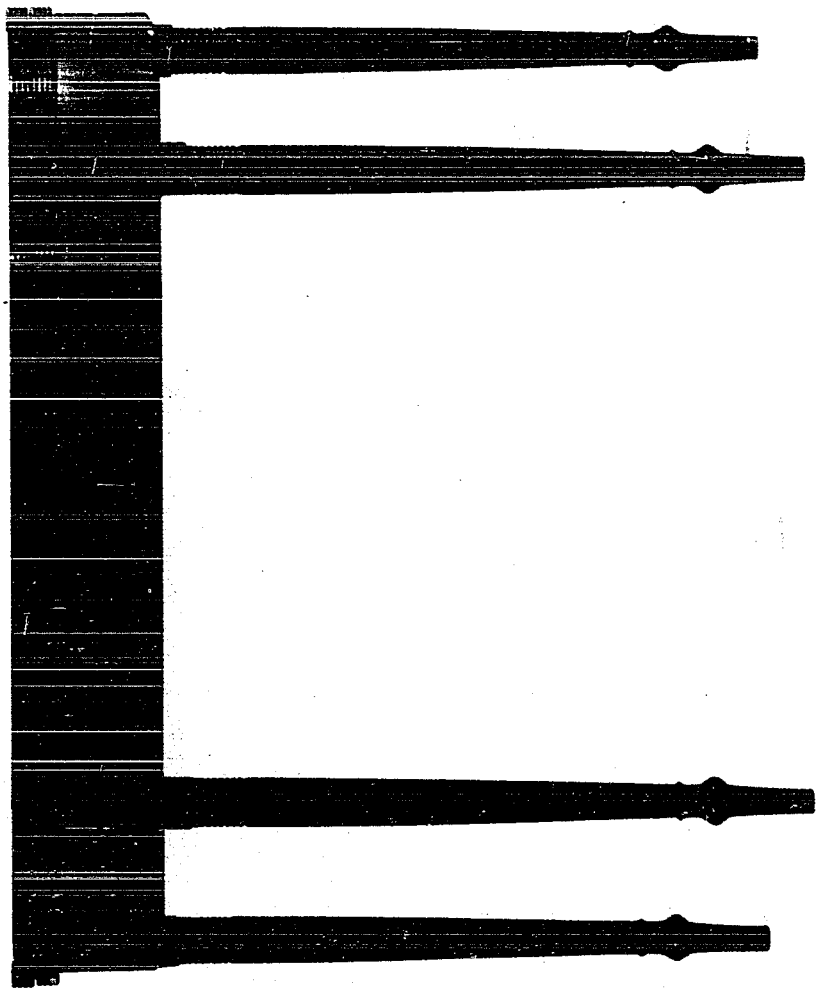

Ill. 26. Card Table

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Ill. 27. Leg Detail

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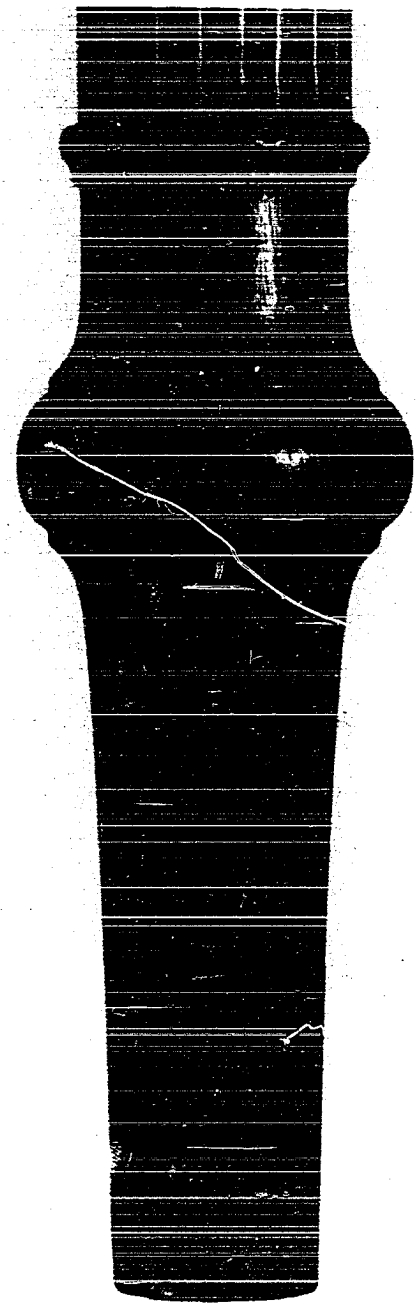

Ill. 28. Foot Detail

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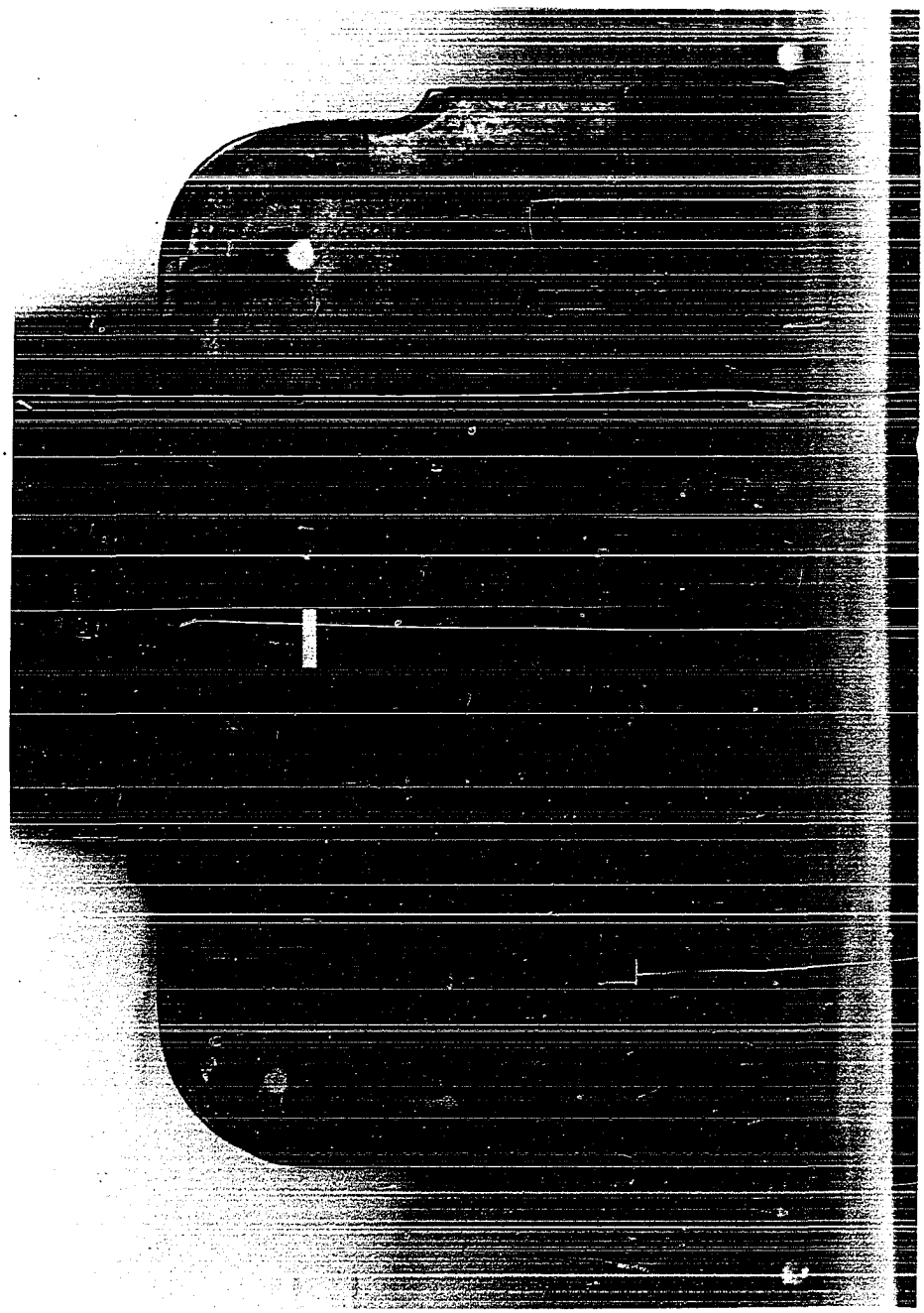

Ill. 29. Construction Detail

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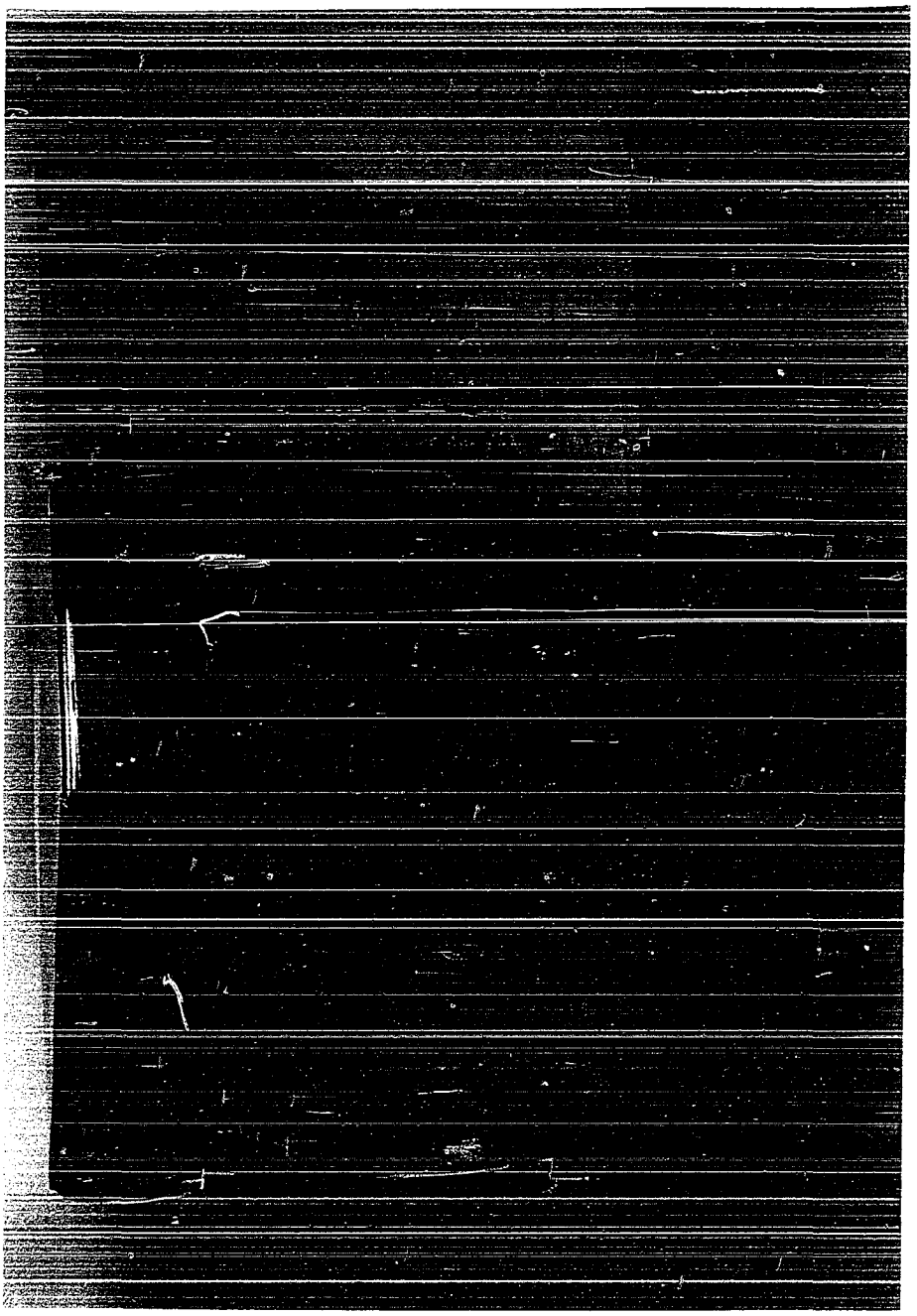

Ill. 30. Drop Leaf Table

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Ill. 31. Drop Leaf Table

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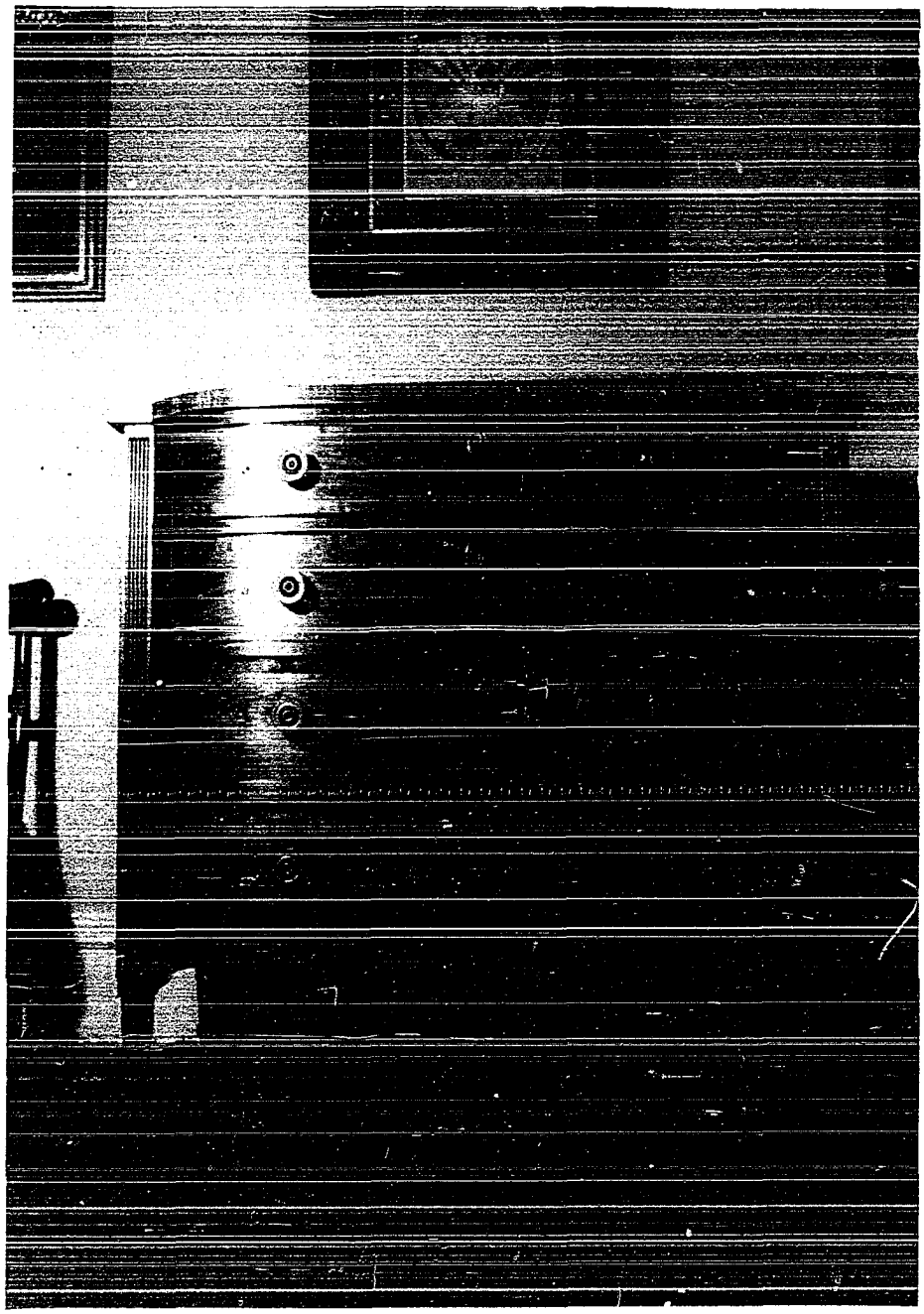

Ill. 32. Chest of Drawers

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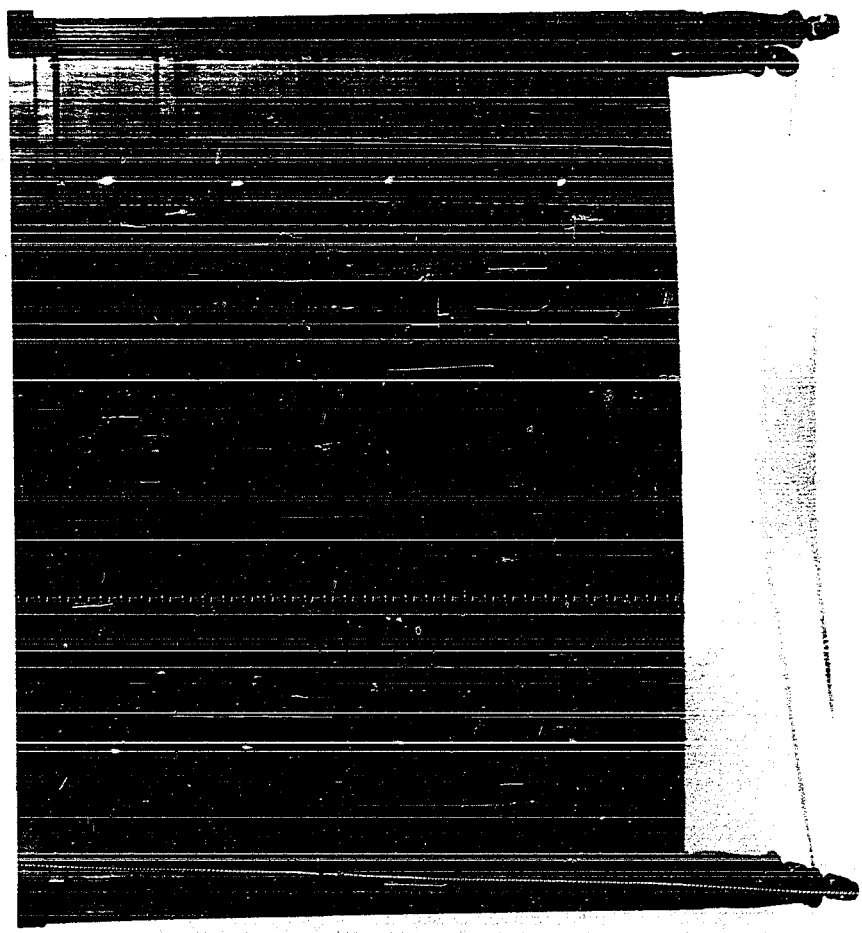

Ill. 33. Chest of Drawers

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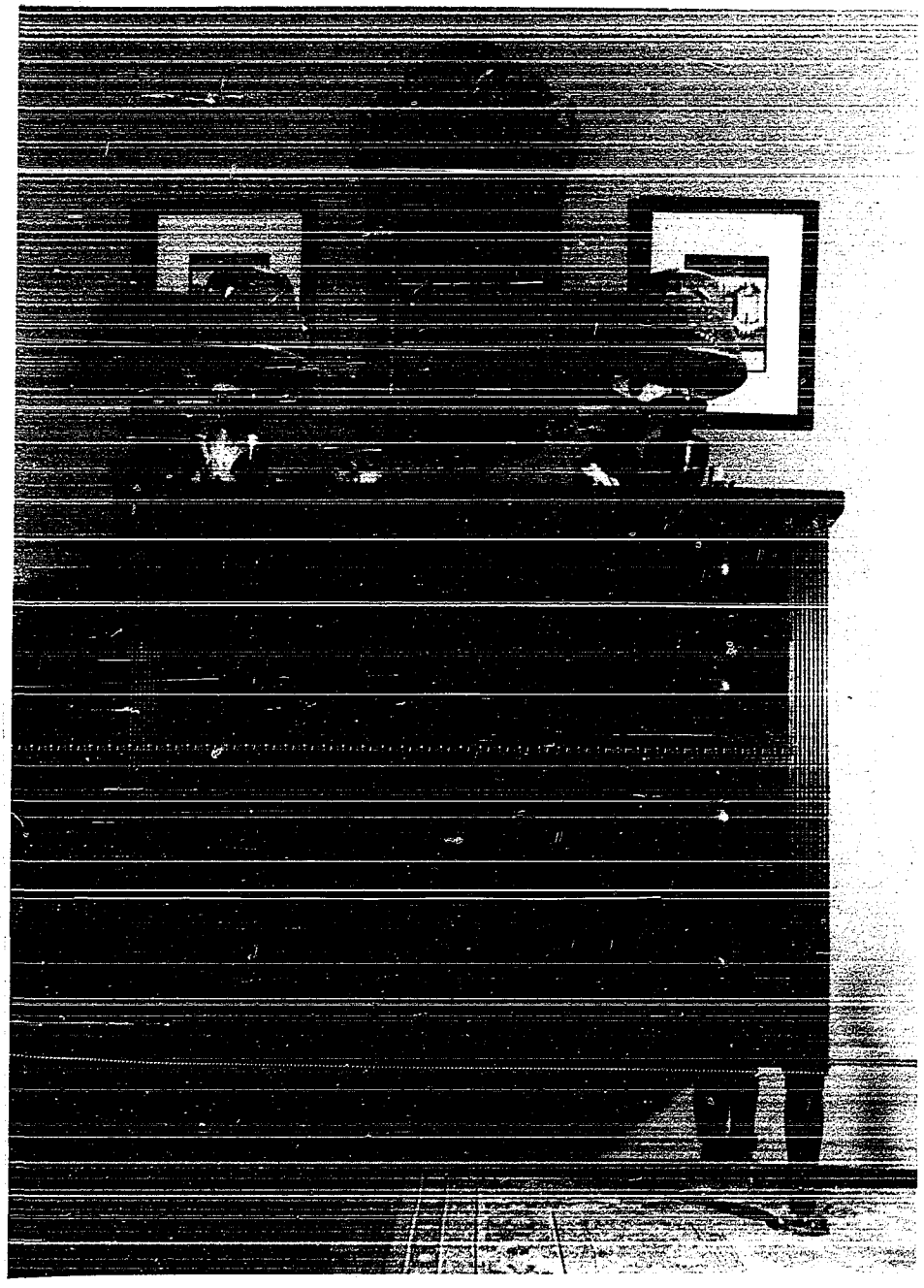

Ill. 34. Chest of Drawers

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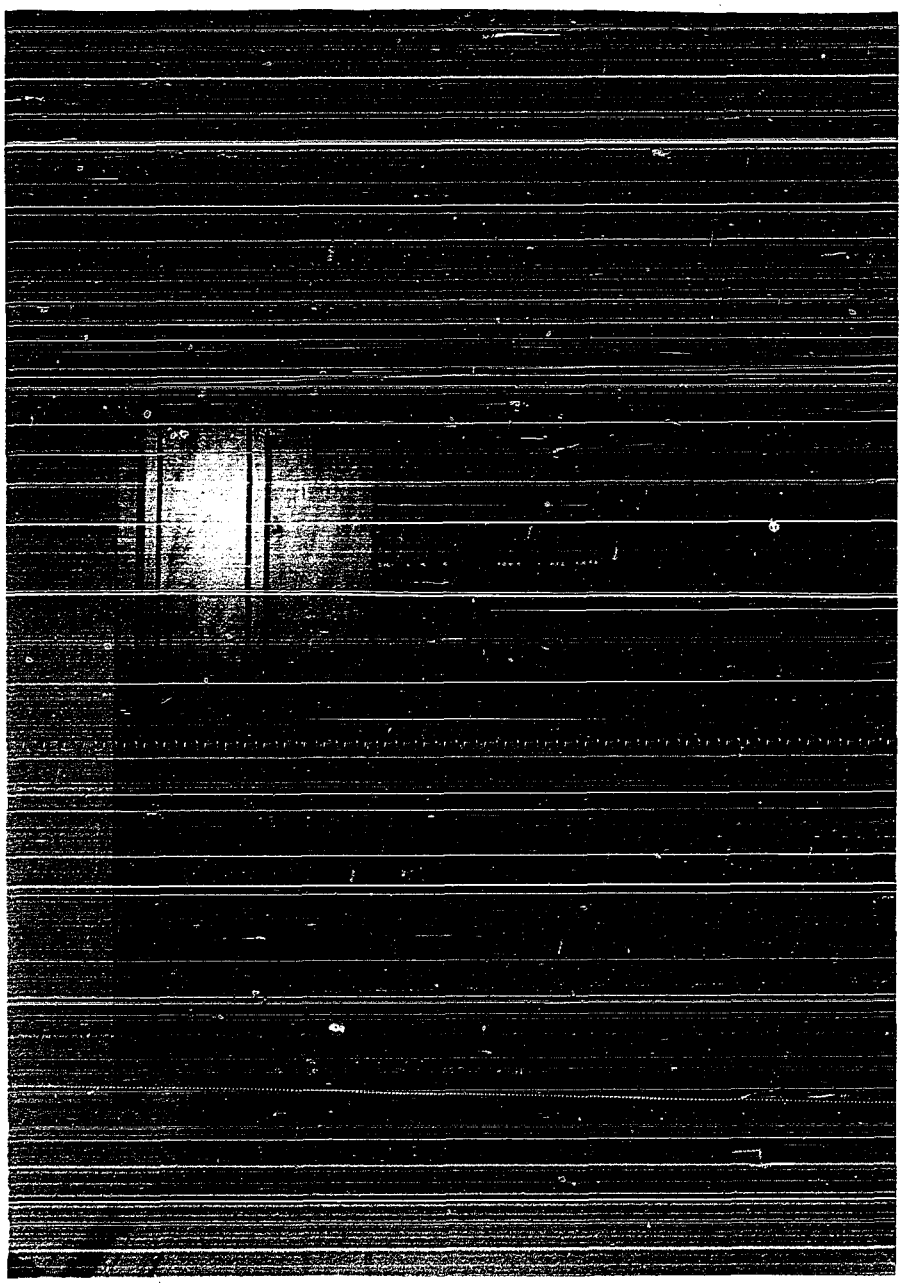

Ill. 35. Chest of Drawers

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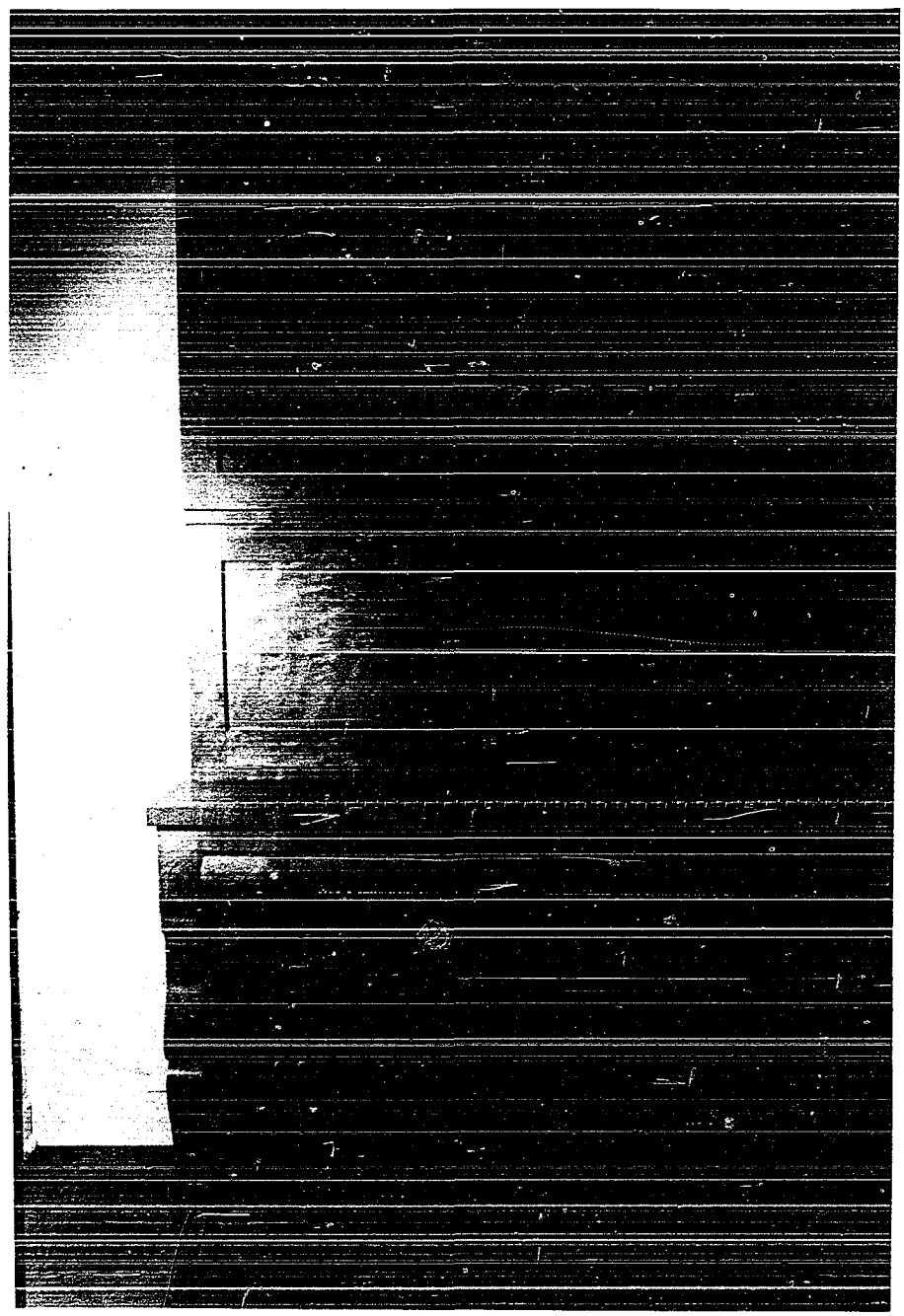

Ill. 36. Desk and Bookcase

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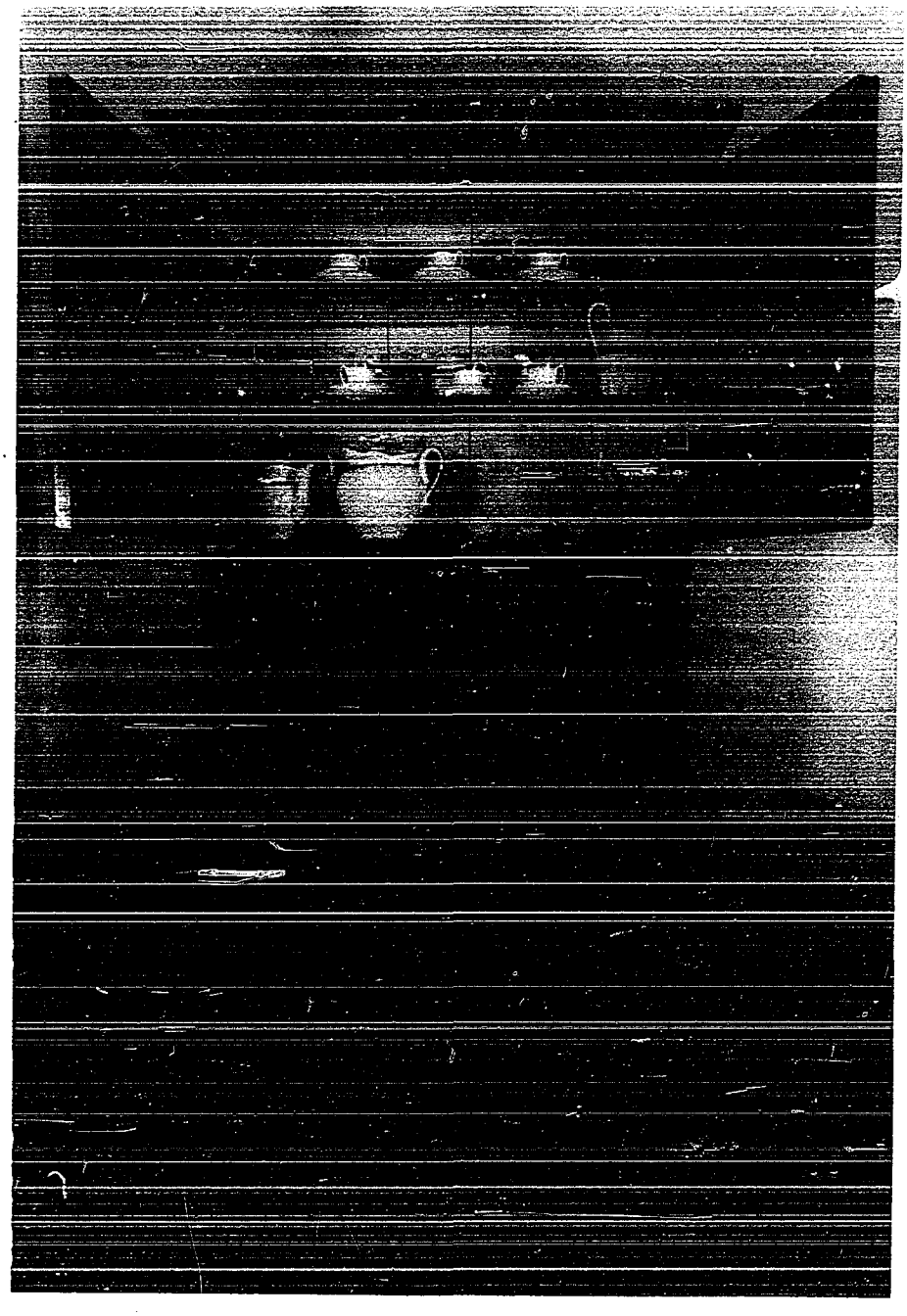

Ill. 37. Interior Detail

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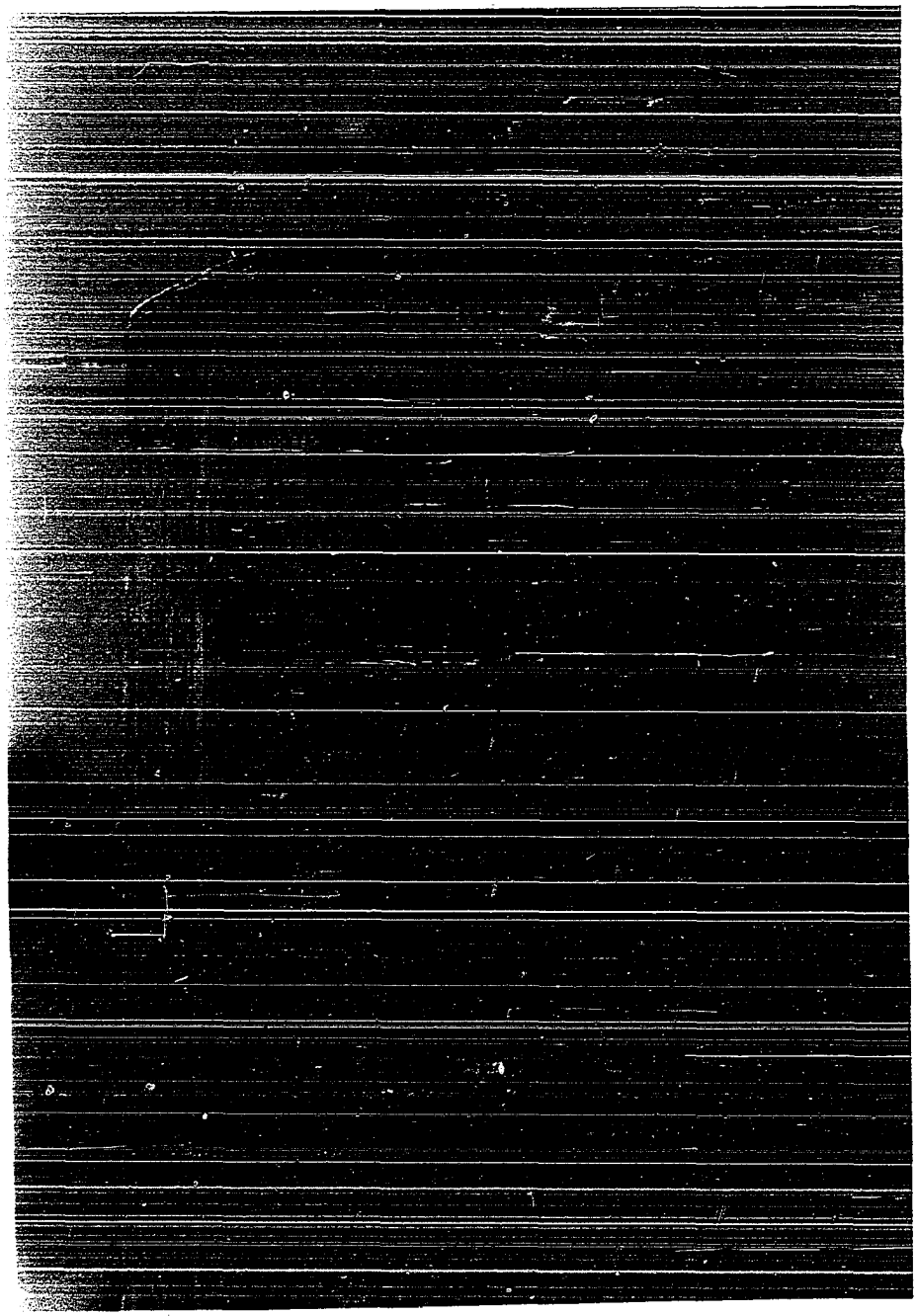

Ill. 38. Drawer Detail

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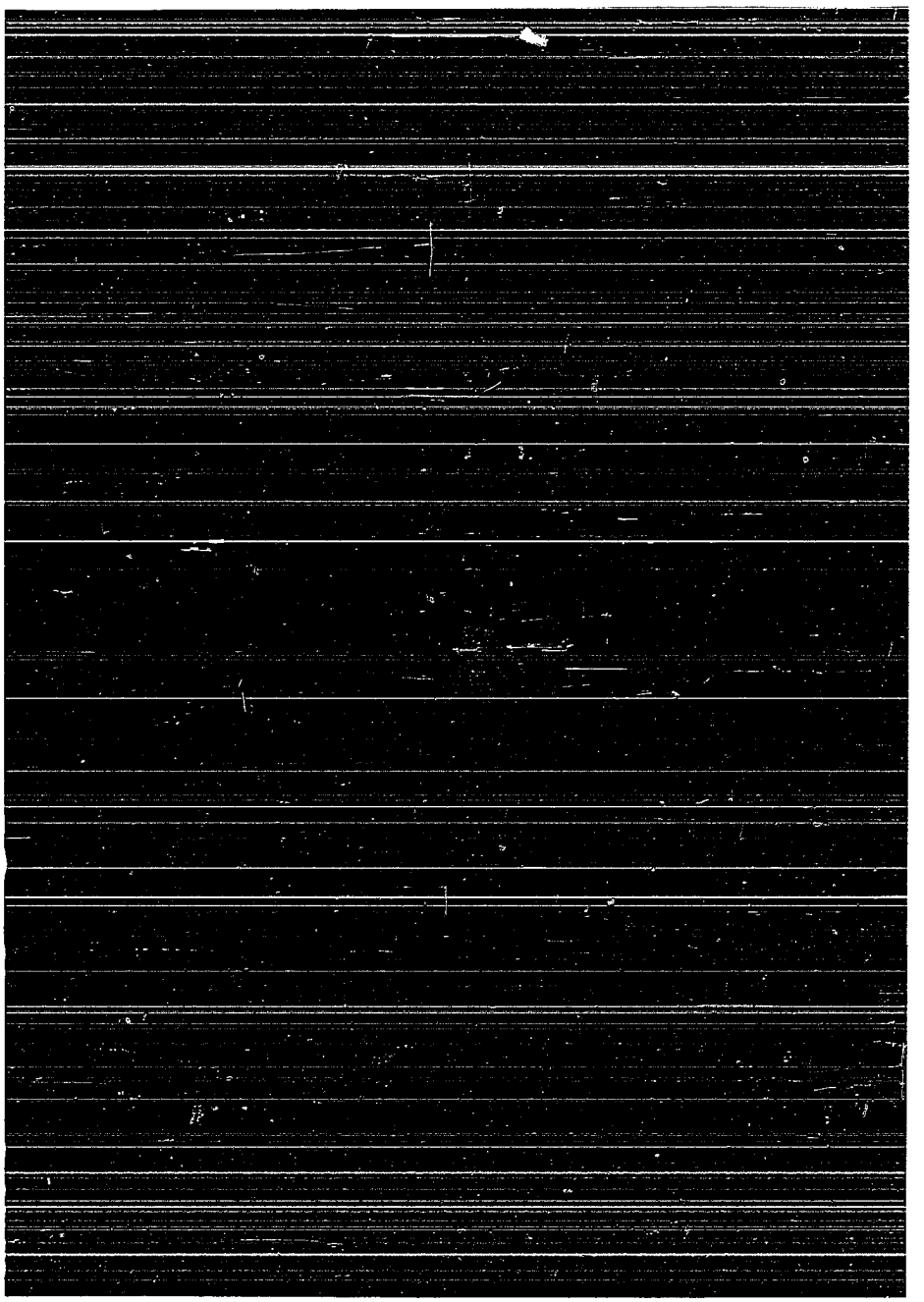

Ill. 39. Drawer Detail

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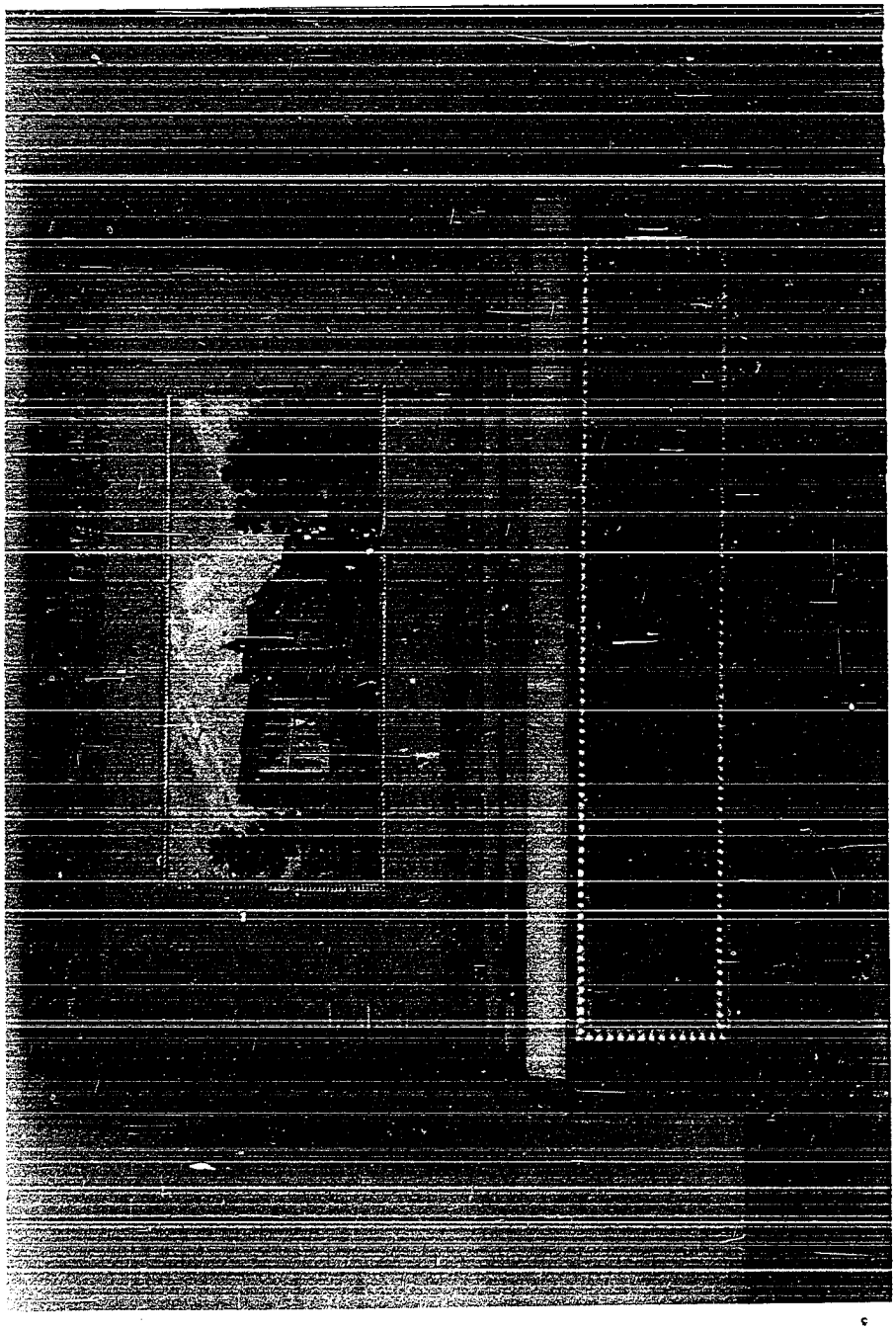

Ill. 40. Dressing Box

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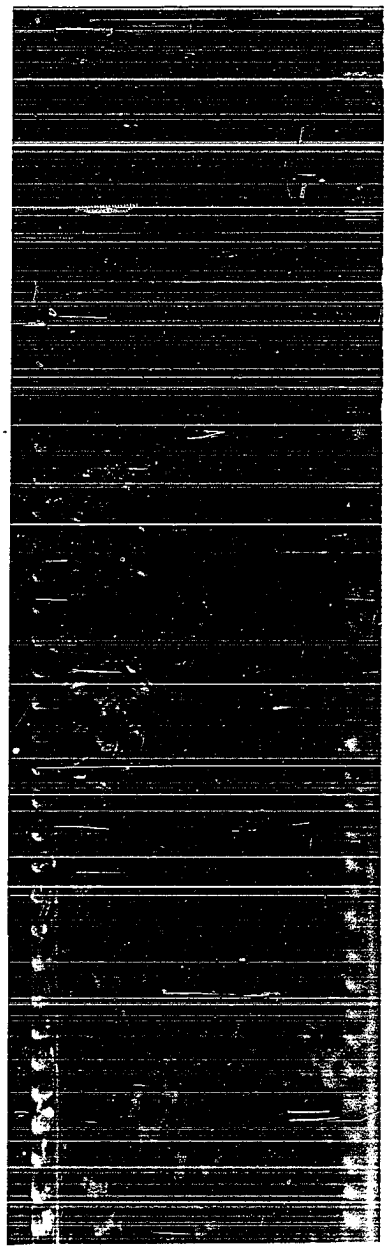

Ill. 41. Inlay Detail

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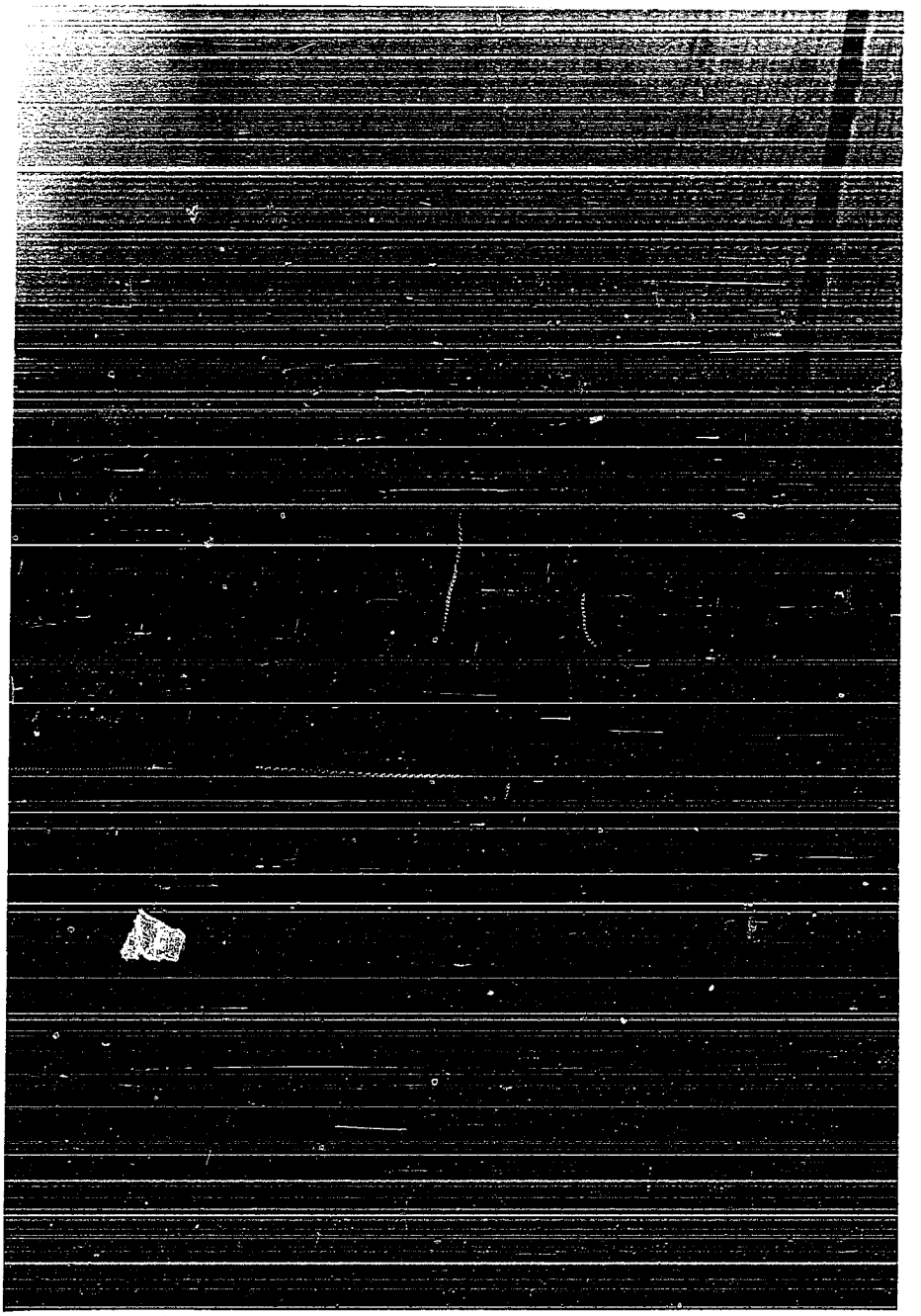

Ill. 42. Foot Detail

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Ill. 43. Brass Mount Detail

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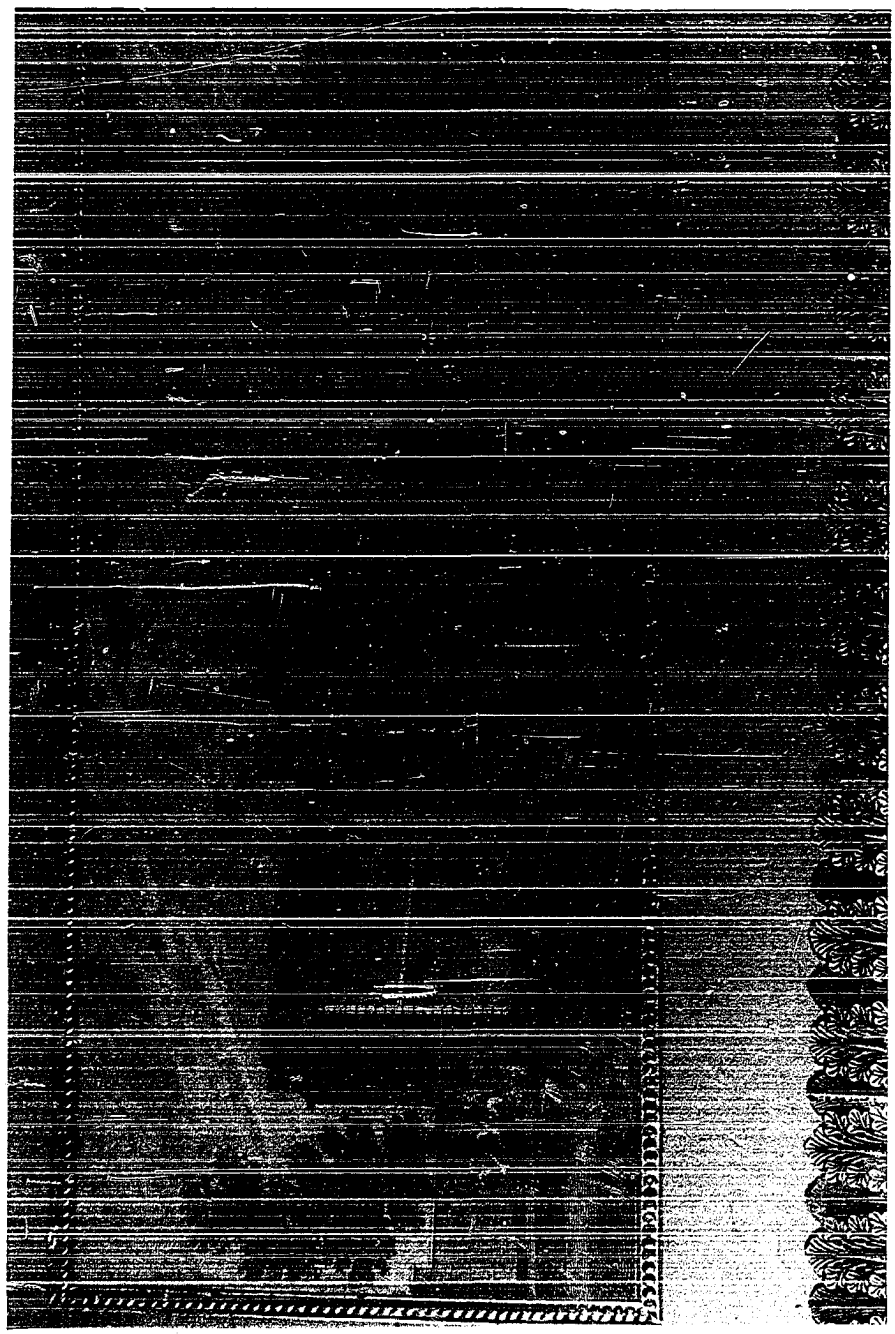

Ill. 44. Interior Top Detail

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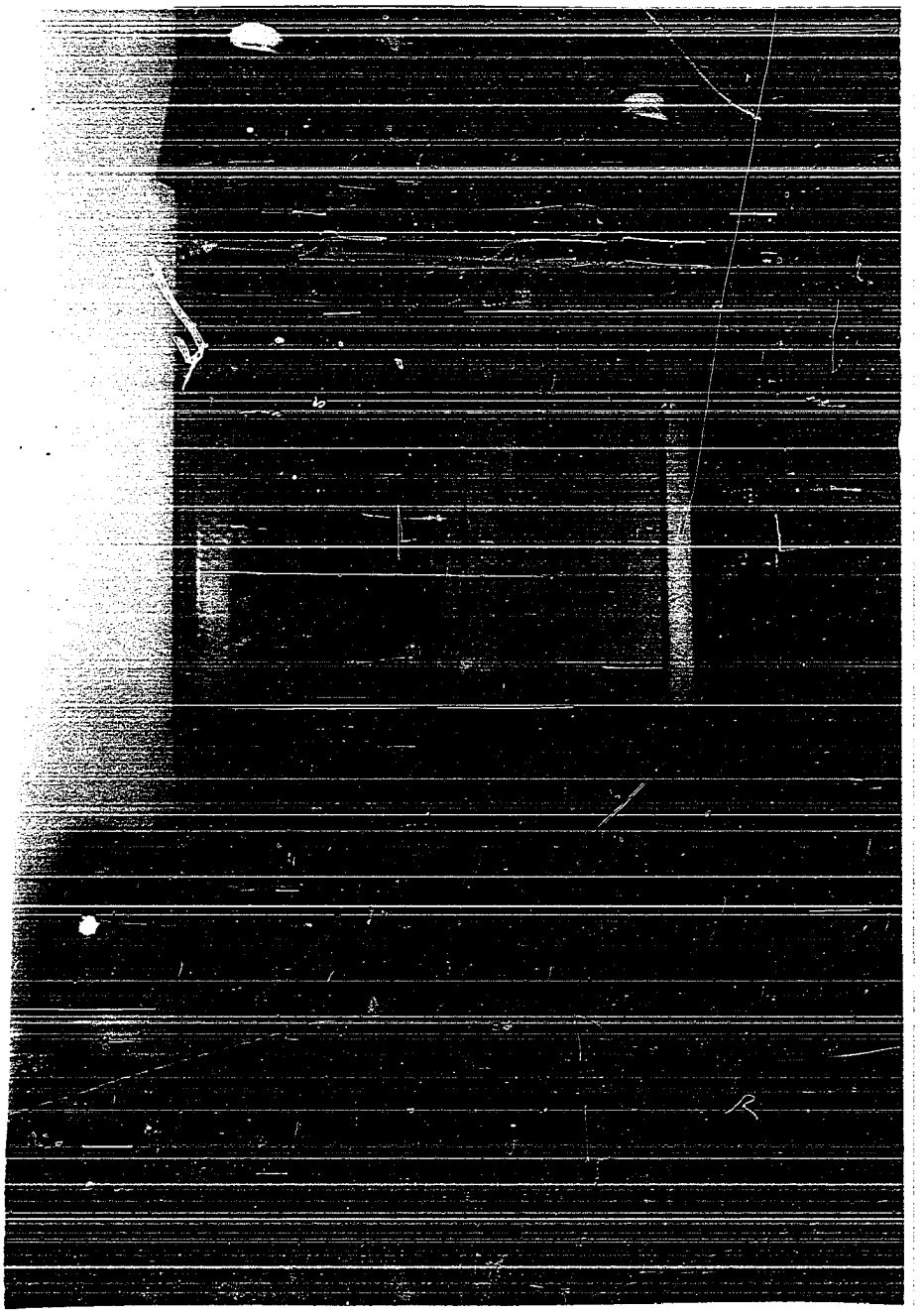

Ill. 45. Cupboard on Chest

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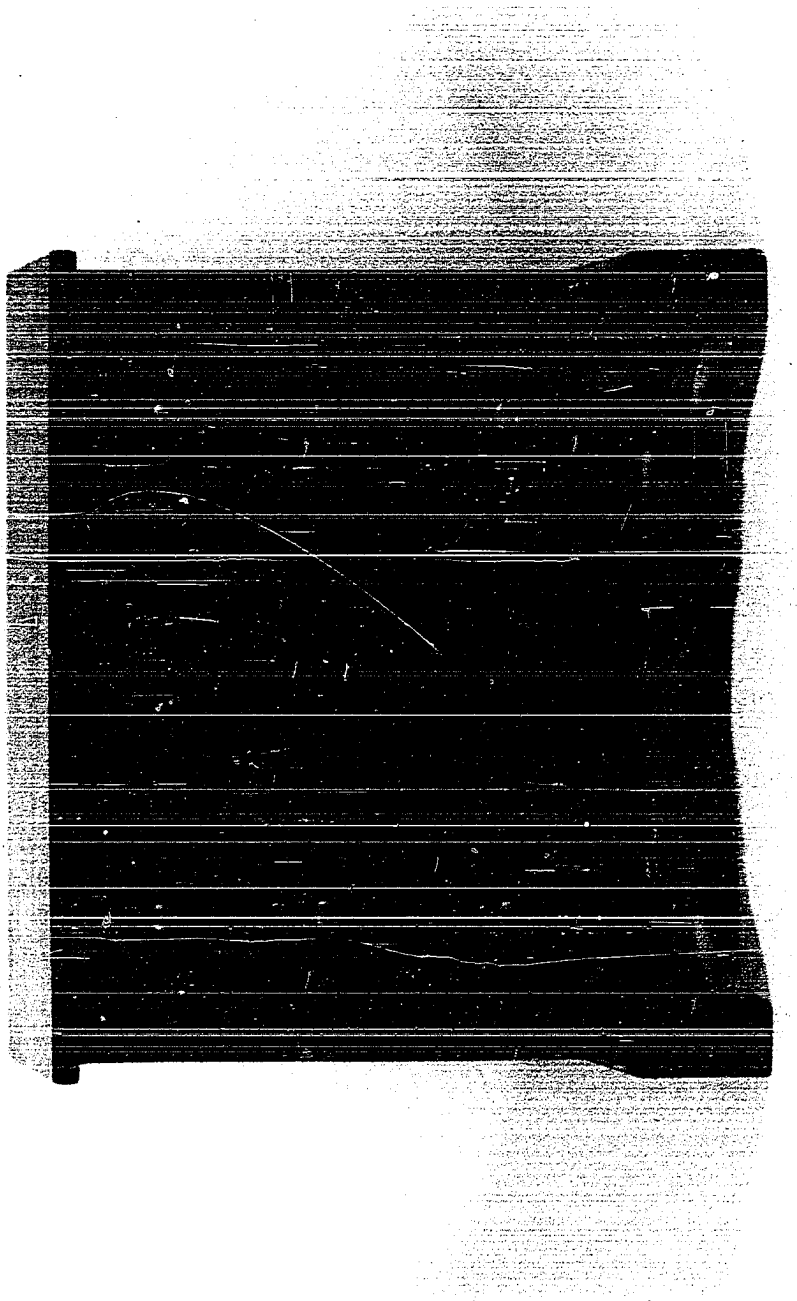

Ill. 46. Miniature Chest of Drawers

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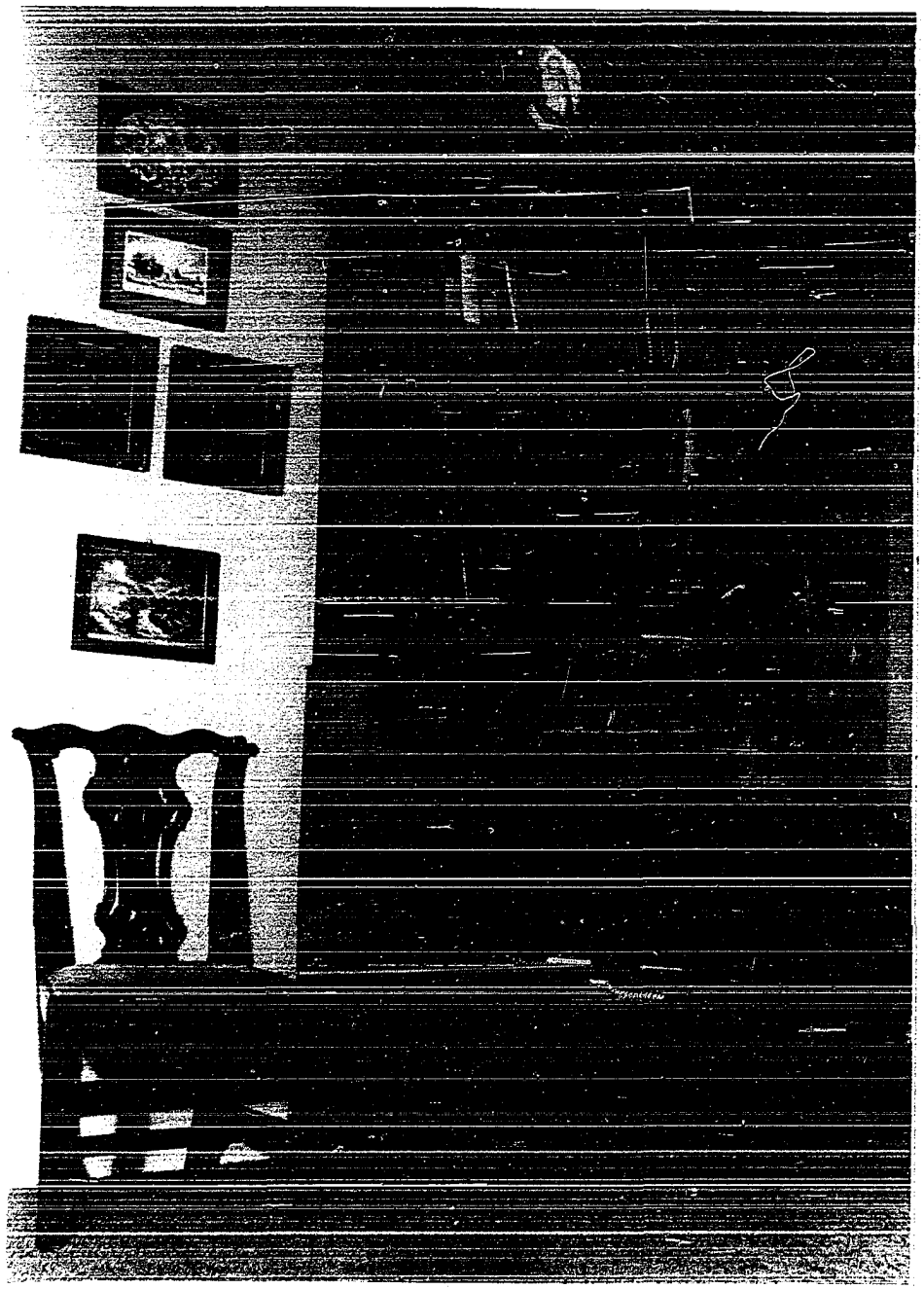

Ill. 47. Desk and Bookcase

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Ill. 48. Butler's Desk

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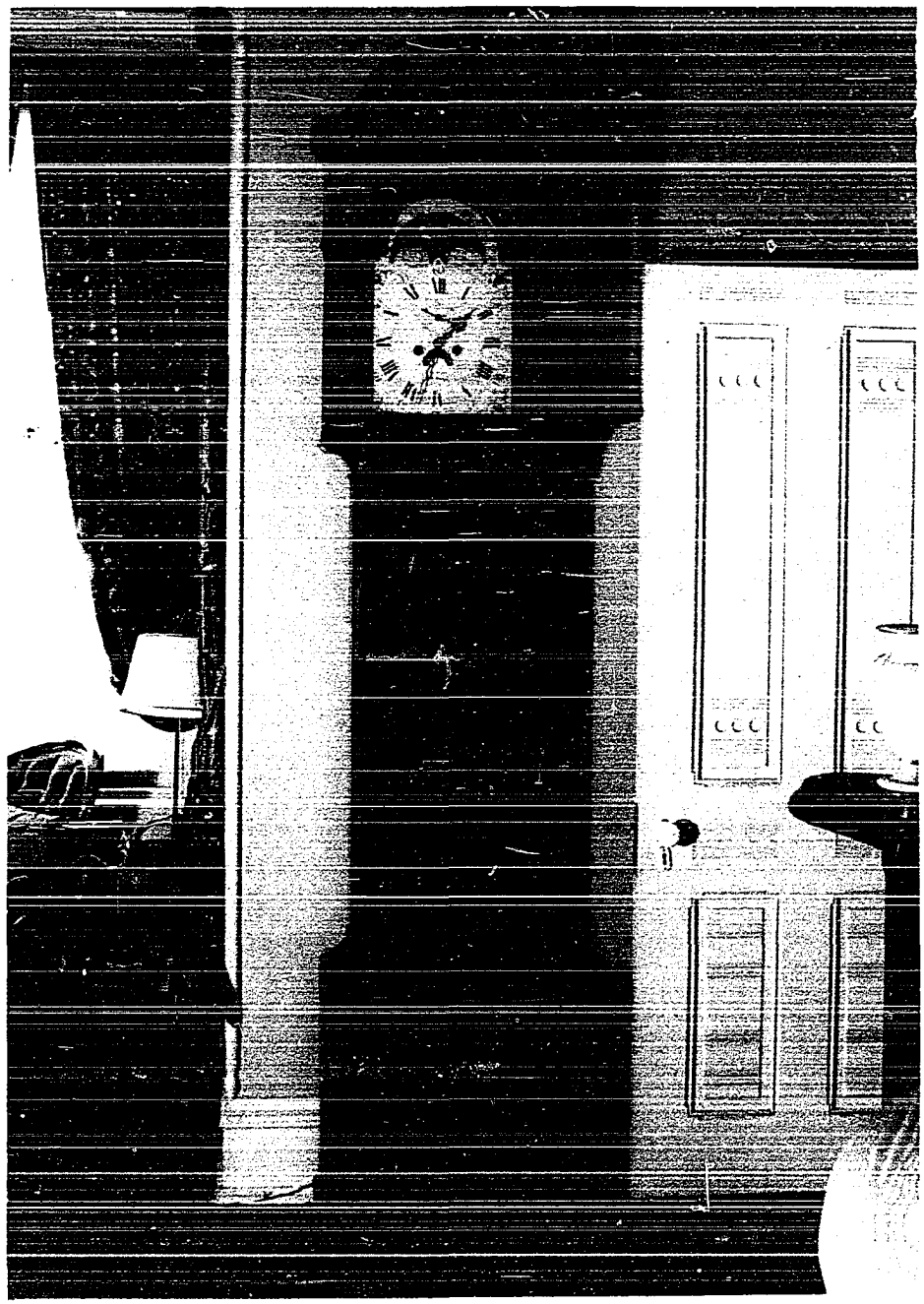

Ill. 49. Tall Case Clock

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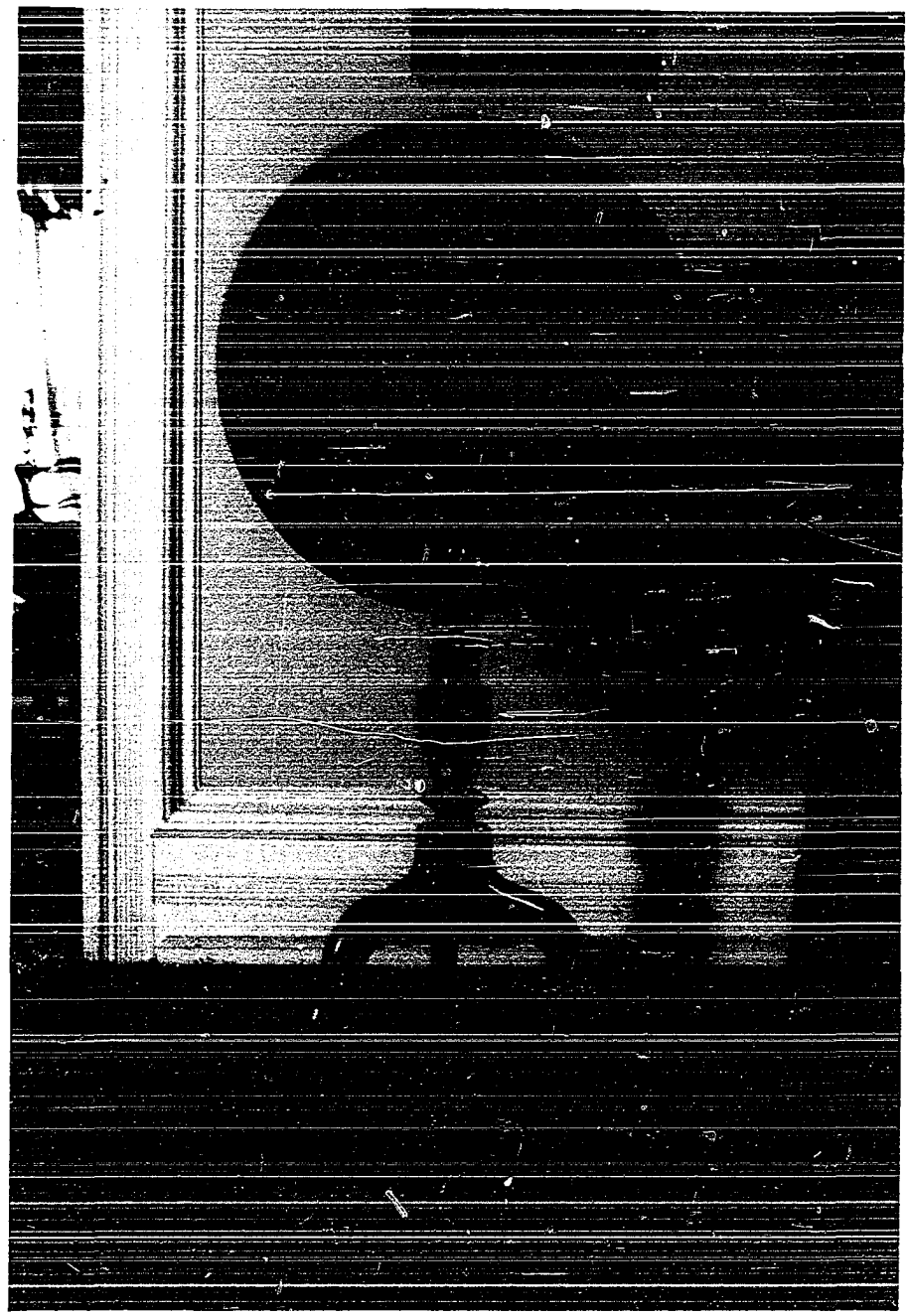

Ill. 50. Tilt Top Stand

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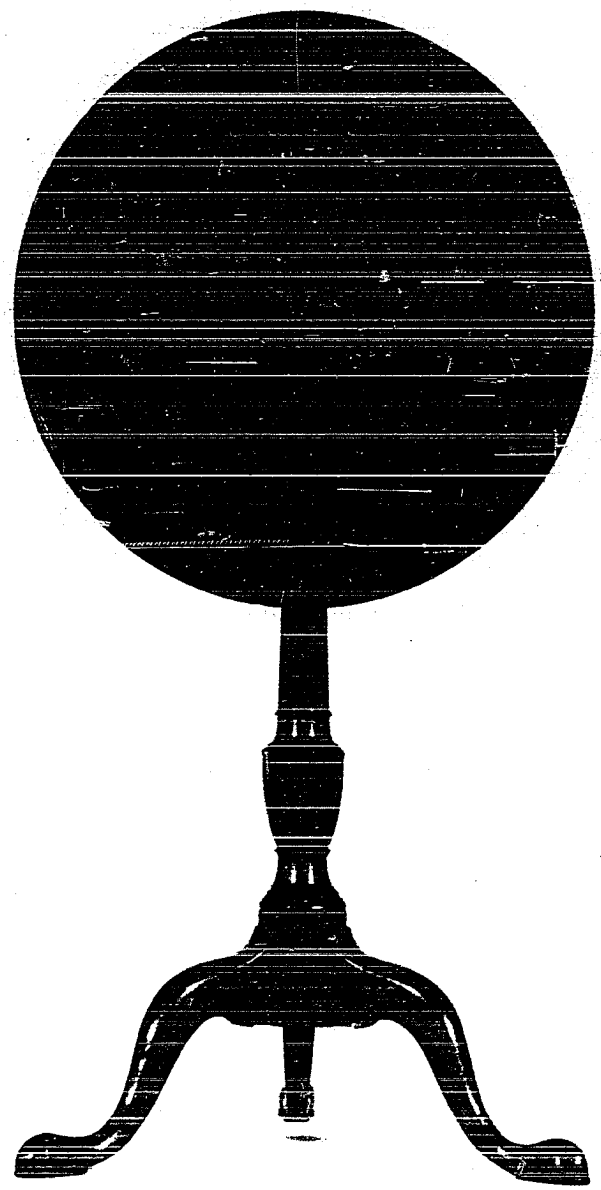

Ill. 51. Tilt Top Stand

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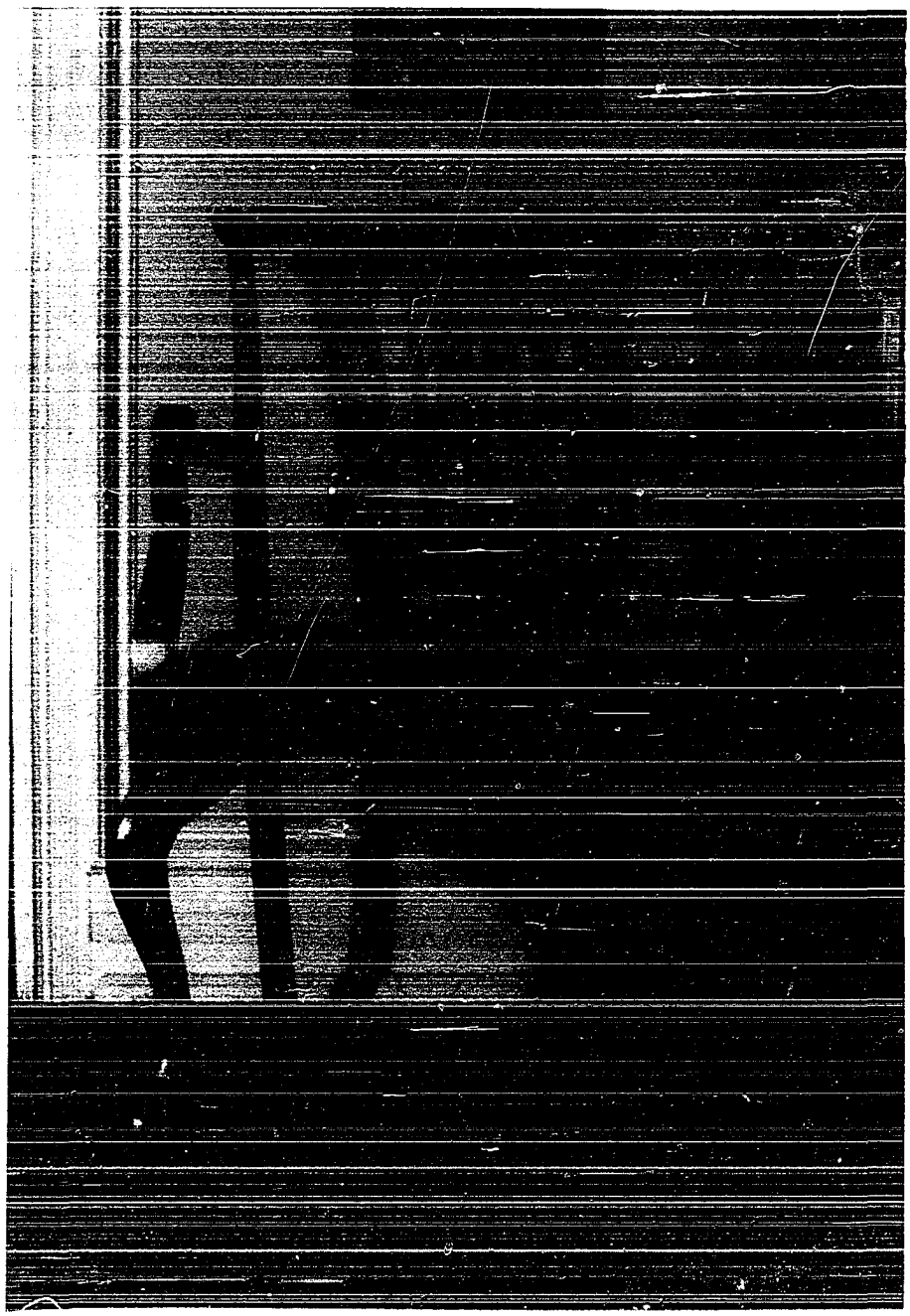

Ill. 52. Armchair

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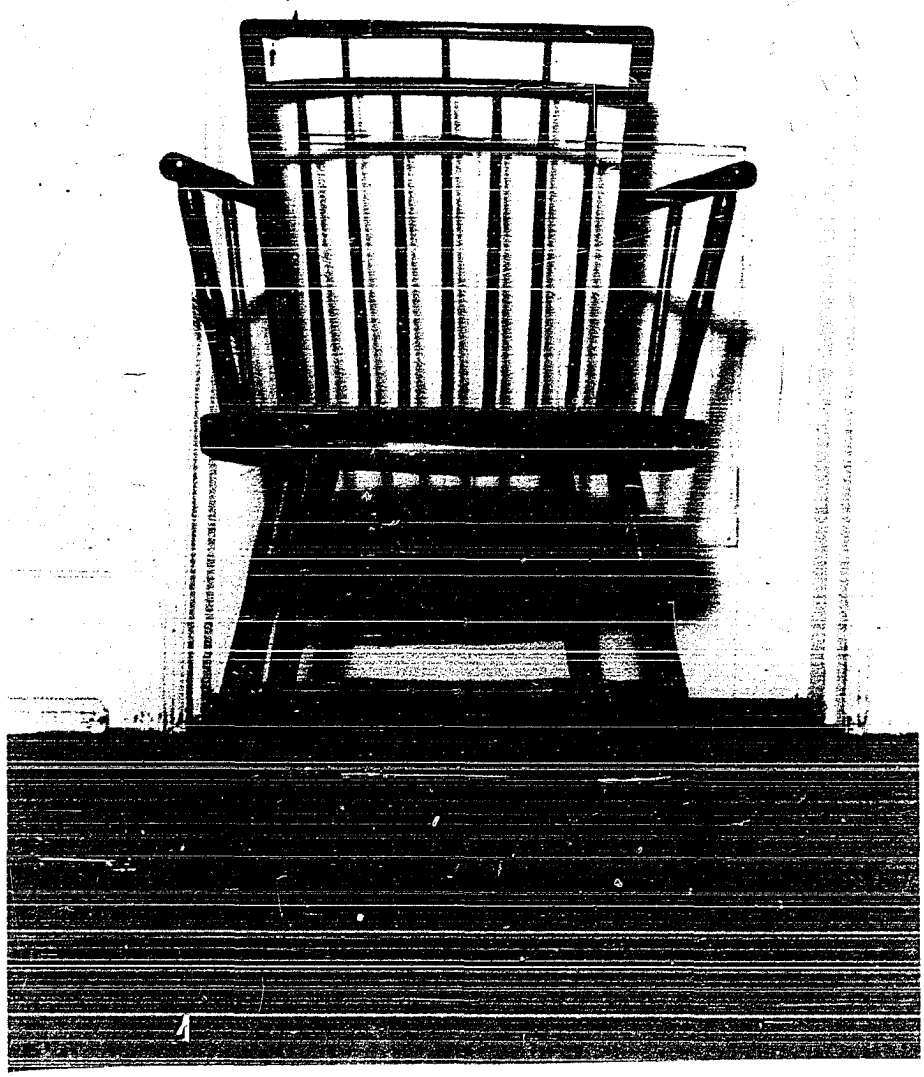

Ill. 53. Armchair

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Ill. 54. Upholstered Armchair

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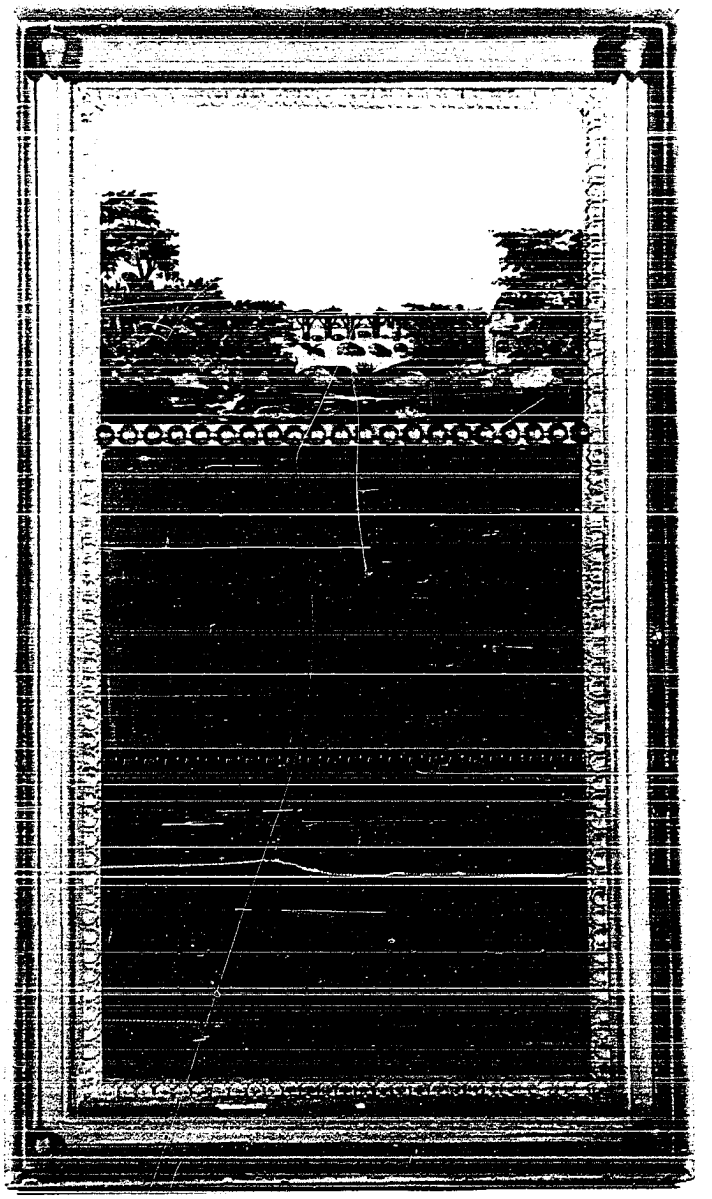

Ill. 55. Looking Glass

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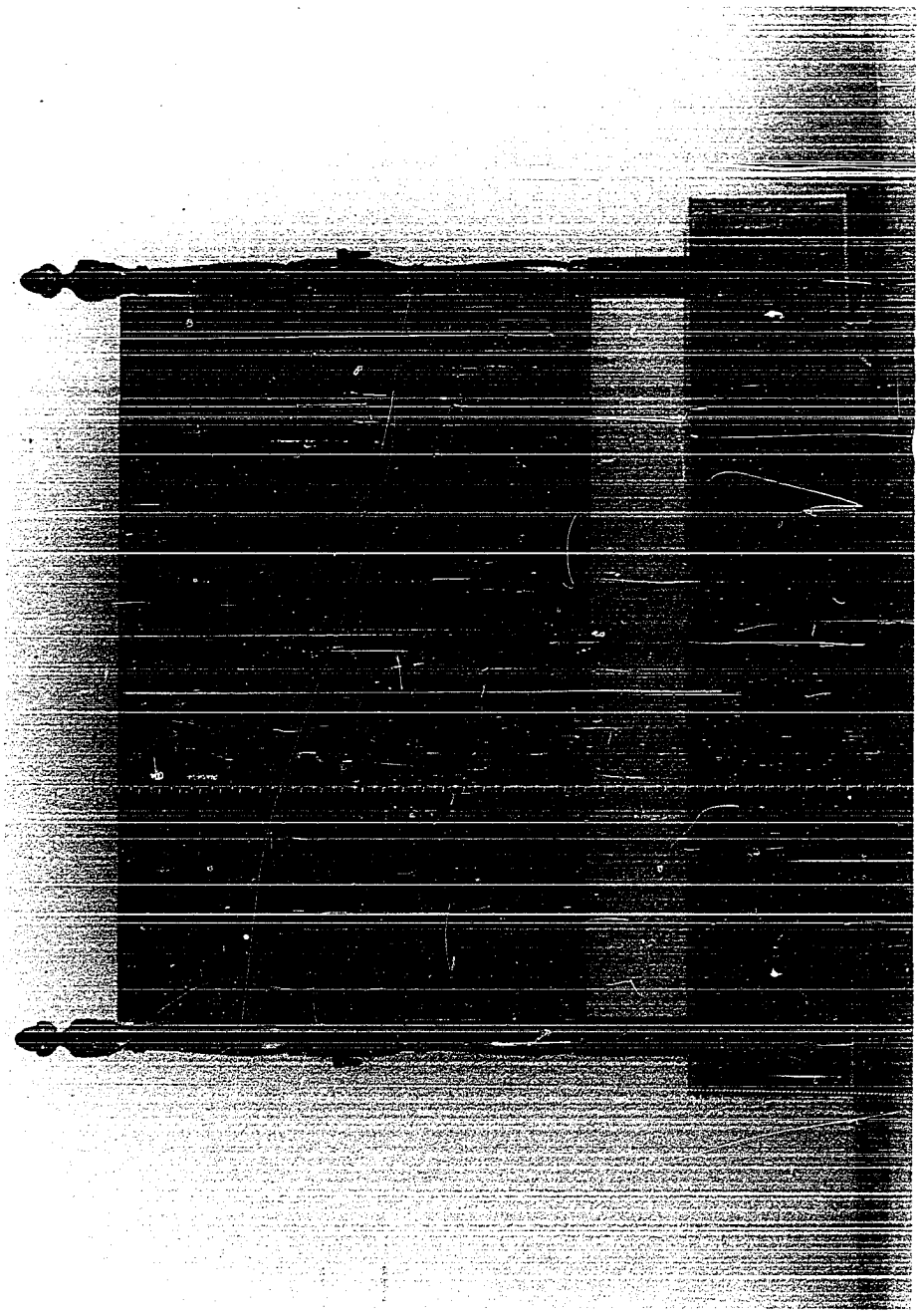

Ill. 56. Shaving Stand

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