

Appendix F: Detailed Construction Data - Overall Measurements

Name/Description	General Description								
	Maker	Design style	Structural Materials	Comments	Veneers	Other Materials	Height	Depth (measured at top)	Length (measured at top)
Library Tables									
Harewood Library Table: Very ornate marquetry table with heavy application of ormolu. This table was made specifically for placing in the old library at Harewood House. The architect for the room was Robert Adam. And the table was completed in 1771. Currently this table is at Temple Newsom.	Chippendale	Neo-Classical	Oak Pine/deal	Selection of all structural woods are very high quality; few knots in the pine/deal, very tight and even grain in both the pine/deal and oak. As a result there is very little warping or shrinkage.	Tulip Wood Rosewood Holly	- Brass ormolu edging to the top of the table. - Leather on the top. - Extensive ormolu gilded decoration including handles and Brass and steel for locks and casters. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks, casters and hinges. - Steel hinges - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers.	81.4	121.1	200.8
Nostell Priory Library Table: This library table was originally made by Chippendale the room where it currently resides in Nostell Priory. This room was designed by the architect Robert Adam. This table borrows some elements from both the Rococo and Neo-Classical style of library table. The mahogany wood is decorated with carvings of lions and lions feet, and swags of garland. This table was completed 1766. This table currently resides in its original location - in the Nostell Priory Library.	Chippendale	Transitional	Mahogany, Oak, Pine	Most of the surface of this desk were with solid pieces of mahogany. The exception to this were the cabinet doors in that they had particular flame patterns of mahogany that was veneered over them While this desk was a 'transitional' piece, it shares many characteristics with the Harewood desk. A few examples are the decorative pieces that are dominated with the lions head, the general configuration of six draws in one side of the pedestals and filing sections in the other. Pine/deal under the main part of the desk was dyed to look like the surrounding mahogany. Selection of all structural woods are very high quality; few knots, very tight and even grain in both the pine/deal and oak. As a result there is little warping or shrinkage.	Mahogany veneer on the doors of each of the pedestals.	- Steel (casters, locks, screws, pins on the bottom of drawers.) - Brass (Locks, hinges) - Keys to the table were unavailable, but they had 'S' shaped heads on them.	78.6	121.8	197
Corsham Court Library Table: This Library table was probably made by Thomas Chippendale the younger. The date this library table was made was 1779 according to household records (note: no invoice has ever been found.) The design was modeled after the gothic interior of the house, which had been designed prior to Chippendale's commission by Lancelot "Capability" Brown (1716 – 1783) starting in 1760.	Chippendale (the younger)	Gothic	- Mahogany - Pine for internal structural elements - Oak for most draw components (the backs of the drawers were Pine and the fronts were mahogany)	A detailed inspection of this piece was not possible, as it was currently being used by the owner. Selection of all structural woods are very high quality; few knots in the pine/deal, very tight and even grain in both the pine/deal and oak. As a result there is very little warping or shrinkage.	Mahogany veneer on each end of the table.	- Brass edging to the top of the table. - Leather on the top. - Possibly ormolu drop handles - Brass and steel for locks. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks and hinges. - Brass hinges - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers.	84.5	118.7	212.7
Wilton House Library Table: Another library table produced with a drawer that pulls out into a drawing table. Very similar to the table produced for Corsham court in its features and overall dimensions. This was produced in 1760 for the Pembroke house in London, but was later moved to its current location at Wilton house.	Chippendale	Gothic	Mahogany Pine for internal structural elements. Oak for all drawer components.	Selection of all structural woods are very high quality; few knots in the pine/deal, very tight and even grain in both the pine/deal and oak. As a result there is very little warping or shrinkage.	Mahogany veneer on each end of the table.	- Brass edging to the top of the table. - Leather on the top. - Possibly ormolu drop handles - Brass and steel for locks. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks and hinges. - Brass hinges - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers.	80.1	95	153.3

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Dumphries House Library Table: This Library table was one of Chippendales earlier pieces (1759) the style of the building was more transitional/Rococo than Neo-Classical. This table included a Drawing table that came out of one side which was illustrated in his Director. The architect for this house was Robert Adam.	Chippendale	Rococo	Mahogany, Oak, Pine	Selection of all structural woods are very high quality; few knots in the pine/deal, very tight and even grain in both the pine/deal and oak. As a result there is very little warping or shrinkage.	Very thick, 6mm, Mahogany Veneers on the drawer faces	- Brass edging to the top of the table. - Leather on the top. - Ormolu drop handles - Brass and steel for locks. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks and hinges. - Brass hinges - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers.	79.5	97.2	152.4
D									
Harewood House Dressing/Writing Table: This dressing table is believed to have been made for Harewood House in 1770. It has very ornate marquetry table and although it is similar to the Harewood library table in design, it does not have the heavy application of ormolu. The architect for the Harewood House was, as stated before, Robert Adam.	Chippendale	Neo-Classical	Pine Oak Mahogany	Selection of all structural woods were not very consistent. While some warping of the drawers and doors was evident, this was confirmed by notes in the file that stated that there were structural problems as the result of pine that was warping .	Rosewood Sycamore Tulipwood	- Probably ormolu drop handles - Brass and steel for locks. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks and hinges. - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers. - Brass hinges	79.4	66.8	121
Garrick Dressing Table: This is a small dressing table with fold out top, covered with what appears to be a thin coat of gesso and white paint was decorated with oriental inspired designs in green and black. This is a very unusual for Chippendale. It was made for the actor David Garrick's villa in Hampton in 1775. Reportedly this was part of a set of bedroom furniture (the other pieces included a clothing press and a small bookcase) No invoice was given however these pieces were mentioned in letters from Mrs. Garrick to Chippendale complaining about the prices.) Several architects had advised on this property including Adam and Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Currently it is located in the Anglesey Abbey near Cambridge.	Chippendale	Chinoiserie	Pine Mahogany Oak	Much of the structural woods appeared to be of poor quality (pine with large knots, and a very wide grain) and as a result is showing signs of shrinkage.	None	- Possibly ormolu drop handles - Brass and steel for locks and casters. - Steel screws to fasten the top to the frame, for attaching locks, casters and hinges. - Steel pins for attaching drawer runners to bottom of drawers. - Brass hinges.	78.8	71.2	70.2

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Name/Description	Overview	Pedestal						
	Overall Measurements (cm)	Height	Width (at body of Pedestal)	Depth	Distance between Pedestals	Top Drawer Height	Base/Feet Height	Base/Feet Width
	Comments							
Library Tables								
Harewood Library Table: Very ornate marquetry table with heavy application of ormolu. This table was made specifically for placing in the old library at Harewood House. The architect for the room was Robert Adam. And the table was completed in 1771. Currently this table is at Temple Newsom.	<p>This table has two pedestals with an opening, knee-hole, in the centre that goes all the way through the table. As a result a person can sit at both the front and the back of the table.</p> <p>On the front there are three drawers across the top - each with locks on them.</p> <p>Within each of the pedestals, behind a locking door, there are three drawers. Note that the top drawer within each of the pedestals is the shortest, the second drawer is slightly wider, and the bottom one is slightly wider again.</p>	55	58	115.1	81.3 (77.4 at base)	12.7	10.2	65.1
Nostell Priory Library Table: This library table was originally made by Chippendale the room where it currently resides in Nostell Priory. This room was designed by the architect Robert Adam. This table borrows some elements from both the Rococo and Neo-Classical style of library table. The mahogany wood is decorated with carvings of lions and lions feet, and swags of garland. This table was completed 1766. This table currently resides in its original location - in the Nostell Priory Library.	<p>Has a very similar configuration as the Harewood table: on the front side there are sets of three drawers in each pedestal, on the back side each pedestal has adjustable file drawers.</p> <p>Differences on this table include; the top drawers on each of the pedestals on both sides (front and back) are behind the pedestal door.</p> <p>The centre drawer does not go all the way across the drawer as it does in the Harewood table.</p> <p>Another difference is that the locking devise on the doors for each pedestal locks from the centre of the door and not on the inside edge.</p>	49	56.8	121.8	75.6	14.4	11.8	56.2
Corsham Court Library Table: This Library table was probably made by Thomas Chippendale the younger. The date this library table was made was 1779 according to household records (note: no invoice has ever been found.) The design was modeled after the gothic interior of the house, which had been designed prior to Chippendale's commission by Lancelot "Capability" Brown (1716 – 1783) starting in 1760 .	<p>- This partner table was a very unusual design for Chippendale's workshop for several reasons: The metal edging around the top, the Gothic columns on each corner. Furthermore this was a true partners table with drawers on both sides of the piece (other two sided library tables had drawers on one side and file slots on the other)</p> <p>- The use of pine on the backs of the drawers was also very unusual given both the construction of the sides and the bottom were oak and what was seen on all other Chippendale pieces of furniture.</p> <p>- This piece was restored by Arlington Restoration (Peter Homes) approximately 20 years before.</p>	63	48	118	116.7	10.3	7	48
Wilton House Library Table: Another library table produced with a drawer that pulls out into a drawing table. Very similar to the table produced for Corsham court in its features and overall dimensions. This was produced in 1760 for the Pembroke house in London, but was later moved to its current location at Wilton house.	<p>-Has a railing that is 10.2 cm high (above the 80.1 cm given earlier for the height.)</p>	52.6	43.5	95	59.9	15.5	10	45.5

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Name/Description	Overview	Pedestal						
	Overall Measurements (cm)							
	Comments	Height	Width (at body of Pedestal)	Depth	Distance between Pedestals	Top Drawer Height	Base/Feet Height	Base/Feet Width
Dumphries House Library Table: This Library table was one of Chippendales earlier pieces (1759) the style of the building was more transitional/Rococo than Neo-Classical. This table included a Drawing table that came out of one side which was illustrated in his Director. The architect for this house was Robert Adam.		51	43.6	97.2	65.2	15	10.7	48
D								
Harewood House Dressing/Writing Table: This dressing table is believed to have been made for Harewood House in 1770. It has very ornate marquetry table and although it is similar to the Harewood library table in design, it does not have the heavy application of ormolu. The architect for the Harewood House was, as stated before, Robert Adam.	According to file notes in the V & A, the pine used in this piece was very poor quality and was warping and splitting in a number of locations. At one time sections had to be replaced. Also, in the drawers, the bottoms which were made of oak, were also warping in several places, this is in part due to the thinness of the wood and in part due to the selection of wood. Veneers on the door fronts was 1 mm, in front of drawers they were 2.0 mm.	48.8	32.5	66.8	52.5	14.6	14	NA
Garrick Dressing Table: This is a small dressing table with fold out top, covered with what appears to be a thin coat of gesso and white paint was decorated with oriental inspired designs in green and black. This is a very unusual for Chippendale. It was made for the actor David Garrick's villa in Hampton in 1775. Reportedly this was part of a set of bedroom furniture (the other pieces included a clothing press and a small bookcase) No invoice was given however these pieces were mentioned in letters from Mrs. Garrick to Chippendale complaining about the prices.) Several architects had advised on this property including Adam and Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Currently it is located in the Anglesey Abbey near Cambridge.	The pine used in this piece was very knotty. Mahogany was used for the drawer fronts, even though they were painted over and covered completely from the front. This piece was painted and perhaps given a coat of gesso before painting. It was first painted white, then Chinese styled designs were painted on using different shades of green and black.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA