

## 1: Windsor chair - Wikipedia

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Invest in Quality DutchCrafters Amish bar stools and counter stools possess true lifetime value. Each individually handcrafted and built to order from the finest solid hardwoods, these stools are held to heirloom quality standards! Many bar stools and counter stools today are mass produced on assembly lines, taking every shortcut possible to save money and maximize profit. These construction methods lack integrity and supply customers with nothing more than a short-term fix to their needs. Buy DutchCrafters and save yourself the hassle! We offer a Wide Variety of Options for Our Bar Stools and Counter Stools Stool Hardwood Most stools are available in your choice of oak, cherry, quarter sawn white oak, hard maple, hickory, elm, or maple wood. Custom wood on bar stools and counter stools may be available, please call us to inquire into other hardwood options. Stool Seat Height Choosing the right stool height to meet your needs is a very important factor to consider when shopping. We offer short stools with an 18" seat height, counter stools with a 24" seat height and bar stools with a 30" seat height. If your table or kitchen island is 36" high then the 24" seat height counter stools are the right selection for a 42" high table then you need to select the 30" seat height bar stools. Stool Seat Style Many of our bar stools and counter stools come with the option of a wood seat, upholstered seat with fabric or leather or some even have a woven fiber seat. Customers can send in their own fabric or leather if their prefer. Stools with Swivel Some of our bar stools come with a swivel option. Stools with Arms or Without Arms Choose to order stools with or without arms. Buy bar stools and counter stools at DutchCrafters if you are looking for quality construction, solid wood, American made furniture. Family and guests will relax and chat for hours at one of our barstools. Whether you want a classic Windsor bar stool, or a contemporary saddle bar stool, or anything in between, we can create the perfect custom bar stool for you! Our Windsor bar stools are perfect for a New England cottage or beach house! Many Windsor bar stools feature intricate hand-turned legs, providing the utmost style and grace. On the contrary, our saddle bar stools provide a distinct rustic appeal. Additionally, our saddle bar stools possess a beautiful rustic feel! Saddle bar stools are the perfect complement to any rustic furniture set! Experience Our Outstanding Customer Service Our Amish furniture specialists will gladly answer any questions you may have. They can also guide you through the process of customization. You can customize your Windsor bar stools with a swivel, or you can choose cherry wood for your saddle bar stools to really make them pop! Our Amish furniture specialists work with home owners, designers, and business owners alike. You can also visit with our Amish furniture specialists at our brick and mortar DutchCrafters Store in Sarasota, Florida. We do our best to respond to all inquiries within 24 hours. If you do not receive a response it is likely an email problem. If this is the case, please call us toll free at

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## 2: Windsor Chair History | Windsor Chairs, Rockers and More!

*The Windsor style in America [Charles Santore] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A Pictorial Study of the History and Regional Characteristics of the Most Popular Furniture Form of Eighteenth-Century America.*

Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods, maple, and tulip poplar. Private collection; photo, Gavin Ashworth. The hoop is replaced. Figure 2 Detail of the arm rail repair on the chair illustrated in fig. Figure 3 Detail of the underside of the armchair illustrated in fig. Figure 4 William Cox, armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods, maple, and white pine. Private collection; photo, Martin Schnall. Figure 5 Detail showing structural failure of the arm rail of the chair illustrated in fig. Figure 6 Detail of the underside of the armchair illustrated in fig. The laminated sections of the knuckles are thicker than those on most Windsor chairs, and they do not flare outward as is usually the case. Figure 8 Armchair, Massachusetts, ca. Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods, unidentified softwood, and maple. The hoop has an early repair, and handmade tension rods have been added to strengthen the arm supports. The rear legs and medial stretcher are replaced. Figure 9 Detail comparing the flat-back arm rail of the armchair illustrated in fig. Figure 10 Graph showing the relative strength of flat-back and rounded arm rails. The flat-back arm rail of the chair illustrated in fig. Figure 11 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. The maker of this chair and the example illustrated in fig. He did not use fasteners on the stretchers. Figure 12 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. The medial stretcher is replaced and the legs are extended. The chair retains much of its original green paint. Two pins secure the side laminates and two more secure the lower laminates. The gouge cuts used to define the scroll volutes are slightly different.. Figure 14 Detail of the underside of the armchair illustrated in fig. Figure 15 Side view of the armchair illustrated in fig. Similarities in arms indicate that the maker used patterns. Figure 17 Overall side views of the armchairs illustrated in figs. The back and arm rail of the chair on the right fig. Figure 18 Overall side views of the armchairs illustrated in figs. The chair on the left fig. Figure 19 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Tulip poplar, maple, oak, and hickory. Figure 20 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Oak, hickory, maple, and tulip poplar. Courtesy, Perseus Books Group. Courage Books, ], 2: Like the chairs illustrated in figs. Figure 21 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods, tulip poplar, maple, and mahogany. The arms are mahogany. Figure 22 Detail of the Windsor armchair illustrated in fig. Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. Courtesy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Figure 24 Graph showing the relative strength of flat-back, rectangular, and rounded rails. Figure 25 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods, tulip poplar, and maple. The only pins in the chair are those used to secure the hoop to the arm rail. This chair proves that Windsors with wide, strong rails were made in Philadelphia before the American Revolution. Figure 26 Armchair, probably Massachusetts, ca. Of all the chair hoops examined for this study, the one on this chair is thickest in the center. The hoop tapers as it approaches the arm rail, which, like the arm supports, is quite thin. The seat does not have the usual channel next to the spindles. Figure 27 Thomas W. Dewing "The Carnation", The lightness and elegance of chairs like the one illustrated in fig. Figure 28 Diagram showing forces and movements created by a sitter leaning back on the chair illustrated in fig. Artwork, Wynne Patterson, Inc. Figure 29 Diagram showing forces and movements created by a sitter leaning back on the chair illustrated in fig. Figure 30 Diagram showing how an increase in the cant of the arm support increases the size of the barriers the arm rail must clear before failing. Increasing arm rail thickness also increases the size of the barriers. Figure 31 Armchair, probably Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. This chair proves that Windsors with strongly canted arm supports were made early on in Philadelphia or its environs. Figure 32 Thomas Blackford, armchair, Boston, Massachusetts, ca. Maple, oak, and hickory. This chair, which was inspired by Philadelphia seating, indicates that Windsors with unpinned, nearly vertical arm supports were still made in Boston in the s. Figure 33 Lewis Bender, armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Private collection; courtesy, Perseus Press. This chair shows that Windsors with rounded arm rails and weakly canted arm supports were still being made in Philadelphia in the s. On the other hand, the supports are relatively thin

where they enter the seat, which reduces the risk of seat cracking. Figure 34 Joseph Henzey, armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Since Henzey did not set up a large shop until after the Revolution, this chair and others suggest that he was using weaker construction methods after the war. Figure 35 Armchair, possibly Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. This chair has one of the shallowest seats of any object examined for this study. Like the sack-back illustrated in fig. Figure 36 Anthony Steel, armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. Nails are also found at the tops and bottoms of the arm supports and stretcher joints. If these nails are original, the chair proves that Windsors with stronger reinforced joints were being made in Philadelphia near the end of the eighteenth century. Figure 37 Armchair, possibly Easton, Pennsylvania, ca. Unidentified ring-porous hardwoods and maple. This early, simply turned chair is stronger than most comparable Philadelphia examples. The tops and bottoms of the arm supports and all of the stretcher joints are pinned, and the spindles penetrate the seat like those on the Massachusetts chair illustrated in fig. The fact that few Philadelphia makers used pins to reinforce their arm supports may explain why no tall sack-backs comparable to this example are known to have been produced in that city. Figure 39 Detail of pinned stretcher joints on the armchair illustrated in fig. Figure 40 Armchair, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ca. This stylish chair displays the same structural weaknesses and damage found on the chairs illustrated in figs. The stretchers of this chair are not pinned. The feet have been extended. Figure 41 Drawing comparing the structures from top to bottom of a king post, queen post, Windsor hoop and spindle, and suspension truss. Figure 42 Armchair, Newport, Rhode Island, ca. This chair has pins or nails at all major stress points. All of the tall spindles penetrate the hoop and are wedged. The oversize rectangular hoop of this chair suggests that some early makers were aware of the problems of cracking hoops. Figure 44 Armchair, Massachusetts, ca. This chair originally had pins or nails at all major stress points. The hoop has extra length at the sides and becomes thinner as it tapers into the arm rail. The arm rail becomes thicker as it approaches the handholds, which provides additional strength and wood thick enough to shape the knuckles from the solid.

## 3: The Windsor Style by Suzy Menkes

*The Windsor Style in America both enjoyable to read and very informative. I feel that it is an excellent resource for both collectors and those who simply enjoy.*

Congress is voting independence for the Colonies. The furnishings of choice? The Windsor has many descriptions: He took a seat in a clean-cut chair. The back of the chair consisted of spoke-like sticks that, like the legs, were stuck into holes in the seat, too. So enthralled was the king with this humble but comfortable piece of furniture that, on his return to Windsor Castle, he ordered several made after the same pattern. Hence, of course, the legendary derivation of both the chair and the name of the chair. It was fashionable for members of his court to prefer the Windsor. By the s Windsor chairs were in vogue for indoor and outdoor settings. Much of Colonial America, especially Philadelphia, looked to London for the current fads. Thus, if you were a proper person with acquired wealth living in the Colonies, then your home and garden had to reflect your refined tastes. A green painted Windsor was the thing. As these Windsors were on display in prominent gardens throughout Philadelphia, people noticed. And while the Windsor represented high style for some, the chairs were highly affordable and thus, accessible to the masses. The earliest original American Windsor was made around Affordability, accessibility, and comfort, accelerated the popularity of the Windsor. By the s the Windsor chair was even referred to as the Philadelphia chair. Stylistic flourishes have been added through the years but the basic construction has not changed. These chairs are a testament to quality. People used paint color to reflect current trends. There are many Windsors from the original Colonies that share the same paint history. The base color is the original green. This was covered in bright red, the color of choice in the early to midth century. And finally, the top coat is black. Today, many people will paint and distress new Windsors with this specific color combination to achieve historic accuracy. Over two hundred years later their chairs are still strong and sought after by collectors. Lita Solis-Cohen observed in the March , Maine Antique Digest, that original Windsor chairs were auctioned off for tens of thousands of dollars. So if you want a Windsor in your home, what are your options? Look-alike Windsor chairs are mass-produced for a fraction of the cost. They have similar traits in their appearances but lack the important fundamental elements: These mass-produced chairs are stiff, uncomfortable, and loosen over time. Fortunately, there are master chairmakers who have dedicated themselves to the art of making Windsor chairs using traditional methods. Dedicated to quality, his chairs are a connection to our American heritage and are ready to continue a reputation of durability for the next two hundred years with time-honored Windsor style and a personal flourish.

## 4: The Windsor style in America: Charles Santore: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): Books

*The Windsor Style in America: The Definitive Pictorial Study of the History and Regional Characteristics of the Most Popular Furniture Form of 18th Century America (Volumes 1 & 2) 2 Volume Set in one book.*

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*The Windsor style in America a pictorial study of the history and regional characteristics of the most popular furniture form of 18th century America,*

## 6: The Windsor style in America ( edition) | Open Library

*The Windsor style in America: a pictorial study of the history and regional characteristics of the most popular furniture form of 18th century America,*

## 7: Amish Bar Stools | Amish Made Barstools

## THE WINDSOR STYLE IN AMERICA pdf

*A Windsor chair is a chair built with a solid wooden seat into which the chair-back and legs are round-tenoned, or pushed into drilled holes, in contrast to standard chairs, where the back legs and the uprights of the back are continuous.*

### 8: Search All Lots | Skinner Auctioneers

*REFERENCE: American Windsor Chairs by Nancy Goyne Evans, fig. and LITERATURE: Art & Industry in Early America - Rhode Island Furniture, by Patricia Kane with Dennis Carr, Nancy Goyne Evans, Jennifer Johnson and Gary Sullivan, page , figure 9.*

*Mayflower Pilgrim descendants in Cape May County, New Jersey Surgical instruments in Greek and Roman times Love in the wilds She Rises Like the Sun Data Communications and their Performance (IFIP International Federation for Information Processing) Function of criticism at the present time The vicissitudes of war Lattice field theory This i believe music sheet Live and dangerous Critics on Chaucer V. 1. Setting up the shot Ajax persian book filetype Wagner in rehearsal, 1875-1876 Beginnings : family, work, movement John nelson darby history church Legends of the Lao Frmr Wash DC 1991 Early history of Amenia The Elaine race massacres The Newspaper of Claremont Street Retiring Young through Real Estate Running and racing after 35 The Inventions, Researches, and Writings of Nikola Tesla Manners in public The Great Society and the birth of affirmative action A comprehensive review of food preparation and storage application Interactive 3D graphics in Windows History of post-war Soviet writing Wild Hunt (Silhouette Nocturne) Schlesingers Comparative law Mountain Upside Down Other Essays Ben Carson (Todays Heroes) Enterprise integration patterns gregor hohpe The origins of the Federal Reserve pt. 3. Champions of mathematics The new woman Sidney Grundy The Dictionary of Trade Products, Manufacturing, and Technical Terms: With a . V. 1. Medical edited by Ragavendra R. Baliga, Bertram Pitt, and Michael M. Givertz Writing a scientific research paper*