

Chippendale (1718-1779) through his 1754 publication titled "The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director." He adapted existing design styles, including rococo, Chinese, gothic, and neoclassical. Furniture making in the Western Hemisphere, including clock cases, in the second half of the eighteenth century was profoundly influenced by Chippendale's designs.

12. Federal-style furniture became popular in the early United States around 1789, in the so-called Federal period, which was the time following the Revolutionary War. Federalists and anti-Federalists were engaged in heated debates over the form the new American government should take. Federal-style furniture peaked in popularity between 1789 and 1820, but its influence has lasted to current times.

13. The Winterthur Museum is located in Winterthur, DE, and was the former home of Henry Francis du Pont (1880-1969). He was an expert on early American Federal-style furniture and decorative arts, an avid antiques collector, horticulturist, and a member of the prominent du Pont family (founders of the world renowned DuPont Chemical Company).

14. The white dial, which became popular in the 1780s, are painted iron dials (decorative paint hardened by heat processing) that were cheaper and easier to produce than brass dials. Most American tallcase clocks with white dials that are dated prior to 1800 have English-made dials. From approximately 1806 to 1820 increasing numbers of American tallcase clocks with white dials have dials that originated from Boston, MA. After 1820 most American tallcase clocks with white dials had William Jones' white dials from Philadelphia, PA.

15. False plates were originally made of cast iron. Around 1820 they began to be made of sheet iron. They allowed the clockmaker to attach the dial to the movement's front plate in a position relative to the moving and working parts without damaging the dial. False plates are mainly used on 8-day movements.

16. The deadbeat escapement mechanism was introduced to horology around 1675 by Thomas Tompion and Richard Towneley. It was a significant improvement over the anchor escapement because it eliminated the recoil effect, which disturbs the motion of the pendulum and causes timing inaccuracies. When the pendulum swings with a deadbeat escapement, the escape wheel tooth rests against the locking face, which prevents impulse to the pendulum and eliminates recoiling.

17. It is not certain where the J-hook strike design originated, but it was probably in Switzerland. Several early Pennsylvania clockmakers are known to have used the J-hook prior to Jacob Guthart, including John Fisher and Peter Schutz of York (1760s) and Jacob Herwick of Carlisle (1770s).

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