

SCOTTISH CABINET MAKERS' PRICE BOOKS, 1805–1825

David Jones

On Saturday, 18 August 1787 the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* carried a prominent front-page advertisement for the 'Cabinet-Makers London Book of Prices, To be published about the Middle of Sept. 1787. . . . Price One Guinea in sheets'. Interested parties were encouraged to apply by post to the London Society at the White Swan, Shoe Lane, Holborn or directly to their Edinburgh agent, C. Elliot, who would secure orders. The book, the advertisement stated, was 'calculated for the convenience of such cabinet makers as desire to be acquainted with the London manner and price of executing the various pieces of work in the cabinet branch'. Cabinet makers were informed of 'the several designs beginning with the most plain and simple and ascending progressively to the most elegant finished cabinet, on such a principle as to render it useful for many years, whatever alterations may take place'.

It is not easy to assess the impact upon the Edinburgh Trade of the *Cabinet-Makers' London Book of Prices*; the volume was not published by subscription and therefore its distribution, even its connection with known makers in Scotland, is difficult to establish. A degree of design influence, however, can be traced in certain pieces of Scottish manufacture; for instance some late eighteenth-century sideboards with characteristically Scottish inlay and veneer decoration and with native provenances can be seen to correspond with plate 5 figure 1 of the *Cabinet-Makers' London Book of Prices*, a design for a round-front sideboard table contributed by Thomas Shearer.¹ But this sort of influence does not provide us with specific evidence supported by cabinet makers' names. Happily, some copies of the *Cabinet-Makers' London Book of Prices*, acquired by Scottish makers, are known to exist. In Cupar, the county town of Fife and a small regional centre for cabinet making during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a copy was owned by a cabinet maker named Robert Walker in 1793.² Similarly, in the nearby university city of St Andrews, a 1793 edition, inscribed with the name of cabinet maker Andrew Hutton, has descended in the family of the cabinet-making and upholstery firm of G. & J. Ireland of South Street. Many more inscribed editions must survive in Edinburgh, which was the acknowledged centre of Scotland's furniture trade during the 1780s and the target for the London Society of Cabinet-Makers' 1787 advertisement. The identification of provincial Scottish purchasers is nevertheless of great importance, confirming that the Edinburgh press was, for numerous makers in country towns throughout Scotland, a window into the fashionable cabinet making world.

The Cabinet-Makers' London Book of Prices probably succeeded in acquainting an increased number of these cabinet makers with 'the London manner' but as a price book containing a repertoire of standard furniture types, it was not suited to the specific regional needs of the Scottish trade. A reference to this deficiency in English price books is made in the first printed price book known to have appeared in Scotland; the *Edinburgh Book of Prices for Manufacturing Cabinet-Work, with Various Tables, as Mutually Agreed Upon*

by the Masters and Journeymen. Printed by Alex. Smellie, 1805.³ The preface to this book states that:

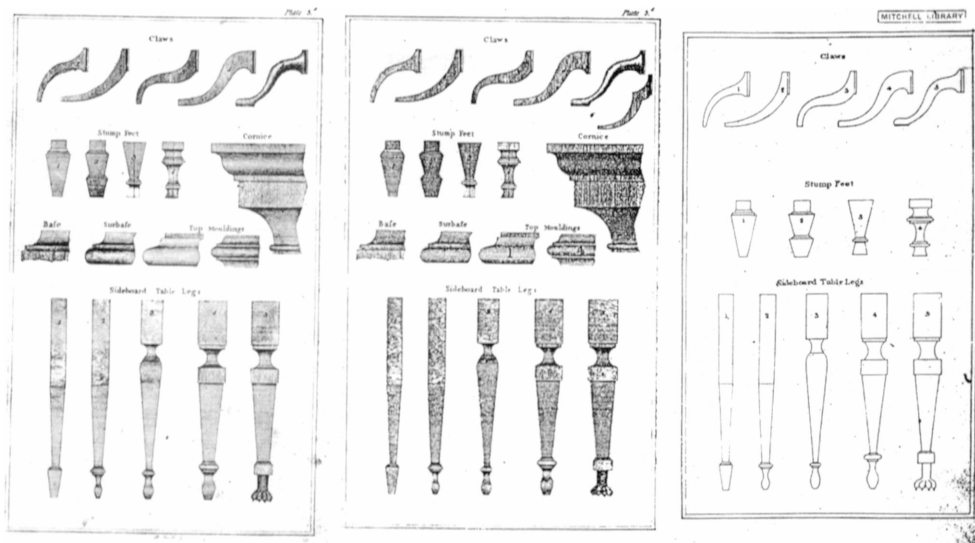
Many inconveniencies having arisen from the want of an approved standard, by which to regulate the Prices of Piece Work in the Cabinet Business in Edinburgh and neighbourhood; and it being found that, owing to various local circumstances, none of the books on that subject published in other places applied properly to this, made it highly expedient to bring forward the present publication.

The 'various local circumstances' mentioned here could refer to a difference in prices between Scotland and England but it is unlikely that this was of great significance — the author states later in the preface that it was the 'general principles for ascertaining the value of work' and not the prices themselves that comprised the useful and pertinent information in the book. Because the repertoire of the Edinburgh cabinet maker included certain items and specifications which were particularly common to Scotland, a separate price book was a necessity. *The Edinburgh Book of Prices* (Smellie, 1805) was the first of a succession of price books to answer this need.

The 1805 volume, which was the result of agreement between the journeymen and masters, comprised one hundred and twenty-eight pages of text (including tables) and three pages of engraved plates. It established a basic format to be followed by later Scottish price books. The next price book known to have appeared is *The Glasgow Book of Prices for Manufacturing Cabinet Work with Various tables, printed by James Hedderwick & Co.*, 1809,⁴ clearly inspired by the Edinburgh precedent, but with a slightly different repertoire of furniture presumably more suited to local circumstances. The Glasgow book is interesting because, although its frontispiece is dated 1809, the preface is dated 1806. It is very likely that this, the earliest known Glasgow price book in a public collection, is in fact a reprint and that a first edition of 1806, being a more immediate response to the Edinburgh initiative of 1805, is yet to be located.

Whilst the preface of the Edinburgh volume of 1805 is anonymous, that of its Glasgow counterpart is signed by the chairmen of the respective committees of journeymen and masters responsible for the book's compilation. James Cleland, signatory for the masters, can almost certainly be identified as the leading Glasgow cabinet maker of that name who is recorded in 1807 as having an 'Upholstery and Cabinet Warehouse' at 27, Virginia Street.⁵ In 1811 Cleland's firm expanded to become Cleland, Jack and Paterson & Co., and a unique engraved view of their Trongate warehouse can be seen in R. Chapman, *The Strangers Guide or The Picture of Glasgow* (1812).⁶ The first *Glasgow Book of Prices* had only forty-eight pages of text (including tables) and two plate pages copied directly, but with simplifications, from the *Edinburgh Book of Prices* (1805)

In 1811 a new and considerably expanded version of the *Edinburgh Book of Prices* appeared. It had two hundred and ninety-four text pages (including tables) and a full seven pages of plates. *The Edinburgh Book of Prices for Manufacturing Cabinet-Work, with Various Tables and Copperplates, Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved, Printed by J. Pillans & Sons, Lawnmarket, 1811*⁷ is the most comprehensive guide to 'genteel' Scottish furniture of the period. There appear to have been no new price books after 1811 until 1825, when a forty-four page *Supplement to the Cabinet-Makers' Book of Prices*⁸ was issued in Edinburgh. This carried one plate showing mouldings and claws apparently taken from the *London Cabinet Makers' Union Book of Prices* (1811). In the same year *The Glasgow Book of Prices for Manufacturing Cabinet Work, with Various Tables, Printed by*



1. l. to r.: plate from *Edinburgh Book of Prices*, (1805) showing designs for claws, feet, mouldings and legs; plate from the 1811 edition featuring an extra claw design; plate from *Glasgow Book of Prices* (1809) showing patterns for claws, feet, and legs clearly derived from the *Edinburgh Book* (1805)



2. Combination tea and card table by Bruce & Burns, Edinburgh, c. 1805. The frieze drawer fitted with canisters
The National Trust for Scotland

James Curll,⁹ appeared, but apart from a new title page, this was a straight reprint of the *Glasgow Book of Prices*, 1809. It even carried James Cleland's preface of 1806, which supports the surmise that the 1809 book was itself a reprint.

This summary of the publication of Scottish price books between 1805 and 1825 is unlikely to be complete since additional supplements and reprints may well survive, particularly from the Glasgow area. Greenock and Port Glasgow for instance, strategically situated at the mouth of the Clyde, supported considerable cabinet-making trades with a business organisation geared to supply wares primarily for export to America and the West Indies. Further research may locate smaller books of prices from regional Scottish centres such as Greenock, Aberdeen, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, or Montrose.

The following commentary will restrict itself to an analysis of some of the more distinctive specifications for furniture appearing in the major Scottish price books of 1805–25. Chairmakers' and carvers' work is omitted as these were separate trades and consequently had their own specialised price books in Scotland.¹⁰

TEA AND CARD TABLES

The Edinburgh Book of Prices (Smellie, 1805) includes a distinctive specification for a card table (p. 24) with 'one fly foot, top veneered and edge banded, veneered rails, plain tapered legs'. The 'extras' include 'A drawer in the front — £0 2s 6d' and 'Dividing ditto for canister — £0 0s 9d'. The table illustrated as Figure 2 neatly corresponds to this specification for which no satisfactory parallel can be found in English price books. The example illustrated here has a D-shaped top with folding leaf supported when open on a hinged rear leg (or fly foot) and fly rail; the veneered frieze is divided into three sections with a central drawer divided internally into three tinned compartments with hinged lids of a sufficiently tight fit to be suitable for tea and sugar. It is a combination piece which can be used as a tea or as a card table. Pieces like it, with multiple uses, appear to be common in the repertoires of Scottish furniture makers during this period.¹¹ It is interesting to note that the legs are described simply as 'plain, tapered'; the term 'Marlbro' leg' is not used in Scottish price books. Bruce and Burns, the makers of the table in Figure 2 are recorded in Edinburgh directories at 16, South Bridge, east side, between 1799 and 1803 and then at 27 South Bridge Street between 1804 and 1813. They are a good example of firm that had moved away from the bespoke cabinet-making business towards the manufacture of a large range of wares — many made to Edinburgh price book specifications — which they were able to carry as stock in their city-centre ware-room. *The Edinburgh Book of Prices* (Smellie, 1805) provides an excellent guide to the possible range of stock produced by such a firm.

Later, in the *Edinburgh Book of Prices* (Pillans, 1811) the pillar and claw tea, or card table comes to prominence but the provision for a frieze drawer 'divided for canisters' is made in the same way, and this can be seen on surviving examples.¹² The 1811 volume carries the same designs for claws as the 1805 price book, but with one new design added to plate 3 (Fig. 1). The preface to the 1811 edition underlines the 'total want', in the 1805 price book, 'of the many modern fashions of cabinet furniture which at present prevail'. The inclusion of more pillar and claw designs and specifications was clearly an effort to remedy this deficiency.



3. Work table by Bruce & Burns, Edinburgh,
c. 1805 (work bag missing)
David Letham, Esq, Leith



4. What-not by William Burns, Edinburgh,
c. 1830 (upper tiers missing)
Laurance Black, Esq.

PILLAR AND CLAW TABLES BY WILLIAM TROTTER

It is instructive to analyse the furniture of Edinburgh's most celebrated early nineteenth-century cabinet maker, William Trotter, in relation to the price books of the period and interesting to note that the claws on furniture firmly attributed to Trotter, for instance the pair of 'elliptic' card tables and a rosewood stand supplied to Paxton in 1814 and 1815,¹³ correspond with claw designs numbers nine and six respectively in the *London Cabinet-Makers' Union Book of Prices* (1811) and not with the designs in the *Edinburgh Book of Prices* (Pillans, 1811). It seems that Trotter was deliberately following the London manner in this case, but his card table claws are in fact a hybrid of Scottish and English design because they terminate in animal feet. Animal feet of a lion's paw type occur on eight items in the *Edinburgh Book of Prices* (Pillans, 1811) plates but on none in the *London Book of Prices* (1811).

WORK TABLES

There are no specifications for work tables which are exclusive to the Scottish price books discussed here, except perhaps for the 'Octagon Work Table' which appears in both Smellie (1805) and Pillans (1811). No examples corresponding to this pattern have been identified.



5. Lobby table on 'truss legs', probably made in Edinburgh, c. 1811
Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers Edinburgh

TRUSS LEGS.

Cutting out, shaping, and clamping a truss leg, three inches thick, and preparing ditto for carving, when introduced into sideboard or lobby tables, extra from a plain tapered leg	0 3 0
Each half inch extra in thickness	0 0 6
When ditto is sunk pannelled on the sides, with raised scrolls, each side	0 2 0
A sunk pannel in front with reeded toe	0 1 6
Working a double ogee in front and round the toe, extra from flat pan- nel and reeded toe	0 1 0
A Square block for ditto to stand on, with a plain hollow round ditto, each block	0 0 9

6. Specification for 'truss legs' from the *Supplement to the Cabinet
 Makers' Book of Prices* (Edinburgh, 1825)



7. Sideboard table with rear stage by James Mein; Kelso, c. 1825 (sliders concealing compartments for glasses are a feature of the rear stage)
David Keith, Esq., Inchtute

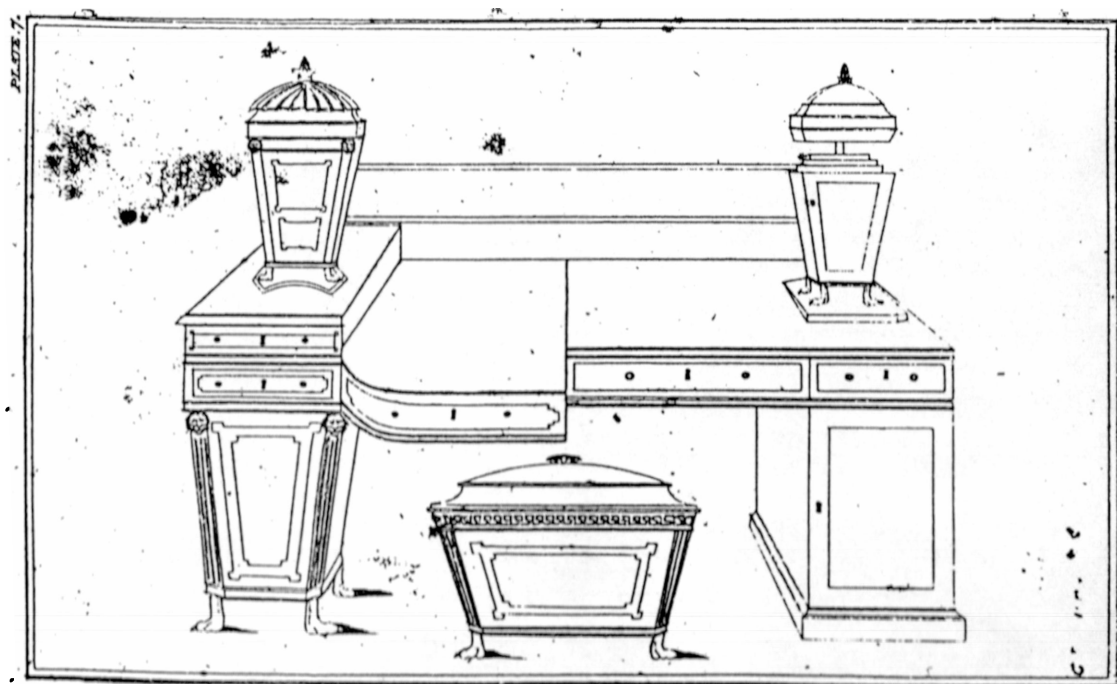
Plain, square work tables of small, pembroke design, and with slender tapered legs seem to have been a type common in early nineteenth-century Edinburgh (Fig. 3); they could have been made after the basic guidelines for 'square work tables' to be found in both Scottish, and English price books of the period.

LOBBY TABLES

The lobby table is a type particularly common to Scottish price books. Smellie (1805) offers the most detailed specification, describing a table five feet in length, on four plain tapered legs, with 'extras' including 'a hollow or ovalo moulding under the top' and 'a square block tablet' for the frieze.¹⁴ Pillans (1811) gives a similar specification but with smaller starting dimensions and the option of four turned legs.¹⁵ The example illustrated as Figure 5 is of the type which survives in the largest numbers today and which corresponds closely to the specification in the *Supplement to the Cabinet-Makers' Book of Prices, Edinburgh* (1825). The table top rests not on tapered or turned legs as in earlier types, but on what both William Trotter and the compilers of the Supplement (1825) describe as 'truss legs'. These scrolled and carved front legs were designed to rest on blocks as can be seen in the 1825 specification (Fig. 6). William Trotter specified a similar 'Handsome mahogany Lobby Table on truss legs 5 feet long' in his estimate for furnishing 3, Moray Place, Edinburgh, for Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine c. 1825, along with a suite of lobby furniture which included lobby chairs, hat and coat stands, and a painted floor cloth.¹⁶ The furnishing



8. Sideboard table with pedestals and covered plinths by George Brown and Robert Couper,
Edinburgh, 1822
Christie's London



9. Design alternatives for pedestal sideboards, knife cases, and a sarcophagus wine cooler from the
Edinburgh Book of Prices (1811)

formula of lobby table and chairs must have been common to most new houses in the extensive New Town developments of early nineteenth-century Edinburgh. These types seem to have been a standard requirement for town houses and must have provided a great deal of business for cabinet makers who, in this case, were well-served by the relevant price book specifications. Lobby tables are not specified in London price books and, interestingly, they are also conspicuously absent from the pages of Glasgow price books.

SIDEBOARD TABLES

Sideboard tables are perhaps the most distinctively different furniture types described in Scottish price books. Like the lobby table, their design specifications changed as then nineteenth century progressed, but they can be divided into two distinct types, the sideboard table with rear stage (Fig. 7) and the sideboard table with pedestals and coved plinths, also called 'stages' (Fig. 8). The sideboard table with rear stage seems to have originated in the late eighteenth century, that is before the basic specification for the type appeared in the first Edinburgh price book, (Smellie, 1805). In this volume the 'stage top' which describes a long box section or 'stage' running the entire length of the sideboard back, is offered in a number of variants including: straight, hollow, elliptic or ogee-shaped, with drawers, sham drawer fronts, sliders, plain tablets partitions or tambour fronts,¹⁷ or with a brass rail along the top of the stage. The sideboard table is the first item to appear in the *Glasgow Book of Prices* (Hedderwick, 1809) and the specification is little different from that in Smellie (1805), except for the fact that 'plain tablets' are described as 'dead tablets' and provision is made for lining the inside of a sliding stage with green cloth. The exact purpose of a sideboard stage is not explained but the fact that they were sometimes lined with cloth indicates that they might have been used for the storage of glasses. Alternatively, examples survive which have deep bottle wells beneath a hinged flap and behind sham drawer fronts which indicates that they were used for the additional storage of wines and spirits.¹⁸ Pillans (1811) carries twenty-two pages of specifications for sideboards and their relevant extras. Interestingly, this price book specifies stages separately and not as extras for sideboards. These stages, which are individually costed items, can be either loose or screwed-on to a sideboard top or, alternatively, they can be framed into the back legs of the sideboard. Pillans (1811) lists stages in straight, round front, commode front, ovalo-cornered, and round elliptic middle, straight-ended variants in addition to a version which could be made to return at each end to the front of the sideboard, thus enclosing three sides. Figure 7 shows a labelled sideboard, c. 1825, by James Mein of Kelso, which demonstrates a provincial maker's awareness of price-book specifications. It is of cellaret form, on six turned, reeded legs, with a straight stage fronted by sliders and a tablet which echoes that on the sideboard frieze. The stage is lined with green cloth.

Figure 8 shows an example of the second type of sideboard which appears with particular frequency in Scotland, that with pedestals and coved plinths. This sideboard, which once bore a label with the inscription 'Robert Couper Cabinet Maker, N^o 4 High Terrace/Master. This Sideboard Made by Georg Brown Cabinet Maker with Mr Couper Jan y 1822'¹⁹ makes a very good comparison not only with the detailed specifications for pedestal sideboards in Pillans (1811), but also with an engraved plate (Fig. 9) in this price book which shows design alternatives for the type. The sideboard by Couper and Brown of Edinburgh has columns on the pedestal corners, an extra described on p. 47 of Pillans as

applicable also to straight-fronted chests of drawers. Each end of the sideboard top has what is described as a 'stage . . . for a vase or a knife case to stand on . . . with a sham drawer in front . . . stage the same size as pedestal' (Pillans p. 48). This is a different kind of stage from the continuous step section found on the first type of Scottish sideboard discussed here. It is described more concisely in the specification for 'A Pedestal for a Side Board' (Pillans p. 50) as 'A plain coved plinth on the top of the pedestal, the top veneered & mitered £0.7s.6d.' Solid coved plinths appear as an extra in the *London Book of Prices* 1811 specification for a sideboard pedestal, p. 198, but in Scotland they appear to have been commonly made with hinged tops which lifted to reveal shallow cloth-lined wells divided for the storage of glasses. Additional characteristic features displayed in the Couper and Brown sideboard include the shaped back board, the central tablets of the back and the central drawer, and the centre of the sideboard itself which 'between pedestals, is made round fronted, with one drawer all the length'. 'Extra from straight', this option was priced in 1811 at £0 5s. 6d. This example, with its brass stringing and bead moulding, must have been more expensive. Pillans (1811) also carries individual specifications for vases and vase-knife cases and the costing tells us that these were 'glued up for the turner' who would also be expected to execute any necessary fluting or reeding.

A Scottish sideboard can certainly be identified by the characteristic features described above, but it is noticeable that these types are not to be found exclusively in Scotland. A detailed survey of surviving eighteenth and early nineteenth-century furniture in Charleston, South Carolina, carried out by the research unit at the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, has revealed large numbers of locally-made sideboards with rear stages or fitted coved plinths on pedestals. It is clear that many of these must have been made by Scottish cabinet makers who emigrated to the area and that the styles and methods of cabinet making they brought with them proved to be of lasting influence. Whether or not these men took Scottish price books to America remains to be discovered.

SARCOPHAGUS WINE COOLERS

The appropriate accompaniment to a sideboard table, including the fitted cellaret type, is a wine cooler, which may be placed in the central space between the sideboard legs or pedestals. The four 'cellerets' specified in Smellie (1805), including the distinctive 'oblong square celleret' on a pedestal with lion's paw feet, the corners 'peened off to a cant' and with a 'large cove' on top, are all designed to stand high on legs or pedestals; clearly they were not intended to stand beneath sideboards. Pillans (1811), however, carries two detailed costings for 'Sarcophagus Wine Coolers' which could be used in such a way. Of straightforward sarcophagus form, on four feet, stump, lion's paw or brass paw, with either canted or 'column' corners, moulded or coved tops and side panels with work which could be chosen from the 'Table of Mouldings for Doors and Drawer Fronts', the specifications for these wine coolers are closely similar to a design illustrated in Thomas Sheraton's *Cabinet Dictionary* (1803), plate 66, facing p. 300. (Compare Fig. 9 and 11). Sheraton describes these sarcophagus wine cisterns as being 'adapted to stand under a sideboard'. Although labelled or otherwise marked wine coolers of this design are elusive, the type can be seen to occur with great frequency in Scotland. A typical example from Edinburgh, raised on castors with panelled sides and a coved, and moulded top, is illustrated in Figure 10. The



10. Sarcophagus wine cooler, probably made in Edinburgh, c. 1805–25
Phillips Fine Art Auctioneers, Edinburgh



11. Design for a sarcophagus wine cooler from Thomas Sheraton's
Cabinet Dictionary (1803)

specification which approximates most closely to the 'Sarcophagus Wine Cooler with Canted Corners, No. 2' (Pillans, 1811) is the 'Tapered Cellaret, No. 3' in the *London Book of Prices* (1811), but this does not provide for 'column corners', nor does it include the variety of decorative extras offered in the Scottish specification. In fact, no specific mention of sarcophagus designs appears in the London book.

A sarcophagus wine cooler which corresponds with the Pillans (1811) specification is illustrated by the authors of *American Furniture 1680-1880 from the Collection of the Baltimore Museum of Art* (1987) who also state that 'Cellarettes of this basic form exist in sufficient numbers in Baltimore to establish that they were manufactured in the area about 1810 to 1840'. Again, it is possible that the existence of such a form in the Baltimore area was due to the influence of Scottish cabinet makers working in the city and perhaps elsewhere in Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

The What-not, or set of portable tiered shelves united by turned columns, is a furniture type particularly associated with the nineteenth century. Oddly, no mention of the type appears in either Sheraton's *Cabinet Dictionary* (1803) or the *London Book of Prices* (1811). All editions of the *Edinburgh Book of Prices*, however, including the *Supplement* of 1825, carry specifications for What-nots. A corresponding example by a Scottish maker is illustrated in Figure 3. As far as certain items are concerned, and these include What-nots, Trou Madame tables, Billiard tables, Quartetto and Social tables, the Scottish cabinet makers' price books have more in common with the repertoire of furniture made by Gillow & Co. of Lancaster than with that included in London cabinet makers' price books. This could be either an interesting coincidence or, more probably, an indicator of a close relationship between furniture trade centres in both northern England and Scotland during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Two interesting items which appear in Edinburgh and Glasgow price books between 1805 and 1825, and not in their London counterparts, are Shower Bath Frames and Venetian Blinds. Venetian blinds, as opposed to plain canvas window blinds, can certainly be seen to have been a part of the Glaswegian cabinet maker's standard repertoire.²⁰ It is possible that these items represent two furniture types which can be particularly associated with tenement-dwelling in Scottish cities. Also notable in Scottish price books, but particularly in the Glasgow editions, is the number of bed-types available. Hedderwick (1809) lists seven main types including the ubiquitous press bed.²¹

The major Scottish price books of 1805-25 provide a fund of important factual information which can illuminate many aspects of the country's furniture trade during the nineteenth century. But they can also be used retrospectively, in an attempt to trace characteristic furniture forms which might have existed in the eighteenth century, before proper specifications were set down. They are invaluable sources for the understanding of specific regional terminology, helping us to interpret bills and inventories, such as those left by the prominent Scottish makers William Trotter, Morison & Co., and James Cleland. The existence of a series of cabinet makers' price books in Scotland confirms that members of the Scottish trade, led by figures such as Cleland, were sufficiently organised to form into cohesive groups which had the resources to sponsor the compilation of mutually beneficial

trade guidelines. But our knowledge of early furniture trade societies in Scotland can only be enhanced by a study of documentary sources other than price books, such as trades union records and press reports. Further research is needed in this area.²²

Most importantly, the price books are our basic guide to the distinctive regional furniture types in common production in Scotland during a particular historical period. They can throw light on the influence of Scottish patterns abroad and the revival of traditional furniture types by Scottish designers during later generations.²³

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REFERENCES

1. Sideboards following this pattern are illustrated in F. Bamford, *Dictionary of Edinburgh Furniture Makers 1660–1840* (1983), pls 87a and b, and in Phillips, Edinburgh, *Furniture Sale Cat. 9 Dec. 1988*, Lot. 339.
2. Robert Walker emigrated to the United States, where his copy, dated 20 August 1793, is now preserved. I am grateful to Brad Rauschenberg for this reference.
3. Copy in National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh and a copy owned by David Letham Esq., Leith.
4. Copy in Mitchell Library (Glasgow Collection), Glasgow.
5. Celine Blair has provided the first authoritative account of this firm in her M. A. dissertation *James Cleland LL.D. and his Connections with the Firm of Cleland, Jack, Paterson & Co.* (copy at the University of St Andrews).
6. Copies in the Mitchell Library and the British Library.
7. Copy in Edinburgh University Library. The title-page of this copy is inscribed with the name of cabinet maker John Mackie and the preface is signed in ink 'No. 56'. This corresponds with the Edinburgh Cabinet-Makers' Trade Society practice of numbering its members.
8. Copy owned by David Letham Esq., Leith.
9. Copy in Glasgow University Library (Special Collections). I am grateful to Juliet Kinchin for this reference.
10. See *The Edinburgh Chair-Makers Book of Prices for Workmanship. Edinburgh: Printed by James Auchie, 1825* (copy in Glasgow University Library, Special Collections).
11. John Buchanan of Greenock, for instance, specialised in selling multi-purpose tables from his warehouse 'Behind the Academy', Greenock, c. 1817. (From a broadsheet surviving with one of his tables, National Museums of Scotland Collection).
12. See tea table in Phillips sale catalogue, 30 September 1988, Lot 172.
13. Illustrated in Bamford op. cit., pl. 61 and 59.
14. Smellie (1805), p. 51.
15. Pillans (1811), p. 117.
16. SRO GD 170/551. This is printed by Bamford, op. cit., Appendix 1.
17. A fine example of a Scottish sideboard, the rear stage with tambour front, is displayed in the National Trust for Scotland property No. 7, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
18. Such an example is reproduced in C. Gilbert, *Furniture at Temple Newsam House and Lotherton Hall* (1978), p. 282.
19. See Christie's sale catalogue, 3 December 1987, Lot 197.
20. They are mentioned, for instance, by Thomas Muggo in day-book notes made in the copy of Chippendale's *Director* (1754), which he owned and used in Glasgow during the early nineteenth century. This book is held by Glasgow City Museums (Pollok House Collection). I am grateful to Juliet Kinchin for introducing me to this particular volume of the *Director*.
21. See D. B. Jones, 'The Press Bed in Scotland', *Scottish Society for Art History Yearbook*, 1988.
22. Ian MacDougall has documented the activities of Scottish cabinet trade societies during the 1830s in 'The Edinburgh Branch of the Scottish National Union of Cabinet and Chair Makers, 1833–1837', *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, xxxiii, 1969–72.
23. George Walton and Robert Christie, for instance, are two Scottish furniture designers who revived the characteristic sideboard with rear stage during the early twentieth century. Examples of their new versions can be seen in W. Shaw Sparrow, *British Homes for Today*, 1904.