## Chapter Five: Colonial Image Reproduction, Copyright and the Furniture Trade

Figure	5.1. Thomas Wallis (Charles Meeking) <i>Illustrated Catalogue of Cabinet Furniture</i> (1883) with cabinetmaker annotations and glue residue from workshop use4
Figure	5.2. Wallis/Meeking <i>Illustrated Catalogue</i> (1883) showing paper embedded in spots of gelatine glue resulting from simple of workshop copying4
Figure	5.3. Light Bros. <i>Registered Designs</i> (1880) showing glue marks to secure paper for copying purposes by Wellington cabinetmaker Henry Fielder
Figure	5.4. C. & R. Light <i>Registered Designs</i> (1880) with pinholes to secure tracing paper for William Larnach's sideboard to be made by Henry Fielder, Wellington
Figure	5.5. Registered Designs with copy paper glue marks and Fielder's reference to rimu or 'Red Pine' from which to construct the washstand, pot cabinet and towel rail
Figure	5.6. Blyth & Sons' surviving lithographic transfer for their serving table6
Figure	5.7. Craig & Gillies <i>Illustrated Catalogue</i> (1875) showing Lister's use of transfers to repeat the table top and column in both patterns. His poorly drawn legs on the lower table (#71) suggest he was the author for most of the catalogues naïve artwork7
Figure	5.8. Jenks & Holt <i>Modern Furniture</i> (1869) was the original source for the table pattern in Fig. 5.7.
Figure	5.9. Lister used line-ruled transfers cut to create areas of shading for the bed curtains. In contrast shading to the wooden cornice was ruled onto the lithographic stone by hand
Figure	5.10. Lister's use of the destructive anastatic transfer process can be seen when comparing omissions to the original Jenks & Holt patterns9
Figure	5.11. Clear evidence remains of anastatic copying in Lister's work. He removed the original crinoline stretcher by scraping that part of the image and neglected to redraw a new castor further suggesting a make-do attitude ( <i>left</i> ). The chair-leg shadow matches the original border as printed by Jenks & Holt ( <i>right</i> )
Figure	5.12. David Jones' Sydney catalogue (c.1895) reproduced Edward Poley's 'Old English' dining room originally published in Benn's <i>Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher</i>
Figure	5.13. The same furniture patterns were available between Australia and New Zealand as illustrated above. Wyman's <i>Cabinet Maker's Pattern Book</i> (1875) found in Christchurch ( <i>left</i> ). David Jones' catalogue, Sydney (c.1895) ( <i>middle</i> ). Frederick Lassetter's catalogue, Sydney (c.1900) ( <i>right</i> )

Figure	5.14. The subscription magazine promoted the reprinting of designs and the uniformity of furniture fashions offered by various colonial manufacturers. ( <i>left</i> to <i>right</i> ) 'Original Designs for Bedroom Furniture', Wyman's <i>Furniture Gazette</i> (1881); North & Scoullar redrawn pattern (c.1883); Thomson, Bridger & Co. redrawn pattern (c.1887). Wardrobe found in Geraldine while similar examples have also been found in Christchurch and also Auckland.
Figure	5.15. The elusive and extensively used set of patterns found in Christchurch was finally matched to Wyman's highly influential <i>Cabinet Maker's Pattern Book</i> (1875) ( <i>above</i> ). David Jones had also reproduced many of the same images but without the original credit line ( <i>below</i> )
Figure	5.16. 'Library' Thomson, Bridger & Co. catalogue (c.1887). Dunedin artist Herman Clarke redrew Light Bros. 'Library' image but signed it as the original artist
Figure	5.17. 'Library', C. & R. Light Registered Designs (1880)
Figure	5.18. Herman Clarke copied and signed George Stephens' 'Original Design for Sideboard' in a clear breach of copyright
Figure	5.19. Peter McIntyre working for North & Scoullar also signed many copied patterns suggesting widespread colonial trade indifference to copyright and design ownership.
Figure	5.20. Widespread copying occurred in the colonial trade. Allowance should be made for individual artistic interpretation 'Whatnot', C. & R. Light (1880); Rocke & Co. (1875); Wyman's <i>Pattern Book</i> (1875); North & Scoullar (c.1883) ( <i>left</i> to <i>right</i> )14
Figure	5.21. Photo-lithographically formed process plate for Scoullar & Chisholm's first pictorial advertisement, Otago Daily Times (1891).
Figure	5.22. Robert Chisholm's own photograph of his entrance showroom printed in half-tone as it appeared in The Weekly Press, Christchurch, December 1900. It was one of a series of photographs also reproduced in the Scoullar & Chisholm Ltd. Cookery Book and Household Management printed in America in 1903. Images in the Cookery Book were reproduced from photo-lithographic plates also made by Wilkie & Co15
Figure	5.23. Scoullar and Chisholm increasingly made use of illustrations in their newspaper advertising. They also focussed more on women's increasing control over household income expenditure and influence in domestic decorative choices as seen in this Lake County Press advertisement, January 1910
Figure	5.24. The two surviving McAllister glass plates showing a selection of furniture patterns either sketched or cut from catalogues with new stock numbers scratched into the glass-plate emulsion
Figure	5.25. Two damaged glass-plates photographed by Andreas Jacobsen of his furniture in preparation for a new catalogue that never eventuated. Stock numbers have been later added in reverse on the emulsion side; see also Fig. 5.27

Figure	5.26. Doyle Bros. self-photographed album. Their un-upholstered Queen Anne style corner chairs are listed with the wholesale code P/SY/- deciphered to be £2-10-019
Figure.	5.27. Doyle's American Mission style rocker photographed from their Little Taranaki Street workshop priced in 'stained' rimu at £1-0-0 and oak at £1-7-6 ( <i>left</i> ). S.S. William's catalogue reproduced a new image of the same chair in half-tone showing corresponding retail prices of £1-6-6 and £2-2-6 ( <i>right</i> )
Figure	5.28. S.S. Williams' catalogue, (c.1912-5), showing half-tone, woodcut and lithographed images in differing artistic styles suggesting a wide selection of sources.
Figure	5.29. S.S. Williams (c.1912-15) ( <i>left</i> ) and fellow Wellington furnisher Edward Collie (c.1908) ( <i>right</i> ) both independently reproduced the same images suggesting that British sourced designs was commonly available. Again variable image quality in Collie's catalogue showed it was composed from images collected from diverse sources and with little artistic input.
C	5.30. E. Collie ( <i>above</i> ), S.S. Williams ( <i>middle</i> ), and Broad, Small and Co. ( <i>bottom</i> ) all reproduced designs derived from the same British sources. By c.1910 photochemical reproduction made the mass copying of multiple images viable for even small-scale catalogue production.
	5.31. Broad, Small & Co. (1912) even reproduced designs inarguably copyrighted and cut from other trade catalogues while maintaining that the furniture in their own catalogue was entirely photographed in their workshops. Pasted and inconsistent stock numbers further indicate a scrapbook approach to the assembly of this catalogue with material gathered from multiple sources
	5.32. Shroff used manufacturer-supplied electrotypes moulded from wood engravings. The white abrasions on the finely textured kettle electrotype were caused by constant re-use.
Figure	5.33. Christchurch cabinetmaker John Hurdley's Harris Lebus catalogue (c.1928) displayed the typical sketches found in many trade catalogues used by colonial cabinetmakers as a pattern books to manufacture furniture23

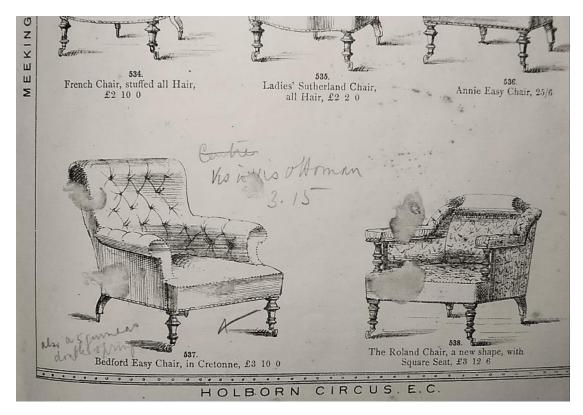


Figure 0.1. Thomas Wallis (Charles Meeking) *Illustrated Catalogue of Cabinet Furniture* (1883) with cabinetmaker annotations and glue residue from workshop use.

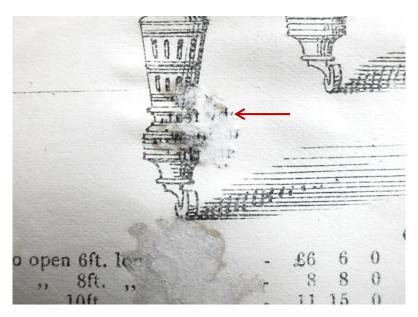


Figure 0.2. Wallis/Meeking *Illustrated Catalogue* (1883) showing paper embedded in spots of gelatine glue resulting from simple of workshop copying.

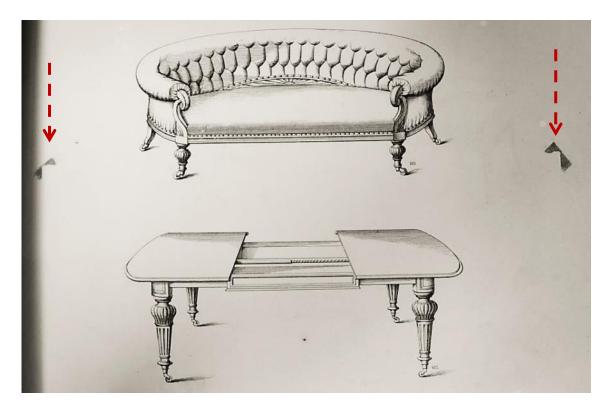


Figure 0.3. Light Bros. *Registered Designs* (1880) showing glue marks to secure paper for copying purposes by Wellington cabinetmaker Henry Fielder.

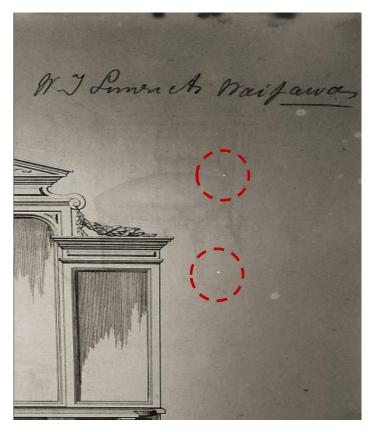


Figure 0.4. C. & R. Light *Registered Designs* (1880) with pinholes to secure tracing paper for William Larnach's sideboard to be made by Henry Fielder, Wellington.

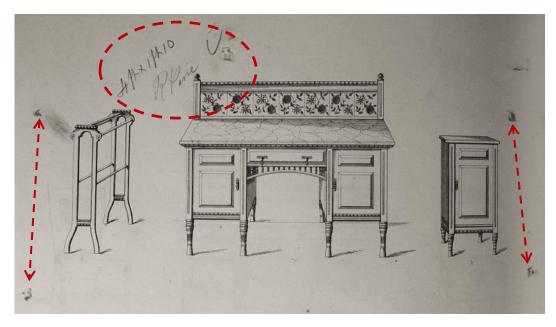


Figure 0.5. *Registered Designs* with copy paper glue marks and Fielder's reference to rimu or 'Red Pine' from which to construct the washstand, pot cabinet and towel rail.



Figure 0.6. Blyth & Sons' surviving lithographic transfer for their serving table.

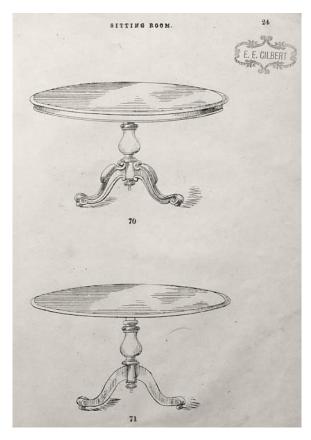


Figure 0.7. Craig & Gillies *Illustrated Catalogue* (1875) showing Lister's use of transfers to repeat the table top and column in both patterns. His poorly drawn legs on the lower table (#71) suggest he was the author for most of the catalogues naïve artwork.

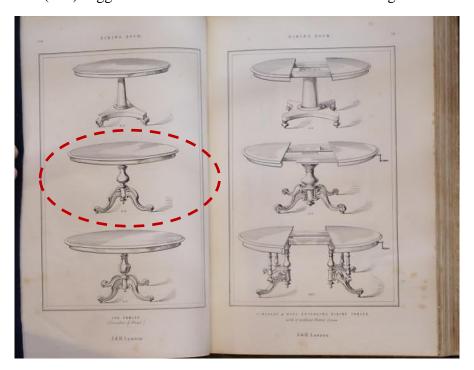


Figure 0.8. Jenks & Holt *Modern Furniture* (1869) was the original source for the table pattern in Fig. 5.7.

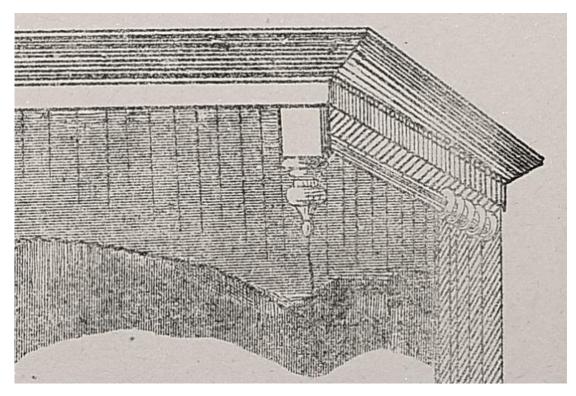
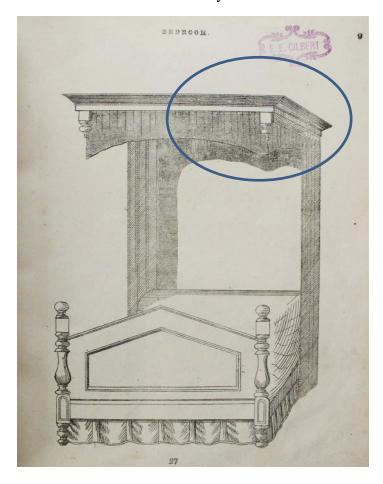


Figure 0.9. Lister used line-ruled transfers cut to create areas of shading for the bed curtains. In contrast shading to the wooden cornice was ruled onto the lithographic stone by hand.



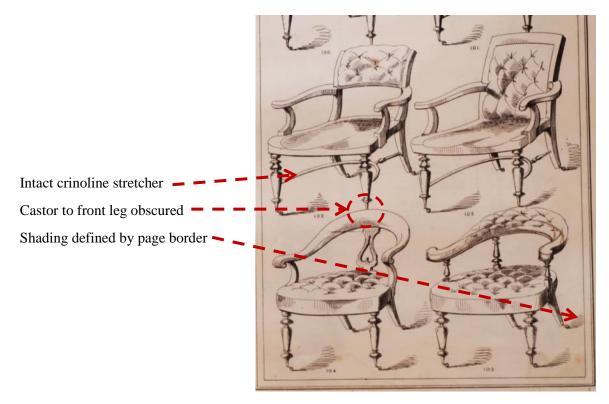


Figure 0.10. Lister's use of the destructive anastatic transfer process can be seen when comparing omissions to the original Jenks & Holt patterns.

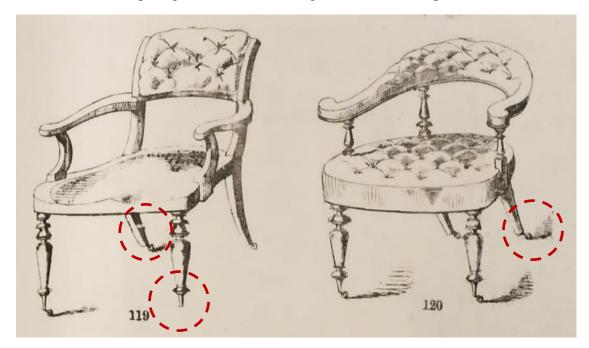


Figure 0.11. Clear evidence remains of anastatic copying in Lister's work. He removed the original crinoline stretcher by scraping that part of the image and neglected to redraw a new castor further suggesting a make-do attitude (*left*). The chair-leg shadow matches the original border as printed by Jenks & Holt (*right*).



Figure 0.12. David Jones' Sydney catalogue (c.1895) reproduced Edward Poley's 'Old English' dining room originally published in Benn's *Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher*.

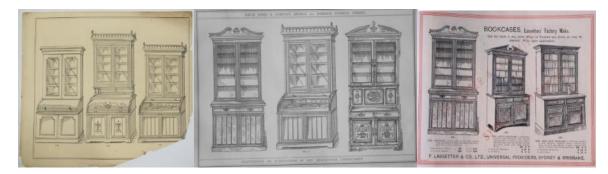


Figure 0.13. The same furniture patterns were available between Australia and New Zealand as illustrated above. Wyman's *Cabinet Maker's Pattern Book* (1875) found in Christchurch (*left*). David Jones' catalogue, Sydney (c.1895) (*middle*). Frederick Lassetter's catalogue, Sydney (c.1900) (*right*).

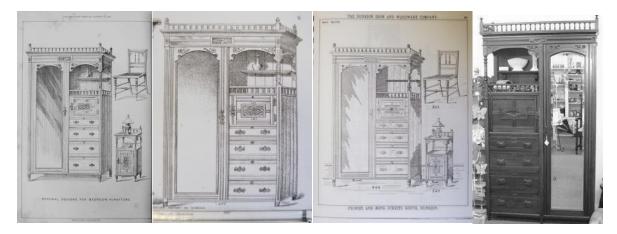


Figure 0.14. The subscription magazine promoted the reprinting of designs and the uniformity of furniture fashions offered by various colonial manufacturers. (*left to right*) 'Original Designs for Bedroom Furniture', Wyman's *Furniture Gazette* (1881); North & Scoullar redrawn pattern (c.1883); Thomson, Bridger & Co. redrawn pattern (c.1887). Wardrobe found in Geraldine while similar examples have also been found in Christchurch and also Auckland.

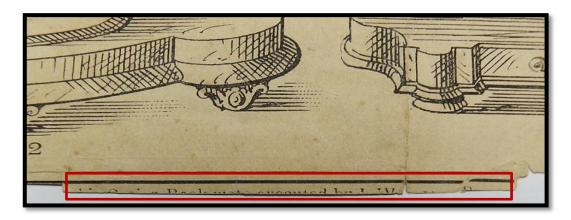
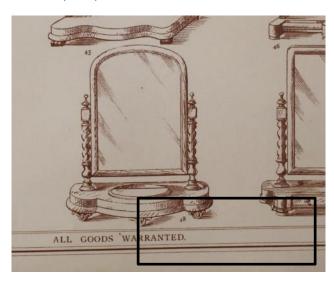


Figure 0.15. The elusive and extensively used set of patterns found in Christchurch was finally matched to Wyman's highly influential *Cabinet Maker's Pattern Book* (1875) (*above*). David Jones had also reproduced many of the same images but without the original credit line (*below*).



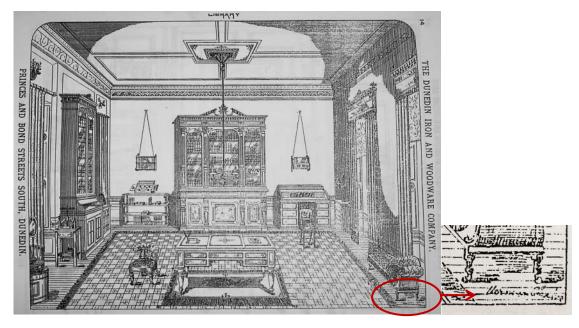


Figure 0.16. 'Library' Thomson, Bridger & Co. catalogue (c.1887). Dunedin artist Herman Clarke redrew Light Bros. 'Library' image but signed it as the original artist.



Figure 0.17. 'Library', C. & R. Light Registered Designs (1880).

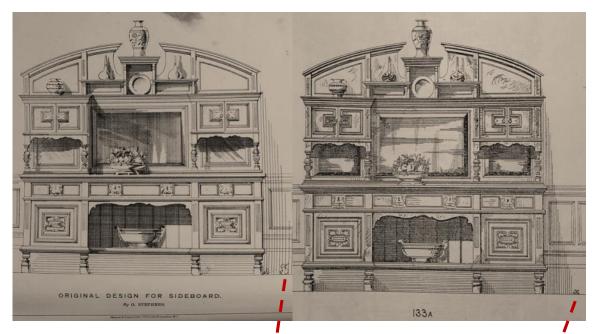


Figure 0.18. Herman Clarke copied and signed George Stephens' 'Original Design for Sideboard' in a clear breach of copyright.

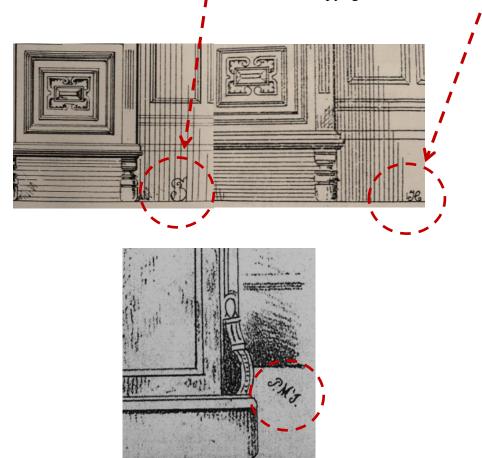


Figure 0.19. Peter McIntyre working for North & Scoullar also signed many copied patterns suggesting widespread colonial trade indifference to copyright and design ownership.

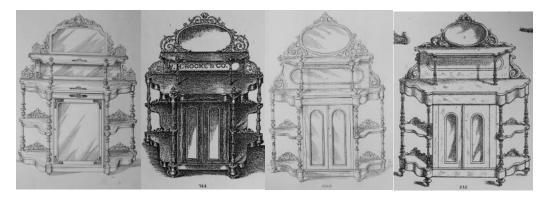


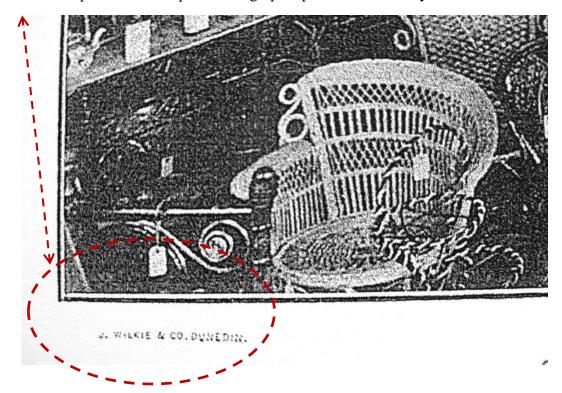
Figure 0.20. Widespread copying occurred in the colonial trade. Allowance should be made for individual artistic interpretation 'Whatnot', C. & R. Light (1880); Rocke & Co. (1875); Wyman's *Pattern Book* (1875); North & Scoullar (c.1883) (*left to right*).



Figure 0.21. Photo-lithographically formed process plate for Scoullar & Chisholm's first pictorial advertisement, Otago Daily Times (1891).



Figure 0.22. Robert Chisholm's own photograph of his entrance showroom printed in half-tone as it appeared in The Weekly Press, Christchurch, December 1900. It was one of a series of photographs also reproduced in the Scoullar & Chisholm Ltd. Cookery Book and Household Management printed in America in 1903. Images in the Cookery Book were reproduced from photo-lithographic plates also made by Wilkie & Co.



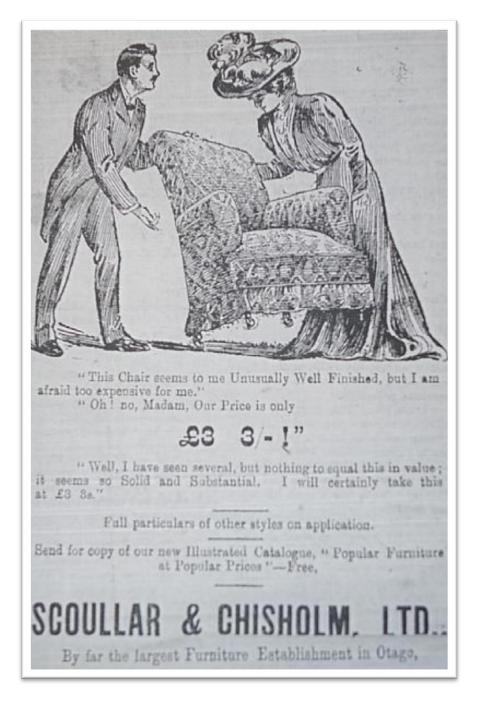


Figure 0.23. Scoullar and Chisholm increasingly made use of illustrations in their newspaper advertising. They also focussed more on women's increasing control over household income expenditure and influence in domestic decorative choices as seen in this Lake County Press advertisement, January 1910.

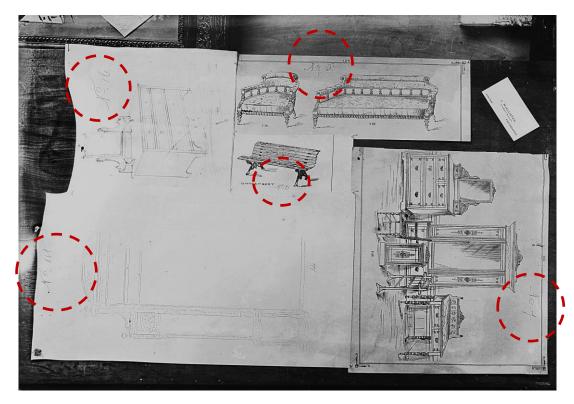


Figure 0.24. The two surviving McAllister glass plates showing a selection of furniture patterns either sketched or cut from catalogues with new stock numbers scratched into the glass-plate emulsion.

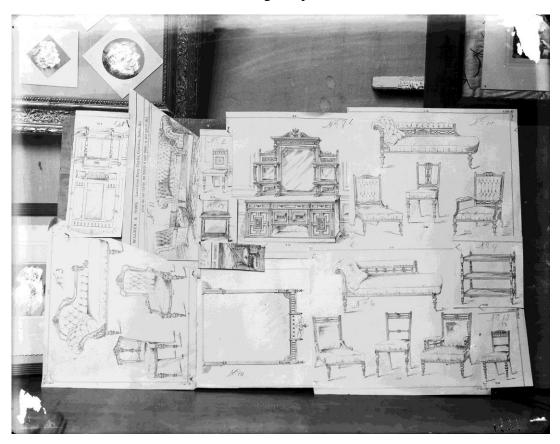
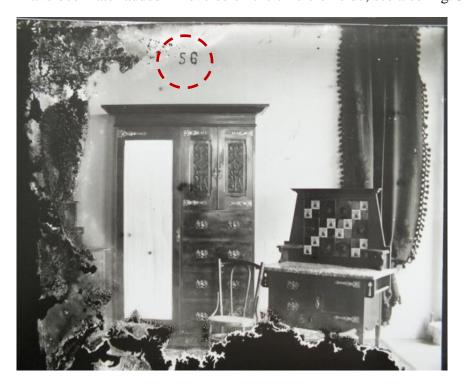




Figure 0.25. Two damaged glass-plates photographed by Andreas Jacobsen of his furniture in preparation for a new catalogue that never eventuated. Stock numbers have been later added in reverse on the emulsion side; see also Fig. 5.27.



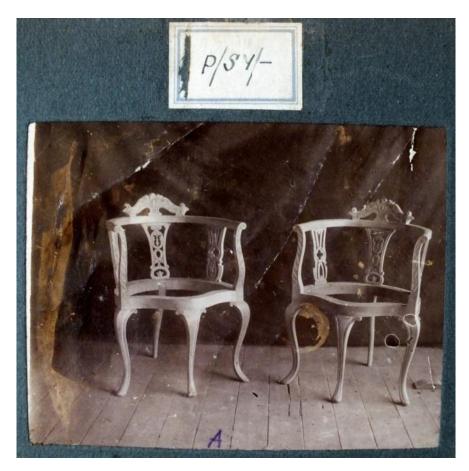


Figure 0.26. Doyle Bros. self-photographed album. Their un-upholstered Queen Anne style corner chairs are listed with the wholesale code P/SY/- deciphered to be £2-10-0.



Figure. 0.27. Doyle's American Mission style rocker photographed from their Little Taranaki Street workshop priced in 'stained' rimu at £1-0-0 and oak at £1-7-6 (*left*). S.S. William's catalogue reproduced a new image of the same chair in half-tone showing corresponding retail prices of £1-6-6 and £2-2-6 (*right*).

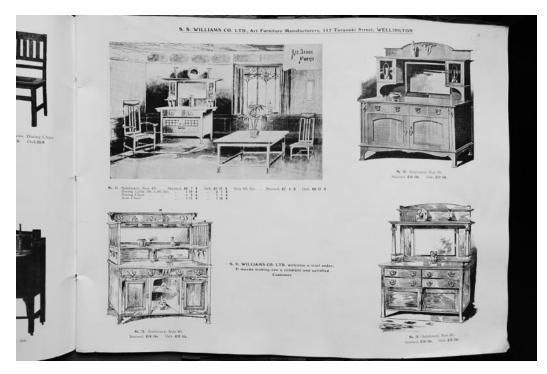


Figure 0.28. S.S. Williams' catalogue, (c.1912-5), showing half-tone, woodcut and lithographed images in differing artistic styles suggesting a wide selection of sources.

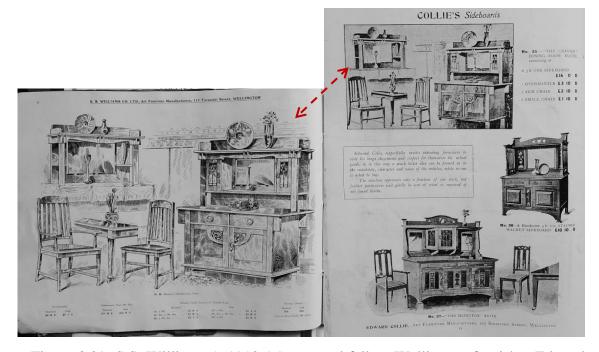
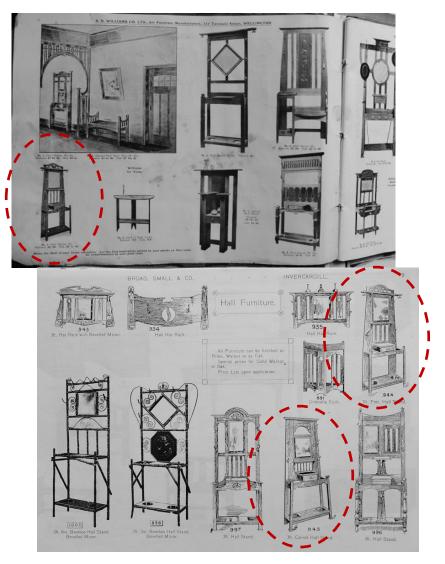


Figure 0.29. S.S. Williams (c.1912-15) (*left*) and fellow Wellington furnisher Edward Collie (c.1908) (*right*) both independently reproduced the same images suggesting that British sourced designs was commonly available. Again variable image quality in Collie's catalogue showed it was composed from images collected from diverse sources and with little artistic input.



Figure 0.30. E. Collie (*above*), S.S. Williams (*middle*), and Broad, Small and Co. (*bottom*) all reproduced designs derived from the same British sources. By c.1910 photochemical reproduction made the mass copying of multiple images viable for even small-scale catalogue production.



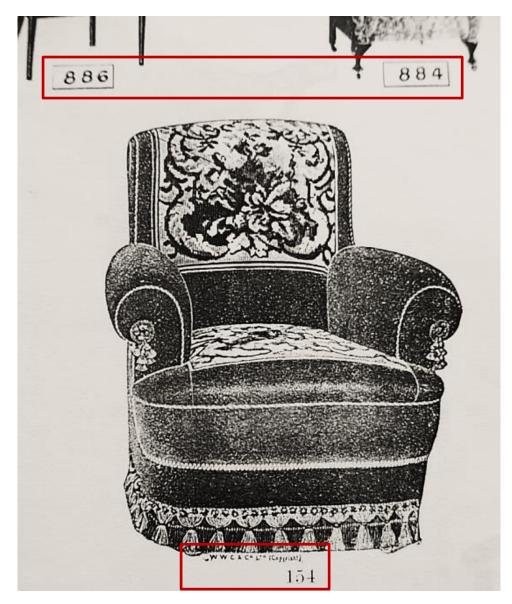


Figure 0.31. Broad, Small & Co. (1912) even reproduced designs inarguably copyrighted and cut from other trade catalogues while maintaining that the furniture in their own catalogue was entirely photographed in their workshops. Pasted and inconsistent stock numbers further indicate a scrapbook approach to the assembly of this catalogue with material gathered from multiple sources.

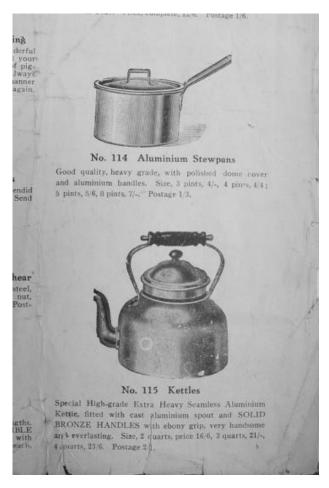


Figure 0.32. Shroff used manufacturer-supplied electrotypes moulded from wood engravings. The white abrasions on the finely textured kettle electrotype were caused by constant re-use.

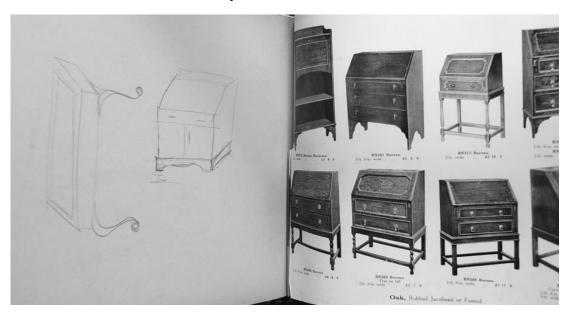


Figure 0.33. Christchurch cabinetmaker John Hurdley's Harris Lebus catalogue (c.1928) displayed the typical sketches found in many trade catalogues used by colonial cabinetmakers as a pattern books to manufacture furniture.