

# BUTCHOFF

EXCELLENCE IN ANTIQUES

Est.1964



## A WRITING TABLE FIRMLY ATTRIBUTED TO HOLLAND & SONS

HOLLAND & SONS

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H: 29 in / 74 cm | W: 31.5 in / 80 cm | D: 17.5 in / 44 cm

Of Louis XVth transitional form, constructed in Circassian Walnut, with extensive and beautifully executed foliate marquetry inlays in Maple, stained Harewood & other exotic woods; rising from cabriole legs shod with gilt bronze sabots and espagnolettes, the frieze incorporating a single lockable drawer with a fine escutcheon; the serpentine shaped top having a gilt bronze guard edging, housing a complex arabesque foliate marquetry panel, with trellis cartouches, scrolls and husks. Circa 1860

### Literature:

A table of similar construction is shown in Symonds & Whineray's 'Victorian Furniture', published 1962 by Studio Editions, pp 141, plates 184/185, made for R.N. Thornton of Knowle, Sidmouth, Devon.

### Artist description:

Originally founded in 1803 by Stephen Taprell and William Holland, a relation of the architect Henry Holland, the

firm of Holland & Sons soon became one of the largest and most successful furniture making companies in the 19th Century. The firm worked extensively for the Royal Family, being granted the Royal Warrant early in the reign of Queen Victoria, hence taking a leading part in the decoration and furnishing of Osborne House, Sandringham, Balmoral, Windsor Castle and the apartments of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Holland and Sons also worked extensively for the British Government, for whom they executed over three hundred separate commissions, including the Palace of Westminster, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and oversaw the State funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Among their private commissions the firm produced a celebrated suite of bedroom furniture for the late Sir Harold Wernher at Luton Hoo.

Always at the forefront of fashion, Holland & Sons employed some of England's leading designers and participated in all of the International Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, 1862, 1867, 1872 and 1878.

