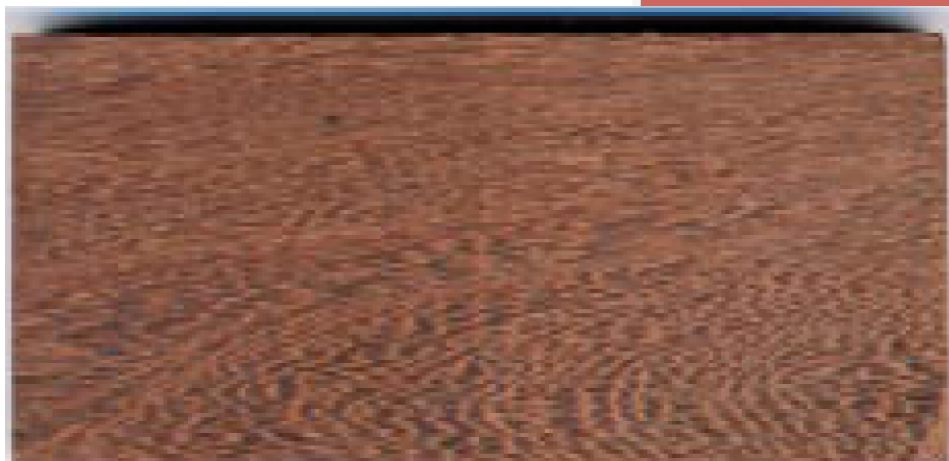
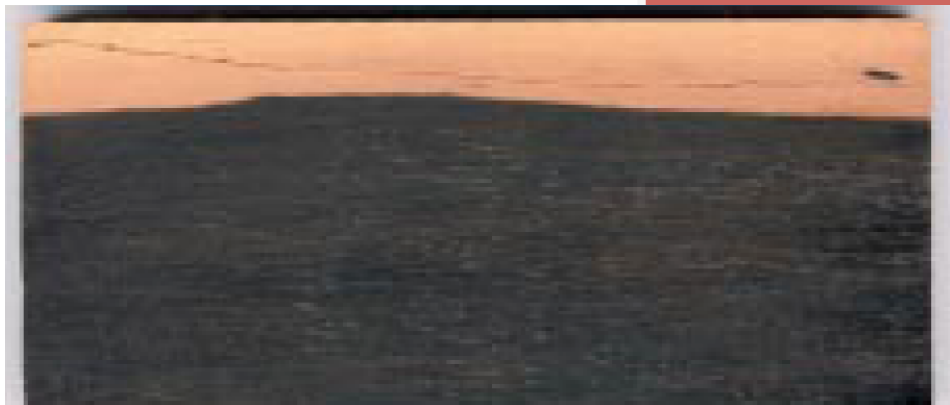
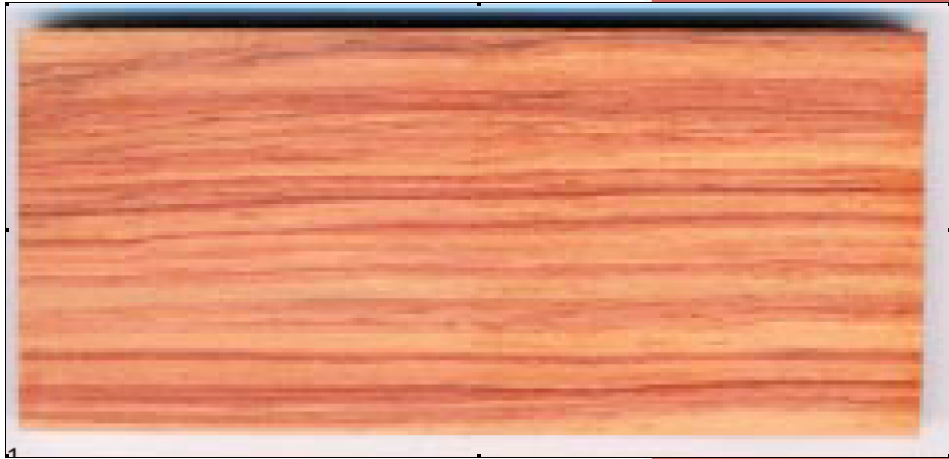


MAKING FASHIONABLE FURNITURE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE DURING THE AGE OF ELEGANCE



**Appendix I:
Cabinet Woods Mentioned in
Roubo**

On the Cover:

Three different woods identified by P. D tienne,¹ in his report *Les Bois Exotiques D crits par Roubo en 1774*. The top sample is what the English call Tulipwood, the French call *Bois du Rose* pictures on the first page of P. D tienne's article (p. 89 in *Bois et For ts de Tropiques* No 274 (4)). The second sample is Ebony (* b ne, de Madagascar*, located on p. 96 in the same article) and the third picture is of *Ferr ol, du Surinam* (located on p. 92 of the same article).

¹ D tienne, P., 2002, *Les Bois Exotiques D crits par Roubo en 1774*, *Bois et For ts de Tropiques*, No 274, (4), pp. 89-96.

The Woods of Roubo:

Many of the woods that were mentioned in Roubo's *L'Art Du Menuisier Ébéniste*² were, at the least, very vaguely named or, at the other extreme, completely erroneously labelled. As a result, there are many woods that Roubo mentioned that have not been definitively identified. In France a lot of research by a major wood technology group (as represented by P. Détienne³) was executed to accomplish this, but even this effort did not result in the identification of all of the woods. There were several reasons for this lack of accuracy on the part of Roubo. First of all in C18th France, wood science had not advanced itself to the point of using microscopic evidence to identify the wood used in furniture making. Nor were there standardized names (e.g., Latin) names that could be used to verify the type of wood. And finally this period saw a rapid growth in the use of exotic woods from relatively newly discovered areas in America, as well as from Asia and Africa. There were many points in the process of taking the wood from the forests to the furniture makers workshop where wood could have been erroneously labelled as a result there is a good chance that much of the wood used by the furniture maker was simply not known. In all likely hood the only thing that the furniture maker really 'knew' was the physical description of the wood. In all likelihood, much of the wood identification at that time was little more than guess work based on simple visual (e.g. colour, general grain pattern, etc.) and olfactory cues and where the wood was reported to have originated. Since Roubo's reporting was based on information gathered from the different participants in the wood delivery⁴ and furniture making system, it is not surprising that there are so many examples of wood that he lists that cannot be properly verified.

² Roubo, A., *L'Art Du Menuisier Ébéniste*, Delatour, Paris, 1772, pp 768-769

³ Détienne, P., 2002, Les Bois Exotiques Décrits par Roubo en 1774, *Bois et Forêts de Tropiques*, No 274, (4), pp. 89-96.

⁴ According to P. Détienne, Roubo had not personally seen all of the woods that were listed in his text, nor was it likely that Roubo had access to the most authoritative document on woods of his day. This further underlines the potential for inaccuracies in this list of woods. (See Détienne, P. Les Bois Exotiques Décrits par Roubo en 1774, pp. 90.)

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
Acaja	Isle of Ceylon, East Indies	Red	Tender	(none given)	<p>As Roubo indicates, it is believed that this refers to a tree that grows in Ceylon (in modern day Sri Lanka) and bears a fruit similar of plums. The wood is light red. It is likely that this is the wood that goes by the Latin name of <i>Melia azedarach</i> L. (<i>Meliaceae</i>) a tree of India where the wood is pink and light in weight (density between 0.40 and 0.50) and whose fruit is a type of small plum.</p> <p>Some of the common modern terms used for this wood are: Persian Lilac, White Cedar, Chinaberry or Bead Tree, <i>Lunumidella</i>, Ceylon Cedar it is a deciduous tree in the mahogany family <i>Meliaceae</i>, native to India, southern China and Australia. The main utility of chinaberry is its timber. This is of medium density, and ranges in colour from light brown to dark red. In appearance it is readily confused with the unrelated <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Burmese Teak).</p>
Acajou	Southern India, East Indies,	Red-dish	Tender and hard ⁷	(none given)	<p>The modern translation for this word is Mahogany: This tree is a species, which is native to the 'Islands' of America and the Brazil. In Cayenne, Jamaica, the mahogany wood has an odour that ranges from slight a little strong. The mahogany of the Jamaica is in a colour that is slightly reddish brown. It appears that two species are mixed under this name. The wood soft and fragrant from Cayenne, and other regions is certainly <i>cedro</i>, <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. (<i>Meliaceae</i>). The other, stronger, various U.S. sources, except Cayenne, is the mahogany (later known as Cuban Mahogany by the English and French) which is commonly associated with <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> Jacq. and <i>S. macrophylla</i> King, the same family of <i>Meliaceae</i>.</p>

⁵ These are the literal translations of the terms used by Roubo so in some cases they do not seem to be logical as modern descriptors of wood. One example is the word '*Tendre*' which is the word Roubo used to describe the 'quality' of the wood *Acaja*. This translates to the word tender. One can assume that this means a light, malleable wood as opposed to a dense hard wood such as ebony. The use of the word 'Plein' when describing the quality literally translates to 'full' while suggestive is not a very accurate description.

⁶ Much of the commentary has been taken from the paper: D tienne, P., 2002, Les Bois Exotiques D crits par Roubo en 1774, *Bois et For ts de Tropiques*, No 274, (4), pp. 89-96.

⁷ The exact phrase given in this is 'Tendre & dur.', which literally translates to 'tender and hard'. One has to ask the question; How can a wood be both Tender and Hard?

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
Aloës ⁸	China, East India, Islands of Solor and Timor (off Southeast Asia)	Red Green-ish	Pain Tender	Has an odour ⁹	This wood is very rare and is most likely appointed by Dioscorides as <i>Agalochum</i> . There are three species of Aloe, namely the <i>Calombac</i> growing in Cochin. The "eagle wood" or " <i>Agalochum savage</i> ", but a tree which grows in Cochin at Cambay and Sumatra, and its compact and heavy timber and it is coloured red, and with a very good smell. The most common species of Aloe is called or <i>Calambourc Calambour</i> , and comes in large logs of the islands of Solor and Timor. "By replacing the red colour by a dark gray it may be identified as eagle wood which is represented by various species of the genus <i>Aquilaria (thyméléacées)</i> . This wood, also known as aloe (which Aloe is not the ornamental kind of agave family <i>Liliaceae</i>), is more sought after by perfumers as the cabinetmakers.
Amaranthe	Guyana, East Indies	Violet–Brown	Hard	(none given)	The English know this wood as purpleheart. Roubo thought that this wood was sold to France by the Dutch who operated in the colony of Suriname. The wood could be the type that goes by the botanical genus <i>Peltogyne (caesalpiniacées)</i> .
Amourette	Antilles, East Indies	Red-Brown	Durable		Amourette wood is hard and compact weight, Its colour is yellowish with a little red and veined reddish brown. This description is not very good but it is thought that this is the <i>Brosimum guianense Huber (Moraceae)</i> – the Mulberry family of trees. It is believed that this is what the English call snakewood.
Anis ¹⁰	China, Philip-pines, East Indies	Grey	(none given)	(none given)	The Star Anis is a tree that grows in China, East Indies, the Isles Philippines and Siberia, where brings in large logs: This wood is greyish and has an odour similar to the flavouring Anis. This "Star anise, or anise", which we know is the fruit of the tree <i>Illicium verum L. (Illiciaceae)</i> . <i>Illicium</i> wood has an odour so discreet we doubt that it was exploited. It could also be in a family that is very similar, the <i>laurissilva</i> has a case grown in Vietnam, <i>Cinnamomum ilicioides A. Chev</i> which also has a strong smell of anise.
Asphalate or Bois de Rhode	Island of Rhode and Chipre, Asia	(none given)	(none given)	(none given)	There is no evidence, which can be used to define or identify this wood.

⁸The full listing is 'Aloës ou *Agalochum*, Aloës ou Bois d'Agle, ou *agalochum sauvage*, Aloës ou *Calambour* our *Calambourc*'

⁹ The exact word used by Roubo was 'Aromatique' which literally translates to 'Aromatic', which is assumed means that it has some kind of odour without specifying anything about the quality or strength of that odour.

¹⁰ The full name given by Roubo is 'Anis ou anil à l'Etoile'

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
Brésil - Brazil or Sapan	Brazil, Saint Martha, Caribbean Islands, Jamaica, West Indies ¹¹	Red	Full	(none given)	The so-called " <i>Brazil Fernambouc</i> " is thought to be the best version comes from Brazil. Mentioned also is 'Lamon' of Sainte-Marthe and Brésillet, which grows in the Caribbean and is lower quality. A similar wood also grows in the East Indies and in Japan, the Kingdom of Siam, on the Malabar coast, and in both <i>presquises Ganges</i> . It is also used to for dyeing. " The current Brazilian city of Recife, formerly known as Fernambouc and Pernambuco, gave its name (<i>Pernambuco</i>) its colour is typical of the species <i>Guilandina echinata Spreng.</i> (<i>caesalpiniciacées</i>). The least popular version of this wood from the West would have been produced by related species of <i>Guilandina</i> : <i>Caesalpinia brasiliensis</i> L. (from Haiti and Brazil), <i>Caesalpinia bahamensis</i> Lam. (Bahamas and Cuba), and perhaps also by <i>Caesalpinia granadillo</i> Pitt. From the coast of Venezuela. Similar red wood from Asia is the Sapan (<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L.).
Cannelle (or Sassafras)	Sri Lanka, East Indies	White	Hard	(none given)	It is probably incorrect to call this sassafras (although this is a term Roubo used). As described, this wood is white, hard with no smell, as a hypothesis, this could be <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume (<i>Lauraceae</i>)
Cayenne	Island of Cayenne, West Indies	Yellow, red with veins	Full	(none given)	There are two kinds of wood that could be labeled Cayenne; one veined with yellow and red, the other with red-brown veins. Both of these woods have a gum or resin that evaporates leaving small cavities. This could be <i>courbaril</i> , <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> L., or a <i>Copaiba</i> , <i>Copaifera guianensis</i> Desf., both of the family <i>caesalpiniciacées</i> again both are characterized by regular sporadic resin canals.
Cèdre (Ceder)	Syria and America	Reddish and veined	Full	Strong and sweet odour ¹²	This tree grows around Byblos and Tripoli in Syria, it also grows a lot in America. Cedar of Lebanon, <i>Cedrus libani</i> Barrel (<i>pinacees</i>) is the first, second could be a conifer and odorous wood in North America, such as white cedar, <i>Thuja Westerndentalis</i> L. (<i>Cupressaceae</i>).
Cèdre blanc (White Ceder)	Asia, Siberia, and Europe	White - red	Soft	Has an odour	White cedar is white and red and it is also softer and lighter than the red and but nearly the same smell. It could be a <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> Jacq. or <i>P. rohrii</i> Vahl (<i>Fabaceae</i>) and is similar to other species in the same family, for example the species <i>Platymiscium pinnatum</i> Dugand which is found on the shores of the Caribbean Sea.

¹¹ The full listing by Roubo is "De Fernambouc, Isles de Lamon and de Sainte-Marthe, Isles Antilles and a la Jamaïque, Indes Occident".

¹² The exact text in Roubo's is '*Odeur forte & douce*' which translates literally to 'strong odour and sweet'.

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
Chine or Bois de Lettre	China, East Indies, Guiana, West Indies	Red-brown, spotted	Hard	(none given)	<p>According to A. Bowett, this too could be snakewood¹³</p> <p>This is called China, or <i>Lignum sinense</i> or in Holland, "Letterhout" or "Wood letters, " because it is covered with spots that look like letters. On a red-brown marked with small blackish brown spots. Its color darkens as it gets older. It is almost certain that it only grows in Guiana. Most likely it is <i>Huber Brosimum guianensis</i>.</p>
Citron (Lemon or Candle wood)	Islands of America	Yellow-red	? ¹⁴	Lemon, nutmeg and cinnamon.	<p>Called the lemon tree, so named because of its odour and colour. It grows in the 'Isles of America'. This description is consistent with <i>Amyris elemifera</i> L. Family Rutaceae. However, it could also be another species from the Caribbean; this family, <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> Vahl is a large tree that produces a yellow wood-grained and straight grain and was known and exploited at this time. This species will be commercially designated later by the name espenilla. The Rosewood of Guyana, <i>Aniba parviflora</i> Mez and <i>A. rosaeo-dora</i> Ducke (Lauraceae), is more yellowish and lighter than the previous examples and very fragrant but it has never been used in carpentry or woodworking. This could also be Asian <i>Santalum album</i> L. (Santalaceae).</p>
Citronnier (Citron)	Asia and Europe	White veined	? ¹⁵	(none given)	<p>This 'Lemon tree' is not large, its wood is white and odorless: it is originally grown in Asia but is now growing in Spain, Portugal in Piedmont and Provence. Most likely this is <i>Chloroxylon Swietenia</i> DC. in the same family Rutaceae, also known today under the name Ceylon Citronnier de Ceylan or East Indies Satinwood.</p>
Copaiba	Brazil, West Indies	Red spotted	Full	(none given)	<p>The Copaiba tree produces a resin that is used to make Copahu balm (while Roubo says that this wood is not aromatic, apparently its resin has a fragrance. The wood is a dark red. Copaiba grows in the forests of Brazil, in the Island of Maragnan and in the Caribbean. The copaiba, <i>Copaifera reticulata</i> Ducke wood (caesalpiniacées) is one possibility while a related species <i>C. officinalis</i> L. of the West Indies is another.</p>
Corail	Antilles (?) ¹⁶	Red,	Porous	(none given)	<p>This tree grows in the Windward Isles of America.</p>

¹³ See A. Bowett, The Age of Snakewood, *Journal of the Furniture History Society*, Vol 34, 1998, pp. 212-225.

¹⁴ The exact word given is 'Ferme' which translates to Farm, which is meaningless. It is assumed that this means firm however the fact that the word *dur* was not used, suggest that this may be incorrect.

¹⁵ The exact words given are 'Ferme & incorrupt' which translates to farm and incorrupt??

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
		bright, veined			The wood is a pale red color, streaked with veins of red coral mixed with brown. It has the drawback of being very difficult to work because all the concentric layers have a different slant. Perhaps this tree represents the species <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> Jacq or <i>P. rohrii</i> Vahl (<i>Fabaceae</i>). In the same family, the species <i>Platymiscium pinnatum</i> Dugand on the shores of the Caribbean Sea could provide a similar timber.
Cyprès (Cypress)	Asia	Yellow Striped	Hard	(none given)	This tree is of medium size. It is native to islands of the Archipelago. Possibly this is the <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L. (<i>Cupressaceae</i>).
Ebene (Ebony)	Madagascar, Africa, Island of Maurice (off Africa's east coast)	Black	Very hard	(none given)	There are four kinds of ebony namely, black, red, green and white. Black Ebony is the most common comes from Madagascar. The finest black ebony is from the Island of Maurice Its Latin name is most likely <i>Diospyros gracilipes</i> Hiern, <i>D. lanceolata</i> Poir.
Ebene de Portugal (Ebony of Portugal)	East Indies	Black and white, spotted	Hard	(none given)	Ebene of Portugal is little used is very rare today. This wood could be the next timber and only called this by Roubo because the timber came through Portugal.
L'Ebene rouge (Red Ebony) ¹⁷	Madagascar, Africa	Brown – reddish, black strips	Hard	(none given)	This ebony, otherwise know as 'granadilla' or red ebony grows in Madagascar: it is a little less compact and less heavy than the black. It is generally brown with black striped. This wood is surrounded by a yellow sapwood. A black wood with yellow sapwood could be <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> Guill. and Perr. (<i>Fabaceae</i>). This species has never been seen in Madagascar, but instead it is relatively common in Mozambique and in other dry areas Africa.
L'Ebene verte (Green Ebony)	Madagascar, Island of St Maurice (Africa), Antilles	Brown with olive stripes with green	Hard	(none given)	The green ebony is much softer than the first two ebony species: it grows in Madagascar, Mauritius Isle, Tobago and the Caribbean. Its color is reddish brown to olive and all longitudinal fibers are filled with an ash or dust green. While the identification is not definitive one variety fitting this physical description is uniquely American, <i>Tabebuia</i> (<i>Bignoniaceae</i>).
L'Ebene blanche (White Ebony)	The Indonesian Islands of Maluku	White	Hard	(none given)	Little is known about the White Ebony is little known. The great Pompey said to be the first who has brought this wood to Rome in his triumph over the Mithridates. Writings of the time refer to both black and white ebony and Ebene but

¹⁶ The exact wording in Roubo's text was '*des isle du vent en amerique*' which translates to 'Island of Wind America'

¹⁷ Exact wording in Roubo's text was *Ebene rouge ou Grenadille* which translates to red ebony or grenadille (there was no translation of Grenadilla)

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
					there is no way to know if this really was white ebony. There are various wood from Bougainville or various other Asian species such as <i>Diospyros</i> (<i>Ebenaceae</i>) <i>D.blancoi</i> A.DC., <i>D. celebica</i> Bakh., <i>D.malabarica</i> Kostel, etc. that could fit this description.
Epi de Bled	China, East Indies	Brown and Reddish with strips	Porous	(none given)	This is one of the woods that is very unclear as to what it is. The name literally translates to 'Ear of corn' which obviously does not seem logical. According to Les Fils de J. George's printed material this could be a wood called Tatbu or <i>Vouacapoua Americana</i> ¹⁸ however the named source (Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana and Peru) for Tatbu is different than that provided in Roubo's text.
Ferréol	Island of Cayenne	White spots and red	Full	(none given)	Cayenne Fereol grows on the Island of Cayenne, The background of this wood is white, and it is veined or spotted with red. The name of ferréol was used to describe the French Guiana as being reddish brown, it could possibly be <i>Swartzia panacoco</i> or its variety <i>polyantha</i> . It could also be <i>Swartzia tomentosa</i> in the family of caesalpiniacées (photo on cover of this section. Les Fils de J. George's printed material calls it Wamara-Panacoco and agrees with the designation <i>Swartzia Tomentosa</i> ¹⁹ again the given location for this botanical name is different (Guyana) from that provided by Roubo.
Fert	Caribbean ²⁰	Fawn, brown and black with small strips	Very hard	(none given)	Fert is a tree that grows in the 'Islands of America'. Its wood is extremely hard and is a tan or a brown colour. Its grain is said to be as tight as Black Ebony it could be <i>Krugiodendron reumUrb.</i> (<i>Rhamnaceae</i>), which looks very much like this description or possibly <i>Swartiaou of Bocoa</i> (<i>caesalpiniacées</i>).
Fuset	Jamaica, West Indies	Yellow veined	Tender	(none given)	Fustic is a shrub that comes from Jamaica and Southern France, its wood is a beautiful yellow with veins, but it is weak 'tender'. The yellow wood is possibly present on two continents. It could be both the European and Asian <i>Rhus cotinus</i> L. (<i>Anacardiaceae</i>) and his cousin (not Jamaica) <i>Rhus cotinoides</i> Nutt. This hypothesis is unlikely, even knowing that such trees can exceed 20 cm in

¹⁸ From printed material supplied by *Les fils de J. George*, a wood and veneer shop in Paris, France. Material was obtained in 5 January 2008.

¹⁹ From printed material supplied by *Les fils de J. George*, a wood and veneer shop in Paris, France. Material was obtained in 5 January 2008.

²⁰ Given as *Isle de l'Amérique* which translates to Islands of America,

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
					diameter in India (Eastern). One hypothesis, is that it was a wood called Fustic, or <i>Maclura tinctoria</i> Steud. (<i>Moraceae</i>). This tree may become large and growing in all the islands Caribbean and in many areas of Central and South America. This was known mainly for its dye properties.
Gayac ou Bois-Saint (Guaiacum - the Holy Wood)	St Dominique and Port-aux Prince, West Indies	Greenish and black strips	Very hard	(none given)	Gayac or Saint Wood is grown in America on the islands of S. Domingo and Port de la Paix. Its wood is strong, compact and resinous, its colour is green, and it is striped according to concentric layers that are alternately green, pale or yellow and black or dark. The fibers are so intertwined with each other, that they can not be separated with a saw. When working this wood, it makes a strong smell (again Roubo did not mention this.) This description applies to <i>Lignum Vitae</i> (What the French call guaiac) or its Latin name <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. and <i>G. sanctum</i> L. (<i>zygophyllacées</i>). Because of this wood's very special characteristics always sought, a royal edict from Louis XIV sought regulate its operation in the French lands..
Gommier Blanc (White Gum)	Guadeloupe, West Indies	White veined and black	Hard	(none given)	Sometimes referred to as White Gum. This tree grows in Guadeloupe, and is white, streaked with gray, sometimes black. While sometimes hard and difficult work other times it is tender and porous. Possibly this tree is identified with <i>Excelsa Vahl</i> <i>Dacryodes</i> (<i>Burseraceae</i>). The wood is pinkish white, rarely with large reddish veins, but is subject to blue stain, which would explain the views with gray veins Roubo. This wood is soft and light but contains many silica, which makes it difficult to work.
Inde ou Laurier Aromatique (Campeche)	St Croix, Martinique, Grenade, West Indies	Glossy red and yellow	Hard and very heavy	Strong Odor	India Laurier Aromatic which is commonly called "logwood" in English or <i>Bois de Campeche</i> in French. This is the heart of a very big tree grows in America, in the bays of Campeche, where he gets his name It is used for dyeing. The wood from India or Campeche is the same as the aromatic or Laurier Of Jamaica pepper, or tree that bears the seed of the four spices. The wood described is now known as the Campeche, <i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i> L. (<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>), The confusion with the of Jamaica pepper, <i>Pimenta dioica</i> Merr. (<i>Myrtaceae</i>) only be explained by the fact that a species close to what "Pepper, " <i>Pimenta racemosa</i> J. W. Moore was called. It seems that Roubo confused this with the logwood logwood par excellence which comes from India.
Jacaranda	East Indies	White and Black	Hard	Nice smell	Jacaranda, large tree that grows in the East Indies, where there are two species, one white and one black, and both are marbled and very hard, but only

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
		marble			the black has an odour. The Jacaranda is a name from the Guarani language, designating trees of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> (<i>Fabaceae</i>), Roubo could have confuse East and West Indies. Nevertheless, it is possible he could have ment genuine rosewood of India (Eastern) <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb perhaps harvested by the Portuguese from their possessions in Brazil who have given their name Jacaranda because of their similarity with rosewood.
Jaune (Yellow Satine)	Antilles, Tobago	Yellow and gold coloured wavy veins	Full	(none given)	The tree which produces this wood becomes very large and it grows in the Caribbean and Island of Tobago, where it was appointed as "Fustoc" or "Clairembourg". Its colour is a beautiful dark yellow-approaching that of gold, also called "yellow satin". It grows in North America, a large tree called "Tulip Tree" grows in North American and is believed to be the same yellow wood. The tulip tree can be the tulip tree of Virginia - <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L. (<i>Magnoliaceae</i>).
Lapiré	West Indies	Red and yellow	Full	Very good smell	This could be a large tree that grows in Cayenne, whos heart is mixed read and yellow and which has a very nice odour. While the description here is not good enough to make a definitive determination, perhaps this is <i>Tapirira guianensis</i> Aubl. (<i>Anacardiaceae</i>) which produces a white pink wood or it could be <i>Loxopterygium sagotii</i> or <i>Thyrsodium guianense</i> Sagot which has a heartwood that is reddish beighe with veins and golden reflections.
Muscadier (Nutmeg)	East Indies	(none given)	Soft	(none given)	It is unclear what this is, although the name translates to 'nutmeg' there is too little information to confirm that it is indeed the nutmeg: <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. (<i>myristicacées</i>),
Œil de Perdrix ou Bois de Perdrix (Eye of Partridge)	East Indies	Grey brown	Very hard	(none given)	According to P. Détéienne ²¹ there is no indication as to what this wood might be. This name has not been used in the C20th and as a result, the origins to this wood have been lost completely.
Olivier (Olive)	Syria, Middle East	Yellow brown with strips	Hard	(none given)	This tree is native to Syria, and grows to the south Europe it is known as the Mediterranean olive tree, <i>Olea europaea</i> L. (<i>Oleaceae</i>).
Oranger (Orange Tree)	China, Europe	Yellow and white	Full	Very good odour	The Orange Tree is of medium size and comes from China, where the Portuguese brought it to seed: the wood is quite compact, yellow and white in the

²¹ Détéienne, P., 2002, Les Bois Exotiques Décrits par Roubo en 1774, *Bois et Forêts de Tropiques*, No 274, (4), p. 95.

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
					heart. This short description can be applied to wood called <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. (<i>Rutaceae</i>). It is possible that the author speaks as an exotic curiosity, not as a timber actually used.
Plane ou Platane (Plane)	Asia, America	White	Full	(none given)	This tree which comes from Asia and North America, its wood is white and it looks similar that of the Beech. Probably, this is what is called London plan, which has two possible origins: <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L and <i>P. orientalis</i> L. (<i>platanacées</i>).
Puant ²²	Cape of Good Hope, Africa	Wavy? ²³	Full	Bad smell ²⁴	This fine grained tree reaches the size of an oak and it grows at the Cape of Good Hope. The name of this timber is most likely the tree given by Mauritius (<i>Foetidia mauritiana</i> (<i>lécythidacées</i>)). Despite its foul odor, the wood was widely used as a result the species is endangered.
Rhode ou Asphalate (Rhode Asphalate)	Jamaica	White	Full	Good and very penetrating smell	There is no agreement about the nature of this wood. It could be one of two species of wood one that comes from Jamaica and the other Caribbean Islands. The first kind has the thickness of the thigh of a man, its bark is rough and brown, and filled with thorns, the wood is solid white. Most likely it is the tree belonging to the genus <i>Zanthoxylum</i> (<i>Rutaceae</i>).
Rose ou Boise Marble (Tulip-wood)	Antilles	Yellow and red striped	Full	Rose smell	From the Antilles; it is mixed with yellow and light red purple slices prepared by roughly equal amounts. It has a slight odour. Its Latin name is probably <i>Palizander Dalbergia decipularis</i> .
Rouge ou Bois de Sang (Red Blood-wood)	Nicaragua	Dark red	Hard	(none given)	It is a tree that grows near the Gulf of Nicaragua, its wood is hard, it has a beautiful red colour, and is used in dyeing. The name and descriptions are too vague to designate a species – possibly it is <i>Brasilettia velutina</i> Britt or <i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i> L, or <i>Libidibia coriaria</i> Schl (<i>caesalpiniacées</i>).
Santal citrin (Sandle-wood)	China, Siam, Islands of Solar and Timor (East Indies)	Red white	Full	Smells of lemon	Sandal or Sandalwood: there are three species of Sandalwood, namely, the ‘ <i>citrine</i> ’ (this version), white and red. The yellow ‘ <i>citrine</i> ’ grows in China, the kingdom of Siam, and the Islands of Solor and Timor. This wood is a pale red or yellowish color, pulling the lemon taste and it is aromatic, slightly bitter. It is probably what is called <i>Santalum album</i> L. (<i>Santalacées</i>).
Santal	China,	Red	Hard	Smells like	Similar to sandalwood, it is believed that it is the

²² Literally this translates to ‘stinking’, which doesn’t seem to relate to any wood that could be found. As a result, it was left in its original French text.

²³ The word is *ondé*, which translates to ‘wave’; no other colour information was given.

²⁴ The exact phrase used is ‘*de mauvaise odeur*’ which literally translates to ‘bad smell’.

Woods of Roubo					
Information Taken From Roubo ⁵					Comments ⁶
Name of Wood	Location of Source	Colour	Quality	Odour	
blanc (White Sandle – wood)	Siam, Isle of Solar & Timor (East Indies)	mixed with yellow and brown		sandle-wood but weaker	same tree whose heart is yellow with white tips and the heartwood is yellow-beige.
Santal rouge ou Caliatour (Red Sandle-wood)	Southeast coast of India	Red veined with yellow	Full	(none given)	The red sandalwood also called "Pantagna" comes from the southeast India. It is red-brown (almost black) on the outside, and inside it is a dark red, mixed with a little yellow. This red wood, which is the sapwood gradually darkens to black as a reaction to the light, is that trees of the genus <i>Pterocarpus</i> (Fabaceae).
Satiné Rouge (Red Satine)	East Indies	Red veined and yellow	Full	(none given)	This tree grows in the Caribbean. The grain is rather wavy or as striped with several colours, veined red background with yellow, dark red, mingled with olive-gray. This wood has always seemed transparent, which makes its chief beauty. The name satin or red satin or satin ribbon, refers to the Guyana's wood species <i>Brosimum rubescens</i> Taub. (moraceae).
Violet (King-wood)	East Indies	White veins and violet strips	Full	Odour of violets, very sweet	This wood is thought to come from the East Indies and was probably brought in by the Dutch. It is similar to Rosewood, but whose dominant colour is brown purple almost black, winy striped with white. This wood smells of violets, which, together with its colour, made him give the name of Violet in Roubo's text. There was probably some confusion between this wood and several others including Jacaranda and other types of Rosewoods. It is similar to a variety from India <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.
Violet palissandre, dit Ste. Lucie (Rose-wood)	St Lucia, West Indies	Grey Brown veined	Porous	Stronger than King-wood	Called ' <i>Violete palissandre dit Ste Lucie</i> ' which is the name given by Roubo is, according to P. Détéienne ²⁵ , actually thought to come from India (The name suggests that this wood or a similar wood was found in St Lucia. Perhaps this wood has similar characteristics as a wood from St Lucia.). This wood is less beautiful than the Kingwood (called ' <i>Violet</i> ' by Roubo), This wood has a more porous, grain its colour is a dark brown rather than Kingwood, sown a few veins of a red and one who has more of these veins is the most sought. It is very similar to woods found in Guatemala-Honduras, <i>Dalbergia tucurensis</i> Donn. Sm. (Fabaceae) and Brazil (and especially the "Rio", <i>Dalbergia nigra</i> Fr Allem.) and the European <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L. (Rosaceae).

²⁵ Détéienne, P., 2002, Les Bois Exotiques Décrits par Roubo en 1774, *Bois et Forêts de Tropiques*, No 274, (4), p. 96.

