

CARTER MARSH & CO.  
FINE CLOCKS AND WATCHES





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We are delighted to show you our latest collection of exciting and interesting clocks, watches and barometers, gathered together by us especially for this book.

There are two miniature table clocks by the great rivals Tompion and Quare. The Prestige Tompion, pages 19 to 23, was last handled by Geoffrey Bell in 1968, when he acquired it from Sotheby's for a record price for an English clock. Quare's equivalent to Tompion's miniature is the Quare No.93, pages 36 to 39, and is typically elegant and refined.

Remarkably, we have three examples of table clocks by Joseph Knibb, pages 5 to 15: the superb grande sonnerie silver mounted clock, a beautiful and rare walnut example and a standard ebony phase III clock.

The silver table clock by Lagisse of London, pages 60 to 63, is a marvelous example of the finest Huguenot work, with every visible surface covered in solid silver. It was undoubtedly a commission and destined for export, possibly for a European Royal family. A musical export clock can be seen on pages 66 and 67, by Ralph Gout, it is extraordinarily complex for its small size.

The two clocks by Justin Vulliamy, pages 74 to 81, are both exceptional. The Cambridge clock was commissioned by George III; the Regulator retains its original *Directions for fixing up* dated 14th October 1783.

With limited pages we have not been able to show the full range of our stock, which can be seen in our showrooms in Winchester and where you will be warmly welcomed. This catalogue is largely illustrative and we have more detailed images and full descriptions for all of the items that appear within.

We hope this catalogue will encourage you to come and visit us and that it may provide an opportunity for us to spend some time sharing our passion and knowledge with you.

This year from 25 June to 2 July we will be exhibiting at the Masterpiece fair at Chelsea Hospital. With visitors from all around the globe, this fair has indisputably taken over the mantle from Grosvenor House and shows the best antiques and art on the market from around the world. We would be very happy to provide tickets to those who would like to come and see us there.

We look forward to seeing you.

Jonathan, Gerald & Darrell

## Director profiles

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### **Darrell Dipper**

Darrell was born and bred in Winchester and started as an apprentice clockmaker in the company at the age of 15. Since those early days, Darrell has worked his way up to being a director and shareholder in the company and for many years ran the business whilst Gerald was in the USA. His invaluable knowledge on the bench has given him an insight into the clocks he currently handles that is afforded to few other dealers. Darrell is now a full partner in the business and is responsible for the Winchester showrooms as well as private sales.

Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers.  
BADA & CINOA Member.



### **Gerald Marsh**

Gerald started at 32a, The Square, Winchester aged 15, as an apprentice to Geoffrey Bell who founded the company in 1947. Since buying the business in 1972, Gerald has been pivotal in helping to build a number of the best private clock collections not only in the UK and USA but also worldwide. For many years Gerald was based in California and continues his long term relationships with collectors on both sides of the Atlantic. This heritage has helped the company to handle some of the world's most iconic horological pieces and this continues today.

Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers.  
BADA & CINOA Member.



### **Jonathan Carter**

Jonathan was educated at Radley before joining the army as a regular officer for five years. On leaving he worked for a garden furniture designer and subsequently a furniture restoration workshop before setting up a successful retail and mail order business of his own. He sold the business in the 1990s and pursuing his passion and fascination with clocks he went to West Dean College for the residential long course on clock conservation. Since graduating, he has been dealing and specialising in early English clocks by the best makers. In 2013 Jonathan co-authored the tercentenary celebratory work on our finest clock maker, *Thomas Tompion 300 years*.

Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers.  
Dip. BADA

## Restoration & conservation

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Carter, Marsh & Co. holds the unique position of being able to assist our customers with a full restoration and conservation service for their clocks, watches and barometers. This service is provided by our own professionally trained clock, watch and cabinet makers.

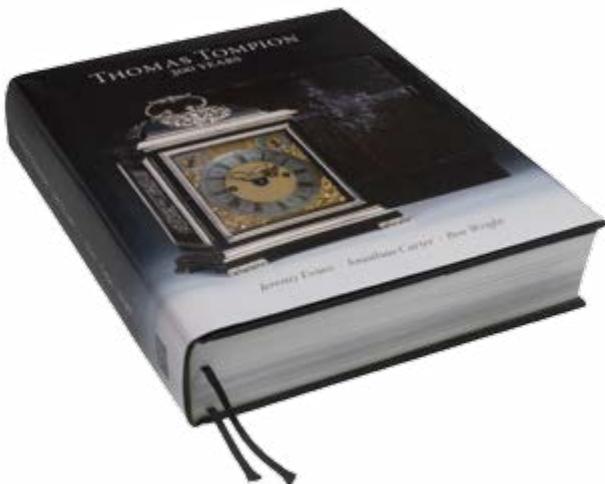
Most of the work is carried out in our workshops. Movements are fully dismantled and cleaned, repaired where necessary, re-assembled and fully tested; new wheels can be cut and fitted and any replacement parts that are strictly necessary can be made to original patterns. Our casework ranges from minor veneer losses to complicated cabinet making and finishing work on major projects, all with an emphasis on conserving patination and finishes.



For disciplines such as gilding, enamel or paint work, we have a team of specialist outworkers, many of whom we have known and trusted for decades. In our workshops currently are clocks by Tompion, Quare, Knibb and Breguet as well as other lesser known makers.

We also overhaul and repair most makes of watches and supply and fit new leather straps.

Should you wish to discuss servicing, restoration or conservation work please call us to make an appointment.



### Thomas Tompion 300 Years

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Limited copies are available from us in Winchester or direct by courier from the publishers, [www.waterlanepublishing.co.uk](http://www.waterlanepublishing.co.uk)

# JOSEPH KNIBB

Joseph Knibb was the most famous and inventive of an extended clockmaking family, which included his younger brother John and cousins, Samuel and Peter.

Joseph Knibb was born in 1640 to Thomas Knibb of Claydon and may have been apprenticed to his cousin Samuel in Newport Pagnell c.1655. After serving he moved to Oxford in 1663 and set up premises outside the city in St Clement's. In 1665/6 he moved to Holywell Street, which was within the city liberties. The freemen of the city objected to his presence, demanding that he... *suddenly shut his windows...* because he was not a freeman of the city. Knibb applied for the Freedom of Oxford twice in 1667 but on both occasions the smiths and watchmakers of the city objected and he was refused. In February 1668 he was finally admitted to the freedom, having had to pay a fine of 20 nobles and a leather bucket, in a compromise arrangement in which he was recorded as being employed by Trinity College as a gardener.

In 1669 Wadham College took delivery of a new turret clock, thought to have been made by Joseph.



It is the earliest and possibly the first surviving clock with an anchor escapement.

In 1670 he moved to London where it is believed he took over Samuel Knibb's workshop. He was granted the Freedom of the Clockmakers' Company and in 1677 it is recorded that he supplied a turret clock for Windsor Castle and payments were made to him on behalf of King Charles II. He was elected Steward of the Company in 1684 and Assistant in July 1689.

He retired from London in 1697 and went to live in Hanslope, Buckinghamshire where he continued to make clocks until his death in 1711.

In 1703, another cousin Elizabeth Knibb, married John Knibb's apprentice, Samuel Aldworth who had moved to London in 1697 to succeed Joseph. Samuel retired to Childrey c.1720, see Sam Aldworth, pages 16 & 17.

Joseph Knibb was one of the most inventive makers of his time, experimenting with case materials, escapements and different forms of striking. The aesthetic beauty and simplicity of his work is unparalleled. The politician Richard Legh (1635–87) wrote to his wife in 1675 about a case for a longcase clock:

*I went to the famous Pendulum maker Knibb, and have agreed for one, he having none ready but a dull stager which was at £19; for £5 more I have agreed for one finer than my Father's, and it is to be better furnished with carved capitalls gold, and gold pedestalls with figures of boys and cherbimes all brass gilt. I wold have had itt olive wood, (the Case I mean), but gold does not agree with that colour, soe took their advice to have it black ebony which suits your Cabinett better than walnut tree wood of which they are mostly made. Lett me have thy advice by the next.*

Legh's wife, Elizabeth, replied *My dearest Soule, as for the Pandolome Case I think Blacke suits anything.*



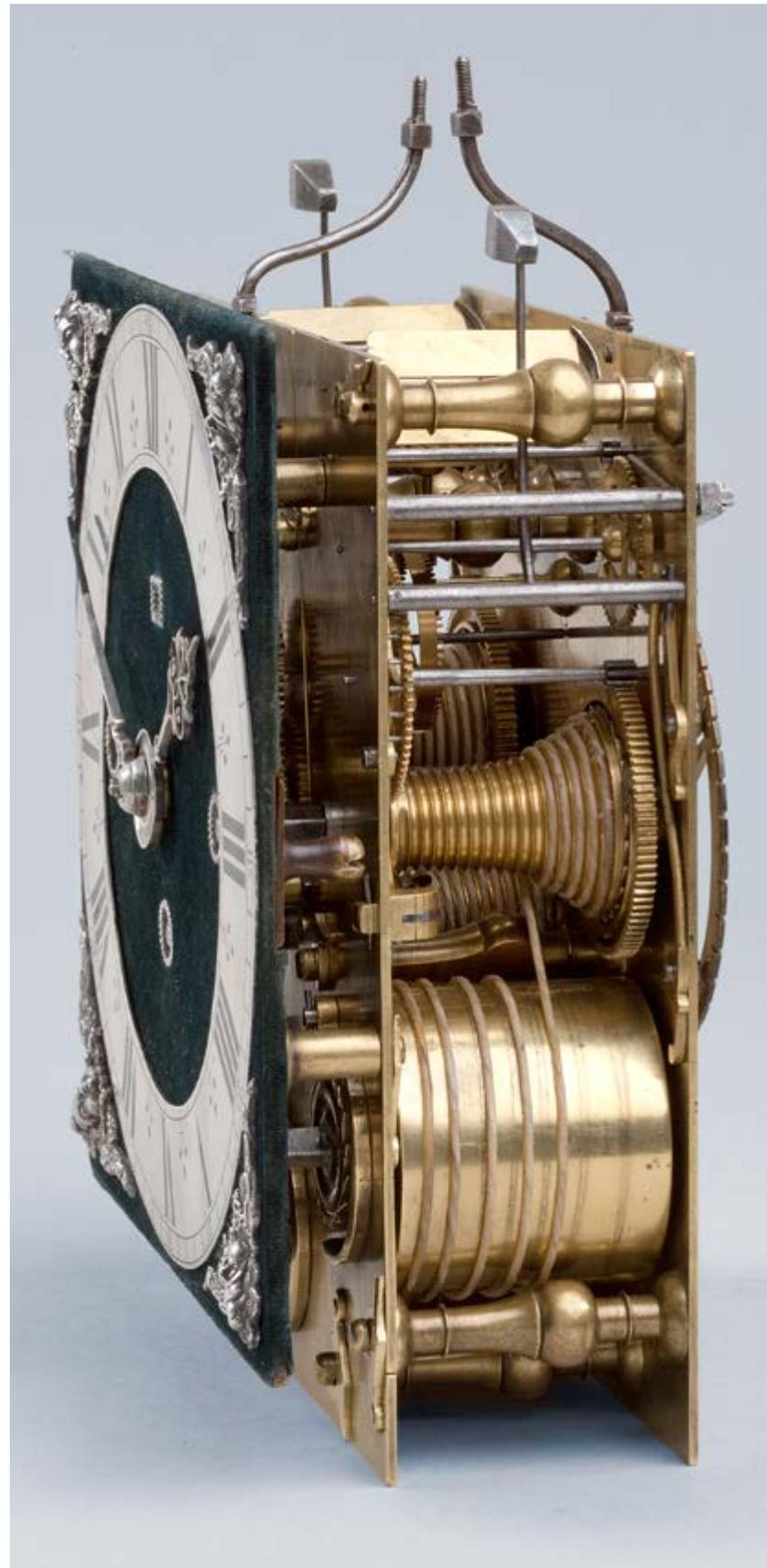


## JOSEPH KNIBB, LONDON

An exquisite Charles II ebony and silver mounted grande-sonnerie phase II table clock. *Circa 1680-85*

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- Height** 12¼ inches
- Case** The ebony veneered case is surmounted by a silver foliate tied handle with upturned leaf base plates above the cushion moulded top with fine quality silver foliate repoussé mounts to the sides and front. The front door with cast silver winged cherub head escutcheons; the left escutcheon swivelling to reveal lock. The top rail inset with a pierced ebony sound fret.
- Dial** 6½ inch square brass dial covered in black silk velvet and applied with a solid silver chapter ring with trident half hour markers, Roman hours and Arabic minutes with four silver winged cherub spandrels to the corners, the centre with silver beaded collars to the winding holes and date square below XII. The later sculpted silver hands with blued steel tip to the minute hand.
- Movement** With ten latched baluster pillars, split front plate, knife-edge verge escapement and bob pendulum. The hour and quarter strike trains governed by two engraved countwheels linked by a trip lever to the backplate, The backplate is symmetrically engraved with tulips and scrolling foliage and signed in the centre *Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit.*
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Charles Harry St. John Hornby Esq. Shelley House, Chelsea, *Circa 1900.*  
Private collection U.K.  
Private collection U.S.A.
- Comparative literature** R.A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, 1964, pp. 70 plates 77, 78, 79.  
Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, Antique Collectors Club 1982.  
Sotheby's 6 Nov 2012, *The George Daniels Horological Collection*, Lot 130.









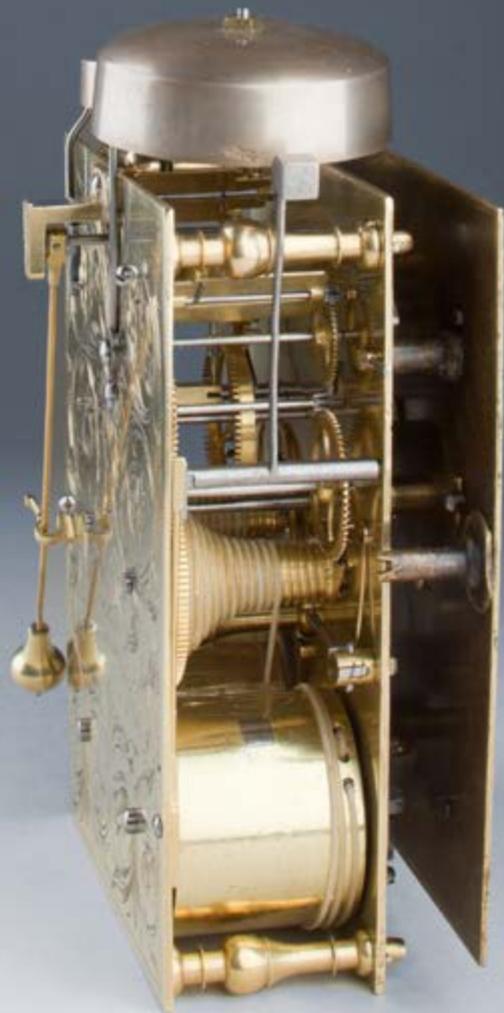
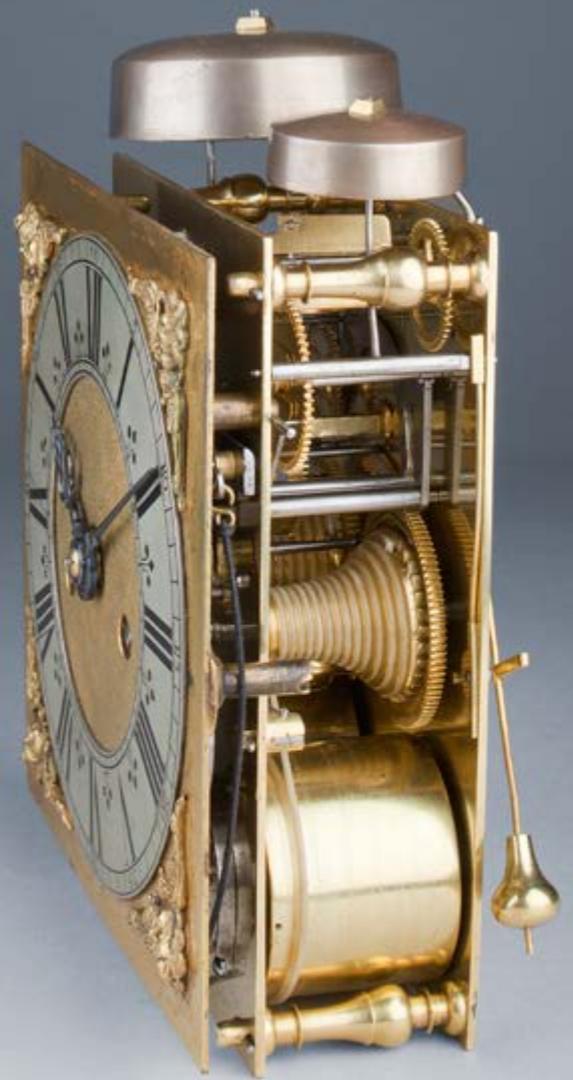
## JOSEPH KNIBB, LONDON

An extremely rare Charles II burr walnut striking table clock with pull quarter repeat  
*Circa 1685*

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- Height** 11½ inches
- Case** The elegantly unadorned case constructed with an oak carcass and exceptional burr walnut veneers, surmounted by a fire-gilt foliate tied handle with turned base plates above the cushion moulded top. The top and base mouldings in cross grain walnut. The front door top rail with an inset pierced walnut sound fret.
- Dial** 6¼ inch square fire-gilt brass dial applied with a silvered chapter ring with trident half hour markers, Roman hours and Arabic minutes with four early winged cherub spandrels to the corners, the centre matted, signed along the base *Joseph Knibb London*. The typical hands sculpted in blued steel.
- Movement** With six latched baluster pillars, twin fusee, knife-edge verge escapement and bob pendulum. The hours governed by a rack and snail and sounding on a larger bell, while the pull quarter system utilises the smaller bell. The backplate is symmetrically engraved with tulips and scrolling foliage and is signed in the centre *Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit*.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** From the estate of a private collector U.S.A.
- Comparative literature** R.A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, Byfleet, 1964, pp. 86 & 87, plates 82 & 83.









## JOSEPH KNIBB, LONDON

A Charles II ebony striking table clock with pull quarter repeat. *Circa 1685-90*

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**Height** 11½ inches

**Case** The ebony veneered case surmounted by a gilt-brass foliate tied handle above the cushion moulded top applied with fine quality foliate gilt-brass mounts and flanked by four finials. The front door with gilt winged cherub head escutcheons; the left escutcheon swivelling to reveal the lock. The top rail inset with a pierced ebony sound fret.

**Dial** 6 inch square fire-gilt brass dial applied with a silvered chapter ring with trident half hour markers, Roman hours and Arabic minutes with four winged cherub spandrels to the corners, with *S/N* (strike/silent) lever above XII and the centre matted. Signed along the base *Joseph Knibb London*. The hands typically sculpted and shaped in blued steel.

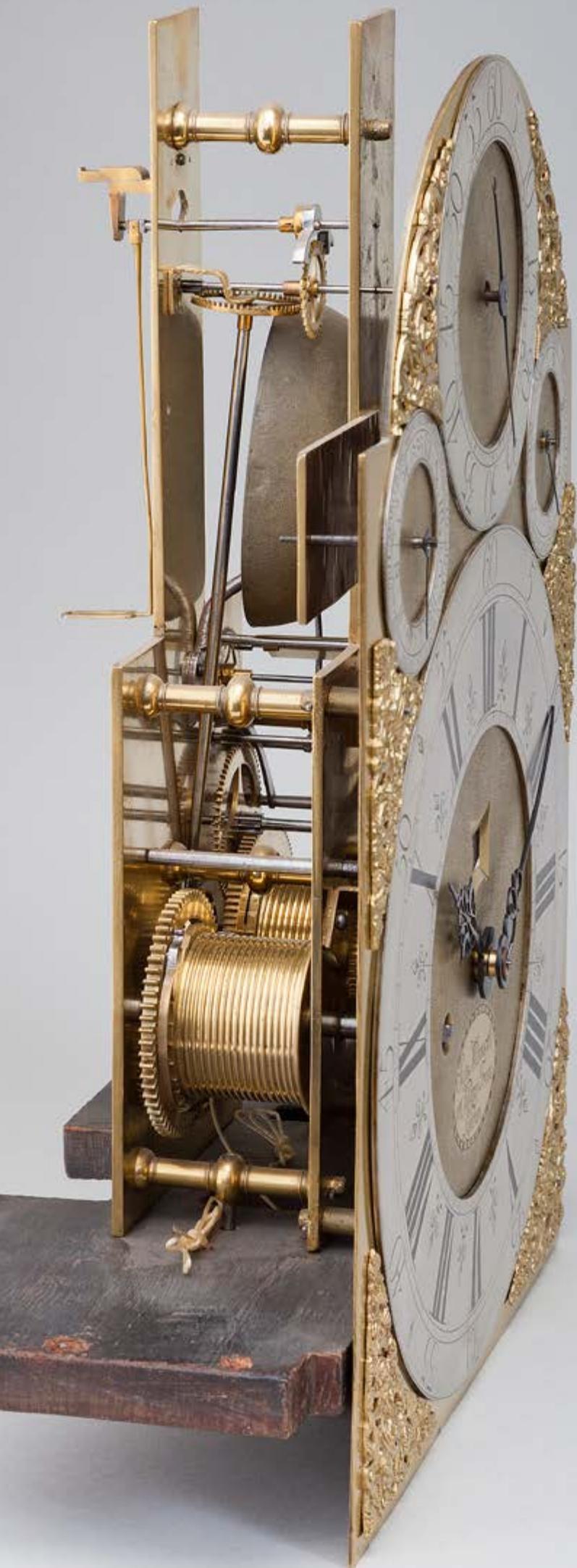
**Movement** With latches to the five baluster pillars, twin fuseses and spring barrels with gut lines, knife-edge verge escapement with bob pendulum. The strike train with rack and snail strike to a large bell with the quarters sounding on a smaller bell via the repeat system. The backplate is symmetrically engraved with tulips and scrolling foliage and signed in the centre *Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit*.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection, Europe.

**Comparative literature** R.A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, Byfleet, 1964.





## SAMUEL ALDWORTH AT CHILDREY FROM LONDON

A fine Queen Anne month going burr walnut longcase clock with seconds and calendar to the arch.

*Circa 1720*

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- Height** 7 foot 6 inches
- Case** The hood with three finials above a moulded breakarch. The line inlaid hood door flanked by brass stop fluted walnut columns with gilt-brass capitals. The breakarch trunk door with matching inlay having figured veneers framed within a cross-grain walnut moulding. The base with a matching raised panel above the skirted foot.
- Dial** 12 by 17 inch breakarch dial with seconds to the arch flanked by subsidiaries indicating days of the week and months. The silvered chapter ring with fleur-de-lys half-hour and diamond half-quarter markers, flanked by Indian mask spandrels and enclosing a matted centre with a date aperture below XII and an oval reserve above IV signed *Sam. Aldworth at Childrey from London.*
- Movement** With six latched baluster pillars and extended plates for the raised anchor escapement to show seconds in the arch. The strike train governed by a rack and snail and striking on the large bell. The underdial with complex wheel work for the subsidiary calendar indications.
- Duration** 1 month
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Comparative literature** R.A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, Byfleet, 1964, pp. 19, 165.



# THOMAS TOMPION

Thomas Tompion, the eldest son of a blacksmith, also Thomas, was baptised on 28th July 1639 at Northill, Bedfordshire. Little is known of his early years but his outstanding abilities would not have developed without some training.

On 3rd March 1657 Ahasuerus Fromanteel wrote to the Clockmakers' Company defending his journeyman who... *could do that in the trade that no five of the assistants could do... a mere smith that was never trained up in clockwork...* the journeyman's position was further supported by... *two men that had known him long... testified that he had served one five years in the country...*

Jeremy Evans suggests that this journeyman could be Tompion and, perhaps, one of those who testified was Samuel Knibb of Newport Pagnell. This theory is strengthened by Tompion's early clocks, which show similarities to the workshops of Fromanteel and the Knibb family.

What is without dispute is that within a few years of his arrival in Water Lane, and admittance into the Clockmakers' Company in 1671, Tompion was firmly established. He began working on extraordinary and prestigious commissions, such as the regulators for the new observatory at Greenwich.

By the time he started numbering his clocks in the early 1680s, Tompion was already viewed as... *the clockmaker most recommended in England...* (16th Sept. 1680, Letter from John Locke to Nicholas Toinard, Paris). He had radically reorganised his domestic production, standardising and batch making the different types of clocks and watches. In this way he was able to achieve a level of quality and consistency that was unsurpassed, see the Prestige Tompion, pages 19 (opposite) to 23, and J.P Morgan Tompion pages 24 and 25.

In restructuring and increasing production he required an expanding workforce and had to avoid the strict controls over apprentice numbers laid down by the Clockmakers' Company. Consequently, several in his employ took their own apprentices, not only through the Clockmakers' Company but also the Goldsmiths' Company (through Ambrose Gardner). The few clocks made and signed by his apprentices and journeymen are rightly viewed with increasing interest and importance, see Jeremiah Martin pages 26 to 29 and Daniel Delander pages 30 and 31.

In 1694 his former apprentice, Edward Banger, married his niece Margaret and circa 1701 he took Banger into partnership. In 1704 George Graham married his other surviving niece Elizabeth, by which time Graham had been in Tompion's employ for about eight years.

For reasons unknown the partnership with Banger came to an end circa 1707/8. A few years later, circa 1711, he took Graham as partner and Graham continued Tompion's numbering for his own clocks and watches. Tompion repeating watch no. 340, pages page 118 and 119, was probably finished just before Graham became a partner.

Thomas Tompion served as Assistant in 1691, Warden from 1701 and Master in 1705. Tompion died on 20 November 1713 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. George Graham was buried alongside him in 1751.

Repeating Watch No. 340







## THE PRESTIGE TOMPION NO. 285

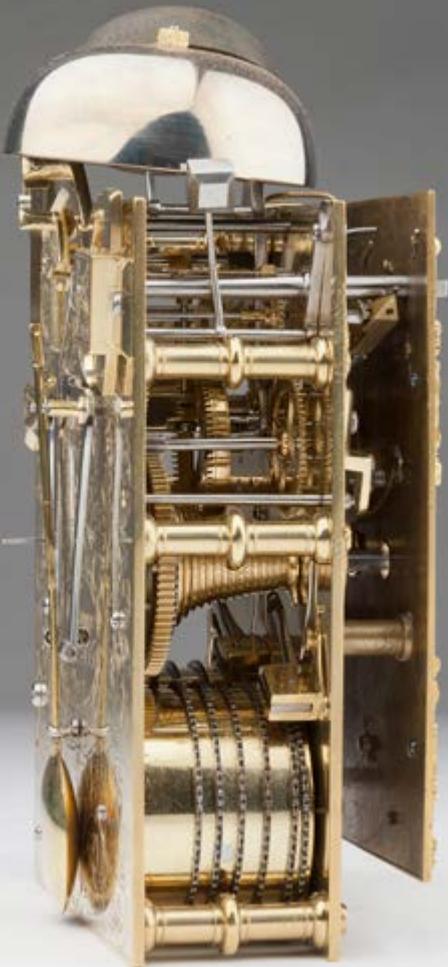
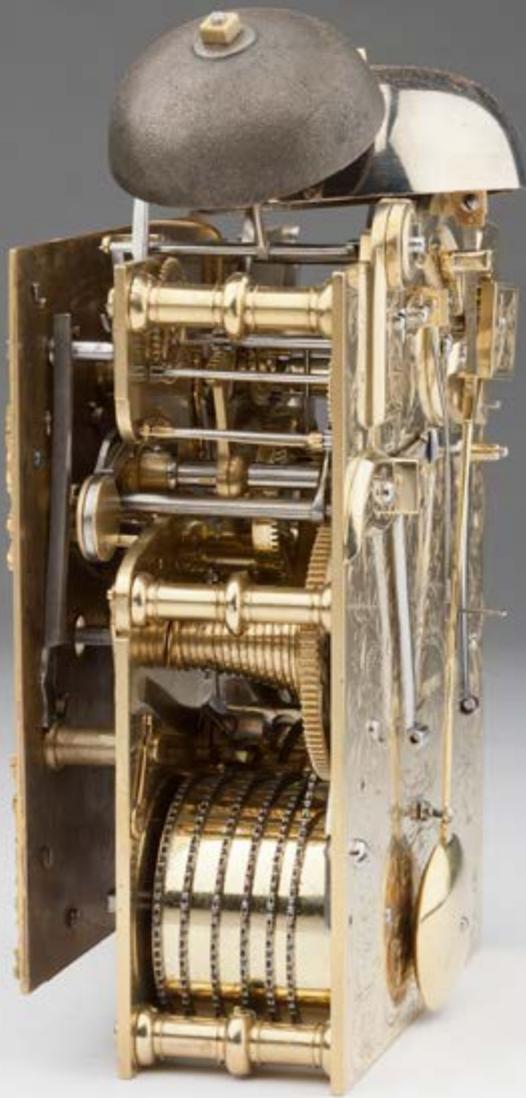
A superb miniature striking and pull-quarter repeating table clock. *Circa 1697*

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- Height** 10¼ inches
- Case** The ebony veneered case surmounted by a fire-gilt thistle bud scroll handle above the cushion moulded top. The front door and sides inset with gilt scroll sound frets and gilt bellflower escutcheons, numbered 285 on the front door sill and standing on four gilt block feet.
- Dial** 4½ by 5¾ inch fire gilt latched dial signed *Tho Tompion Londini Fecit* in a foliate cartouche above the chapter ring flanked by subsidiary strike/silent and pendulum regulation rings. Flanked by double screwed cherub's head spandrels with matted centre and mock pendulum below XII.
- Movement** The diminutive movement has seven latched baluster pillars. Verge escapement with lever and rack regulation over the backplate. Tompion's striking and pull-quarter repeating system cocked via double engaging levers. Foliate engraved (Graver G.195) signed *Tho Tompion LONDINI Fecit* and numbered 285. The movement fixed with two screws into the base pillars.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** *Circa 1914* Sidney Letts.  
S.E. Prestige Collection.  
Sold by order of the Executors of the late Mrs S. E. Prestige, Sotheby's, London, 29th April 1968 Lot 62 for £15,500 to G.H. Bell of Winchester.  
Private collection U.K.
- Literature** R. W. Symonds, *Masterpieces of English Furniture and Clocks*, Batsford, 1940, illus. p. 127, fig. 88.  
R. W. Symonds, *Thomas Tompion, His Life and Work*, Batsford, 1951, illus. p. 151, fig. 126.  
Cedric Jagger, *Clocks*, Crescent, 1973 illus. p. 10.  
Jeremy Evans, *Thomas Tompion at the Dial and Three Crowns* 2006.  
Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013 illus. p. 348 and 349.









## THE J.P. MORGAN TOMPION NO.306

A very fine type 3 burr and figured walnut month-going longcase clock. *Circa 1698*

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- Height** 7 foot 10 inches
- Case** Three sided inverted bell caddy top with three brass ball finials and double fretted frieze above doric columns and concave throat mouldings. Rectangular trunk door numbered 306 on the leading edge. The cross banded plinth over a single walnut skirting.
- Dial** 11 inch latched gilt brass dial signed *Tho: Tompion Londini Fecit* beneath the silvered chapter ring flanked by double screwed Indian mask & scroll spandrels, matted centre with seconds below XII and pinhole date aperture above VI, shuttered winding squares with lever to the edge at X. Sculpted blued steel hands.
- Movement** Six latched baluster pillars, going train with anchor escapement and bolt and shutter maintaining power, brass-rod pendulum with calibrated rating nut. Strike governed by a typical external countwheel mounted to the backplate, punch numbered 306 at the base. Fixed with two screws into the base pillars and case bracket to the backboard.
- Duration** 1 month
- Provenance** J.P. Morgan, banker and financier, 1837-1917.  
Private collection U.K.  
Private collection U.S.A.
- Literature** Jeremy Evans, *Thomas Tompion at the Dial and Three Crowns* 2006.  
Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013.





## JEREMIAH MARTIN, LONDON

An historically important Queen Anne burr walnut month-going longcase clock.

*Circa 1710-15*

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- Height** 8 foot 2 inches
- Case** The hood with three brass finials above the cross grain cavetto-moulded break arch and finely pierced sound frets. The hood door with doric columns and Tompion's gilt-brass moulded capitals and scroll escutcheons. The breakarch trunk door having burr veneers framed within a cross-grain walnut moulding. The base with matching veneers, above a single skirted foot.
- Dial** 13 by 17½ inch wheatear engraved breakarch gilt-brass dial. The chapter ring with six feet, fleur-de-lys half-hour and diamond half-quarter markers, flanked by crown and cherub spandrels and enclosing a matted centre with ringed winding holes, seconds dial and date aperture above VI. The arch with fine foliate engraving (Graver G.515) with birds, basket and Flora's head. Signed *Jer. Martin, London* on a silvered oval plaque. Original sculpted and shaped steel hands.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars, the going train with anchor escapement. The strike train governed by a typical external countwheel mounted to the backplate. Fixed with two screws into the base pillars.
- Duration** 1 month
- Provenance** 1930s Private collection U.S.A.  
Private collection U.K.
- Literature** Jeremy Evans *Thomas Tompion at the Dial and Three Crowns* 2006.  
Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013 illus. p.184.

*Jer. Martin*  
LONDON

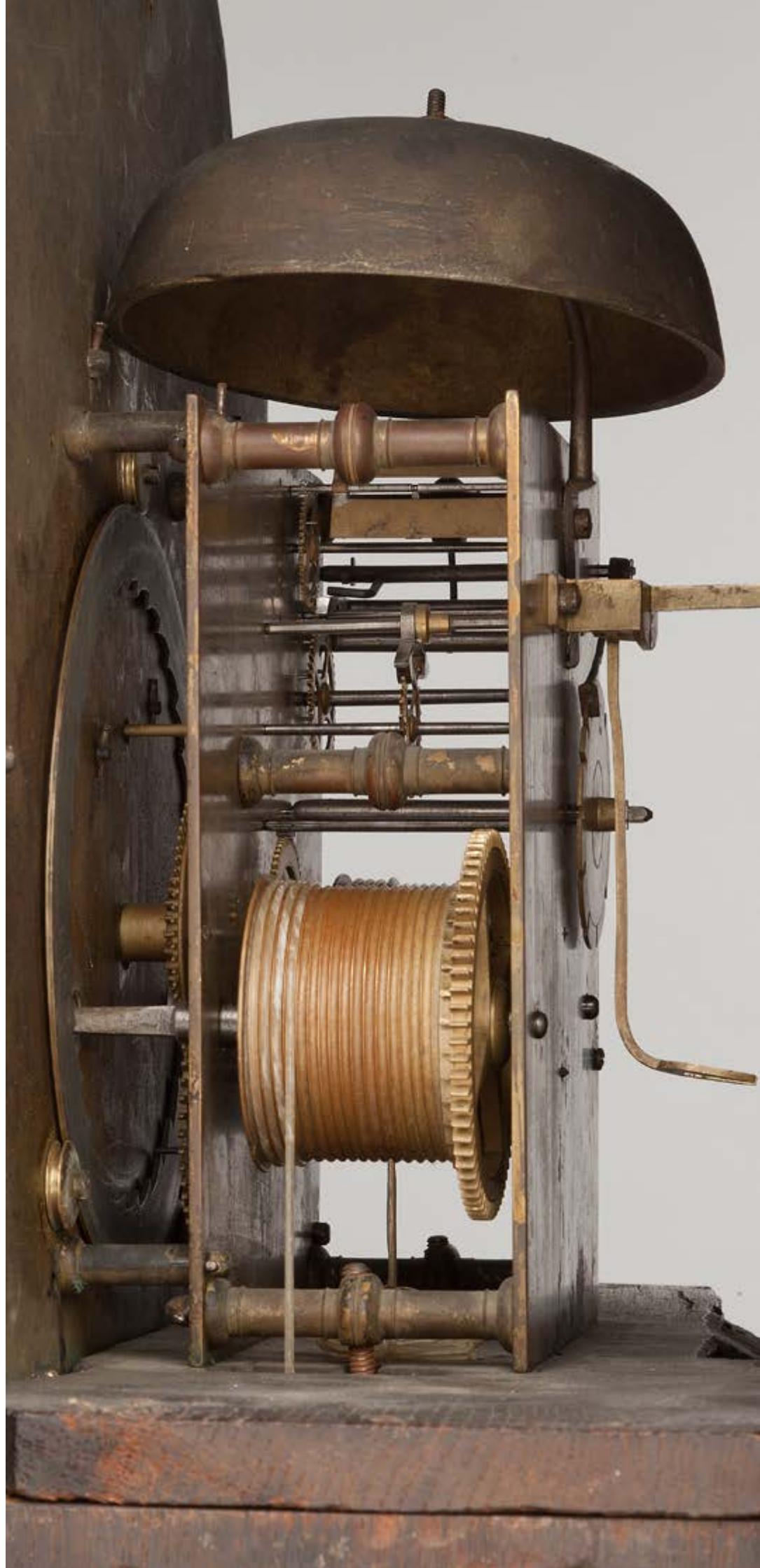




## Jeremiah Martin

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Jeremiah Martin was born *Circa* 1666 and apprenticed to Thomas Tompion (through William Dent) from 1680 until 1687. Jeremiah's own business paid quarterage to the Clockmakers' Company for the ensuing 29 years until his death in 1716. During that time he took on three apprentices: Clement Brice 1689-1692, Thomas Martin (his son?) 1692-1697 & Jonathan Akeres 1697-(?). He appears to have continued to work for both Tompion and Graham. This may go some way to explaining why there is only this clock known to have survived signed by him.





## DANIEL DELANDER, LONDON

A fine George II striking and pull quarter repeating table clock with alarm. *Circa 1730*

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- Height** 18¾ inches
- Case** The ebony veneered case surmounted by a gilt knopped handle above an inverted belltop. The front door with fine laid-on aperture mouldings and gilt bellflower escutcheons. The sides with fretted breakarch apertures and rectangular frets above. Standing on ebony block feet.
- Dial** 7 by 9½ inch breakarch dial with rise and fall regulation above the signature *Dan. Delander London* flanked by alarm and strike/silent subsidiaries. The Roman and Arabic chapter ring with diamond half-hour and half-quarter markers, flanked by Indian mask spandrels and matted centre with mock pendulum below XII and date aperture above VI.
- Movement** Six latched baluster pillars, verge escapement with regulation over the plates, rack and snail striking with pull-quarter repeating system cocked via an engraved pulley. The alarm system also cocked via another pulley. Foliate engraved backplate signed *Dan. Delander*. The movement fixed with two screws into the base pillars.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Literature** Jeremy Evans *Thomas Tompion at the Dial and Three Crowns* 2006.  
Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013.

### Daniel Delander (d.1733)

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Daniel Delander was apprenticed in 1692 to Thomas Tompion through Charles Halstead, made Free in 1699. One of the few Tompion apprentices to successfully set up in business in his own right, he produced a number of very fine clocks and watches.





# DANIEL QUARE

Daniel Quare was born in Somerset circa 1647/48 and described as a Great Clockmaker, he became Free of the Clockmakers' Company in 1671. He served as Assistant in 1700, Warden from 1705 and Master in 1708.

Quare was a Quaker, originally a derogatory term coined in 1650 by a mocking Judge on imprisoning their founder, George Fox, for beseeching the court to *...tremble at the word of the Lord*. As a consequence of his beliefs he refused to swear oaths and as such was never able to be appointed Royal Clockmaker. Even so, he was given free access to the Palace by the back stairs and his Quaker beliefs did not hinder his advancement.

In 1687 the priest and inventor, Edward Barlow, applied to the King for a repeating watch patent. This was challenged by Quare with support from the Clockmakers' Company because... *the same (are) being now made by several clockmakers*.

In the ensuing struggle two watches were made for James II; one to Barlow's design, said to be by Tompion (Derham's *The Artificial clock=maker*), the other by Quare. James II favoured Quare's design as it had just one push-piece rather than Barlow's two and the application was refused.

As their respective reputations grew Quare and Tompion came in direct competition with each other. In 1690 Constantyn Huygens was looking to buy a repeating clock... *that struck the hours...* and noted in his diary of Saturday 28th November *...then rode to a watchmaker called Daniel Quare, alias the Quaker... he was asking £28 for one that did the same thing...* on the 30th November Huygens... *went to see Tompion and bought a repeating standing clock...* using his Tompion watch as a part-exchange, Huygens paid the same figure of £28 that Quare had quoted.

Competition did not exclude trade between workshops. Tompion supplied Quare with a number of table clock movements that he finished to his own specification. The Tompion table clock no.315 is testimony to the reverse also happening. Quare

also supplied other makers but his high standards and prices must have precluded this happening for any but the most expensive commissions; see the Robinson on pages 42 to 45 and the Garon on pages 54 to 57. Both clocks show the signature layout and construction of Quare's workshop.

Circa 1695 Quare applied for a patent for a portable weatherglass. This time the Clockmakers' Company opposed Quare's application but it was eventually granted in September 1695. The Company decreed that they would defend any member who got into trouble as a result of making what became to be known as barometers.

The measure of Quare's success and advancement can be seen from the list of guests at his daughter Ann's wedding in 1705. Envoys from Florence, Hanover, Venice, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia were all invited.

The weddings of a further son and daughter in 1712 added the Earl of Orrery, the Duke of Argyll and other noble dignitaries to the guest list, whilst in 1715 the Prince and Princess of Wales failed to attend his daughter Elizabeth's wedding only because Parliament forbade royal attendance at dissenting places of worship. Amongst others, Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough signed the register and the Princess did attend the subsequent wedding dinner.

Quare moved from St. Martin-le-Grand to Aldersgate, then to Lombard Street ending up at King's Arms, Exchange Alley – a small thoroughfare much favoured by the horological trade (see Dan.I & Thos. Grignion from the late Mr. Quare pages 46 & 47).

He took Stephen Horseman as apprentice in January 1701, being freed in September 1709. Circa 1718 Quare took Horseman into partnership.

Daniel Quare died in 1724 and was buried in the Quaker's cemetery at Bunhill Fields, Finsbury.





## DANIEL QUARE, LONDON

A unique Queen Anne striking and pull quarter repeating table clock with travelling escapement.

*Circa 1710*

**Height** 13 inches

**Case** The small and refined ebony veneered case surmounted by a gilt knopped handle above a cushion moulded top. The front door with early shallow breakarch. The sides with breakarch apertures inset with gilt brass cast sound frets, the well defined base moulding above four brass shaped block feet.

**Dial** 4¾ by 5½ inch shallow breakarch dial signed in the arch *Dan. Quare, London*, flanked by pendulum regulation and strike/silent subsidiaries. The Roman and Arabic chapter ring with diamond half-hour markers, flanked by crown & sceptre spandrels and enclosing a matted centre with seconds ring below XII and date square above VI with maintaining power lever below.

**Movement** Five baluster pillars, twin gut fusees and spring barrels. The going train with maintaining power and a three-arm triple roller escapement incorporating silent gut pallets, and pivoted rack-held self-centring counter-weight. Rack striking with pull-quarter repeat. The secondary backplate enclosing the unique escapement, engraved with a wheatear border, scrolling foliage, birds, and basket of plenty.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection France.

**Comparative literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983.





## DANIEL QUARE, LONDON NO. 93

A very fine George I miniature striking and pull quarter repeating table clock.

*Circa 1715*

**Height** 11 inches

**Case** The superbly proportioned diminutive and elegant ebony veneered case surmounted by a small gilt knopped handle above an inverted bell top. The front door with laid-on dial aperture mouldings. The sides with matching breakarch apertures and mouldings, the well defined base moulding above four ebony moulded block feet.

**Dial** 4 by 6 inch breakarch dial with date ring above, flanked by pendulum regulation and strike/silent subsidiaries. The Roman and Arabic chapter ring with fleur-de-lys half-hour and diamond half-quarter markers, flanked by cherub's head spandrels and matted centre with mock pendulum below XII and signed on a reserve *Dan. Quare, London.*

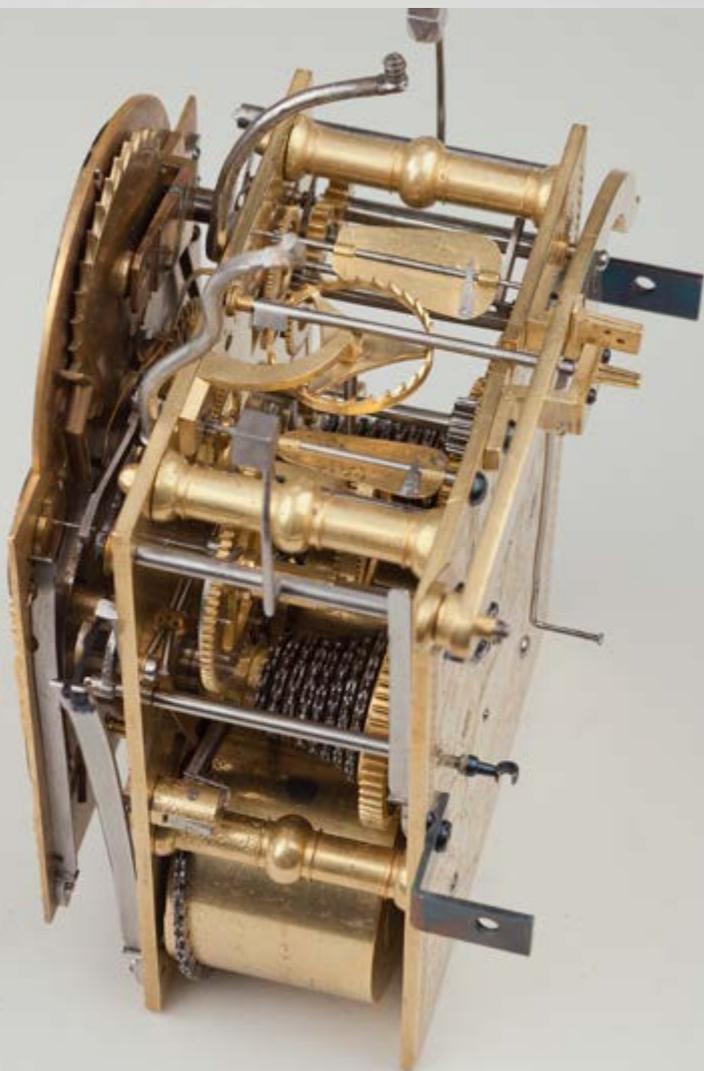
**Movement** Five baluster pillars, original chain fusees, verge escapement with regulation over the plates. Rack and snail striking with the pull-quarter repeat cocked via a steel lever to the backplate. Fixed with two brackets and a screw into the central pillar. The backplate engraved with a wheatear border, birds, foliage and masks, signed within an oval *Dan. Quare, London 93.*

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

**Comparative literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983.  
Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013 p.372-375.









## DANIEL QUARE & STEPHEN HORSEMAN, LONDON NO. 176

A very fine George I ebony and gilt-brass striking and pull quarter repeating table clock.

*Circa 1720*

**Height** 16½ inches

**Case** The elegant inverted bell top ebony case surmounted by a gilt knopped handle with laid-on gilt-metal mouldings to all the front and back door apertures. The sides with matching breakarch apertures and gilt mouldings, with well defined top and base mouldings, standing on four gilt brass moulded block feet.

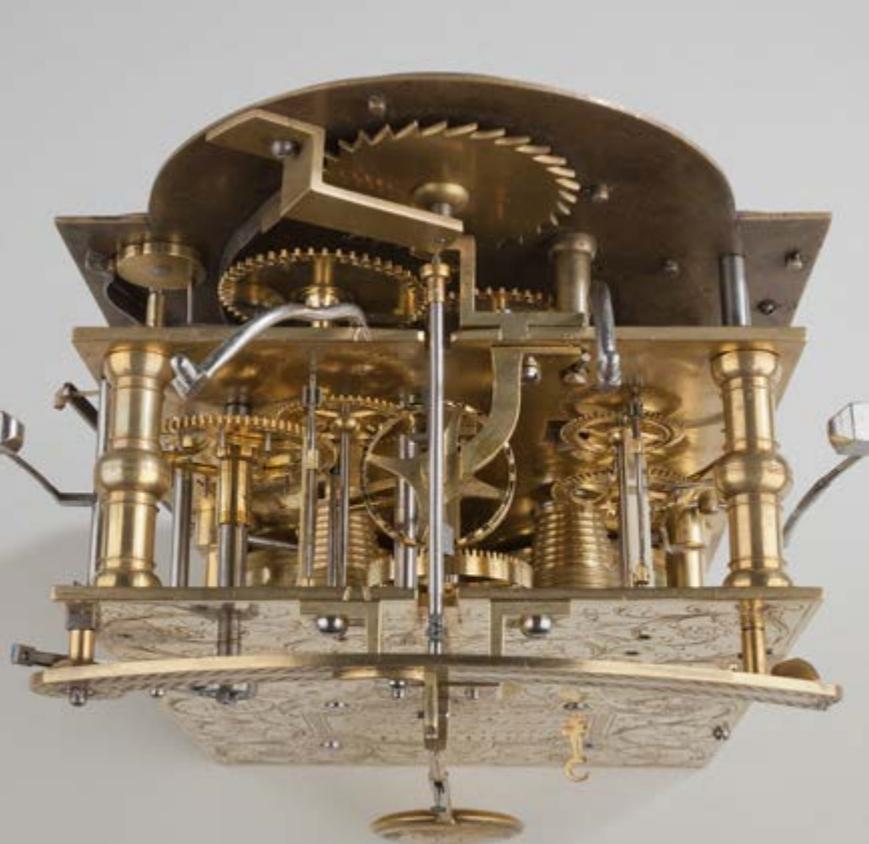
**Dial** 6¼ by 9¼ inch breakarch dial with date ring above, flanked by pendulum regulation and strike/silent subsidiaries. The Roman and Arabic chapter ring with fleur-de-lis half-hour and diamond half-quarter markers, flanked by cherub's head spandrels and matted centre with mock pendulum below XII and signed on a reserve 176, *Dan. Quare, Ste. Horseman, London.*

**Movement** Six baluster pillars, gut fusees, verge escapement with regulation over the plates. Rack and snail striking with pull-quarter repeat cocked via a steel lever to the backplate. Fixed with two brackets and two screws into the base pillars. The backplate engraved with a wheatear border, birds, foliage and masks, signed within an oval 176, *Dan: Quare, Ste: Horseman, London.*

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

**Comparative literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983.







## FRANCIS ROBINSON, LONDON

A very fine Queen Anne burr and figured walnut month-going longcase clock attributed to Quare.

*Circa 1710*

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**Height** 7 foot 10 inches

**Case** The burr walnut case with foliate frets below a typical Quare inverted caddy flanked with two brass ball finials. Doric three quarter columns with brass capitals and bases. The rectangular trunk door with d-end cross-grain mouldings and book-matched burr veneers and herringbone banding with central glazed lenticle. The base with matched veneer sections standing on a double skirt.

**Dial** 12 inch square brass dial signed *Fras. Robinson in the Temple* on the silvered chapter ring with sword hilt half-hours and 'cross' half-quarter markings, all by Quare's engraver. The finely matted centre with date square above VI and seconds ring below XII. Well chased gilt Indian mask & scroll spandrels. The pierced and sculpted steel hands with ring turned centres. The dial plate retaining a lovely mellow gilt lacquer.

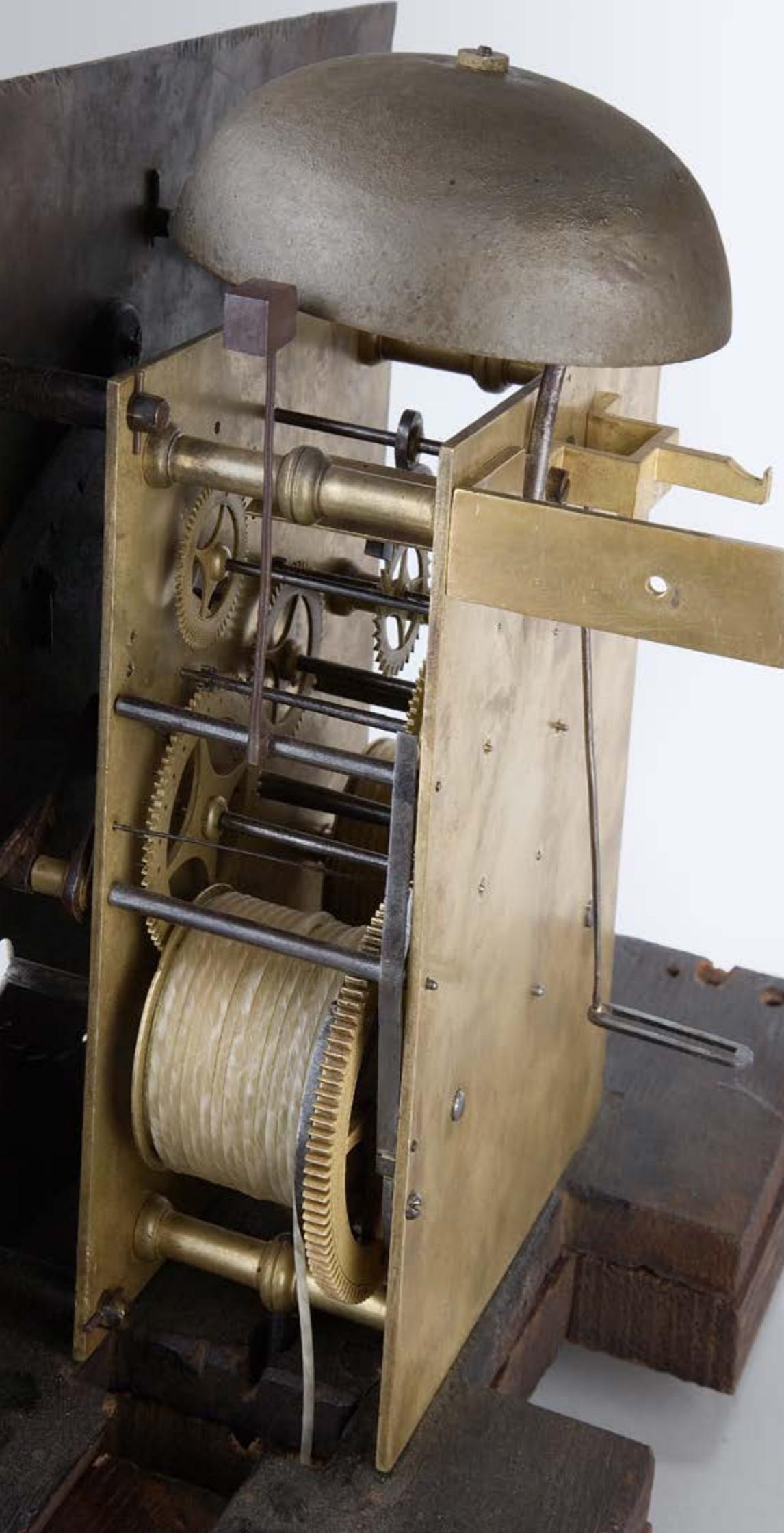
**Movement** Five baluster pillars with Quare's workshop signature ring-turning to the centres. The five wheel going train with anchor escapement. The pendulum rod has a flat brass section with top screw adjustment. The strike train with internal rack and snail mounted on the front plate. Fixed with two pillar screws to the original seatboard and with a case bracket to the backplate.

**Duration** 1 month

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

**Literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983.





**Francis Robinson**  
*Clockmaker in Ordinary to  
George II*

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Born c.1671, he served his apprenticeship with Henry Jones (1642-1695). He was bound to Jones in 1685 for seven years but was not made Free of the Clockmakers' Company until 1707 and it is likely that in the intervening 15 years he continued to work for Jones. Robinson served all the senior offices of the Clockmakers' Company and eventually, in June 1725, became Master when the incumbent, Joseph Williamson, died in office.

Robinson was made *Clockmaker in Ordinary* to the King by warrant, dated 6th November 1727. Records show that his annual stipend was one hundred and fifty pounds, and that he remained in office until George II's death in 1760. A watch movement formerly in the Clockmakers' Company Collection was signed *Fras. Robinson, London, Ser.t to his Royal Highness*, which suggests that his appointment was originally to George II when he was Prince of Wales.



### Quare attribution

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With the exception of the use of ringed winding holes to the dial and a lenticle to the trunk door, this clock bears every hallmark of Quare's manufacture. Whilst there is no contemporary evidence of a direct link between Robinson and Quare, it is certain that they were acquainted and perhaps, unable to fulfil an important commission, he purchased this clock from Quare.





## DANIEL & THOMAS GRIGNION FROM THE LATE MR. QUARE, LONDON

A lovely George II burr walnut striking and pull quarter repeating table clock. *Circa 1745-50*

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- Height** 19 inches
- Case** The burr walnut veneered case surmounted by a gilt handle above an inverted bell top. The front door with laid-on dial aperture mouldings flanked by pierced gilt-brass foliate engraved quarter frets. The sides with glazed shaped apertures below matching circular gilt-brass engraved frets, standing on four walnut moulded block feet.
- Dial** 7 by 9¾ inch breakarch dial with pendulum regulation ring above and strike/silent lever above XI. The plain Roman and Arabic silvered chapter ring flanked by gilt-brass foliate spandrels with a matted centre and mock pendulum below XII and signed on a silvered signature plate *Dan. & Thos. Grignion, London* over the date square. The steel hands well shaped and pierced.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars, twin gut fusees, verge escapement with regulation over the backcock. Rack and snail striking with pull-quarter repeat cocked via an engraved pulley to the backplate. The movement fixed with two engraved brackets, the backplate engraved with scrolls and rinceaux signed *Dan:l & Tho:s Grignion, from the late Mr. Quare, London.*
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.

### Daniel & Thomas Grignion

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Daniel (b.1684?) and his son Thomas (b.1713) were not free of the clockmakers and thus appear to have worked outside of the strict rules enforced by them. Daniel was based close to Quare and worked in some capacity for him, it is testimony to Quare's fame that over 20 years after his death in 1724, the Grignions were still making full use of the goodwill associated to his name. There is relatively little recorded work by the Grignion family but the existing clocks are of unusually high quality.



# HUGUENOT MAKERS

In the early 16th Century the impact of the Protestant Reformation was felt throughout Europe. Its greatest protagonists were the German Martin Luther and the Frenchman Jean Calvin. In France Calvinism penetrated all ranks of society, especially those of the literate craftsmen who became known as Huguenots - a derogatory term of uncertain origin but used by their enemies.

There were eight civil wars in France between 1562 and 1598, known as the *Wars of Religion*. In 1589 the Protestant Henri de Bourbon, King of Navarre, inherited the French throne, becoming Henry IV but civil war continued so, in 1593, Henry converted to Catholicism. Five years later the civil wars ended and Henri issued the *Edict of Nantes*, which gave the Huguenots, his former co-religionists and

comrades in arms, considerable privileges including widespread religious liberty. The unrest did not cease completely but over time the Huguenots became loyal subjects of the French crown.

In October 1685 Henri's grandson, Louis XIV, renounced the Edict and declared Protestantism illegal with the Edict of Fontainebleau. This act, commonly called the '*revocation of the Edict of Nantes*,' had very damaging results for France. The wars of religion did not re-ignite but many Protestants still chose to leave. The exodus deprived France of many of its most skilled and talented craftsmen; see Duchesne pages 49 (opposite) to 53.

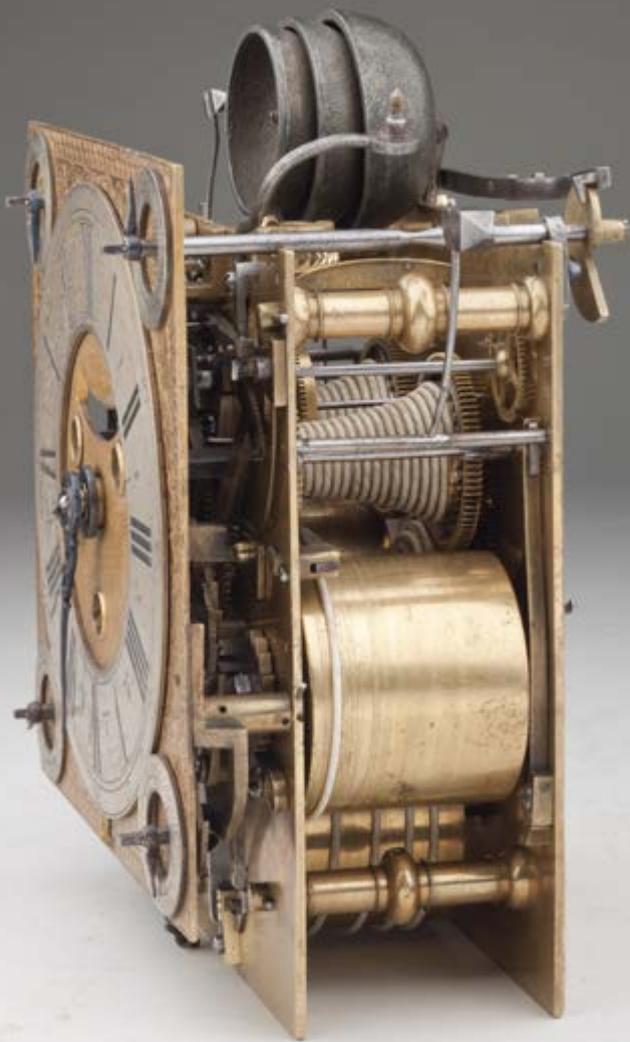
Some 200,000 Huguenots settled in non-Catholic Europe. About 50,000 took refuge in England and a similar number moved to the Netherlands. Others went to Germany, Switzerland and Scandinavia, some as far as Russia and the new French colonies in North America. The Dutch East India Company encouraged about 400 Huguenots to the Cape of Good Hope to develop vineyards. For at least half a century in England, the Huguenots remained a recognisable minority but by the mid 18th century they appear to have integrated and ceased to stand out as foreign. Many maintained their links with family and friends abroad and were able to export goods into markets all around the known world.

Huguenot clocks often had flamboyant cases in exotic materials, none more so than the Lagisse silver clock, pages 60 to 63.

As well as in clock and watch making, their presence was felt in banking (Cazenove), industry (Fourdrinier), commerce (Courtauld), society (de la Tranches - Earls of Clancarty), architecture (Vanbrugh), the sciences (Desagulier), arts (Marot and de Lamerie), literature (de Foe) and the army (Marquis de la Foret). Although many retained their Calvinism, some took up Anglican conformity from their arrival.







## CLAUDIUS DUCHESNE, LONDON

An exceptionally fine and small Queen Anne ebony veneered quarter-striking table clock

*Circa 1705*

**Height** 12¾ inches

**Case** The ebony veneered case with cushion moulded top over gilt-brass pierced and engraved gallery frets flanked by four finials and surmounted by a gilt-brass knopped handle on a brass base. The front door with laid-on moulding framing the dial aperture. The glazed sides with matching mouldings below inset d-ended engraved sound frets. The base moulding over turned gilt brass bun feet.

**Dial** 5½ inch square brass dial, superbly engraved to the border and corners with foliage and hawks heads and inset with a date aperture below VI. The corners with four subsidiary dials, the upper two for strike/silent and pendulum regulation, the lower indicating days and months. The silvered chapter ring with sword-hilt half-hour markers and cross half-quarters, signed *Claudius Du Chesne Londini* around VI. The matted centre with three winding holes and mock pendulum aperture.

**Movement** The diminutive movement with triple fusees, the central going train with verge escapement, regulation bar and engraved snail, the quarters striking on three bells, the hours rack striking on a further bell. The backplate with delicate scrolling foliage and strapwork centred by an oval vignette engraved with figures of Apollo pursuing Daphne within a wheat ear border and further grotesque masks below supported by two winged caryatids.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Christies, 5 July 2006, *Important Clocks and Marine Chronometers*, Lot 148, £93,600.











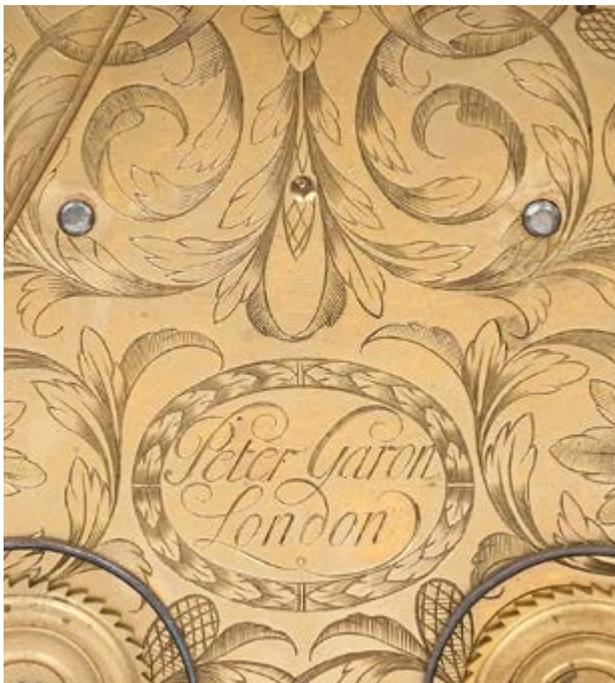
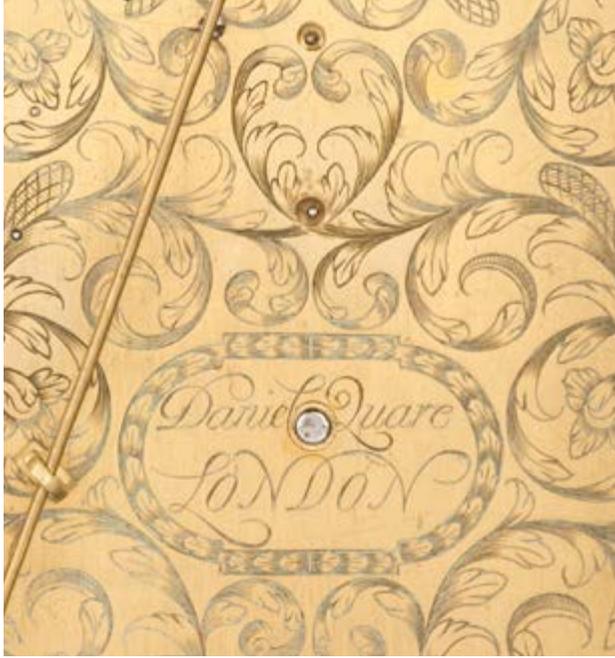
## PETER GARON, LONDON

An exceptional Queen Anne silver mounted turtleshell striking and pull quarter repeating table clock.

*Circa 1705*

- 
- Height** 13¾ inches
- Case** The red turtleshell case with cushion dome top surmounted by a silver baluster handle with cylindrical pommels and silver eagle and foliage repoussé mounts. The front door with sound fret to the top and double-mask escutcheons. The sides with glazed apertures and matching sound frets above. The base on turned bun feet.
- Dial** 6½ inch square gilt-brass dial with silvered chapter ring with elaborate half-hour markers and cross half-quarters signed *P. Garon, London* around VI and flanked by silver cherubs' head spandrels. The matted centre with mock pendulum aperture and date square above VI.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars, twin gut fusees and spring barrels with outside clicks to the backplate. Verge escapement with foliate-pierced and engraved backcock. The strike train has hour strike on a bell and Quare's pull quarter repeat system on three bells. Backplate, by Quare's engraver, with symmetrical foliate scrolls and signed *Peter Garon London* within a Wheatear bordered oval.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.





## Peter Garon

Garon was of Huguenot extraction, born *circa* 1673 and was apprenticed to Richard Baker until 1694, when he was refused entry to the Company owing to *being an alien* – of foreign Huguenot extraction. This would seem to have been extremely unfair since many ‘aliens’ had been admitted. Garon applied for the Freedom of the City, which was immediately granted by the Lord Mayor; this obliged the Clockmakers’ Company to make him Free in August 1694. Two years later he admitted to having forged the name Mr. Legrand on a watch of his own making and was fined accordingly. He took on six apprentices, including his own son, also called Peter, in July 1720. He is recorded having workshops in St Bartholomew’s Lane End and then St Giles, Cripplegate.

*Of interest:* A number of turtleshell and silver mounted table clocks by Peter Garon survive, indicating that he must have had some very discerning clients with particularly deep pockets. Certain features about this clock indicate the work of Daniel Quare. The engraving is by one of his craftsmen and the repeat system is Quare’s type, as is the use of external setup ratchets and clicks. The silver mounts on the dome and in particular the escutcheons are all similar to Quare’s work.







## CLAUDIUS DUCHESNE, LONDON

A fine George I red lacquer quarter striking table clock with calendar and moon phase.

*Circa 1715*

- Height** 30 inches
- Case** English chinoiserie decorated case with gilt figures, buildings, birds and foliage all on a red ground with inverted bell top over pierced wood gallery frets flanked by four finials and surmounted by a larger matching gilt-brass finial. The front door with three quarter doric columns and gilt brass capitals flanking the breakarch dial aperture. The glazed sides with pierced frets below the carrying handles. The double moulded base plinth with drawer to the rear on gilt brass bun feet.
- Dial** 8 by 12 inch breakarch dial, superbly engraved to the arch centred by the moonphase calendar above an inset days of the week and flanked by two subsidiary dials for pendulum regulation and strike/silent. The silvered chapter ring with fleur-de-lys half-hour markers and diamond half-quarters, signed on an oval plaque above the mock pendulum *Claudius Du Chesne Londini*. The matted centre with three winding holes and date square above VI.
- Movement** The large movement with triple fusees, the central going train with verge escapement and engraved regulation bar and snail, the quarters striking on six bells, the hours rack striking on a further bell. The backplate with delicate scrolling foliage within a wheat ear border.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection Channel Islands.  
Private collection U.K.





## LAGISSE ET FILS, LONDON

A magnificent and important George I silver cased striking and pull quarter repeating table clock

*Circa 1720*

**Height** 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches

**Case** The oak carcass covered entirely in silver, the interior applied with a crimson wash. Concave moulded caddy surmounted with a solid silver scallop shell and four shell corner finials. The arches with heads of Minerva within further shells. The canted corners applied with chased silver volutes above tapered columns decorated with acanthus foliage terminating with volute feet with acanthus leaves. Between each foot, the base is shaped and applied with scallop shells and leaves. The side apertures have pierced and engraved frets each centred by a basket of fruit on draped cloth below a canopy and surrounded by scrolls and leaves

**Dial** The 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 9 inch breakarch gilt-brass dial with a silvered chapter ring, flanked by Indian mask spandrels, enclosing a matted centre with wheatear engraved calendar aperture and mock pendulum. The finely engraved arch with a strike/silent subsidiary and boy spandrels above the shaped plate signed *Lagisse et fils, London*.

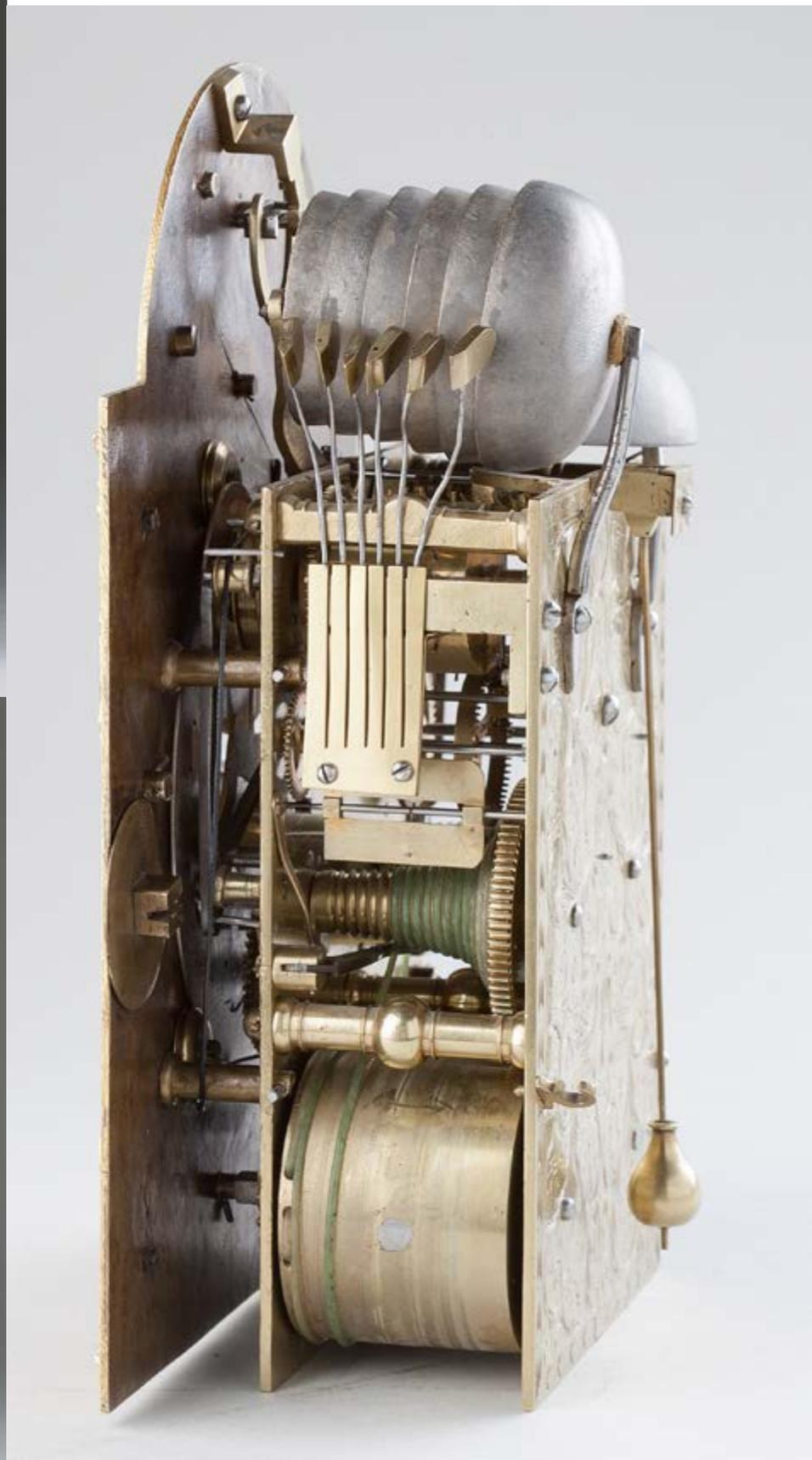
**Movement** The twin fusee movement with five baluster and ringed pillars with verge escapement and bob pendulum. The rack hour strike on a large bell with the pull quarter repeat on a nest of six further bells. The backplate is beautifully engraved within a wheatear border, having two baskets of flowers on either side of a perched bird and surrounded by tight scrolling foliage and further birds heads.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Rothschild collection until 1980s.  
Private collection U.K.







## THE OTTOMAN MARKET

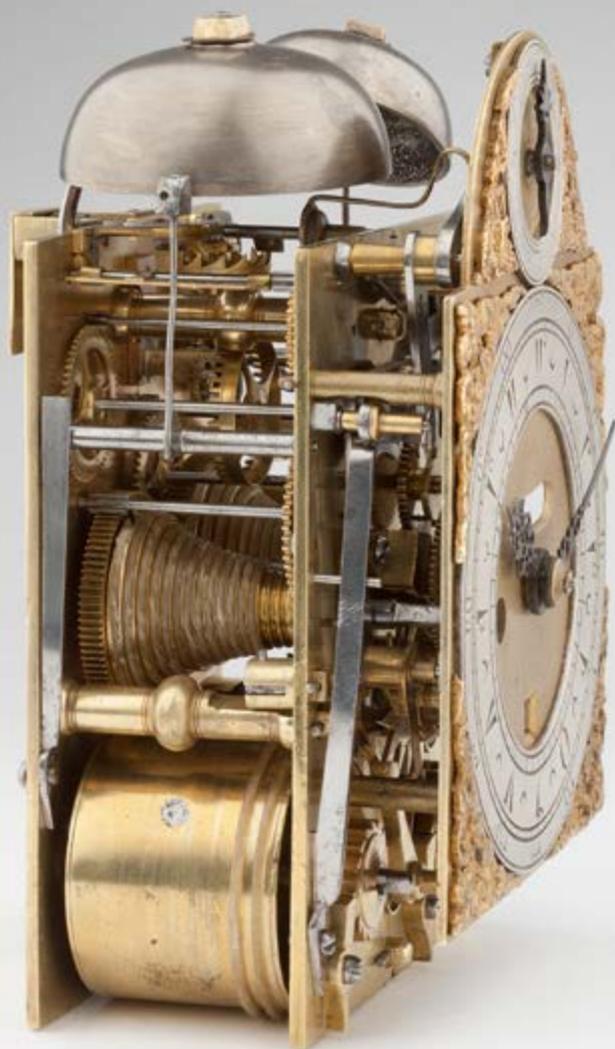
The Ottoman Empire originally consisted of Turkey, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Kuwait, Jordan, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Georgia. In England these regions were collectively known as the Levant and in 1581 the first trading charter was granted by Elizabeth I to the Levant Company.

*The booty brought back by Drake in the Golden Hind may be considered the fountain and origin of British foreign investment. Elizabeth paid off out of the proceeds the whole of her foreign debt and invested a part of the balance (about £42,000) in*

*the Levant Company; largely out of the profits of the Levant Company there was formed the East India Company; the profits of which during the 17th and 18th centuries were the main foundation of England's foreign connections.*

John Maynard Keynes

Over the next 200 years the Levant contracted until it more or less covered the area that we now know as Turkey. The Levant Company was a tight monopoly with trading through a 'Turkey Merchant'. Goods were exchanged by barter, there being no international currencies in existence at this time.



## JOHN RAINER, LONDON

A George I and Sultan Ahmet III small black and gold lacquered table clock made for the Ottoman market. *Circa 1720*

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- Height** 14¾ inches
- Case** Brass handle above the pyramidal dome with mirrored section above and gallery below with pierced and engraved frets, flanked by four turned finials. The doors with break arch apertures, the sides arched and glazed. The base with angled apron standing on moulded block feet. All decorated with the original black and gold ground with gilt cross-hatched panels and crimson edging with sprays of flowers and foliage on the areas of black between. The interior is washed in red.
- Dial** 4 by 5½ inch breakarch dial with silvered Turkish chapter ring flanked by foliate spandrels, the arch with Strike/Silent. Matted centre with a calendar square and Turkish date ring, the mock pendulum aperture signed on the backing plate Jn. Rainer, London.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars and twin fusee movement with verge escapement. Rack hour strike on a large bell with the pull quarter repeat on a smaller bell. The backplate is signed to the centre Jn. Rainer, London within a wheatear oval engraved with scrolling foliage.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection Europe.
- Comparative literature** Dr Ian White, *English Clocks for the Eastern Markets*, AHS 2012.





## RALPH GOUT, LONDON

A rare miniature George III and Sultan Abdul Hamid I turtleshell and silver mounted musical table clock for the Ottoman market

*Circa 1780*

**Height** 14 inches

**Case** The resplendent arched red turtleshell case having a bell top corned with gilt-brass garlands over a gallery fret and surmounted by a gilt finial. The glazed door apertures framed with gilt-brass mouldings with matching arch apertures and frets to the sides. The bombe shaped base with volute feet to the corners. The interior washed with a red ground.

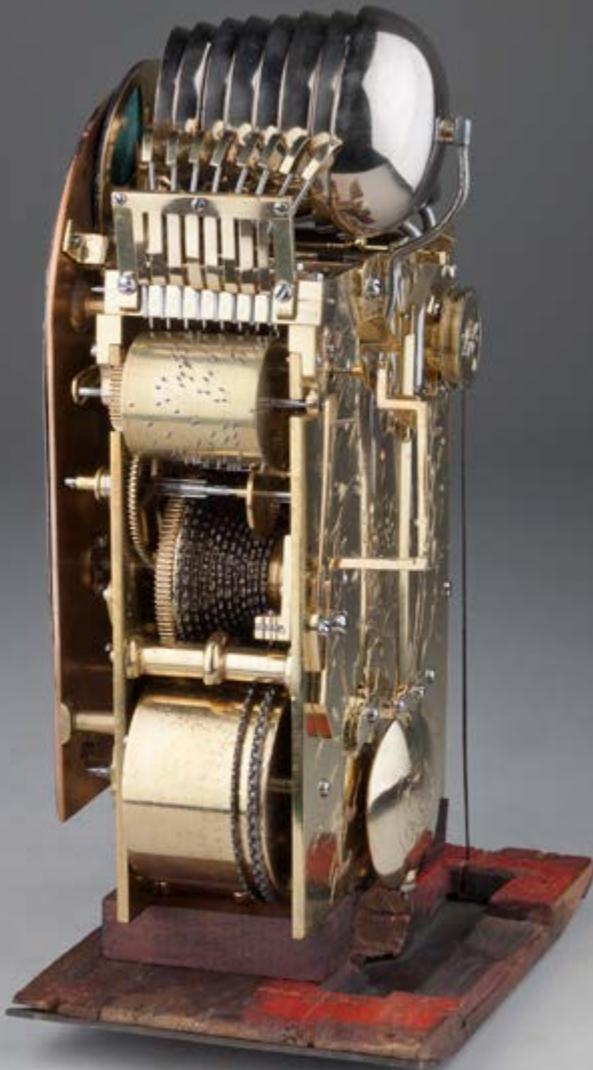
**Dial** 4 by 6 inch arch dial with vitreous enamel subsidiary dials for tune selection *Samahe, Sabac Hafif, Beni Saikit, Uschae Deuir* and for *Chime/Not chime* flanking an inset days-of-the-week sector. The Turkish chapter ring signed *Ralph Gout, London*. The surrounding dial plate entirely covered with solid silver and enamel spandrels in blue and green.

**Movement** The diminutive movement with triple fusees, the central going train with verge escapement, the hour train rack striking on a large bell, while the music has four selections sounding on eight bells via a pumped pin-barrel. The backplate with delicate scrolling foliage around a basket of plenty, signed *Ralph Gout, London* to the base.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection Europe.

**Comparative literature** Dr Ian White *English Clocks for the Eastern Markets* AHS 2012.







## TURTLESHELL TABLE CLOCK

A small travelling George III red turtleshell and ormolu striking table clock with alarm. *Circa 1800*

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- Height** 15 inches
- Case** The Tempietto red turtleshell case with a cupola top applied with ormolu flower trellis fretwork and surmounted by an urn finial. The four out-set angles of the case with arches between are surmounted by further finials above turtleshell mouldings supported on elaborate gilt foliate volutes. The sides with pierced and engraved sound frets, the base raised on fine foliate-cast scroll feet. Retaining its original gilt tooled fitted travelling case.
- Dial** 4 by 6 inch break-arch gilt brass dial with scroll and foliate spandrels flanking two vitreous enamel dials, the chapter ring with pierced gilded hands and alarm subsidiary with Roman hours.
- Movement** Five pillar twin fusee movement with an external balance escapement mounted to the backplate, rack striking the hours, the alarm train sounding on the same bell, the backplate with fine border engraving.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.S.A.
- Comparative literature** Jane Roberts, *George III and Queen Charlotte Patronage, Collecting and Court Taste*, London 2004, ill. 299.



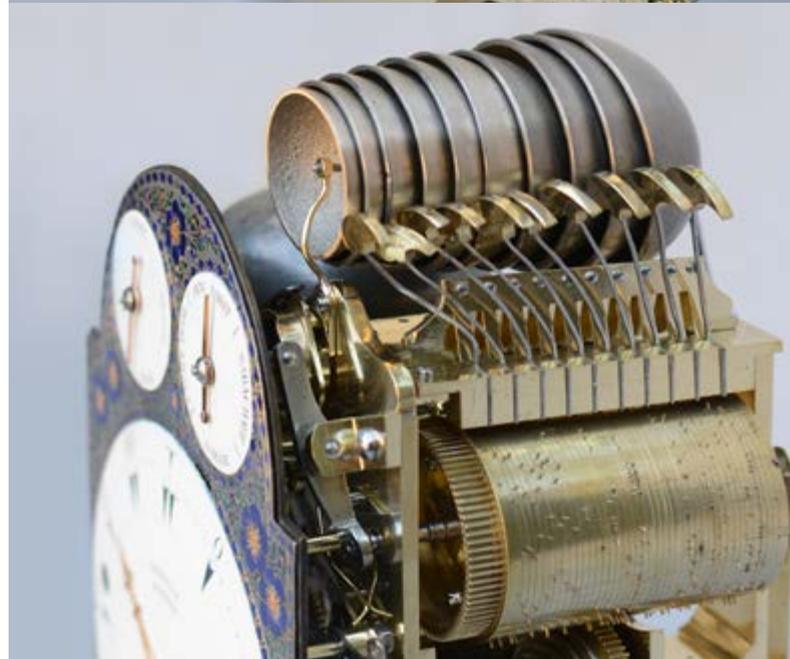


## MARKWICK MARKHAM & PERIGAL, LONDON

A magnificent George III red turtleshell ormolu and silver musical table clock.

*Circa 1805*

- Height** 24 inches
- Case** The Tempietto red turtleshell case with a cupola top applied with ormolu flower trellis fretwork and surmounted by a lamed urn finial. The four out-set angles of the case with arches between are surmounted by further matching finials above turtleshell mouldings supported on elaborate gilt foliate cast volutes. The sides with cast sound frets and the base is raised on fine foliate-cast bipod scroll feet.
- Dial** 7 by 9½ inch break-arch dial with central vitreous enamel chapter dial with Turkish numerals signed *Markwick Markham Perigal London*, the enamel subsidiaries for chime/not chime and music selection. The surrounding dial plate entirely covered with solid silver and enamel spandrels in blue, green and gold.
- Movement** The five pillar movement with triple fuseses, the central going train with anchor escapement, the hour train rack striking on a large bell, while the music has four selections sounding on eight bells via a pumped pin-barrel. The backplate with border engraving and signed *Markwick Markham Perigal London* to the centre.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.S.A.
- Comparative literature** Dr Ian White *English Clocks for the Eastern Markets* AHS 2012.  
P.W. Cumhaill *Watches* 1967, pp. 110.







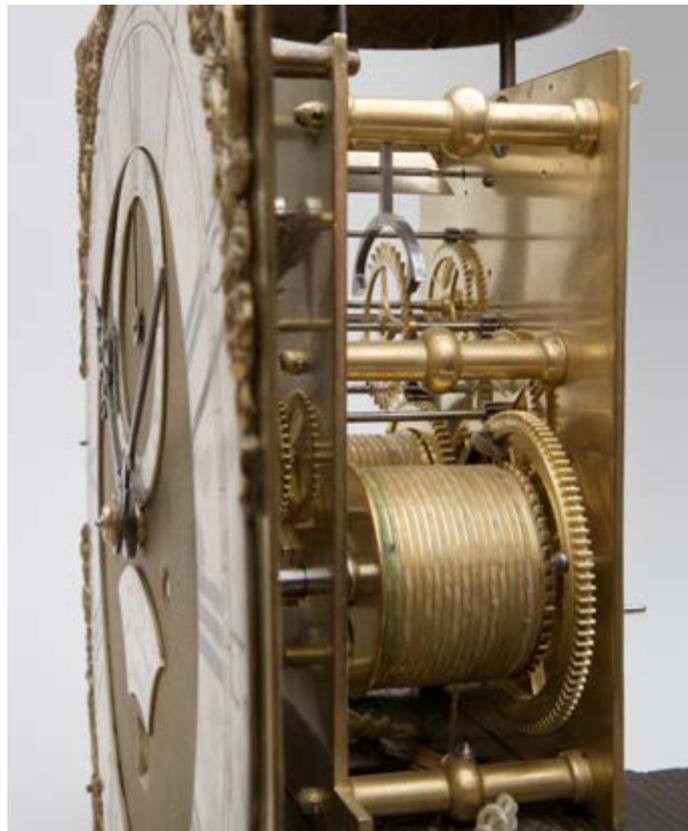
## BENJAMIN GRAY & JUSTIN VULLIAMY, LONDON

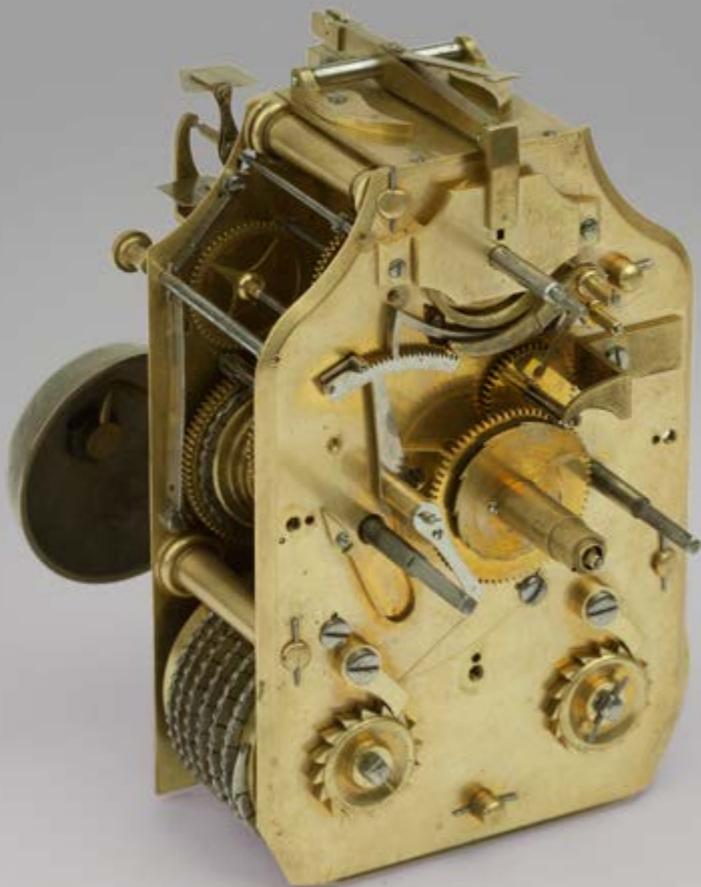
A fine George II figured walnut longcase clock.

*Circa 1750*

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- Height** 7 foot 6 inches
- Case** Walnut veneered case with frets below the caddy, flanked by two finials. The hood door with fixed doric columns, long rectangular trunk door with figured veneers in two sections to match the base. Typical early base moulding standing, on a double skirting.
- Dial** 12 inch square dial with finely matted centre, large seconds ring below XII, signed on a shaped plaque, *Benj. Gray & Just. Vulliamy, London*, date square above VI. Rococo spandrels, Strike/silent lever by IX and well pierced and shaped hands.
- Movement** Fine movement with extended front plate, anchor escapement and rack striking. Original forged iron pendulum rod, large lenticular bob and engraved rating nut.
- Duration** 8 day





## JUSTIN VULLIAMY, LONDON

A highly important porcelain striking mantel clock commissioned by George III. *Circa 1775*

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**Height** 16 inches overall

**Case** Royal Berlin Porcelain case with blue sceptre marks, on matching porcelain pedestal. Highlighted in bright green and incised gold with masks and drapery swags, surmounted by a separate urn above draped winged putti heads on four scroll feet. Original ormolu metal skirting and hinged brass rear door.

**Dial** English fired enamel dial, of the highest quality with Roman hour numerals and Arabic minutes and typical Vulliamy regulation square above XII. Superb original steel beetle and poker hands and English ormolu bezel.

**Movement** Commissioned for this case with the edges chamfered for access, five baluster pillars, twin chain fusee, Vulliamy's half deadbeat escapement and bridged regulation for the ebony rod pendulum with hinged holdfast. Rack striking to the original bell on the backplate, which is symmetrically engraved within the chamfers, with scrolls, flowers and foliage, signed *Just. Vulliamy, London*.

**Duration** 8 day

**Comparative literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983







**Provenance**

*Circa 1775* - Case acquired by George III, possibly gifted by his cousin Frederick II of Prussia, *Frederick the Great*. Movement and dial commissioned by George III from Justin Vulliamy.

1820-30 - George IV.

1830 -37 - William IV.

1837 - Queen Victoria.

*Circa 1850* - Queen Victoria gifted the clock to her Uncle, the Duke of Cambridge and 7th son of George III.

8th June 1904 - Christie, Manson & Wood – Porcelain, the property of HRH the Duke of Cambridge, lot 190, sold to Arthurton. Sold on to George Dunn Esq. of Woolley Hall, Maidenhead.

*Of interest;* Queen Victoria also gave the Duke the celebrated, three month going, ‘Record’ Tompion longcase, made c.1699 for William III. This was also sold in the Duke’s Christies sales of 1904, and was also acquired by Dunn. This clock now resides in the collection of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

18th to 21st November 1912 - Messrs Simmons & Sons, The Contents of Woolley Hall sale, lot 1205. No record of the buyer.

Private collection U.S.A.

Private collection U.K.







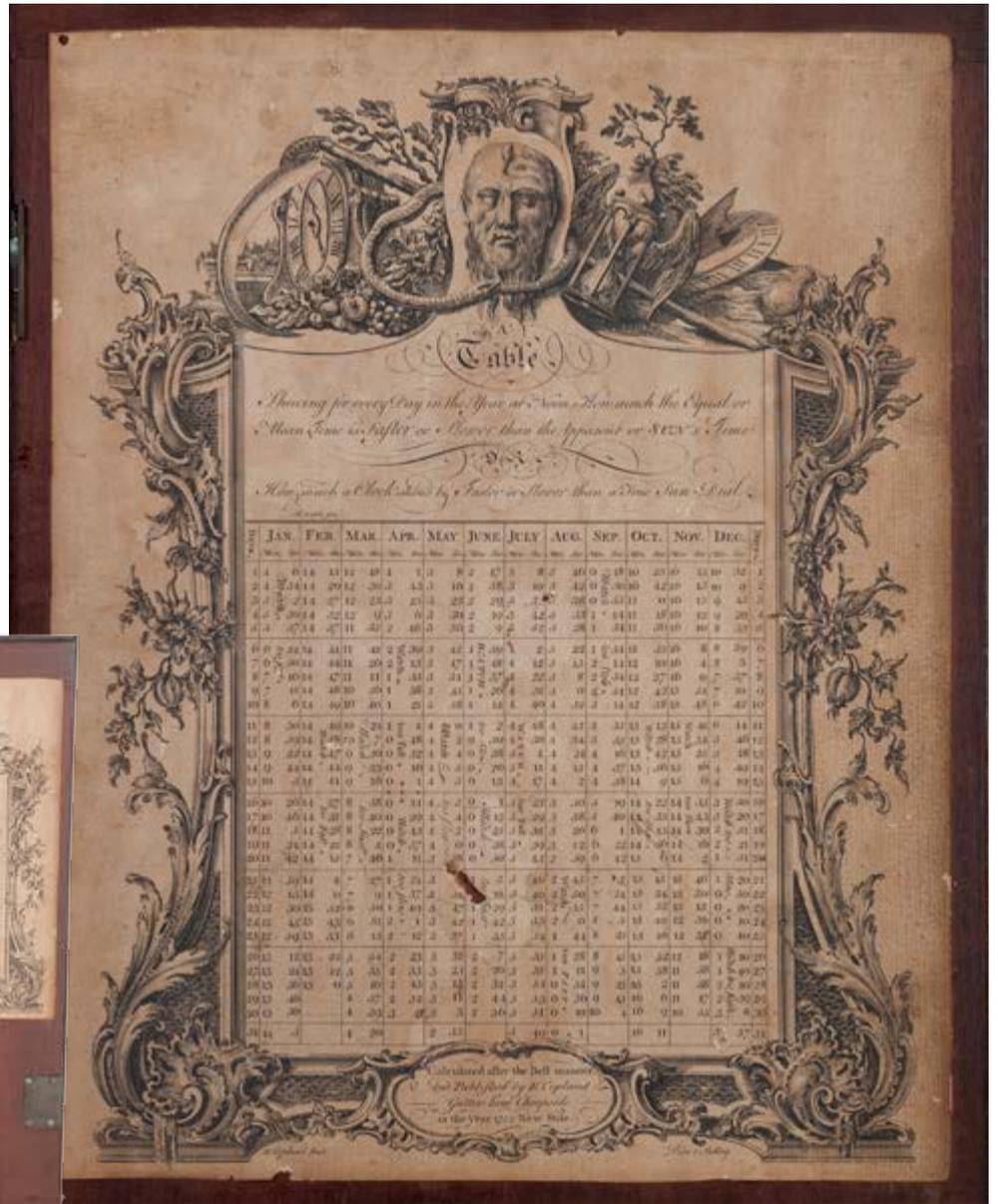
## JUSTIN VULLIAMY, LONDON

A highly important George III longcase regulator with its original *Directions for fixing up*. Dated 14th October 1783

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- Height** 6 foot 5 inches
- Case** Probably by *Rich* the casemaker of Lincolns Inn field. Flame mahogany case with fine mouldings, the cornice and stopped frieze above the bolelection moulded hood door with secondary stopped frieze below the shallow throat moulding, the rectangular trunk door with flame veneers matching the raised panel to the base, shallow concave base moulding and double skirted foot.
- Dial** 11 inch square one-piece silvered brass dial with typical regulator layout. Outside Arabic minute division ring with large seconds ring below 60 and Roman hour ring above 30. Fine steel hands, the second and hour hands counter-weighted. Signed *Vulliamy, London* to either side of the centre. Screw fixed to the four dial feet.
- Movement** Five large baluster pillars with heavy plates. Fine quality dead-beat escapement with jewelled pallets and Harrison's maintaining power. The compensated gridiron pendulum with massive lenticular bob and engraved rating nut, all mounted on a large separate inverted V support with calibration dial below.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Literature** *The Country Life Book of Clocks* E.T.Joy Country Life 1967 Illustrated pp. 82, 83.
- Comparative literature** Cedric Jagger, *Royal Clocks*, 1983.



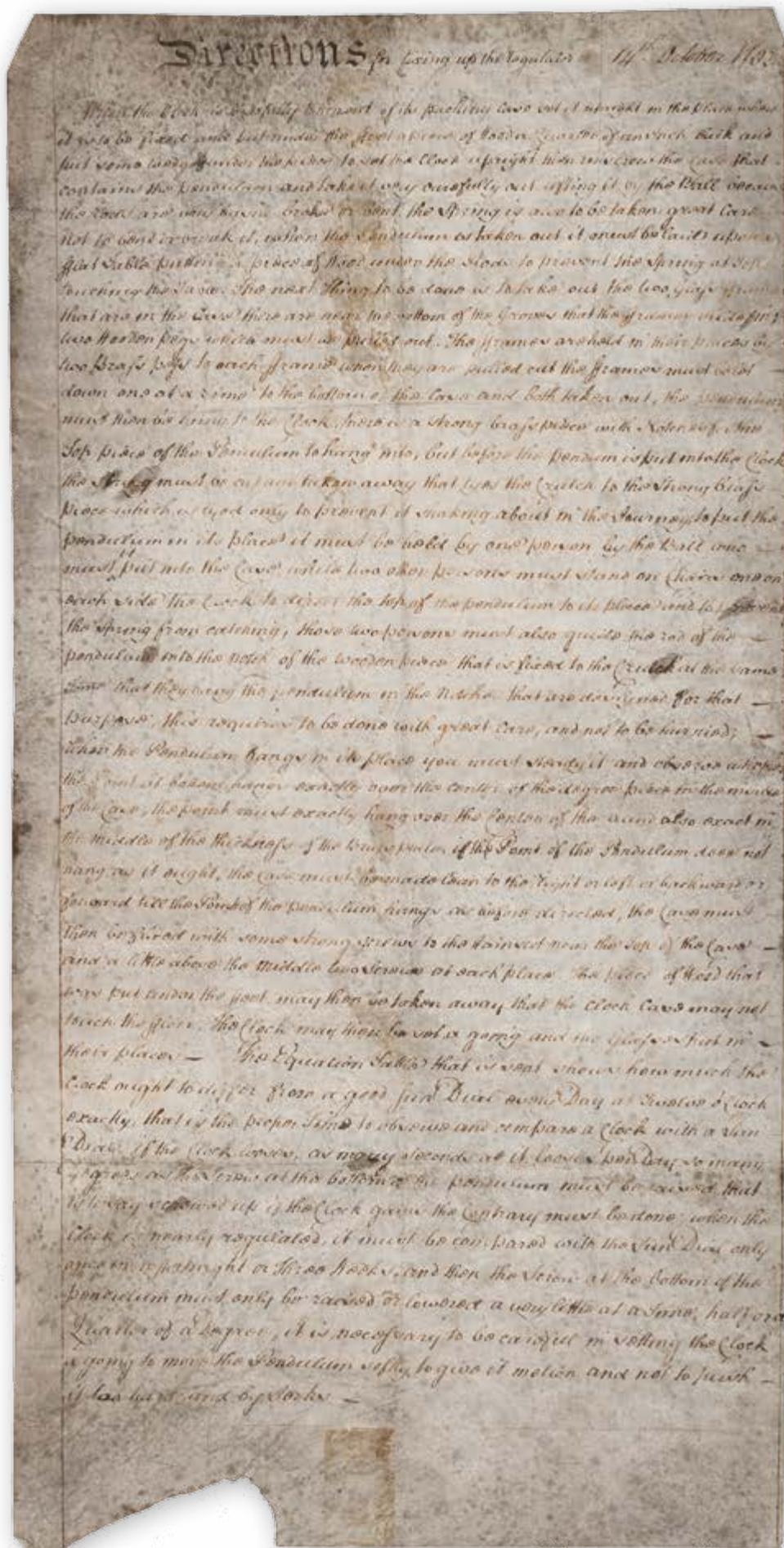


**Directions** for Fixing Up The Regulator 14th October 1783

When the clock is carefully taken out of its packing case set it upright in the place where it is to be fixed and put under the feet a piece of wood a quarter of an inch thick and put some wedges under the pieces to set the clock upright, then unscrew the case that contains the pendulum and take it very carefully out lifting it by the ball because the rods are very easily broken or bent, the spring is also to be taken great care not to bend or break it. When the pendulum is taken out it must be laid upon a flat table putting a piece of wood under the rods to prevent the spring at the top touching the table. The next thing to be done is to take out the two glass frames that are in the case, they are near the bottom of the groove that the frames slide in two wooden pegs which need to be pulled out the frames are held in their places by two brass pegs to each frame, when they are pulled out the frames must be let down one at a time to the bottom of the case and both taken out, the pendulum must then be hung to the clock. There is a strong brass piece with notches for the top piece of the pendulum to hang into but before the pendulum is put into the clock the string

must be cut and taken away that tied the crutch to the strong brass piece. It is tied only to prevent it shaking about in the journey. To put the pendulum in its place it must be held by one person by the ball who must put it into the case while two other persons must stand on chairs and on each side of the clock top to direct the top of the pendulum to its place and to prevent the spring from catching. Those two persons must also guide the rod of the pendulum into the notch of the wooden piece that is fixed to the crutch. At the same time that they hang the pendulum in the notches that are designed for that purpose, this requires to be done with great care and not to be hurried, when the pendulum hangs in its place you must steady it and observe whether the point at the bottom hangs exactly over the centre of the degree piece in the inside of the case, the point must exactly hang over the centre of the O and also exact in the middle of the thickness of the brass plate. If the point of the pendulum does not hang as it ought, the case must be made to lean to the right or left or backwards or forward till the point of the pendulum hangs as before directed. The case must then be fixed with some strong screws to the wainscot near the top of the case and a little above the middle two screws at each place. The piece of wood that was put under the feet may then be taken away that this clock case may not touch the floor.

The clock may then be set a going and the glasses put in their places. The equation table that is sent shows how much the clock ought to differ from a good sun dial every day at 12 o'clock exactly that is proper time to observe and compare a clock with a sun dial. If the clock looses, as many seconds as it looses per day so many degrees as the screw at the bottom of the pendulum must be raised, that is to say screwed up. If the clock gains the contrary must be done. When the clock is nearly regulated, it must be compared with the sun dial only once in a fortnight or three weeks and then the screw at the bottom of the pendulum must only be raised or lowered a very little at a time, half or a quarter of a degree. It is necessary to be careful in setting the clock a going to move the pendulum softly to give it motion and not to push it too hard and by jerks





## BENJAMIN VULLIAMY, LONDON No. 266

An important white marble ormolu and jasperware architectural mantel timepiece with rotating armillary dial. *Circa 1793*

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**Height** 12½ inches

**Case** White marble case with an ormolu armillary sphere raised on a concave marble socle over the marble pedestal, mounted with ormolu panels and inset with Wedgwood jasperware plaques. The front depicting Aurora and her chariot of Dawn and having two squares; top and bottom, for pendulum regulation and winding. The pedestal on an ormolu acanthus and anthemion-cast plinth signed *Vulliamy LONDON No.266*. All flanked by two later boys on a stepped and bow-fronted marble plinth applied with ormolu geometric attributes and a sextant, books, a telescope, a sector and a chart.

**Dial** Central rotating enamel chapter ring with Roman hours sub-divided by diamond quarters and dot half-quarters mounted within an ormolu armillary sphere engraved with the 12 signs of the zodiac.

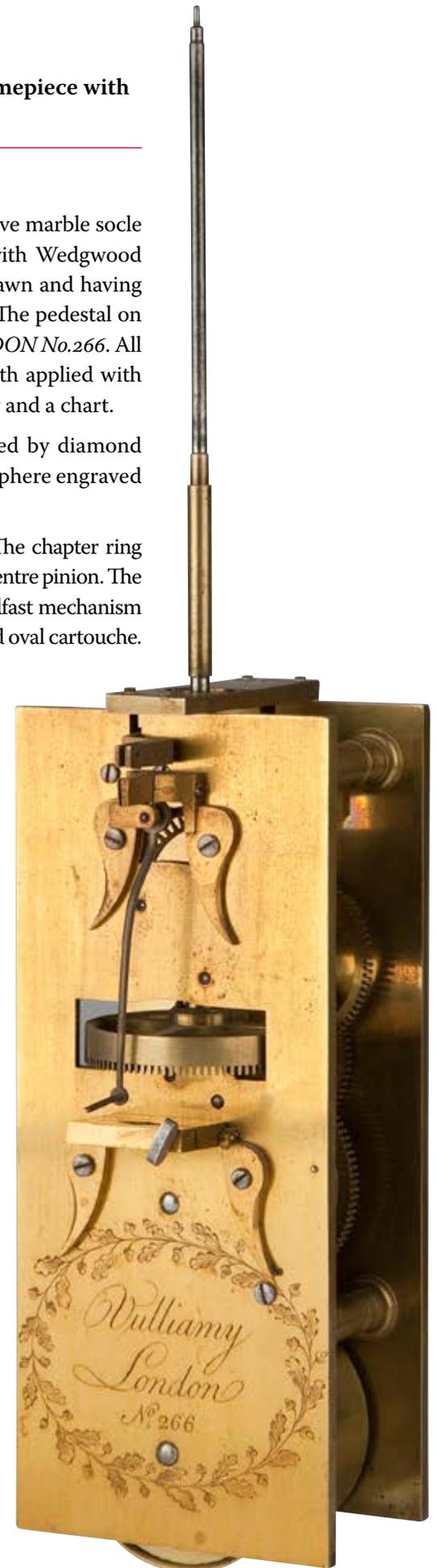
**Movement** The thick brass plates with four pillars, chain fusee and spring barrel. The chapter ring driven by a vertically mounted long steel arbor with contrate wheel to the centre pinion. The half deadbeat escapement with an ebony-rod pendulum and folding holdfast mechanism to the backplate, signed *Vulliamy London No. 266* within a foliate engraved oval cartouche.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection U.S.A.

**Comparative literature** Christie's, Hilborough Hall sale, Norfolk, 21 October 1985, lot 28.

Sotheby's, Trustees of the 2nd. Baron Hesketh's will, 7 March 2007, lot 270, Vulliamy no. 431/796, sold for £78,000.





## BENJAMIN VULLIAMY, LONDON NO. 656

A fine George III small black marble ormolu and bronze mantel timepiece. *Circa 1815*

- Height** 10¼ inches
- Case** The black case surmounted by a marble drum to house the movement below a turned and chased ormolu multi-piece finial. The drum flanked by two bronze lions recumbent facing inwards each holding an ormolu sphere. The stepped black marble plinth with beaded top edge and framed matted panels to the front and sides. The whole case standing on a further plinth with four ormolu milled and tapered feet.
- Dial** 3 inch gilt dial with engine turned centre and Roman numerals, the winding square above VI and pendulum regulation at XII, signed *Vulliamy, London* and held by a multi-piece ormolu bolection moulded bezel with an entwined snake to the outside.
- Movement** Four turned pillars holding the circular plates, single fusee with Vulliamy's typical half-deadbeat escapement with rise and fall pendulum regulation on a pivoted bridge above. The backplate signed *Vulliamy, London, No. 656*.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.



## MUDGE & DUTTON

Thomas Mudge was born in Exeter in 1715 and apprenticed to George Graham in 1730, becoming Free in 1738. William Dutton was born in 1722 in Marsden, Buckinghamshire and was also apprenticed to Graham in 1738 and was made Free in 1746. By 1750 Mudge had opened for business in his own right at the 'Dial and One Crown' in Fleet Street and when his former master died in 1751 he placed the following advertisement:

*THOMAS MUDGE WATCHMAKER, late Apprentice to Mr Graham deceased, carries on Business in the same Manner Mr Graham did, at the Dial and One Crown, opposite the Bolt & Tun, Fleet Street.*

In 1755 Thomas Mudge took Matthew Dutton into partnership and this proved particularly fruitful, together they made some outstanding regulators and domestic clocks.

In 1771 Mudge moved to Plymouth to develop his marine timekeepers, the first was assessed at Greenwich for the Board of Longitude in 1774 and he was granted an award of £500 to encourage him to refine his ideas. He died on 14 November 1794.

William Dutton took his sons, Matthew and Thomas, into the business which continued into the 19th Century.



## THOMAS MUDGE, LONDON

A very fine George III mahogany longcase clock. Circa 1765

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- Height** 7 foot 2 inches
- Case** Figured mahogany breakarch 'Fleet Street' case with fine mouldings, surmounted by a four-sided wasted pedestal and brass finial. The bolection moulded hood door flanked by stop-fluted, reeded and canted corners. The breakarch trunk door with flame veneers matching the raised panel to the base, on a double skirted foot.
- Dial** 12 by 16½ inch breakarch brass dial with strike/silent above the plain chapter ring. The matted centre with large seconds ring below XII and date square above IV, signed Thos: Mudge, London on a convex oval plaque.
- Movement** Typical five pillar movement with heavy plates and anchor escapement with substantial backcock for the Mudge/Dutton multipiece t-bar pendulum suspension. Rack striking to the bell mounted above.
- Duration** 8 days





## THOS. MUDGE JNR. NO. 3

An historically important silver mounted marine chronometer, designed by Thomas Mudge, made by Howells and Pennington for Thomas Mudge Jnr. Dated 1795.

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- Height** 9 inches
- Case** The ebonised fruitwood veneered arched case, by Jump, with four brass lined glazed panels to the top with knurled bezel and convex glass, having inset brass lined ebony panel to the lower front section and standing upon four brass ogee feet.
- Dial** 4¼ inch gilt brass dial plate, with concentric white enamel chapter disc for the Arabic hours with Arabic five minute divisions, with beetle and poker hands, smaller matched enamel seconds dial above being marked 5 – 60 in Arabic, slender counterpoised seconds hand, each set with a gilt brass bezel. The cast and chased silver spandrels of floral form delicately nestling the outer edge and inner bezels.
- Movement** The single fusee chain driven movement now with Arnold type spring detent escapement with Pennington's double bimetallic compensated balance and blued steel helical balance spring being signed to the backplate *Howells and Pennington for Thos Mudge No 3 1795*
- Duration** 1 day
- Provenance** Michael Dormer collection *Circa 1963* sold Christies.  
Asprey London *Circa 1990*.  
Antiquorium 1995.
- Literature** Anthony Randal, catalogue of watches in the British Museum VI. Pocket chronometers.





In the late 1770s Thomas Mudge made the famous 'Blue' and 'Green' timekeepers that formed such an integral part in the early development of the marine chronometer. Although the Board of Longitude ruled against a prize, strong petitioning from his son eventually persuaded a committee of the house of commons to overrule them and Mudge was finally awarded £2,500 two years before his death, in 1794.

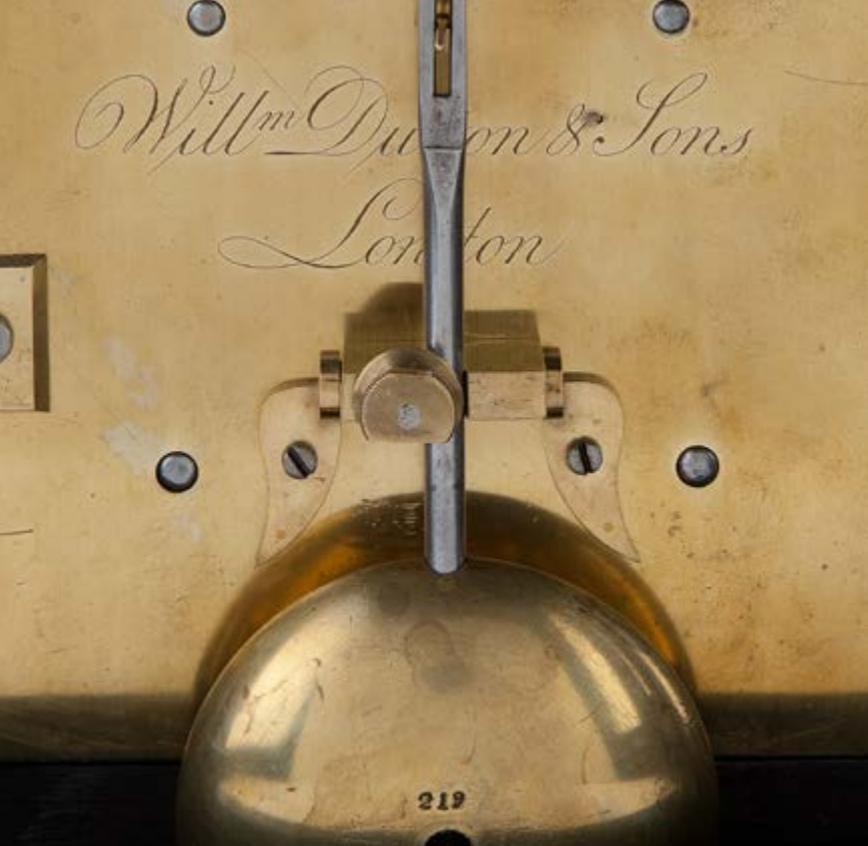
Mudge's son, a Lawyer by profession, decided to commission William Howells and Robert Pennington to produce marine chronometers to the same pattern as his Father's.

After far greater difficulties than anticipated, number 1 of this new series did not perform at all well and it was numbers 2 & 3 (this timekeeper) that first went to sea. They were taken on a voyage to the West Indies under Captain Durban and were rated against two other chronometers by Arnold and Haley.

Ultimately Mudge Junior's venture was not a success and by 1798, after less than thirty had been made, the factory was closed. Few have survived and only three of them retain their original escapements, probably because the Mudge escapement was temperamental and it was easier and considerably cheaper to replace them. The present example with its Pennington balance had been converted by Pennington himself.

Thomas Mudge Junior sold the remaining unfinished timekeepers to Barraud for less than they cost to make. The retail price in 1795 had been the huge sum of 120 guineas.





## WILLIAM DUTTON & SONS, LONDON NO.219

A handsome George III ebonised striking table clock with enamel dials. *Circa 1795*

- Height** 14½ inches
- Case** The well-proportioned ebonised breakarch case has a triple pad top surmounted by a folding flamed carrying handle with curved base. The doors and sides with raised breakarch mouldings to the glazed apertures. The skirting with moulded block feet.
- Dial** 7 by 9½ inch gilt-brass breakarch dial with a large white vitreous enamel chapter disc signed *Willm. Dutton & Sons London* with Roman and Arabic chapters and well-pierced blued steel hands. Finely cast gilt foliate spandrels to the angles and the arch, which is centred by an enamel rise-and-fall disc calibrated 1-12.
- Movement** High-quality movement with five robust pillars, twin fusees and spring barrels with gut lines. The going train with half deadbeat escapement and heavy steel-rod pendulum punch-numbered 219, typical Dutton pendulum lock that folds flush to the backplate. The pendulum suspended from a rise-and-fall bar bridging the plates. The hours are struck on a single bell and the backplate is signed *Willm Dutton & Sons London*.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection UK

The Duttons produced this style of table clock in three basic models; the least expensive with one-piece silvered brass dials, followed by multi-piece dials with chapter rings and spandrels, the most expensive model had highly-prized vitreous enamel dials, seen here.



## INTERESTING & UNUSUAL CLOCKS



### Richard Fennell, Kensington

Born *Circa* 1656, apprenticed in 1669 to Matthew Crockford and transferred to Thomas Bagley until 1677. He was freed after Bagley's death in November 1679. He is last recorded in January 1705/6 when he was much in arrears with his quarterage.

This clock is one of a small number of metal cased 17th century table clocks. The majority of the others were made by Tompion and Quare. Another similar example, a timepiece, also by Fennell is well illustrated. It is tempting to surmise that, working in rural Kensington, Fennell needed to produce unusual clocks to compete with his rivals in the city.

### RICHARD FENNEL, KENSINGTON

A rare William & Mary miniature gilt-brass striking and pull quarter repeating table clock.

*Circa* 1695

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- Height** 8 inches
- Case** The diminutive fire-gilt brass case with cushion moulded dome top surmounted by a double-S foliate handle. The square front and back doors with butterfly latches, the sides glazed. All the mouldings in gilt-brass and the case supported on bun feet.
- Dial** 4½ inch square gilt dial with silvered chapter ring, Roman hours and sword hilt half-hour markers, Arabic minute numerals, outside the minute ring, with half-quarter diamonds signed *Rich. Fennell, Kensington*. The matted centre, high-set winding holes, pierced and shaped blued steel hands. The corners applied with four cross-winged cherub spandrels and strike/silent lever above XII.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars, Tompion type extended backplate filling the rear of the case, twin gut fusees and barrels, going train with knife-edge verge escapement and bob pendulum. Rack striking the hours on one bell and pull quarter repeating on a smaller bell. The backplate engraved with tulips and scrolling foliage within a line border, signed *Rich Fennell, Kensington* in a central cartouche.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Literature** *Masterpieces of English Furniture and Clocks*, R. W. Symonds, Page 131. *Horological Masterworks*, AHS 2003, Item 48, pages 212-215.





## ANTHONY BANISTER, LONDON

An extremely rare George II miniature month going walnut longcase clock with 1¼ second pendulum. *Circa 1730*

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- Height 6 foot 6¾ inches
- Case The hood with single brass finial above a moulded break arch and finely pierced sound frets. The hood door with three quarter columns and gilt-brass capitals. The slim rectangular trunk door having figured veneers framed within a cross-grain walnut moulding. The tapered base with a matching door, above the original double skirted foot.
- Dial 7 by 9½ inch breakarch dial with a silvered Roman and Arabic chapter ring with fleur-de-lys half-hour and diamond half-quarter markers, flanked by Indian mask spandrels and enclosing a matted centre with a date aperture below XII and an oval plate above the winding square signed *Anthony Bannister, London*. The arch with a subsidiary for pendulum regulation flanked by matching spandrels.
- Movement The accomplished movement has five knopped pillars held with screwed latches. The five-wheel train has an anchor escapement with a two piece 1¼ second pendulum. The regulation via a snail to a lever mounted above the backcock. The movement is fixed to the original seatboard with two screws into the base pillars.
- Duration 1 month
- Provenance F.H. Green *Circa 1930*.  
Private collection U.S.A.
- Literature F.H. Green, *Old English Clocks*, 1931, pl.XLVII  
Country Life Annual 1955, pages 84-87,  
*The Rare Grandmother Clock* by R.W. Symonds.





## JOHN OLIVER, MANCHESTER

A very rare George II brass cased miniature travelling timepiece with alarm.

*Circa 1735-40*

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- Height** 6¼ inches
- Case** The break-arch case of patinated brass with traces of the original gilt-lacquer surface. The top with integral folding carrying handle and glazed break-arch door to the front. The silvered brass dial mask is revealed on opening; signed *JOHN OLIVER, MANCHEST'R* over the arch. Above the rear square door is a lovely foliate pierced and engraved brass lunette fret.
- Dial** 3 by 4½ inch breakarch dial with pendulum regulation above, the plate engraved with scrolling foliage within a wheatear border. The chapter ring with diamond half-hour and half-quarter markers. The steel beetle and poker hands centred by a silvered alarm disc engraved with the hours 1-12 for setting against the tail of the hour hand.
- Movement** The diminutive five pillar fusee movement with verge and crownwheel escapement with pendulum regulation lever above, the separate alarm train cocked via a pulley. The backplate engraved with symmetrical scrolling foliage framed by a wheatear border and signed *John Oliver MANCHESTER*.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.

### John Oliver, Manchester

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Born in *Circa* 1683, he married Elizabeth Rydings in 1712. In 1749 a sale of his stock seems to indicate his retirement and he died 27th June 1766, aged 83.





### Five visions of Captain Cook

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*Two chronometers the captain had,  
One by Arnold that ran like mad,  
One by Kendal in a walnut case,  
Poor devoted creature with a hangdog face.*

*Arnold always hurried with a crazed click-click  
Dancing over Greenwich like a lunatic,  
Kendal panted faithfully his watch-dog beat,  
Climbing out of Yesterday with sticky little feet.*

*Arnold choked with appetite to wolf up time,  
Madly round the numerals his hands would climb,  
His cogs rushed over and his wheels ran miles,  
Dragging Captain Cook to the Sandwich Isles.*

*But Kendal dawdled in the tombstoned past,  
With a sentimental prejudice to going fast,  
And he thought very often of a haberdasher's door  
And a yellow-haired boy who would knock no more.*

*All through the night-time, clock talked to clock,  
In the captain's cabin, tock-tock-tock,  
One ticked fast and one ticked slow,  
And Time went over them a hundred years ago.*

by Kenneth Slessor, 1931.

## WILLIAM HUGHES, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

An extraordinary George III travelling table clock, one of only two known by Hughes, the other reputedly made for Captain James Cook to accompany him on the Endeavour. *Circa 1770*

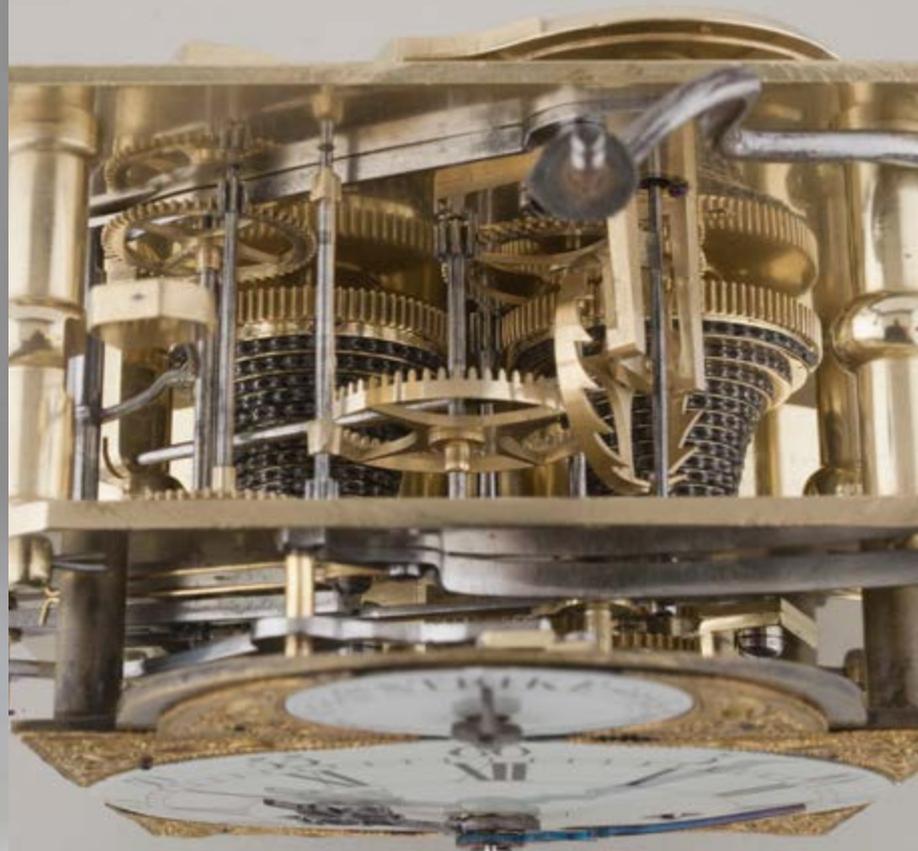
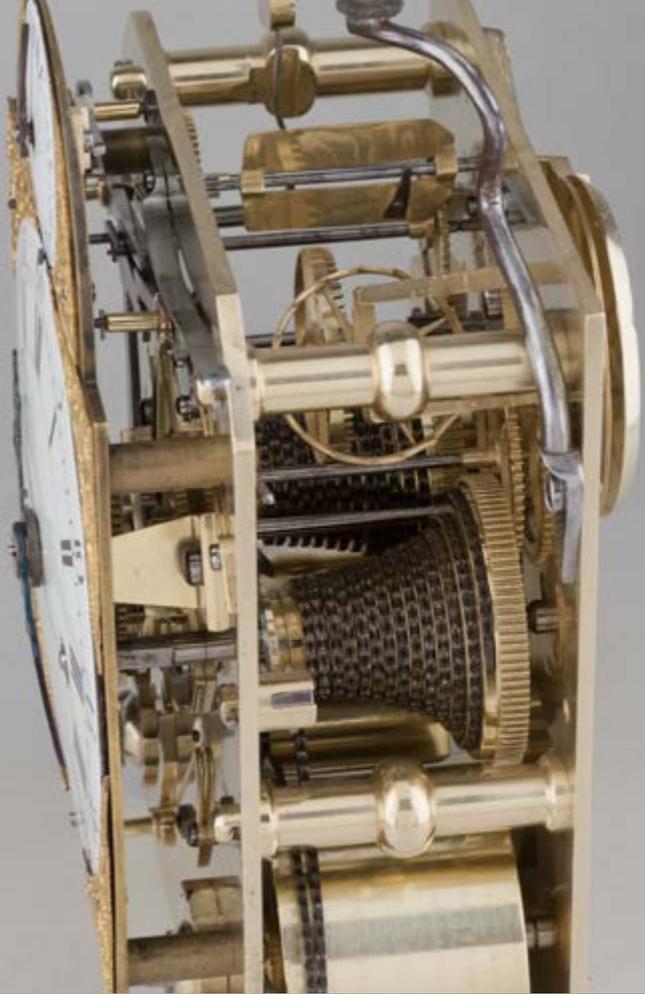
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- Height** 9½ inches
- Case** The brass bound and ebonised breakarch case has a triple pad top surmounted by a folding flamed carrying handle with curved base. The doors with brass frames to the glazed apertures and flanked by inset brass corners. The brass bound skirt with ogee bracket feet.
- Dial** 4 by 5½ inch breakarch dial, with applied gilt spandrels, set with two vitreous white enamel dials and blued steel hands.
- Movement** The twin fusee movement with five baluster pillars and heavy plates, the going train having a verge and balance wheel escapement with large engraved balance cock and numbered regulation sector below. The hours, governed by a rack and snail, striking on the bell mounted above, with trip hour repeat. The floral and foliate engraved backplate signed to the centre *Will.m Hughes, High Holborn, London.*
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Comparative literature** R. K. Foulkes, *Captain Cook's Cabin Clock and its maker William Hughes*, *Antiquarian Horology*, June 1954, pp. 29-30.

### William Hughes

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William Hughes worked at 119 High Holborn from 1755-1792. In 1763 he took Thomas Earnshaw as an apprentice, who eventually took over his premises when Hughes died.





## EDWARD TUTET, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON

A small and rare George III brass-bound mahogany quarter striking table clock with enamel dials. *Circa 1770*

- Height** 13 inches
- Case** Mahogany inverted bell shaped top with four flame finials and surmounted by a gilt handle, the front door with brass stopped fluted and canted corners and finely engraved and pierced brass quarter frets flanking the break-arch dial aperture with matching sound frets to the sides, the brass-banded double skirted base on ogee bracket feet.
- Dial** 4½ by 6 inch break-arch dial plate with a vitreous enamel chapter ring flanked by foliate spandrels and semi-circular enamel subsidiary dial to the arch signed *Edward Tutet, Fenchurch Street*, the left-hand subsidiary with rise and fall for pendulum regulation, the right for strike/silent.
- Movement** Triple fusee chain driven movement fills the back of the case. The verge and crownwheel escapement with bridged pendulum regulation, the quarter train striking on two bells with the hours rack striking on a further bell. The backplate fully engraved with foliate scrolls with a mask to the centre signed *Edward Tutet, London*.

**Duration** 8 days

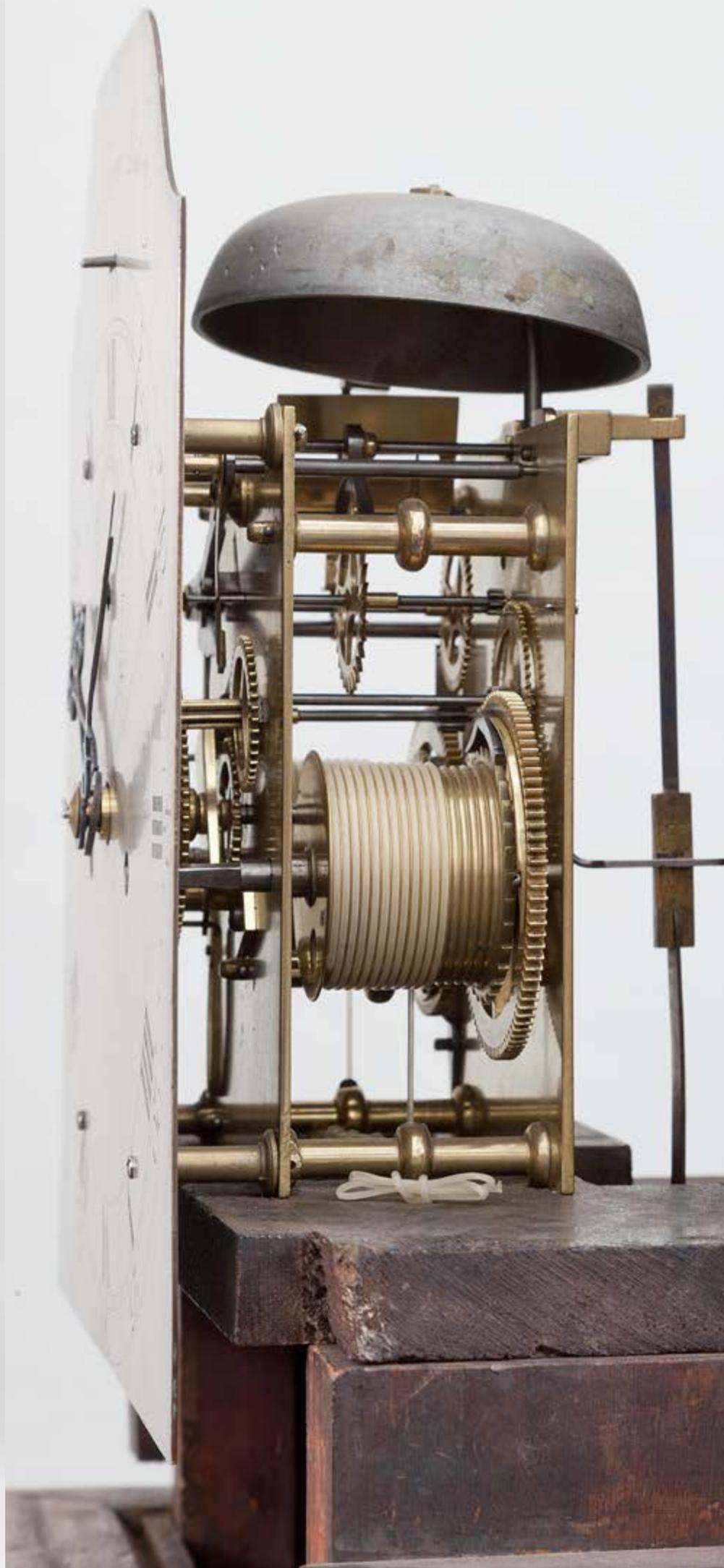
**Provenance** Private collection UK

**Comparative literature** E. Bruton, *The Wetherfield Collection of Clocks*, 1981, p. 21.

### Edward Tutet, London

Edward Tutet (d. 1792) was apprenticed in 1754 and made a Freeman of the Clockmakers' Company in 1765 eventually becoming Master of the Company in 1786.





## JAMES TREGENT, LONDON

A good George III small mahogany longcase clock. *Circa 1785*

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- Height** 6 foot 10 inches
- Case** Figured mahogany case with fine mouldings, the breakarch flat-top surmounted by a wasted pedestal and brass finial. The hood door flanked by brass stopped reeded and canted corners, the trunk door with fine flame veneers matching the raised panel to the base, on a double skirted foot.
- Dial** 9¾ by 12 inch breakarch flat-top one-piece silvered brass dial with large seconds ring below XII and strike/silent lever above. Pierced and shaped steel hands and signed in the arch *James Tregent, London*.
- Movement** Five baluster pillars, anchor escapement and rack striking on the bell mounted above.
- Duration** 8 days





## GRAVELL & TOLKIEN, LONDON NO. 3705

A rare George III four train musical longcase clock in an outstanding carved fiddle-back mahogany case. *Circa 1800*

- Height** 8 foot 5 inches
- Case** Fiddle-back mahogany breakarch case with three finials and fine fretwork between, the brass framed hood door aperture with satinwood and ebony banding flanked by carved acanthus volute columns. Fretted access doors to the hood sides. Stepped throat moulding with acanthus leaf capitals to fluted columns below centre by the flat top breakarch fiddle back trunk door with matching banding. The correspondingly stepped base moulding with a matching raised panel and double skirted foot.
- Dial** 12½ by 17½ inch breakarch brass dial with a 12 tune selection sector above two silvered subsidiary dials for *strike/silent* and *Piano/Forte* (soft/loud). The slim chapter ring with musical bagpipe spandrels to the corners and seconds below XII the centre signed *Gravell & Tolkien, London 3705* between scrolling foliage.
- Movement** Eight pillars with massive plates, stamped 3705. Four trains; going train with dead-beat escapement, quarter chiming, hour striking and music with a choice of 12 tunes on sixteen bells.
- Duration** 8 days
- Provenance** Private collection U.S.A.







## HENRY FAVRE, PALL MALL, LONDON

A most unusual George III miniature gilt-brass striking travel clock with alarm. *Circa 1810*

**Height** 7½ inches

**Case** The gilt-brass case with a break arch top and folding swan-neck handle. The front door with border engraving around the two glazed dial apertures, the arched side apertures and rear door with gilt metal frets. The cornice and base mouldings, also brass, with original gilding, supported on ogee bracket feet.

**Dial** 3½ inch vitreous enamel dial with Roman hour numerals and minute division ring with very fine, pierced gold, heart shaped hands. The enamel alarm dial also with Roman hours with an internal setting ring stating *Set the Alarum*, signed around the edge *HENRY FAVRE, PALL MALL*.

**Movement** Rear wound, in the Chinese market fashion, twin fusee movement with arched plates filling the case with a vertically mounted duplex balance escapement. Rack striking and trip repeating on an hour bell mounted on the backplate with two hammers sounding on the same bell for the alarm. The alarm train cocked via a pulley. The backplate border engraved and signed *Henry Favre, London* in an oval cartouche to the centre.

**Duration** 8 days

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

### Henry Favre, Pall Mall, London

Henry Favre was watchmaker to the regent Prince of Wales (later George IV) as well as his brothers, the Dukes of York & Cumberland. Favre was working in London from the late 18th Century to *Circa 1824*.







## DENT, LONDON

An elegant, striking and repeating English Carriage Clock. *Circa 1857/8*

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**Height** 9 inches

**Case** The ebonised case with moulded top and gilt folding, geometric handle. Bevel-edged glasses to the sides and top, the front door with gilt bezel and repeat button to the side. The plinth with four low block feet.

**Dial** The arched dialplate with white enamel dial, Roman hours, outer minute divisions, blued steel hands and seconds below XII, signed *DENT, 33 COCKSPUR ST. LONDON 22594* and surrounded by an gilt engraved foliate mask.

**Movement** The substantial twin chain fusee movement wound and set from the rear, having a *STRIKE/SILENT* lever to the plain backplate signed in cursive script, *Dent 33 Cockspur St. London 22594*, the large platform with underslung lever escapement, split bi-metallic temperature compensated balance with blued steel hairspring and large timing screws, the striking train sounding the hours on a large, coiled, blued steel gong or at will via the repeat button.

**Duration** 8 days



## AN EARLY FRENCH CARRIAGE CLOCK

A fine single train, quarter striking and repeating gilt carriage clock with 'Breguet' double wheeled mainspring barrel.

*Circa 1825*

**Height** 5½ inches

**Case** The gilt case with engine-turned top and circular platform viewing glass with a folding handle and repeat button. Cast foliate borders to the top and bottom, glazed to the sides and top, flanked by reeded columns. The front door allowing access for winding and hand setting. Standing on four bun feet.

**Dial** The gilt rectangular, crisp engine turned dial mask inset with a circular silver dial with an engine-turned centre, Roman numerals and outer minute divisions with blued steel 'Breguet' hands. Substantial winding square with calendar aperture below.

**Movement** Well made movement with large single barrel driving the going and strike trains. The fully jewelled gilt platform has a club tooth lever escapement, a split, bi-metallic, temperature compensated balance, large timing screws and a blued steel 'Breguet' overcoil hairspring. The regulator being accessed through an aperture at the top of the dial.

**Duration** 8 days

*Of interest:* This exceptional movement has the most unusual feature of a single barrel driving both the going and striking trains. Very few clockmakers produced such pieces but most notably, Abraham Louis Breguet.





## WILLIAM JOHNSON, LONDON

A George IV small mantel timepiece.

*Circa 1830*

- Height** 9 inches
- Case** Ebonised inverted bell caddy over an arched top, the U-shaped handle with urn pommel, the sides inlaid with brass, standing on raised turned and milled feet.
- Dial** 3 inch silvered dial signed *W. Johnson Strand London* with Roman chapters and pierced steel hands.
- Movement** Four pillar single fusee movement with anchor escapement, adjustable lenticular pendulum with locking nut. The backplate signed *Johnson Strand, London*.

## GRIMALDI & JOHNSON, LONDON

A Regency miniature mantel timepiece.

*Circa 1820*

- Height** 7¾ inches
- Case** Miniature ebonised inverted bell caddy over an arched top, the U-shaped handle with urn pommel, the sides glazed, standing on raised turned and milled feet.
- Dial** 3 inch silvered dial signed *Grimaldi & Johnson, Strand, London* with Roman chapters and pierced steel hands. The single fusee movement with arched plates, four pillars and adjustable pendulum bob with locking nut.
- Movement** Four pillar single fusee movement with anchor escapement, adjustable lenticular pendulum with locking nut. The backplate signed *Grimaldi & Johnson, Strand, London*.

**Comparative literature** Richard Barder, *The Georgian Bracket Clock 1714 - 1830*, 1993, p. 194, plate V1/22.



## BARRAUD, LONDON NO. 1060

A Regency ebonised and brass inlaid striking mantle clock. *Circa 1820*

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**Height** 13½ inches

**Case** Case with chamfered and stepped pediment with brass mounted ripple-moulded cornice, brass lined chamfered angles and glazed sides with brass stringing to the base, standing on ball feet.

**Dial** 5 inch arched plate and white enamel dial with Roman numerals signed *Barraud's, Cornhill London, No.1060* with silvered copper foliate engraved mask.

**Movement** Four pillar twin fusee movement with anchor escapement and rack strike, the plain backplate signed *Barrauds, London* with securing screw for the adjustable pendulum.

## BARRAUD, LONDON NO. 1210

A fine Regency miniature ebonised and brass inlaid mantle timepiece. *Circa 1820*

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**Height** 8¼ inches

**Case** Miniature ebonised case with chamfered and stepped pediment with brass mounted ripple-moulded cornice, brass lined chamfered angles with brass stringing to the base, standing on bun feet.

**Dial** 2½ inch arched plate and white enamel dial with Roman numerals signed *Barraud's, Cornhill London, 1210* with gilt foliate decorated mask.

**Movement** Four pillar single fusee movement with anchor escapement, adjustable pendulum with locking nut. The backplate signed *Barraud's, London*.

### Paul Barraud

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Barraud made fine marine and pocket chronometers and together with W Howells and G Jamieson in the 1790s, was commissioned to make chronometers for Thomas Mudge Jnr.



## PIERRE CHAPELLE, BORDEAUX

An exceptionally rare pre-hairspring survivor from the beginnings of European watchmaking.

*Circa 1595*

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- Length** 83.5 mm overall
- Case** The substantial oval gilt brass case retaining the original finial, stem and loose ring bow with three knuckle hinges to the convex gilt oval covers.
- Dial** The plain oval gilt brass dial with a single blued steel hand and a chapter ring with Roman numerals and touch-pieces, a feature found on only the very earliest watches. The inside of the front cover is engraved with initials and a date.
- Movement** The short duration movement with baluster pillars and plain gilt oval plates signed *P. Chapelle*. Gut fusee and plain flat two arm balance with a pierced and engraved balance cock.
- Duration** 12 hours
- Provenance** Exhibited Antiquarian Horological Society 10th Anniversary Exhibition, Science Museum, London May-Aug 1954 No. 54.  
Antiquorum, L'Art de L'Horlogerie en France, Geneva, 14th November 1993, lot 8.
- Literature** *Camerer Cuss Book of Antique Watches*, T.P. Camerer Cuss, illustrated pp.55 and plate 8.  
*Watches* Cecil Clutton and George Daniels, illustrated plate 63.





## HENRY ARLAUD, LONDON & GENEVA

An exceptionally fine and important pre-hairspring gold and enamel watch, *Circa 1670*

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**Diameter** 39 mm

**Case** The case of enamel on gold beautifully decorated with brightly coloured scenes, the back depicting Venus pleading with Adonis not to go hunting, together with dogs on leashes and Cupid behind. (After an original by Simon Vouet). The band quartered into vignettes painted with rural scenes, castle ruins, an Alpine scene and inside an impressive portico and large tree with an Alpine scene in the background.

**Dial** The white enamel dial with large radial Roman numeral ring with half hour marks, inner quarter hour divisions. The centre with a finely painted scene depicting Venus attempting to entice Adonis, who appears unmoved and impatient for the hunt. The gilt hand of tulip form.

**Movement** The hinged movement of gilt brass with full top plate, baluster pillars, a short, three wheel train with five-leaf pinions and verge escapement, having a circular steel balance without a hairspring, an irregular pierced and engraved gilt cock secured by a screw and 'worm-gear to pinion' mainspring set up with silver scale plate for regulation.

**Duration** 15 hours

**Provenance** Bloch-Pimentel collection until 1961.  
Private collection Europe.  
Antiquorum, Geneva, 11th November 2006, Lot 45.  
Private collection U.K.

**Literature** Tardy. *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Francaise*, illustrated page 12.

### Henry Arlaud

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Born in Auvergne, France, the son of Antoine Arlaud I, Master Watchmaker, he settled in Geneva but worked in London from 1650-1685. The Arlaud family were also well renowned enamellers and it is most likely that this case is an example of their best work.



## T. CADOGAN, LONDON

An extremely fine and rare crystal watch.

*Circa 1695*

**Dimensions** 41 by 32 mm

**Case** The octagonal case of multi-faceted smoky quartz crystal with silver gilt mounts, the base hollowed out for the movement and the inner front cover similarly worked to clear the hands, having a fixed pendant and hinged front cover.

**Dial** The two part dial with a round champlévé inner chapter, having Roman hour numerals, outer minutes, five minute Arabic divisions and attractively pierced gilt hands, the centre bearing a cartouche engraved, LONDON and having a gilt, decorative octagonal mask.

**Movement** The gilt chain fusee movement with decoratively pierced balance cock, silvered regulator disc, four wheel train with verge escapement and balance with hairspring, the top plate engraved LONDON, T. Cadogan 806.

**Duration** 30 hours

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

**Comparative literature** Cecil Clutton and George Daniels, *Watches*, 1965, plates 136 & 137.







## THOMAS TOMPION, LONDON No. 340

A rare gold quarter repeating pocket watch.

*Circa 1711*

**Diameter** 55.5mm

**Case** The gilt metal and shagreen covered outer case with five joint hinge and gilt pique work to the bezel and rim, the gold inner case stamped *WS* (William Sherwood) with pierced and engraved band depicting scrolling foliage, a landscape at the pendant and vignette and mask at the base. Hallmarked *1711* under the bell, numbered *340* on the shoulder and with stirrup bow and push pendant operating the repeat system.

**Dial** The gold champlévé dial with Roman hour numerals, diamond half hour divisions, outer minutes chapter and Arabic five minute divisions, the centre with cherub and swag cartouche engraved *Tompion London*, and having blued steel beetle and poker hands.

**Movement** The gilt chain driven key wound movement with balance wheel and verge escapement, having silvered engraved regulator disc, turned baluster pillars and finely pierced and engraved balance cock with broad foot, repeating the hours and quarters with two hammers on a polished bell. The gilt backplate engraved *Tho. Tompion London 340*. The bell scratch numbered *340*.

**Duration** 30 hours

**Provenance** Private collection U.K.

**Comparative literature** R.W Symonds, *Thomas Tompion, his life and work*.

Jeremy Evans, *Thomas Tompion at the Dial and Three Crowns*.

Evans, Carter and Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 years*.





## JULIEN LE ROY, PARIS NO.415

An exceptionally fine striking and pull quarter repeating pair case coachwatch with alarm. *Circa 1725*

**Diameter** 110 mm

**Case** Leather covered outer case with a silver seven joint hinge together with silk backed sound holes, the back with turned silver roundel. The inner case exquisitely pierced and engraved with foliage and strapwork with peacocks, serpents and two cherubs holding aloft a numbered garland, being topped by a short stem with a substantial stirrup bow.

**Dial** The beautifully executed champlévé dial with Roman hours within an arcaded minute ring with Arabic minutes, an inner 1-12 alarm disc and pierced gilt hands, the whole surrounded by a gilt wheatear border.

**Movement** The remarkable gilt verge movement with a finely pierced and engraved balance cock foot and a chamfered crystal to the table, having a silvered regulator disc and four separate trains for the going, alarm, repeat and strike, a fusee for the going, the other three barrels being engraved, together with a combination of baluster and Egyptian pillars, the top plate signed *Julien Le Roy Paris 415*.

**Duration** 30 hours

**Provenance** Private collection UK



## THE DANIELS BREGUET SOUSCRIPTION

George Daniels' own example of Breguet's  
'final stage' souscription watch.

23<sup>rd</sup> December 1815

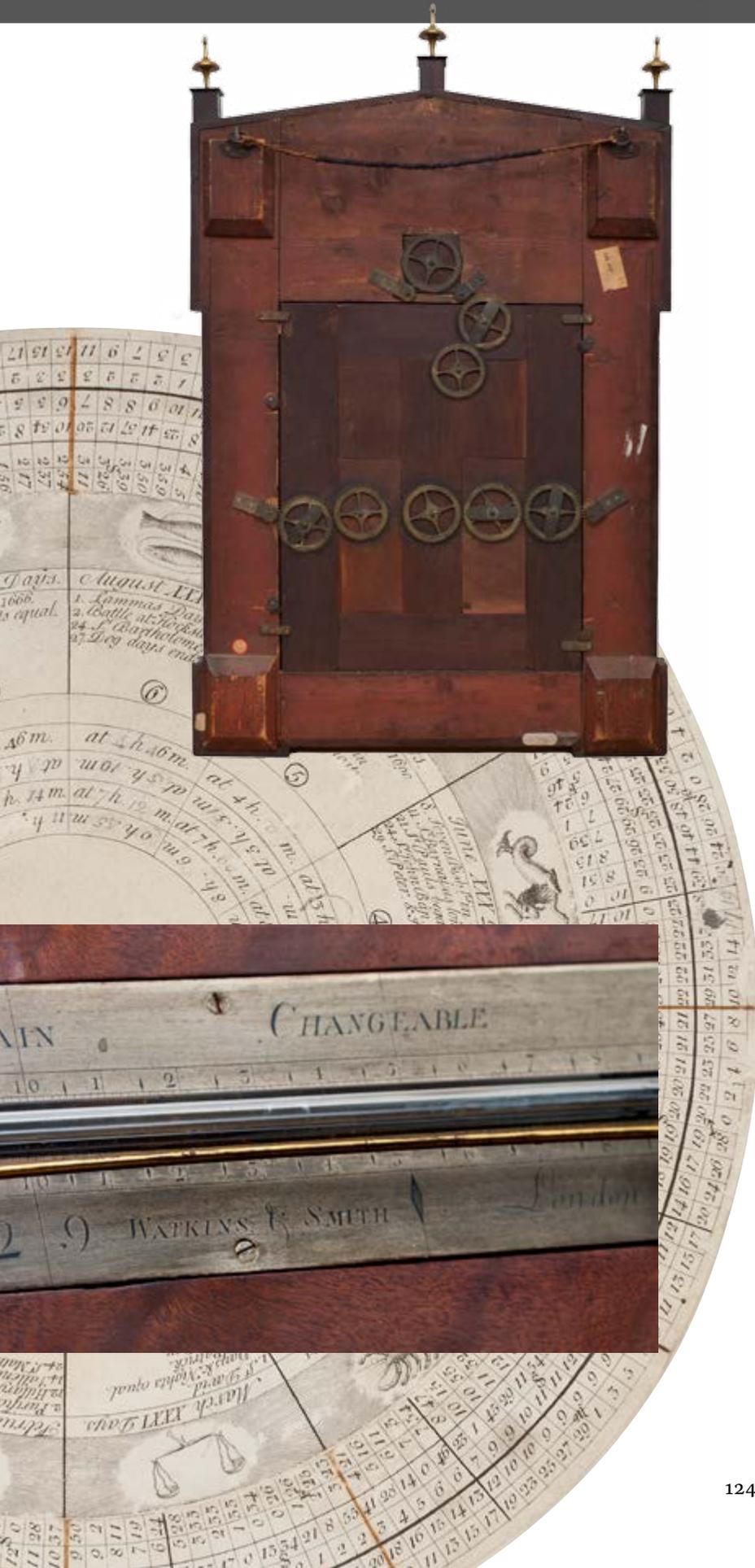
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- Diameter** 62 mm
- Case** The large and elegant engine-turned silver case with gold bezels and bow. Case numbered to the inside back B2709.
- Dial** White enamel dial with dial fixing screw below 12. Typical Arabic numerals with five minute chapter divisions and single, blued steel Breguet hand, wound through the centre. Signed *BREGUET ET FILS* below 6, the miniature secret signature below 12 reading *Souscription No.2709 Breguet* in cursive script.
- Movement** The gilt movement with central going barrel with the balance and centre wheel symmetrically positioned, linked by the third and fourth wheel under chamfered bridges. The plate signed, *Breguet No. 2709*, The large balance with ruby cylinder escapement, temperature compensation curb and parachute shock protection.
- Duration** 40 hours
- Provenance** Sold 23 December 1815 for 600 Francs to Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales and founder of the city of Brisbane.  
George Daniels, watchmaker (d. 2011)
- Literature** *Watches*, Cecil Clutton and George Daniels 1965, plates 429-431  
*The Art of Breguet*, George Daniels, plates 238a-c.





# BAROMETERS



## WATKINS & SMITH LONDON

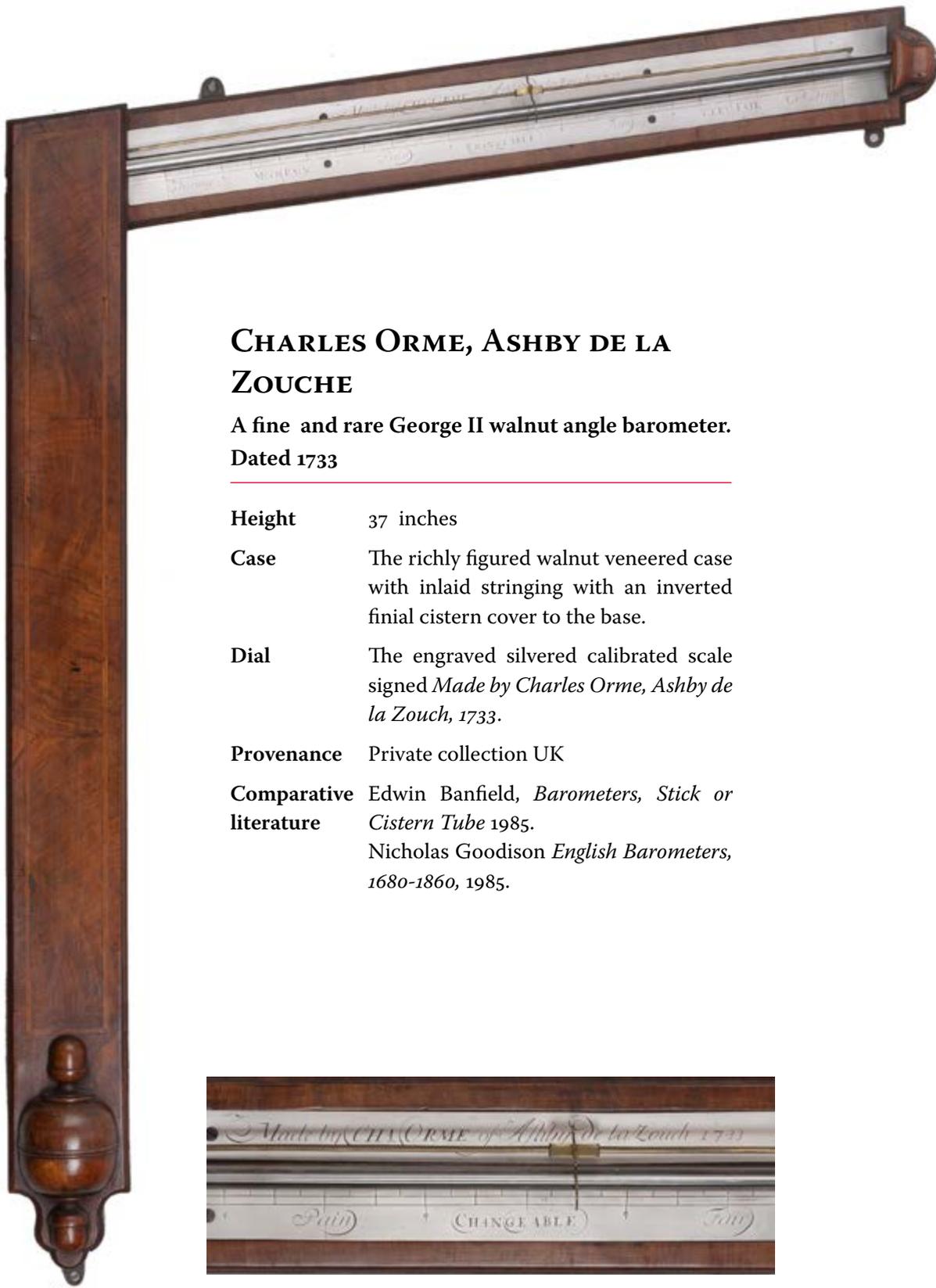
A rare George III mahogany perpetual calendar barometer and thermometer. *Circa 1760*

- Height** 42 inches
- Case** The pediment shaped top surmounted by three turned finials, the mahogany veneers framed by an outside moulding. The tympanum mounted with the barometer register plate signed *Watkins & Smith, London*, central hygrometer above the glazed aperture. The barometer tube running up the left and thermometer to the right, each with a gadrooned cistern cover.
- Dial** The centre with a semi-automated *Perpetual Regulation of Time* calendar showing days of the month, length of day, sunrise, sunset, fixed feasts, tides, moon phases and signs of the zodiac. It also gives the dates of Easter from 1753 to 1852. The series of moveable paper dials are mounted onto brass wheels at the back and set by ivory turns operating through the front.
- Provenance** Viscount Midleton, Peper Harrow Private collection U.S.A.
- Literature** Edwin Banfield, *Barometers, Stick or Cistern Tube*, 1985, p.150, fig.194.  
Nicholas Goodison, *English Barometers, 1680-1860* 1985, p.278, plate.190.

## Francis Watkins (c.1723-1784)

Apprenticed in 1737 to Nathaniel Adams, becoming Free of the Spectaclemakers' Company in 1746. Watkins worked in Charing Cross together with his apprentice Addison Smith. Watkins is associated chiefly with this type of angle barometer set within a frame.





## CHARLES ORME, ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE

A fine and rare George II walnut angle barometer.  
Dated 1733

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- Height** 37 inches
- Case** The richly figured walnut veneered case with inlaid stringing with an inverted finial cistern cover to the base.
- Dial** The engraved silvered calibrated scale signed *Made by Charles Orme, Ashby de la Zouch, 1733.*
- Provenance** Private collection UK
- Comparative literature** Edwin Banfield, *Barometers, Stick or Cistern Tube* 1985.  
Nicholas Goodison *English Barometers, 1680-1860*, 1985.



## A CARVED STICK BAROMETER

A fine George III mahogany stick barometer. *Circa 1770*

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- Height** 48½ inches
- Case** The figured flat stem with a moulded C-scroll edge and centered at the top, within a leaf-tip-carved frame and flanked by pendent husks, the conforming crest surmounted by an urn, its turned body with a base of stiff leaves on a turned socle supported on a projecting moulded edge with dentil ornament above pendent icicles and draped leaves; the barometer tube continuing to a cistern enclosed by a half-urn-shaped cover carved with stiff leaves, within moulded C-scrolls on a projecting conforming shelf supported on a pierced tripartite bracket.
- Dial** Brass register engraved with barometric scale, indications of weather and with a sliding indicator encircling the barometer tube.
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.



## ALEXANDER ADIE, EDINBURGH

A good Regency bow-fronted mahogany stick barometer. *Circa 1820*

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- Height** 48½ inches
- Case** The bow-fronted mahogany case with carved reeded domed top and cistern cover.
- Dial** Finely engraved silvered brass register plate signed *A.J. Adie, Edinburgh*. The single vernier adjusted by a brass turn screw to the top.
- Provenance** Private collection U.K.
- Comparative literature** Edwin Banfield, *Barometers, Stick or Cistern Tube*, 1985, Nicholas Goodison, *English Barometers, 1680-1860*, 1985.

### Alexander Adie

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Born in 1775 and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to his uncle John Miller, one of the leading eighteenth-century Scottish instrument makers. Their partnership of Miller and Adie began in 1804 and although Miller died in 1815, the business continued under the same name until 1822.

Adie's main focus was on meteorological instruments and his improved air barometer, known as the sympiesometer, obtained British Patent No. 4323 in 1818. As a result of this and his other research, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1819. He was appointed optician to William IV and Queen Victoria.

He went into partnership with his son John under the name Adie & Son in 1835 and the business was extended to Liverpool and London by his other sons, Richard and Patrick.



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