

By the Same Author

Les Poinçons de l'Orfèvrerie française du quatorzième siècle au début du dix-neuvième siècle. Published by Louis Carré 219 Faubourg Saint-Honoré Paris Académie des Beaux-Arts Prize (Prix Bernier, 1929)

A Guide to Old French Plate

Louis <u>C</u>arré

With a Foreword by E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A.



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FOREWORD

A HANDBOOK of convenient size on the marks of the old French goldsmiths

Liguilds has long been needed.

The present handbook, concise and yet comprehensive as it is, will doubtless be welcomed by collectors and officials of museums. M. Henry Noeq's book, Le Poinçon de Paris, is confined to the goldsmiths of Paris, while the book of M. Louis Carré (the author of this handbook), Les poinçons de l'Orfèvrerie française du XIV siècle au début du XIX siècle, covers the subject of French provincial marks as well as those of Paris.

The author traces the history of marking gold and silver plate in France, not only in Paris but also at the great number of provincial guilds. Not content with a mere historical sketch, he includes an interesting and detailed account of the regulations of these guilds with their strict discipline and their system of marking, as well as the qualifications necessary for admission to membership. These guilds numbered no fewer than 178 in the year 1785. As in contemporary England, a long term of apprenticeship was served by French silversmiths in the eighteenth

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century, and lasted for eight years in almost all guilds, except in the case of sons of master gold-smiths (who were privileged to serve for shorter terms), and so strict was the condition of admission that the candidates were subjected to various practical tests as early as the fourteenth century, and were compelled to make a *chefdewure* as proof of skill, as in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

To collectors and students of French silver, the chapters devoted to the marks, with their excellent illustrations, of the provincial guilds, will be of interest and value—an important part of the subject which had been neglected before the publication of M. Carré's researches. Here also will be found illustrations of the marks, 181 in number, of the principal goldsmiths of Paris, mainly of the eighteenth century—the only period of "collectable" French domestic silver. Among the marks recorded is that of Charles Petit of Paris (registered in 1659), the maker of a rare silver bedwarmer in a French collection and of several pieces now in England, namely, the massive pair of plain ewers of the year 1674-75, once the property of the great Duke of Marlborough, and inherited by the present Earl Spencer; a small écuelle from the late Lord Swaythling's collection; and a toilet dish and ewer of the same date from Colonel Tipping's collection. Nor is there in France any silver toilet service comparable in magnificence to that of Frances Stewart, Duchess of Richmond, one

of the beauties of the Court of Charles II, also the work of a goldsmith of Paris between 1672 and 1680, which has descended to Major W. A. Baird.

The marks of the great goldsmiths who wrought the magnificient services of French plate for the Courts of Russia and Portugal in the eighteenth century, which are unmatched in France itself, are also illustrated with the dates of their admission to the Paris guild.

Two pieces of old French plate in England are, unfortunately, not marked—the famous gold and enamelled cup of the Kings of France and England, in the British Museum, and the excessively rare little salt, enriched with Limoges enamel plaques, in the Wallace Collection. But the remarkable silver beaker at Oriel College, Oxford, is stamped with a mark of the second half of the fifteenth century, not yet identified.

At the end of this handbook are several illustrations of characteristic specimens of domestic silver, some of which are of peculiar interest in the history of English plate as showing that certain types were in vogue both in France and England. For example, the handle of a three-pronged fork of the year 1625-26 or 1649-50 by a goldsmith of Paris is similar to that of the earliest known English silver fork with a hallmark (1632-33), now in the Victoria and Albert Museum; and a seventeenth-century spoon has a notched end, like contemporary English

spoons. The source of the design and decoration of some English candlesticks is traceable to France, as may be seen here, with a cylindrical caster, enriched with "cut card" work, by a Paris goldsmith between 1630 and 1650, which is earlier in date than any known English caster or of any other English plate with "cut card" work. As is well known, the craft of the goldsmith in England between 1685 and 1750 owes much of its skill to the French Huguenot refugees who fled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Some day, perhaps, the researches of M. Louis Carré may reveal the names and guilds of the masters of these skilled craftsmen.

Not the least useful feature of this handbook is the full account of the marks on more recent silver, i.e. after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, which will surely become of interest to collectors in the not distant future.

E. ALFRED JONES.

INTRODUCTION

N endeavour has been made to present this little work as concisely as possible. ▲The sources of information and references quoted by the present author in his earlier work Les poinçons de l'Orfèvrerie française du quatorzième siècle jusqu'au début du dixneuvième siècle (1928) have been omitted, but

the general plan has been retained.

If the subject is still little known, this must be attributed chiefly to the faulty methods adopted by writers who have dealt with the subject, most of whom have published their works in dictionary form. This is the easiest method, and it is not surprising that it has been adopted, but the inevitable result of this form of presentation is that no general view of the subject is obtained, any distinction between the material and the immaterial being lacking.

A new language is not learned from a dictionary alone, without a grammar to teach the rules and to explain the parts of speech. To write a scientific and useful work on this subject it is necessary, before setting out the matter in tabular form, to describe the marks, explore the reasons for their existence and their

origin, and master the rules which govern their use. Not until researches of this nature have been undertaken will one be in a position to lay before the reader a well-balanced review, a logical system at once harmonious and easy to understand, instead of a bewildering jumble.

Some confusion in French marks has arisen in the past from the work published by Ris-Paquot in 1890, in which incorrect marks are shown, with other errors. The basic and absolutely fundamental conception of the jurisdiction of the Mints is not even hinted at in that work, and yet it is at the root of the whole system of marks in medieval France. The impression to be gathered from Ris-Paquot is that the guilds were dependent upon one another in the same manner as vassals were dependent upon their suzerains. No surprise need, therefore, be expressed at finding discharge marks (treasury marks) called wardens' marks which were in use after the reformed system adopted in 1784, nor at finding that thirty-four of them are incorrectly ascribed. Ris-Paquot falls into another, and no less serious, error by confusing religious brotherhoods with guilds, and, being apparently unaware that there was not just one guild of goldsmiths for the whole of France, with numerous branches, but a number of self-governing and absolutely independent guilds, he publishes L'Armorial de la Corporation des Orfèvres de France. On the other hand, he reproduces

INTRODUCTION

152 marks of the master-goldsmiths of Rouen in the fifteenth century, from the copper plates preserved in the Musée de Cluny, but of which not a single impression has been found elsewhere. At least 150 of these marks only serve to swell the book, which is too reticent as to what is material and too prolix

as to what is immaterial.

Nor even has a consistent terminology been adopted. The same expression is used to describe different objects, while one and the same object may be described, without rhyme or reason, by any one of a large number of different names. Thus the expression "Old Paris," commonly used, is employed to describe pieces of plate made in Paris before the Revolution. There is no justification for this expression, and it should be replaced by the "Mark of Paris." It would be just as reasonable to describe furniture or china as "Old Paris," and the expression, moreover, has a regrettable similarity to the irregularities in describing famous vintages of the wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy.

How many people are there who are firmly persuaded that the so-called "Old Paris" silver can be recognised infallibly by a mark with an "A" in it! In reality the only true Paris mark is that of the Paris guild of goldsmiths, which includes a letter of the alphabet, changed every year, so that the letter "A" would only appear once in every twenty-three There is also another practice much in vogue of describing articles made in Paris by the name of the *fermier* for the mark duty during whose tenure the article was made. For instance, one hears of a "Clavel chocolate-pot" or a "Fouache écuelle." This is probably accounted for by the difficulty encountered in identifying the maker's mark, but in such event it should be sufficient to give the year of manufacture. If the article was made in 1781-82 it goes without saying that Louis XVI was on the throne, that Necker was Controller-General of Finance, and that the mark duty would have to be paid to the employees of the *fermier* for the moment, Henry Clavel.

To sum up the situation! with the exception of certain works devoted to specialised research, no general advance has been made on the work of the first investigators dating back to about 1860. Gross errors, which should have been corrected at first, have been accepted as articles

of faith without any examination. They have even served as the starting-point for other unfortunate studies, and have been responsible for innumerable misunderstandings. Also how many provincial marks before 1774 have been definitely identified? Furthermore, the guild marks usually found are those which were introduced after the reformed system in 1784, and were not all in use, of which, moreover, thirty-four are wrongly ascribed. The duty marks, which are practically unrecognisable, are given without their place of origin or period, both in the case of Paris marks and provincial marks. Even the list of the successive fermiers for the mark duty in Paris is incomplete. It is not even suggested that the mark duty was not collected throughout the kingdom; and charge marks and discharge marks are unhesitatingly allotted to Lille, Strasbourg and a number of other towns with which they had no connection. Let us stop there! These mistakes have been chosen from many to show how scanty is the knowledge of the subject, and to prove the need of subjecting the study of marks to the strict rules of a methodical system of research.

The present little work is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to the marks before the Revolution, and the second to those in use from 1797 until the present day.

The first part is practically a recapitulation of the present author's book, published in 1928, already mentioned. Descriptions of the different marks and explanations of the rules governing their use have been reduced to the absolute minimum, comments on their objects, origin and evolution, as well as the historical section, having been omitted. The craft itself, the goldsmiths' guilds and their statutes, the mastergoldsmiths, the articles of apprenticeship, the obligations of the members of the guilds and the various spheres of control have only been referred to briefly when this has appeared necessary in order to make the meaning clear.

The marks on French plate are described in the groups under the jurisdictions of the thirtyone Mints which existed in France in 1785. This method of grouping, substituted in these pages for the alphabetical classification of the guilds, is as correct, in matters relating to the goldsmiths' craft, as the parliamentary zones in legal matters, the bishoprics in matters ecclesiastical and the Administrative Districts (Généralités) in matters of administration. The goldsmiths fell inevitably under the jurisdiction of the Mints. It was before the officials of the Mints that new master-goldsmiths and new wardens took the oath; it was at the Record Offices of the Mints that the makers' marks and the guild marks were first registered. Within the jurisdiction of each Mint the guilds followed the same customs and adopted the same practices under the control of the same officials. For instance, the guilds within the jurisdiction of Caen, Angers and Dijon included an emblem

from the arms of their town in the makers' marks; in the wardens' marks of the guilds falling under the jurisdiction of Aix, Perpignan, Toulouse and Poitiers the name of the town was generally indicated by one or several letters from the name. Only by marshalling the marks according to the departments of the Mint can a proper general understanding of them be obtained, and this likewise applies to the duty marks, inasmuch as the Treasury must yield to the Magistrature.

As this handbook is but a summary, the marks of the Paris guilds after 1672 only have been shown. In practice, pieces of plate wrought before this date are so rare that information regarding earlier marks is hardly likely to be of any use. The list of the master-goldsmiths of Paris in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries includes only the names met with most frequently. Similarly, in dealing with the duty marks, the charge and discharge marks on gold and silver plate, only those commonly met with are included. Finally, a single example serves to indicate the characteristic marks of each provincial guild, while their variations, or the alphabets of the date-letters have not been republished.

The second part deals with the marks in use since the law of 19 Brumaire, Year VI. Plate wrought after the Revolution is far from being devoid of interest, and it seemed advisable to give the marks in detail. Nor must it be

forgotten that pieces struck with a mark before 1838, and which come on the market through an auction sale or through a dealer, have to be re-struck with a modern mark to be in order. It is necessary to know which marks obviate the necessity for a fresh control, and those which are subject thereto.

These modern marks have been published several times without any mistake in their allocation, and the confusion which has arisen between the "Old Man's Head" mark (1797-1809) and the "Michael Angelo Head" (1817-38) is not attributable to writers on the subject. But all reproductions of marks before 1838 have hitherto been copied from the imperfect lithographs published by Raibaud in 1825. In the present work these have been replaced by drawings which, it is hoped, may prove to be more accurate.

Many marks have hitherto been reproduced so roughly, even when not drawn purely from imagination, that it is sometimes impossible to recognise them, and an endeavour has been made throughout this little work to attach importance to the accuracy of the reproductions. M. René Mourre, Examiner at the Assay Office in Paris, has drawn all the marks for this handbook with the most scrupulous attention to detail, and a single example will suffice to show the improvement on those included in previous works. Here are four Paris duty marks, taken haphazard from one of the best books:—









The correct drawings of these marks are as follows:









Both in the case of old and of modern marks actual impressions only have been sought, a abour which has not been accomplished without difficulty. It was impossible to find pieces of plate giving all the contemporary marks in perfect condition. Then recourse was had to those little copper plates on which the current marks were struck for the use of the inspectors of the Assay Office, but neither the Mint nor the Assay Office had kept the plates of the successive series of marks. With each change the heads of the departments had the obsolete plates sold by weight, a transaction which was not without profit to the Treasury, as the total falue of these plates might amount to as much six francs.

The collection of plates of the inspectors of the Assay Office from the marks in use from 797 until to-day, which was luckily collected M. Cayez, is unique and complete. It was very kindly entrusted to the author by M. Cayez,

to whom he is indebted for being able to reproduce here, for the first time, the absolute facsimiles of contemporary French marks.

Before coming to the end of this work the reader will find a selection of reproductions of the choicest works of art from the workshops of the goldsmiths of old France. These reproductions will serve to complete a little book, which makes no claim to do more than sum up the conscientious work of several years of research.

CONTENTS

	FOREWORD BY E. ALFRED JONES	PAGE . V
	Introduction	. ix
	PART I	
	THE MARKS ON FRENCH PLATE FROM THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO THE END OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY	
	BOOK I: THE THREE KINDS OF MARK	S
	CHAPTER I	
	INTRODUCTION The goldsmiths' guilds—Numerous guilds—Masters in the	
	goldsmiths' handicraft and the maker's mark—Regula- tions of the craft: the standard—Paris standards—The	:
	wardens' marks—The jurisdiction of the mints—The mark duty and its marks—Three classes of marks	3
	CHAPTER II	
	THE MASTER-GOLDSMITHS' OR MAKERS' MARKS	
	Origin—Number and size—Striking the maker's mark—Widows' marks—Paris makers' marks—Provincial	
į	makers' marks	. 9
	CHAPTER III	
	WARDENS' MARKS	
	The town mark—Wardens' marks—Number and size of the wardens' marks—System of date-letters—System of	
	dates—Special system in Lorraine—The Paris mark—The wardens' new marks of 1784	
		13
1	CHAPTER IV	
i	THE DUTY MARKS	
	Striking the marks—The census or counter-mark—Charge and discharge marks—Other marks—Subscribers or	•
1	contributors—Devices included in the marks	19
Š	xix	

BOOK II: GLOSSARY OF MARKS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT	
§ I. Wardens' marks and duty marks in Paris from 1672	PAGE
to 1789	27
§ II. The master-goldsmiths of Paris § III. Guilds which were subject to the immediate jurisdic- tion of the Paris Mint in 1785: Auxerre, Beauvais, Chartres, Compiègne, Étampes, Mantes, Meaux, Melun, Pontoise, Provins, StGermain-en-Laye, Senlis, Sens, and Versailles	39
§. IV. Duty marks in the towns of the Administrative District of Paris, other than Paris, StGermain-en- Laye and Versailles	71 _.
	//
CHAPTER II	
Department of the Aix Mint	•
Guilds of Antibes, Apt, Arles, Draguignan, Grasse, Manosque, Marseilles, Riez, Tarascon, and Toulon	78
CHAPTER III	
DEPARTMENT OF THE AMIENS MINT	
Guilds of Amiens, Abbeville, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Calais, Noyon, and Saint-Quentin	81
CHAPTER IV	
Department of the Angers Mint	
Guilds of Angers, Château-Gontier, Laval, and Saumur .	85
CHAPTER V	
DEPARTMENT OF THE BAYONNE MINT	
Guilds of Bayonne and Auch	87
CHAPTER VI	
DEPARTMENT OF THE BESANÇON MINT	
Guilds of Besancon, Dôle, Gray, Lons-le-Saunier, Salins, and Vesoul	89
CHAPTER VII	
DEPARTMENT OF THE BORDEAUX MINT	
Guilds of Bordeaux, Agen and Périgueux	93

CONTENTS

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOURGES MINT	
Guilds of Bourges, Issoudun, La Charité, and Nevers .	PAGE 95
CHAPTER IX	
DEPARTMENT OF THE CAEN MINT	
 Guilds of Caen, Alençon, Coutances, Falaise, Lisieux, Saint- Lô, and Valognes	97
CHAPTER X	
DEPARTMENT OF THE DIJON MINT	
Guilds of Dijon, Autun, Avallon, Beaune, Bourg-en-Bresse, Chalon-sur-Saône, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Mâcon, and Semur-en-Auxois	100
CHAPTER XI	
DEPARTMENT OF THE GRENOBLE MINT	
Guilds of Grenoble, Gap and Montélimar	104
CHAPTER XII	٠.
DEPARTMENT OF THE LILLE MINT	
Guilds of Lille, Arras, Avesnes, Bailleul, Bergues, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Landrecies, Maubeuge, Saint-Omer, and Valenciennes	106
CHAPTER XIII	
DEPARTMENT OF THE LIMOGES MINT	
Guilds of Limoges and Angoulême	110
CHAPTER XIV	
DEPARTMENT OF THE LORRAINE CHAMBRE DES COMPTES AND THE NANCY MINT	
The regulation of the goldsmiths' craft in Lorraine: the jurisdiction of the Lorraine Chambre des Comptes and the Nancy mint—The standards—The makers' marks—The wardens' marks—Nancy—Lunéville—Bar-le-Duc	112

xxi

	1
A GUIDE TO OLD FRENCH PLATE	CONTENTS
CHAPTER XV	CHAPTER XXIII
DEPARTMENT OF THE LYONS MINT	DEPARTMENT OF THE REIMS MINT
Guilds of Lyon and Trévoux	Guilds of Reims, Châlons-sur-Marne, Château-Thierry, Guise, Rouen, La Fère, Mézières, Rethel, Sainte- Menehould, and Soissons
CHAPTER XVI	CHAPTER XXIV
DEPARTMENT OF THE METZ MINT	DEPARTMENT OF THE RENNES MINT
Guilds of Metz, Longwy, Sedan, Toul, and Verdun 123	Guilds of Rennes, Brest, Dinan, Morlaix, and Saint-Malo . 148
CHAPTER XVII	CHAPTER XXV
DEPARTMENT OF THE MONTPELLIER MINT	DEPARTMENT OF THE RIOM MINT
Guilds of Montpellier, Bagnols, Beaucaire, Béziers, Le Vigan, Lunel, Mende, Nimes, Pézenas, Saint-Esprit,	Guilds of Riom, Aurillac, Clermont-Ferrand, Issoire, Langeac, Moulins, Le Puy, Saint-Flour, and Thiers 152
and Uzès 126	CHAPTER XXVI
CVV I DETERM AVVVV	DEPARTMENT OF THE LA ROCHELLE MINT
CHAPTER XVIII	Guilds of La Rochelle, Cognac, Marans, Marennes, Pons,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NANTES MINT	Saint-Martin-de-Ré, Rochefort, Saintes and Saint-Jean- d'Angély
Guilds of Nantes, Lorient, Quimper, and Vannes 131	CHAPTER XXVII
CHAPTER XIX	DEPARTMENT OF THE ROUEN MINT
	Guilds of Rouen, Dieppe, Fécamp, Gisors, and Le Havre . 158
DEPARTMENT OF THE ORLEANS MINT	
Guilds of Orléans, Blois, Gien, and Montargis 134	CHAPTER XXVIII DEPARTMENT OF THE STRASBOURG MINT
CHAPTER XX	Guilds of Strasbourg and Colmar
D D M	
DEPARTMENT OF THE PAU MINT 137	CHAPTER XXIX DEPARTMENT OF THE TOULOUSE MINT
CHAPTER XXI	Guilds of Toulouse, Cahors, Millau, Montauban, Payrat, and
DEPARTMENT OF THE PERPIGNAN MINT	Rodez
Guilds of Perpignan, Carcassonne, Castres, and Narbonne . 138	CHAPTER XXX DEPARTMENT OF THE TOURS MINT
CHAPTER XXII	Guilds of Tours, Loudun, and Le Mans
DEPARTMENT OF THE POITIERS MINT	
Guilds of Poitiers, Châtellerault, Fontenay-le-Comte, Lucon,	CHAPTER XXXI DEPARTMENT OF THE TROYES MINT
Melle, Niort, Parthenay, Les Sables, Saint-Maixent, and Thouars	Guilds of Troyes, Bar-sur-Aube, Chaumont-en-Bassigny, Joinville, Langres, and Vitry-le-François
xxii	xxiii c

A GUIDE TO OLD FRENCH PLATE	
PART II	
THE MARKS ON FRENCH PLATE FROM THE I OF 19 BRUMAIRE, YEAR VI, UNTIL THE PRES TIME	
BOOK I: THE STANDARDS AND MARKS	
CHAPTER I	
Introduction	
The survival of the goldsmiths' guilds; abolition of the jurisdiction of the Mints and of the mark duty—Origin of the law of 19 Brumaire, year VI—Suppression of the goldsmiths' guilds—Retention of the law regarding the standard; creation of the assay duty—Two classes of marks.	PAGE
CHAPTER II	
THE STANDARDS	
Works in precious metals must be of legal standard—The same article may be made of several precious metals—Exceptions to the law regarding the standard. I. Articles made in France and intended for internal trade—Gold standards—Silver standards—Platinum standard—Standards for medals. II. Articles manufactured in France for export. III. Articles imported.	176 177 179 179
CHAPTER III	
Makers' and Dealers' Marks	
Marks for articles made of precious metals in France: the lozenge—Marks on foreign plate imported: the illipse—Mark for articles coated or overlaid, manufactured in France: the square—Mark for articles coated or plated with gold or silver manufactured abroad—Mark for articles of low standard for export: the irregular pentagon.	180
CHAPTER IV	
STATE MARKS	
§ 1. Marks in use before 1838:— I.—Marks made to comply with the law of 19 Brumaire, year VI, and in use from June 19, 1798, until August 31, 1809—The "cock" standard mark—Restricted	

CONTENTS

	PAGE
warranty marks—Large and medium excise marks, "the old man's head"—Contingent marks, import marks and marks on clocks and watches—Census marks	
II.—Marks adopted in accordance with the imperial decree of the 11 prairial, year XII (May 31, 1803), and in use from September 1, 1800, until August 15, 1810—	183
Separate marks for Paris and the provinces III.—Marks adopted in accordance with the decrees of October 22, 1817, and July 1, 1818, in use from August 16, 1819, until May 9, 1838—Creation of nine districts—The anvil mark or reverse mark—Three kinds of anvils—Marks for watches and clocks: "the	185
lobster" and the "head of an ox" A single mark for the standard and the excise tax—The "chimera"—The "rhinoceros head"—The census—Table of marks of May 9, 1838—Table of standard, excise and census marks adopted in accordance with the decree of June 30, 1835, and coming into force May 9, 1838—New marks—The "head of Mercury"—New arrangement of anvils—The "eagle's head" and "rhinoceros head," in double outline—The "weevil" in an oval frame—The "E T" mark—Seven new "head of Mercury" marks—The "Egyptian head"—The "hare's head"—The "R F" mark—The "dove" mark—The "owl"—The "swan"—The "chimera" replaced by the "owl" or the "swan"—The "weevil" in a rectangle—The "E T" mark—The "dove" head," the "maiden's head," the "mask," the "mask," in a rectangle—The mixed mark—Abolition of the "head of Greek doctor"	186
and "horse's head"—"Eagle's head" marks BOOK II: GLOSSARY OF MARKS	188
TABLE I.—Marks of makers and dealers	199
TABLE III.—Marks in use from September 1, 1800, to	200
August 15, 1819	202
TABLE V.—Marks in use from August 16, 1819, to May 9, 1838 (cont.)	204
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

xxiv

TABLE VI	Marl					PAGE
	e .		·			208
Table VI prese	I.—Mai nt time					210
Table VI prese	II.—Ma nt time					212
Plates				•		217
INDEX OF	Marks					219

PART I

THE MARKS ON FRENCH PLATE FROM
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO
THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY

BOOK I THREE KINDS OF MARKS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE GOLDSMITHS' GUILDS

THE Goldsmiths' Corporations or Guilds had their origin in the brotherhoods under the patronage of St. Éloi, to which belonged, in the early Middle Ages, all craftsmen engaged in working precious metals. Bound together by the common rules which they had to observe, and by the need for the defence of their common interests, all master-goldsmiths were subject to this corporate life, which governed the craftsmen of ancient France for six hundred years.

Numerous Goldsmiths' Guilds

A decree issued in 1543 made the guild or corporate system compulsory throughout the kingdom, but before that date guilds were already flourishing in many cities. In 1785 there were no less than 178 of such guilds, each having its own separate existence and its own statutes. The members, all of whom had taken an

oath legally administered, proceeded periodically to the election, from amongst themselves, of wardens, whose duty it was to administer the affairs of the guild and to see that the craft was honestly conducted.

MASTER-GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS

The first requirement for a craftsman aspiring to the rank of master-goldsmith in a guild was the completion of his apprenticeship. In the eighteenth century this apprenticeship lasted for eight years in almost all guilds. Sons of master-craftsmen were usually exempt from this formality, as also from serving the additional term of three years as a journeyman. The number of master-goldsmiths in each guild was strictly limited, and it was necessary to wait for a vacancy. The candidate was expected to undergo many examinations before being allowed to make his chef d'œuvre or testpiece; this was not any outstanding work or anything out of the usual experience of the young craftsman, but some ordinary every-day article sufficient to test his workmanship, such as a spoon, a fork, or a cup, and usually it had to be made in a few hours. If he passed this test successfully he was then brought before the officials of the Mint, who subjected him to a final examination. This test was made considerably easier for him from the end of the seventeenth century, when he was subjected to a form of catechism. If admitted, the young master-craftsman, wearing his robes and surrounded by his fellow members, would then take the oath before the officials of the Mint, to carry on his craft with honour and in accordance with the rules. After this he would stamp or strike on a

INTRODUCTION

copper plate his adopted personal mark, to be henceforth struck on all his work.

REGULATIONS OF THE CRAFT. THE STANDARD

Hard-and-fast rules decided where the shops were to be, the positions for the forges and furnaces in the workshops, and the working days and hours. But by far the most important regulation was one which rigorously fixed the standard or alloy, that is to say, the proportion of fine gold or silver to be contained in every piece of plate.

The gold standard was expressed in carats and thirty-seconds of carats; fine gold was equivalent to 24 carats. The silver standard was expressed in deniers and grains, fine silver being 12 deniers, the denier consisting of 24 grains.¹

After alternating periods of rigour and laxity, the standards were definitely fixed in the sixteenth century. In principle all goldsmiths in France were expected to conform to the Paris standard, but territories attached to the Crown subsequent to 1543 maintained their own individual standards for a more or less extended period.

These territories usually worked gold at the Paris standard, but silver could be worked at their local standards: 9 deniers 12 grains for Lorraine; 11 deniers 8 grains, with an allowance of 2 grains, for the Franche-

¹ For the history of the standards at different periods and in different countries, and the conversion of deniers and carats into thousandths, see the present author's book, Les poinçons de l'orfèvrerie française du XIVe siècle au début du XIXe siècle, Paris, 1928, p. 20.

Comté, Flanders and Hainault; and 9 deniers 20 grains, with an allowance of 2 grains, for Alsace. In the towns of Charleville and Clermont-en-Argonne no standard was enforced.

PARIS STANDARDS

	Gold.	Silver.
1554-1721	One standard only: 22 carats (916.666 thousandths) with an allowance 1 of $\frac{1}{4}$ carat (10.416 thousandths).	One standard only: 11 deniers, 12 grains (958'333 thousandths) with an allowance of 2 grains (6'944 thousandths).
1721-1789	Large articles: 22 carats with an allowance of \(\frac{1}{4} \) carat. Small articles: 20\(\frac{1}{4} \) carats (843.75 thousandths) with an allowance of \(\frac{1}{4} \) carat.	No change.
1789-1797	I. Large articles: no change. Small articles: no change. Very small articles: 18½ carats (770.416 thousandths) with an allowance of ½ carat.	No change.

THE WARDENS' MARKS

It was the duty of the wardens of each guild to test the correctness of the standards. Upon proof of satisfaction with the assay, the article was stamped with the wardens' mark.

¹ It is difficult to make an alloy exactly to standard. The allowance, or tolerance, is the minimum standard below which the alloy ceases to be of the legal standard.

INTRODUCTION

THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINTS

Like other artificers, the goldsmiths were subject to the authority and supervision of officials charged with the duty of watching over the conduct of trade. These officials were: in Paris, the provost of the Châtelet; in the provinces, the Chief Constables, Mayors and Aldermen, Consuls or Magistrates. But because the goldsmiths were engaged in working precious metals, they were also subject to the officials of the Mint.

In 1785 the kingdom was divided into thirty-one departments of the Mint, with headquarters at Paris, Aix, Amiens, Angers, Bayonne, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Limoges, Lyons, Metz, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Orléans, Pau, Perpignan, Poitiers, Reims, Rennes, Riom, La Rochelle, Rouen, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Tours and Troyes. It is within the compass of these departments that the marks of the Goldsmiths' Guilds are considered here.

THE MARK DUTY AND ITS DISTINGUISHING MARKS

On various occasions the ruling powers had levied a duty on gold and silver plate. In 1631 and 1642 Louis XIII made it subject to the old seigniorage tax or duty on coinage, but the goldsmiths secured their freedom by purchase. In 1672 Louis XIV established the mark duty on gold and silver plate made and sold in France; the scope of this tax was gradually extended to include plate exported or imported, as well as old plate bought from private individuals and resold by a merchant.

This mark duty was farmed out under a lease or contract, the terms of which were approved by a decree of the King's Council of State. The fermier, or contractor, was authorised to collect the duty himself, acting as a tax-collector, that is to say, through agents who took their instructions direct from him, but as a rule he sublet the contract either in whole or in part. The sub-contractors, in turn, might cede a part of their sub-contracts to subordinate contractors. Finally, contractors (fermiers), sub-contractors and subordinate contractors collected the duty in one of two ways, either by collecting the duty on each separate article, or by levying a contribution in a lump sum. The goldsmiths in the small towns, and sometimes whole guilds, were taxed on the latter, or levy, system.

In 1774 the subletting of the mark duty was discontinued and the collection was henceforth made direct by the *fermier* as tax-collector, until the Revolution.

The recently annexed provinces of Béarn, Roussillon, Franche-Comté, Flanders, Hainault, Alsace and Lorraine were exempt from the mark duty.

The duty mark was evidence that the piece of plate conformed to the regulations of the Treasury. Naturally this mark only appeared in those provinces which were subject to the tax.

THREE CLASSES OF MARKS

There were, therefore, three classes of marks—not four—there being a separate reason for the existence of each, and each being absolutely distinct from the others. In each of these three classes, however, several different kinds of marks were to be found.

CHAPTER II

THE MASTER-GOLDSMITH'S OR MAKER'S MARK

ORIGIN

HE obligation of the master-goldsmith to strike his mark on all pieces of plate originating in his workshop was of considerable age. Pierre Leroy, who subjected the archives of the Paris goldsmiths' guild, which are now lost, to a careful examination in the eighteenth century, points out that the records of the early years of the fourteenth century make reference to the makers' marks and even refers to them as "a custom which has been established in the guild for a long time." 1

NUMBER AND SIZE

The number and size of these marks were not left to the whim of the craftsmen. The sizes were finally fixed by the regulation of 1679 at two-and-a-half lines high by two-and-a-quarter lines wide, that is to say, 4½ millimetres by 3 millimetres. Every goldsmith had his stamp, but he had only one. In the eighteenth

¹ Pierre Leroy, Statuts et Privilèges du Corps des Marchands Orfèvres-Joyailliers de la ville de Paris, Paris, 1759, p. 98.

century the obligation to mark small gold and silver articles made it necessary to establish a second maker's mark, of a smaller size than the previous one.

STAMPING THE MAKER'S MARK

The maker's mark had to be struck on two copper plates, one kept in the Record Office of the Mint, where the goldsmith had taken the oath, and the other at the headquarters of his guild. This duplicate impression was made as soon as the stamp was received and before it was used.

The goldsmith was only permitted to use his stamp for marking articles made in his own workshop, letting or renting it being prohibited. In the event of his retirement as a craftsman or of his death, his stamp was returned to the Record Office of the Mint for cancellation.

GOLDSMITHS' WIDOWS' MARKS

For a long time widows of goldsmiths continued to use the marks of their late husbands, but this practice was abolished in the middle of the seventeenth century, when they were obliged to have a new stamp made. In Paris, the regulation of 1679 even deprived widows of the right to use a maker's mark, and they were compelled to have the mark of a male member of the guild struck on plate made in their workshops.

The maker's mark was the first to be struck on the piece when it had only been cast in the rough. It will be shown presently that it was in this rough state that the piece was taken to the tax-collector, and then to

GOLDSMITH'S OR MAKER'S MARKS

the assaying office of the guild. It frequently happened that in the process of completion of the piece the marks were distorted. The drawing of a fork would lengthen the marks until they were merely deep scars, and the marks on a plate might be unduly widened in the process of planishing. If the maker considered that his mark was no longer recognisable he had the right to strike it again.

PARIS GOLDSMITHS' MARKS

The next stage to be considered in the makers' marks are their various symbols. In Paris the characters of these marks were definitely fixed towards the middle of the sixteenth century: at the top, the fleur-de-lis, crown, and two small dots at the sides, called "grains de remède" (a reference to the maximum allowed in the standard); beneath these, the initials of the maker, and a symbol peculiar to each maker. This symbol was frequently a rebus on the name of the maker or the coat of arms of his native place; for example, Jean Gouel, who was a native of Tours, adopted a tower as his symbol; Charles Duchesne, an oak (chêne); Abel Mothe, a clod (motte); Antoine Plot, a ball (pelote); Paul Papillon, a butterfly (papillon); and Robert Parlant (i.e. talking), a parrot.

The marks reserved for use on small pieces usually contained the same symbols as those for large pieces; sometimes, however, the private symbol was omitted; for example, Thomas Germain's mark for gold plate lacked the fleece included in his mark for large pieces of silver plate.

PROVINCIAL MAKERS' MARKS

There was more variety in the marks of provincial goldsmiths. Sometimes they included all the symbols of the Parisian craftsmen, not omitting the two "grains de remède," which have been erroneously considered to be peculiar to the Paris goldsmiths. Generally, however, they were less complete; some only had the initials, sometimes with the fleur-de-lis, crown, and "grains de remède" and sometimes without, while others consisted of a single private symbol and nothing else. In the jurisdiction of the Mint of Toulouse the maker's whole name was included in his mark. Some makers, in addition to their own initials, also included the initial letter of their town, as in the case of Agen, Périgueux and Saumur. In other, and very many cases, a symbol from the arms of their town or province was included. In the study of the marks of the guilds, all the symbols found and identified by the present author will be explained; frequently it is only by the aid of these symbols that it is possible to determine the places of origin, the other marks offering no characteristic peculiarity.

CHAPTER III

WARDENS' MARKS 1

TOWN MARK

HE mark which guarantees the standard of the article is as old as the laws fixing the standard. In 1275 the goldsmiths of Tours, whose work enjoyed an exceptional reputation, complained to the King that other towns were copying their mark. Philip the Brave reminded the guilds that each town must have its particular mark, its own sign manual, "and that none should use the mark of another."

The town stamp was given to the goldsmiths by the local authorities, who were charged with the supervision of handicrafts. It was entrusted to the wardens of the guild and its life was only limited by its resistance to wear and tear; it continued to be used so long as it did not deteriorate. This mark, which varied little, included one or several letters indicating the name of the town, or else its coat-of-arms.

This chapter might perhaps be more appropriately called "Standard Marks," which is the only expression which gives a faithful rendering of what this mark really was, but as it does not appear in any old deeds it has been omitted. In Paris the expression was "Poinçon de la maison commune ou de contremarque," and in the provinces of the north of France, "Poinçon d'esgardise."

WARDENS' MARKS

At the beginning of the fifteenth century the wardens were made personally responsible for the quality of the standard of the articles they assayed. This measure was rendered necessary by cases of gross negligence which had occurred, particularly at Montpellier. This brought home to the wardens the necessity for protecting themselves in turn, and they therefore adopted a mark which was valid only during their tenure of the office. Accordingly the expression "Wardens' mark" is used in this handbook to indicate this mark, which changed with the election of new wardens.

Wardens' Marks in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was this wardens' mark alone which guaranteed the standard; the old town mark was still used at times, but it served no other purpose than to identify the town where the piece was made. Sometimes, also, in the more advanced guilds these two marks were merged into one. In such cases the wardens' mark, in addition to the symbol which changed with the wardens, also included a symbol indicating the guild in which the work originated. But if the latter symbol was already included in the maker's mark the wardens' mark would consist simply of the variable sign (usually a letter of the alphabet, as will be shown later) indicating the wardens who were in office at the time.

The guilds in the more recently annexed provinces, which were exempt from the mark duty, did not com-

bine their town marks and wardens' marks. It is these latter town marks which the Almanach des Monnaies, of which six successive editions appeared between 1784 and 1789, stated were generally known as "Recognition Marks" for the alleged reason that recognition of the places of origin of the articles was possible.

STAMPING OF THE WARDENS' MARKS

The wardens' marks were struck on two copperplates, one being kept at the office of the guild and the other deposited at the Record Office of the Mint to which the guild was subject, as in the case of the makers' marks.

These marks were struck on pieces of plate after one of the duty marks and the maker's mark. The General Regulation of 1679, which was supplemented in 1733 and 1734, enumerated all kinds of pieces and fixed the precise position of the marks. These marks were also struck by the wardens of the guilds on works in precious metals made by sword-cutlers, engravers, watchmakers and cutlers.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF THE WARDENS' MARKS

In Paris the wardens' mark was the compulsory size of the maker's mark, i.e. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres high and 3 millimetres wide. This mark was placed on gold and silver plate, without distinction, up to 1722; from that date onwards a mark, $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres wide, was used for gold plate. Small gold pieces also received a mark "making as small an

¹ See Louis Carré, op. cit., pp. 52 and 55.

impression as possible." A fourth mark, of the same size as that for gold, was instituted in 1733 for small silver pieces. So the result was that in Paris in the eighteenth century the wardens were using four different wardens' marks, and the same thing was occurring at Lyons. In the other guilds the number of wardens' marks depended upon the variety of the articles made by their members.

THE SYSTEM OF DATE-LETTERS

In order to distinguish the marks of the successive wardens the guilds usually adopted the order of the letters of the alphabet, each date-letter corresponding to one year in office. These letters were surmounted by a crown or a fleur-de-lis. Sometimes, as at Troyes, the two "grains de remède" were also added. As has been shown already, there might also be included letters or designs suggested by the name or arms of the town, when the old town mark was merged with the wardens' mark.

System of Date-letters

In the department of the Aix Mint the wardens' marks were struck, not with a date-letter, but with the actual date, and, more frequently than not, with some letters taken from the name of the town, or some device from its arms.

SPECIAL SYSTEM IN LORRAINE

In Lorraine the goldsmiths acting as wardens included their initials and the emblem of their guild in

WARDENS' MARKS

the wardens' mark. Sometimes also they were satisfied with stamping silver plate which they had assayed with a special mark consisting of this emblem, as well as their own maker's mark. The Lorraine wardens' marks also included a Lorraine cross or a spread eagle, indicating whether the plate was of Lorraine or of Paris standard.

THE PARIS MARK

In the fourteenth century the mark of the Paris guild was a fleur-de-lis. Possibly this fleur-de-lis was later surmounted by a crown. In the fifteenth century is found a wardens' mark, changing every year in the order of the letters of the alphabet, while the date-letter is surmounted by a crown. The alphabet, which does not include F, U, or W, is repeated every twenty-three years. In the eighteenth century the mark for small articles of gold has a letter in italic type surmounted by a crown; the mark for small silver articles consists of one of numerous signs—a trefoil, a dolphin, a mitre, a grenade, a flame, a convolvulus flower, a heart inflamed, etc., etc., which also changed every year.

Wardens' Marks Introduced in 1784

On the 15th December, 1783, a Royal decree made it obligatory for every guild to have a wardens' mark consisting of an invariable sign and a date; the latter was to change with each election of new wardens. Mention may be made of the typographical error in the Almanach des Monnaies of 1786 and the following

years, which wrongly ascribed thirty-four of these marks—an unfortunate error which has been repeated by all writers on the subject.¹

The letter P was allotted to the Paris guild, together with the two last figures of the date, placed between the letter and a solid crown which surmounted it. The mark for very small articles in gold assayed with the touch-needle, however, continued to be stamped with a single sign which was changed every year.

¹ See Louis Carré, op. cit., p. 67.

CHAPTER IV

THE DUTY MARKS

STAMPING THE MARKS

HE fermiers, or contractors, of the mark duty on gold and silver plate had their marks struck first on a copper plate in the presence of the Election Officers, and then on a second copper plate at the Mint Record Office.

THE CENSUS OR COUNTER-MARK

They had the right either to retain the marks of their predecessors or to have fresh dies cast. In the latter case the contractor's employées proceeded to take a general census of all gold and silver articles in the hands of the makers, which they stamped, free of charge, with a new mark, known as the counter-mark.

¹ In Old France a distinction was made between pays d'Etat and pays d'Election. In the former the duty marks were registered at the Record Offices of the law courts, which were familiar with the king's taxes. In the latter proceedings relating to taxes, farmed-out duties, etc., came before a special tribunal called l'Election.

CHARGE AND DISCHARGE MARKS

The duty marks varied according to the nature and origin of the pieces to be marked. For pieces originating in France there were two marks, the charge mark and the discharge mark. The former was struck immediately after the maker's mark and before the guild mark, while the articles were still in the rough; the goldsmith undertook to bring back the piece after completion, and pay the duty with which it was charged by this mark. The latter mark was struck after the payment of the duty and, as it discharged the goldsmith of his liability, it was called the discharge mark. In each of these categories there were usually two marks used either for gold and silver plate, or for large or small pieces, or finally according to whether the article consisted of a single piece of plate or of two or more pieces combined into one whole.

From 1738 onwards the contractors (fermiers) used one mark for large silver pieces and another for gold pieces and small silver pieces.

OTHER MARKS

Other and different marks were reserved for articles imported or exported, for old pieces put on sale again to which new parts had been added, for articles which were exempt from duty, and for gold chains, etc.

The number and variety of these marks depended upon the importance of the guild and the class of work done by its members.

THE DUTY MARKS

TESCRIBERS OR CONTRIBUTORS

Guilds which paid a contribution of a lump sum requently used the town's arms as a mark. In towns where there were no wardens the contributing gold-mith used the town mark or applied his own maker's mark two or three times.

DEVICES INCLUDED IN THE MARKS

The devices of which the marks consisted varied greatly, but it was fairly general for the charge mark on large silver pieces to consist of the distinguishing mark of the Mint for the department. These distinguishing marks were as follows:—

Α.	Paris.	$\mathbf{M}.$	Toulouse.	Z.	Grenoble.
В.	Rouen.	N.	Montpellier.	&.	Aix.
C.	Caen.	O.	Riom.	AA	Metz.
D.	Lyon.	Ρ.	Dijon.	BB.	Strasbourg.
E.	Tours.	Q.	Perpignan.	CC.	Besançon.
F.	Angers.	R.	Orléans.	W.	Lille.
G.	Poitiers.	S.	Reims.	9.	Rennes.
H.	La Rochelle.	Т.	Nantes.	Cro	wned)
I.	Limoges.	V.	Troyes.	c	wned Pau.
K.	Bordeaux.	X.	Amiens.		-
L.	Bayonne.	Y.	Bourges.		

As each contractor (fermier), sub-contractor and subordinate contractor has his own marks, and marks differing according to the nature of the article, it will be seen that there were quite a large number of duty marks.

The Excise, which took the place of the farmed-out

GENERAL TABLE

Of the Descriptions and Symbols of the Gold and Silver Duty Marks of the Excise of Jean Baptiste Fouache

Administrative Destricts			Сн	ARGE.		Discharge.			
Administrative Districts.	_ -	Large Silver	Pieces.		eces and Small ver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.		
Paris Rouen		A. fleuronné, B. "	crowned	The five le	etters PARIS ls RE	The head of an ox A marc weight	A monkey's head A nut-shell with part		
Caen and Alençon Lyons Tours	. I	C. ,, D. ,, E. ,,	;; ;;	The four I	CE etters LYON ,, TOURS	The head of Socrates A human ear A right foot, seen from below	of the nut An altar of friendship A horse's head An owl's head		
La Rochelle . Limoges		G. ,, H. ,, I. ,,	,, ,,	,, initial	ls PT LR LM	A cat A squirrel An antique urn with two handles	The head of a goat A cow's head A bishop's hat		
Bordeaux Bayonne and Auch		Z. ,,	,,	" "	BD BOA	An imperial crown A game-bag	A visor in profile A right foot, seen from		
Toulouse and Montauban		И. "	,,	,, ,,	TLS	A vine-leaf	below A lark		
Montpellier .	N	,,,	,,	,, ,,	MPL	Two laurel branches bound together	A poppy-head		
Riom	C). ,,	,,	,, ,,	RO	Three-quarter view of left foot	A Turkish fez		

Dijon Moulins an Chalons Amiens and Bourges Grenoble Aix Rennes Metz			ns		P. R. S. X. Y. Z. &. 4A.	;; ;; ;; ;; ;;	" " " " " " " " " " " " "))))))))))))))))))))))))))	27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	OLA RS AM BG GNB AX RN MZ	A left hand, closed An ear of corn A bear's head A right hand, half closed The right front paw of a lion A capital of composite order	
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UNIVERSAL MARKS

Counter-mark. A man's slipper.

Foreign Pieces. A human left foot, three Recognition Mark.

Old Plate.

Very Small Pieces.

quarter view.

The breech of a cannon.

hound.

A seed of chick-weed. The head of a grey-

MARKS PECULIAR TO PARIS

Pieces for Exportation. A camel's head.

Free. A royal crown.

GENERAL TABLE

Of the Gold and Silver Duty Marks During the Administration of Henri Clavel

Administrative Districts.	Снако	SE.	DISCHARGE.		
Districts.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
Paris Rouen Caen and Alençon Lyons Tours Poitiers La Rochelle Limoges Bordeaux Bayonne and Auch Toulouse and	Description. A. Fleuronné, crowned B. '' '' C. '', '' D. '', '' E. '', '' G. '', '' I. '', '' K. '', '', '' L. '', '', ''	Description. G and P. fleury R ,, N. ,, C ,, A. ,, L ,, P. ,, L. ,, R. ,, L. ,, G. ,, B. ,,	Description. A dove A cluster of apples A horse's head, right profile A bow of ribbon A tower A ewer A helmet A horse's head, left profile A caduceus of Mercury	Description. A cock's head A head of Mercury A ram's head A lion's head An ear A nigger's head A dolphin's head A bear's head	
Montauban Montpellier Riom Dijon Moulins and Orléans Chalons Amiens and Soissons Bourges Grenoble Aix Rennes Metz	M. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	T. " M. " M. " P. " R. " D. " M. " O. " A. " S. " B. " G. " A. " R. " M. "	A boar's head A rose A quince A bunch of grapes Head of the Maid of Orleans A vine-leaf A wheat-sheaf A bell A grenade A helmet A water-jug A gauntlet	An eagle's head Une Reine Margueri A sow's head A child's head A soldier's head Head of Henry IV. A sheep's head A turban A carnation A rose-bud A cow's head A bee	

SPECIAL MARKS

PARIS.

Charge.

Large silver pieces: A, crowned. Average-sized silver pieces: LL, fleury.

Discharge.

Large silver pieces: Satyr's head. Gold pieces and average-sized silver pieces: head of Alexander.

Small pieces: cherub's head. Pieces for export: A ewer.

Pieces tested free of charge: a royal crown.

Pieces marked at the Mont-de-Piété: a Mercury's cap.

VERSAILLES. Charge.

Large silver pieces: LL, crowned. Average-sized silver pieces: BA.

Discharge.

Large silver pieces: a lily. Gold pieces and average-sized silver pieces: a rose.

Paris Draw-Bench.

Charge on ingots: a marc weight. Discharge of ingots: the palm of a right hand.

SAINT GERMAIN.

Charge.

Large silver pieces: SG, crowned. Average-sized pieces: SG.

Discharge.

Large silver pieces: a sprig of oak. Gold pieces and average-sized silver pieces: a dog's head.

Lyons Draw-Bench.

UNIVERSAL MARKS

Counter-mark. Two hands joined. Foreign Pieces Imported. A griffin's head.

Recognition Mark. A vase in the form of a censer.

Old Plate. A lyre.

Very Small Pieces. A jasmine flower.

Emblem of the large marks: a fleur-de-lis fleury.

Emblem of the medium and small marks: a fleur-de-lis fleury.

duty in 1774, simplified this system. Briefly, the country was divided into as many Excise Districts as there were Administrative Districts (Généralités).¹ Each Excise District had its own four marks for the charge and discharge of large silver pieces on the one hand, and of gold plate and small pieces of silver plate on the other hand. A certain number of marks, which were called general marks, were common to all Excise Districts. These were the counter-mark (for remarking, without charge, articles marked by previous contractors), importation mark, recognition mark,² the mark for old pieces put on sale again, and the mark for very small pieces.

The marks of the various Excise Districts were all of a similar style. These marks were changed in 1781, but the new ones were still designed in the same style.

The latter marks remained in use until the Revolution, though the actual date on which they ceased to be used is not known. Undoubtedly no mark was in use at the time when the decree of 11 Fructidor, Year II (April 28, 1793) abolished "all existing proceedings for breach of the law regarding payment of mark duty." No statement of duties has been found subsequent to 1791. The collector, Kaladrin, had emigrated and had been replaced in 1792, in the management of the "former Excise," by Citizen Colas.

BOOK II GLOSSARY OF MARKS

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

§ I

WARDENS' MARKS AND DUTY MARKS IN PARIS FROM 1672 TO 1789

THE Paris guild, which was by far the most important in France, had a regular membership of 300 master-goldsmiths, and was administered by six wardens elected for two years, of whom three retired each year.¹

The present author has already published the dates of registration of the Paris wardens' marks from February 6, 1506 (old style), until September 5, 1789, and of the Paris duty marks with their descriptions, taken from the original records of the Cour des Mon-

¹ The *Généralité* was an administrative division. It was originally established to facilitate the collection of taxes, but later became the unit for the administration of justice, police and finance.

² This mark was struck on new parts added to an old piece.

¹At the end of the eighteenth century the goldsmiths of Argenteuil, Charenton, Marly, Meudon, Saint-Cloud and Saint-Denis had their work marked at the office of the Paris goldsmiths.

naies,¹ and the entries from the Election ² Record Offices, found in the national archives.³ In these pages the wardens' marks subsequent to the year 1672 only are mentioned; as already stated, it was in that year that the duty marks appeared, and of these the charge and discharge marks which were used on large and small pieces manufactured for sale in France are given, that is to say the marks which are most frequently encountered.

In order to facilitate the study, the wardens' marks and duty marks current at the same time are shown on the same page. After the year 1672 the presence on every piece of plate of both the duty mark and the wardens' mark makes it easy to determine the year of manufacture. As the alphabets were repeated every twenty-three years, not necessarily with any change in style, it would be difficult to know to which alphabet to attribute the date-letter of the wardens' mark, were it not for the fact that the duty mark struck at the same time reduces the enquiry to a limited number of years.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT WARDENS' AND DUTY MARKS IN PARIS, 1672-1789 WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.		Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.	
August 18, 1672	D.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			~~~
June 15, 1673	Е.		August 5, 1675	G.	
July 24, 1674	F.		July 16, 1676 July 15, 1677 June 18, 1678 June 3, 1679 May 27, 1680	H. I. K. K. L.	

Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
Oct. 12, 1672	Vincent Fortier		
Aug. 5, 1677	J. B. Lucot	Three fleurs-de-lis with A in the middle	Crown.
Oct. 11, 1677	Christophe de La Live	The letter A and a fleur - de - lis, crowned	Crown.
Nov. 24, 1677	Martin Du Fresnoy 1		

¹ The letter A was reversed in his charge mark.

¹ The Cour des Monnaies was the Court charged with final jurisdiction in all matters relating to the minting or counterfeiting of money.

² See note on page 19.

³ See Louis Carré, *Les Poinçons de l'Orfèvrerie française*, pp. 97-137. Arch. Nat., Series ZIb and ZIg.

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Г	Petails of Marks.	Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.
June 3, 1681	М.	€	July 8, 1683 July 13, 1684	O. P.
July 11, 1682	N.		Aug. 20, 1685 July 24, 1686 July 10, 1687	Q. R. S.

Duty Marks

Dates of Registra- tion.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
Oct. 25, 1680	Paul Brion Du Saussoy	G.O.¹: Star with A in the middle	Crown.
		M.O. ¹ :	
Nov. 7, 1681	Paul Brion Du Saussoy	G.O.:	Single pieces ² :
		M.O.: Fleur-de-lis enclosed by a ring at the base	
July 20, 1684	Etienne Ridereau	G.O.:	Single pieces:
		M.O.:	Combined pieces:

¹ G.O. = gros ouvrages. M.O. = moyens ouvrages.

² By a "combined piece" (vaisselle montée) is meant a piece of plate made up of several pieces soldered together, as opposed to a "single piece," which comes from the forge in one piece.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of	Details of	Dates of	Details of
Registration.	Marks.	Registration.	Marks.
Oct. 14, 1688	T.	July 29, 1693	Z.
July 26, 1689	V.	Sept. 13, 1694	A.
July 20, 1690	X	Nov. 17, 1695	в.
Oct. 13, 1692	Y. Y	Aug. 9, 1696 Aug. 26, 1697	

Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
			Single pieces:
Oct. 1, 1687	Jacques Léger		Combined pieces: the same crown, but smaller.
			Exempted plate.
			Single pieces : crown fleury.
Dec. 18, 1691	Pierre Pointeau		Combined pieces:
			Exempted plate: Fleur-de-lis party per fesse, with A in the middle

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates or Registration.	Details of Marks.	Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.
Aug. 4, 1698 Aug. 20, 1699 Aug. 14, 1700	E. F. G.	Aug. 3, 1708	P.
Sept. 24, 1701	Н.	July 30, 1709	Q.
Aug. 17, 1702 Aug. 28, 1703 Aug. 28, 1704 Nov. 19, 1705 Aug. 21, 1706	I. K. L. M. N.	Aug. 1, 1710 Sept. 9, 1711 Aug. 27, 1712 Sept. 5, 1713	R. S. T. V.
Aug. 1, 1707	0.	Aug. 21, 1714	x. X

DUTY MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
April 8, 1698	Pierre Perrine		
Oct. 1, 1703	Etienne Baligny		Single pieces: two dolphins, crowned - Combined pieces: Exempted plate 1: L., crowned, and fleur-de-lis
Oct. 1, 1708	Florent Sollier		

¹ At this period the charge marks were as yet only struck on large pieces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.	Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.
Sept. 11, 1715	Y.	July 29, 1720	D.
July 28, 1716	Z.		(B)
July 23, 1717	A.	Aug. 5, 1721	E. \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
Aug. 12, 1718	В.		
July 22, 1719	C.		

Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
Oct. 1, 1715	Paul Manis		
Oct. 1, 1717	Étienne de Bouges Charles Yvon Armand		Single pieces:
	Pilavoine Charles Cordier		Combined pieces:
			Exempted plate:

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of	Details of	Dates of	Details of
Registration.	Marks.	Registration.	Marks.
Aug. 20, 1722 ¹ Aug. 12, 1723 Aug. 7, 1724 Aug. 9, 1725 Aug. 13, 1726	F. G. H. I. K.	Aug. 13, 1727 Aug. 12, 1728 Aug. 26, 1729 Sept. 23, 1730 Sept. 12, 1731 Sept. 17, 1732	L. M. N. O. P. Q.

DUTY MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.
Feb. 15, 1722	Charles Cordier	Large and medium sized pieces: Gold plate: a hand	Single pieces: Medium sized pieces: Small pieces: symbol of the Holy Spirit
Dec. 1, 1726	Jacques Cottin Louis Gervais	Large and medium-sized pieces: Gold plate: dolphin's head crowned	Single and combined pieces: Medium sized pieces: Small pieces: Chancellor's mace crowned

¹ In January, 1722, the wardens registered two more wardens' marks intended for small and very small pieces of gold plate: the

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of	Details of	Dates of	Details of
Registration.	Marks.	Registration.	Marks.
Sept. 23, 1733 Sept. 18, 1734	R. S.	Sept. 24, 1735 Oct. 13, 1736 Sept. 7, 1737	т. v. x.

DUTY MARKS

 Dates of Registra- tion.	Names of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.	
Oct. 15, 1732	Hubert Louvet	Silver pieces :	Large and medium-sized pieces: Small pieces:	

former consisted of the date-letter in italic type and the latter of a device which, from 1726 onwards, changed every year. In 1733 the wardens were given authority to use a fourth mark for small pieces of silver plate, which was identical with, but smaller than, the mark for large silver pieces. Regarding these different marks see Louis Carré, ibid., pp. 133 et seq.

WARDENS' MARKS

	es of tration.		etails of Marks.	Dates of Registration.		etails of Marks.
Sept. 3 Nov. 2	24, 1738 30, 1739 39, 1740 9, 1742	Y. Z. A. B.		Aug. 13, 174 July 15, 174 July 15, 175	9 I.	5
May 3	0, 1743	C.		Jan. 22, 175	2 L.	
Nov. 2	1744 27, 1745 28, 1746 4, 1747	D. E. F. G.		July 15, 175 July 14, 175 July 13, 175 July 12, 175	3 N. 4 O.	

DUTY MARKS

		Ch	Charge.		rge.
Dates of Registration. Names of Fermiers.		Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.
Oct. 1, 1738	Louis Robin				
Oct., 1744	Antoine Leschaudel				(19)
Oct. 1, 1750	Julien Berthe		Head of an		

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates Registra	of tion.	Details of Marks.	Dates of Registration,		etails of Marks.
July 20, 1 July 16, 1	130	Q. R.	July 16, 1770	G.	
July 21, 1 July 13, 1 July 12, 1	758 759 760	S. T. V.	July 10, 1771	Н.	
July 15, 1' July 21, 1' July 13, 1' July 18, 1	761 762 763	X. Y. Z. A.	July 15, 1772 July 16, 1773 July 16, 1774	I. K. L.	
July 12, 1	765	в.	July 15, 1775	М.	
July 12, 14, 15, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	767 1 768 1	C. D. E. F.	July 13, 1776 Aug. 13, 1777 July 18, 1778 July 21, 1779	N. O. P. Q.	

		Char	rge.	Discharge.	
Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.
Oct. 1, 1756	Éloy Brichard				
Oct. 1, 1762	Jean- Jacques Prévost				
Oct. 1, 1768	Julien Alaterre				
Nov. 18, 1774	Jean Baptiste Fouache Dominique Compant				

WARDENS' MARKS

Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.	Dates of Registration.	Details of Marks.
July 15, 1780 Aug. 1, 1781 July 13, 1782	R. S. T.	July 12, 1786	P. (1)
July 12, 1783	U.	July 11, 1787	Р.
July 17, 1784	Р.	Nov. 12, 1788	Р.
July 13, 1785	Р.	Sept. 11, 1789	P. P.

DUTY MARKS

		Cha	rge.	Discharge.	
Dates of Registration.	Names of Fermiers.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces
July 13, 1780	Henri Clavel				
Aug. 31, 1782	Henri Clavel				March 7, 1786- Feb. 22, 1789.
Feb. 23, 1789	Jean- François Kalandrin		Two L's		

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

§ II

THE MASTER-GOLDSMITHS OF PARIS

The following synopsis includes the most noted Paris goldsmiths of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or those whose works are most frequently encountered.

Surnames and Christian names of the makers are given, with the date of registration and description of marks. The date is the actual date of registration of the mark, not the date of the admission of the maker into the guild, nor the date on which the bail was presented. This is the effective date of the mark because the maker could not use it until it had been registered, and although as a general rule the registration followed quite soon after his admission into the guild, an interval of several weeks, or even sometimes of several months, occurred between these two dates.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	НА	Adnet, Henri	Anchor	Sept. 6, 1712.
	НА	Allain, Henri	Globe	Oct. 10, 1745.
	DA	André, David	Harp	Sept. 4, 1703.
	J A	Anthiaume, Jacques	Scallop	Jan. 21, 1758.
	LJA	Anthiaume, Louis- Julien	Royal baton	Sept. 6, 1779.
E'A	LA	Antoine, Léopold	Dot	Aug. 31, 1706.
	PJA	Antoine, Pierre-	Crown	Oct. 6,
_	A A	Joseph Aubert, Antoine	St. Anthony's cross	1739. Oct. 1, 1735.
	FJA	Aubert, François- Joachim	Star	Nov. 27, 1747.
	СА	Aubry, Claude- Auguste	Star 1	Sept. 19, 1758.

¹ The official report of the registration reads: a star, but the mark with a crosier, reproduced here, is usually attributed to Aubry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

שע				
Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
HA HA	нА	Auguste, Henri	Two crossed palms	April 20, 1785.
THE STATE OF THE S	RJA	Auguste, Robert- Joseph	Palm-leaf	Jan. 19, 1757.
	АВ	Bailly, Antoine	Triangle Trumpet	Jan. 15, 1748. Jan. 14, 1756.
	СВ	Ballin, Claude	Ring	1688.
	EFB	Balzac, Edme- François	Fleur-de-lis	Mar. 13, 1769.
	EPB	Balzac, Edme- Pierre	Cinquefoil	Aug. 28, 1739.
	JFB	Balzac, Jean- François	Rosette Scallop	Jan. 29, 1749. Mar. 3, 1755.
	ЈЈВ	Barrière, Jean- Joseph	None	Jan. 25, 1763.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	JNB	Bastin, Jean-Nicolas	Pyramid	Mar. 19, 1774.
	R B	Baucher, Robert	A mouth	Jan. 29, 1716.
	Ј ЈВ	Baudet, Jean-Joseph	Cock	July 20, 1782.
	PBD	Baudin, Pierre- Antoine	Star	Aug. 9, 1777.
	РМВ	Beaulieu, Pierre- François-Mathis	Star	July 23, 1768.
	РЈВ	Bellanger, Pierre- Iean	None	April 22,
	A B	Belle, Alexandre	Crescent	1754. May 20, 1778.
	ј В	Bernier, Jacques	Anchor	Sept. 1, 1781.
	МВ	Berthe, Martin	Bunch of grapes	June 22, 1712.
	АВ	Bertin, Antoine	Star and a cinquefoil	June 3, 1700
	ЕВ	Berubé, Étienne- Charles	Leopard's head	Sept. 6, 1779.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

	6				
diam'r.	Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.		Dates of Registration of the Marks.
		ј В	Besnier, Jacques	Scallop	Feb. 6, 1720.
		N B	Besnier, Nicolas	Star	Feb. 7, 1714.
1		JE B	Blerzy, Joseph- Étienne	Level	Mar. 12, 1768.
l		MRB	Bocher, Michel- René	Mitre	June 10, 1760
		JAB	Bonhomme, Jacques- Antoine	Mitre (?)	Aug. 2,
	÷.	PFB	Bonnestrenne, Pierre-François	Orange	May 19, 1714.
	(4) (4) (4) (8) (8)	J C B	Boudou, Jean- Charles-Marie	Trefoil	Aug. 30, 1783.
*		CAB	Bouillerot, Charles- Alexandre	Mitre	April 28, 1769.
		J В	Bouillerot, Joseph	Crowned heart	Dec. 31, 1759.
		JNB	Boulanger, Jean- Nicolas	Wheat sheaf	Mar. 11, 1783.
		SB	Boulanger, Simon	Wheat sheaf	July 30, 1691.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks,
	АВ	Boullier, Antoine	Tower	Dec. 20,
	A B	Bourgeois, Antoine	Sun	Mar. 12, 1708.
	CIB	Bourgoin, Claude-Isaac	Heart	Sept. 6,
STB STB	SB	Bourguet, Simon	Tower	April 6,
	PB	Bourlier, Philippe	Maypole	July 19,
	NCBD	Boutheroue- Desma- rais, Noël-César	Lance	Sept. 12, 1764.
	FΒ	Boutteville, François	Man's head	Jan. 26, 1754.
~	LJMB	Bouty, Louis-Joseph- Millerand	Star	Jan. 30,
	V B	Bréant, Vincent	Small Bird	April 22, 1754.
	J F B	Breton, Jean- François	Star	Sept. 7, 1737.
	ТРВ	Breton, Thomas- Pierre	Serpent	May 5, 1739.

	- עע	AIX -			,
I	Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
-		РЈВ	Briceau, Pierre-Jean	None	Feb. 22, 1725.
		ΑВ	Brigal, Antoine	Helmet	July 9, 1746.
		PEB	Buron, Pierre- Étienne	Star	Oct. 1, 1735.
		JFC	Caron, Jean-François- Nicolas	Gun	Dec. 20, 1775.
		FAC	Caron, François- Alexis	Hautboy	Dec. 31, 1777.
	PARTIES AND THE PARTIES AND TH	ALC	Cassé, André-Louis	Crown	Jan. 25, 1763.
		тс	Chancelier, Thomas	None	Jan. 18, 1755.
	~~ <u>~</u>	llc	Charbonné, Jean- Jacques	Heart	Oct. 1, 1738.
		ВС	Charlié, Brice	Sun	Mar. 17,
		L C	Charonnat, Louis	Ear of corn	Mar. 14, 1748.

Makers' Marks.	Initials	. Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
TE SE	JPC	Charpenat, Jean- Pierre	Crescent	July 20, 1782.
	СС	Charvet, Claude	Heraldic label	June 4, 1728.
	CAC	Charvet, Claude- Antoine	Cherub	Mar. 26,
	R C	Chatria, Rémi	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Feb. 15,
(4) (4) (4) (4)	GC	Chayé, Germain	Anchor	May 14,
	ЈВС	Chéret, Jean-Baptiste- François	Key	July 19, 1759.
	PC	Clément, Pierre	Crossed keys	Sept. 30, 1694.
	CIC	Clérin, Charles-Jean- Baptiste	None	July 28, 1732.
	МС	Coiny, Mathieu	Quince	Sept. 20, 1755.

		<u>,</u>	,	
Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	мс	Colas, Michel	Helmet	Jan. 27,
	NC	Collier, Nicolas	Cock	1719. Dec. 29, 1766.
	DС	Colombier, Denis	Dove	Dec. 30, 1776.
	FCB	Corbie, François	Ear of corn	July 5, 1777.
	NC	Cornu, Nicolas	Crosier	Aug. 1, 1770.
	ЈВС	Courdemanche, Jean-Baptiste	Lion	July 25, 1781.
	CNC	Cousin, Charles- Nicolas	Gnat	July 26, 1752.
AZ	ANC	Cousinet, Ambroise- Nicolas	Snake	Oct. 10, 1745.
	NC	Crochet, Nicolas	Anchor	Feb. 5, 1720.
	СС	Crozé, Charles François	Crosier	June 20, 1712.
	GAC	Crozé, Georges- Antoine	Crosier	Dec. 31,
TO THE STATE OF TH	ND	Dandrieux, Nicolas	Ermine	Aug. 3, 1716.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
180 (00) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10	RLD	Dany, Roch-Louis	" Un bourdon sans bâton "	June 9, 1779.
	J F D	Dapcher, Jean- François	Tower	Dec. 29, 1751.
(45) (45) (45)	CGD	Dardet, Claude- Gabriel	Dart	Jan. 23, 1715.
	JD	Daumy, Jacques	Star	Mar. 11, 1783.
EEOM CACHE C	HNDE	Debrie, Henri- Nicolas	Mitre	Sept. 13, 1758.
	JDB	Debrie, Jacques	Star	Jan. 25, 1777
	J D	Deharchies, Jean	Cinquefoil	Feb. 5, 1720.
(The	J С В	Delaboissière, Jean- Claude	Stag's head	Aug. 19, 1720.
	ND	Delacroix, Noel ¹	Cross	Oct. 25, 1560.
MAD	PD	Delafons, Pierre- François	Helmet, side- ways	Dec. 11, 1732.

¹ His mark is here included as a rare example and as the maker of some of the silver for the Chapel of the Order of the Holy Spirit, now in the Louvre.

	1	1	1	
Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	CND	Delanoy, Claude- Nicolas	Sun	Dec. 10, 1766.
	MDLP	Delapierre, Michel	Stone	Nov. 26, 1737.
(A)	JLV	Delavigne, Jacques	Vine-leaf	Aug. 27, 1714.
	I	Delaunay, Pierre- Antoine	Key	June 23, 1770.
	JDL	Delens, Jean- Baptiste	Head	June 22, 1712.
	FL	Delens, François	Graver's line	1676.
	ND	Delions, Nicolas	Lion	April 24, 1736.
	PD	Delions, Pierre	Lion Olive (for gold)	Feb. 7, 1720. Dec. 26,
18€F)	110	Demay, Jacques- Joseph	Scallop	1722. May 11, 1769.
	ADR	Deroussy, Alexandre	Two palm branches	Sept. 19, 1758.
	ΑD	Deschazaux, André	Dot	Aug. 4, 1747.
	CDP	Despots, Charles	None	Aug. 19, 1727.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	CPD	Deville, Claude- Pierre	Crosier	Feb. 9, 1769.
	CD	Donze, Charles	Cock	Sept. 15, 1756.
	JDB	Dubois, Jacques	Scallop	March 6, 1779.
	JD	Duché, Jean	Pansy	June 8, 1764.
	C D	Duchesne, Charles	Oak tree	Oct. 1, 1738.
	ND	Duclos, Nicolas	Acorn	Mar. 27, 1726.
	JD	Ducrollay, Jean	Heart	July 30, 1734.
	ICD	Ducrollay, Jean-	Ray	Nov. 26, 1736.
[4]	, 0,5	Charles	Heart	July 19,
	JD	Dugay, Jacques	Scallop	Feb. 4, 1727.
	JDH	Duhamel, Jean	Death's-head	Feb. 7, 1714.
	A M D	Dumelle, Adrien- Mathurin	Star	Jan. 21, 1756.
	EDP	Duplessis, Edme- Derson	Heart	June 3, 1740.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	ASD	Durand, Antoine- Sébastien	Heart	April 6,
	ND	Durier, Nicolas	Heart, crowned	Sept. 19, 1758.
	AD	Dutry, Antoine	Trefoil	June 17, 1767.
C\$D	CD	Duvivier, Claude	Olive tree	Feb. 6, 1720.
A THE	JЕ	Ecosse, Jean	Ermine	Nov. 25, 1705.
COLE COLE COLE COLE COLE COLE COLE COLE	GE	Egée, Guillaume	Ampulla	Jan. 29, 1716.
	JБ	Famechon, Jacques	Pilgrim's Staff	Mar. 15, 1770.
	PAF	Famechon, Pierre- Antoine	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	July 20, 1785.
· @	JCF	Fauche, Jean	Bee	Oct. 12, 1733.
	CEF	Favier, Claude- Eustache	Knight's cross	Sept. 24,
	JF	Favre, Jacques	Tower	May 7, 1773.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
(李) (李) (李)	RPF	Ferrier, René- Pierre	Cock	Sept. 13, 1775.
	J F	Fillassier, Jacques	Hammer	Aug. 23, 1718.
ATE	AF.	Fillassier, Antoine	Narcissus flower	March 17, 1704.
	AF	Fillassier, Antoine- Philippe	Tulip Spread- eagle	Feb. 7, 1720. May 25, 1739.
	JF	Formey, Jean	Trefoil	July 17, 1754-
	DF	Frankson, Denis	Triangle Crosier	Jan. 21, 1765. Feb. 6, 1773.
	J F	Fremin, Jean	Eagle's head	Oct. 1, 1738.
	LEG	Gabriel Louis- Emmanuel	Crescent	July 24, 1773.

Makers' Marks	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	J G	Gaillard, Jean	Phoenix and sun Sun (for gold) Star	Nov. 28, 1695. July 7, 1731. Sept. 28, 1750.
	sG	Gallien, Simon	Sun	Feb. 7, 1714.
STATE OF THE PARTY	JFG	Garand, Jean- François	Star	Dec. 7, 1748.
	PEG	Garbe, Philippe- Emmanuel	Cock	Mar. 14, 1748.
	FG	Gauchelet, François	Trefoil	Nov. 14, 1692.
	CFG	Gaucher, Claude- François	Heart	Aug. 18, 1728.
~	SG	Gaucher, Siméon	Heart in flames	Nov. 28, 1695.
	JFG	Genu, Jean- François	Bird	July 20, 1754.
	JG	Georges, Jean	Star	Jan. 29, 1752.
() () () () () () () () () ()	МGG	Georges, Marie- Gabriel	Lily	Oct. 10, 1745.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	FTG	Germain, François- Thomas	Fleece	Nov. 27, 1748.
FIG	PG	Germain, Pierre	Seed	May 6, 1744.
	ТG	Germain, Thomas	Fleece	Feb. 7, 1720.
	CG	Girard, Charles	Heart in flames	Aug. 28, 1722.
	DG	Godin, Denis- Germain	Deer's head	1676.
E CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	EFG	Godin, Edme- François Godin, Louis	Heart Rose	Aug. 3, 1747. Mar. 12,
exa	LG	Gouin, Louis	Rose	1708.
	PFG	Goguely, Pierre- François	Fly	Aug. 17, 1768.
) R	EG	Gondouin, Etienne	Triangle	Mar. 11, 1778.
E S			Acorn	May 6, 1786.
M M M M M	NG	Gonthier, Nicolas	Crosier	Dec. 24, 1768.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	G G	Gouel, Gilles	Crosier	Sept. 13, 1694.
	GCG	Gouel, Gilles-Claude	Bunch of grapes	May 29, 1727.
	JG	Gouel, Jean	Tower	Aug. 28, 1728.
(A)	GJG	Gouffé, Guillaume- Jean-Baptiste	Rose	Dec. 20, 1775.
	GG	Goujon, Germain	Gudgeon	July 24, 1676.
	PNG	Grébende, Pierre- Nicolas	Heart	July 6,
	LJG	Gresset, Louis-Joseph	Dolphin	Sept. 5, 1781.
	AFG	Grouvelle, Antoine- François	Vase	Sept. 10, 1708.
	EG	Guérin, Eloy	Sun	May 26, 1727.
	CGG	Guignard, Claude	Heart in flames	July 19, 1769.
	EG	Guyard, Etienne	Vane	Sept. 24, 1712.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
POH POH	PΗ	Hannier, Pierre	Rose	July 28, 1716.
	АН	Haudry, Antoine	Fire	Aug. 26, 1718.
	ссн	Haudry, Charles- César	Sun	July 28, 1732.
	LAH	Herbault, Louis- Antoine	Cross	Jan. 21, 1722.
(\$)	ЈВН	Housseau, Jean- Baptiste	Fire	Mar. 12, 1708.
(\$\frac{\pi}{4}\text{S})	JVН	Huguet, Jean-Vincent	Cross	Oct. 20, 1745.
	i	Jacob, François	Cock	1637.
	GJ	Jacob, Guillaume	Cock	July 8, 1666.
	GJ	Jacquelard, Georges- Joseph	Mace	Jan. 28, 1747.
	JFJ	Jacquemier, Jean- François	Crescent	Aug. 4, 1781.
	A J	Jacqmin, Alexis	Star	Jan. 21, 1717.

	Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
100 may 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		AJV	Jan de Villeclair, Antoine	Star	July 22, 1750.
		меј	Janety, Marc-Etienne	Mark-weight	Aug. 2, 1777.
		РJ	Jarrin, Pierre	Star	Feb. 24, 1712.
		RЈ	Jarry, Richard	Bird on a branch	Mar. 12, 1708.
		A J	Josset, Antoine	Vasc	Aug. 31, 1706.
		JJ	Josset, Julien	Bell	May 20, 1767.
		ΑJ	Joubert, Aimé	Box-tree	Sept. 4, 1703.
-		FJ	Joubert, François	Heart	Sept. 23, 1749.
,	-	СЈ	Jouguet, Claude	Flower	July 31, 1719.
		JEJ	Julliot, Jean-Edme	Star	Feb. 19, 1772.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names,	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	A L	Lambert, Antoine	Laurel branch	June 7, 1769.
	GDL	Lamotte, Guillaume- Denis	Flower	April 2, 1756.
<u></u>	PL	Landelle, Pierre	Rose	Sept. 9, 1705.
	JBL	Lange, Jean-Baptiste	Angel	Aug. 31, 1716.
~1380r	ML	Langlois, Marcoult	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Jan. 23, 1715.
MAM)	NML	Langlois, Nicolas- Martin	Two fleurs-de- lis	Sept. 3, 1750.
	CL	Laurent, Claude	Gridiron	Feb. 11, 1724.
(m)	BLB	Lebastier, Barthélemy	Star	Mar. 17, 1710.
	CLB	Lebastier, Charles	Rose	Dec. 20, 1754.
	JLB	Lebastier, Jean	Rose	Jan. 7, 1699.
196 7	JLB	Leblanc, Jean	Heart	Aug. 27, 1714.
(4) (3)	SLB	Leblond, Sébastien	Dart	1675.
	CLB	Leboiteux, Claude	Sun	Sept. 11, 1745.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.		Dates of Registration of the Marks.
2-			i	
	NLF	Lefèvre, Nicolas	Star	Aug. 8, 1759.
TR.	LLG	Legros, Louis	Crown	Jan. 30, 1723.
·	CLM	Lemire, Claud	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	June 28, 1725.
	PJL	Lenfant, Pierre-Jean	Rose	Dec. 9, 1772.
	LL	Lenhendrick, Louis- Joseph	Column	April 22, 1747.
	ALN	Lenoir, Alexandre	Moor's head	Nov. 28, 1695.
	NL	Léonard, Noël	None	Aug. 27, 1714.
	CALR	Leroy, Cyr-Antoine	Dot	Sept. 23, 1715.
€	JPLR	Leroy, Jean-Pierre	Wren, crowned	Mar. 18, 1721.
	MAL	Leroy, Marc-Antoine- Noël	Lion	Feb. 9, 1769.
	CL	Lévesque, Charles	Cross	Sept. 10, 1708.
	GL	Lévesque, Germain	Mitre	July 30, 1720.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	JL	Lévesque, Julien	Rose	Aug. 22, 1678.
	ΑL	Loir, Alexis	Lamp	Dec. 15, 1733.
(4) (4)	G L	Loir, Guillaume	Crescent	Aug. 3, 1716.
	JL	Loir, Jacques	Pilgrim's Staff	June 22, 1712.
	JBL	Loir, Jean-Baptiste	Trefoil	Sept. 9, 1689.
	LL	Loir, Louis	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Mar. 17, 1672.
	LL	Loir, Louis	Light or rays	Sept. 14, 1696.
	AGL	Loret, Antoine- Gaspard	Star	June 7, 1769.
	PBL	Lorillon, Pierre-	Sun	May 3,
	A L	Benoit Lorin, Abraham	Head of a blood	
	JL	Lorin, Jean	Head of a blood- hound	1700. July 19, 1663.
	GL	Lucas, Guillaume	Star Rose	1665. 1680.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols,	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
DATE OF THE PARTY	ΑL	Lucas, Antoine	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Feb. 7, 1770.
	мм	Machy, Mathieu de	Tulip	Nov. 28, 1770.
	мм	Maillard, Michel	Heart	Nov. 15, 1749.
	A M	Maillet, Claude- Antoine	Eagle	Aug. 8, 1781.
	N M	Marcault, Nicolas	Lily	Sept. 4, 1702.
	PFM	Marchand, Pierre- François	Maltese cross	Jan. 30, 1775.
	A M	Marsillac, Antoine	Tower	Aug. 9, 1777.
	JPM	Marteau, Jacques- Pierre	Hammer	Mar. 26,
	G M	Martin, Germain	Carnation	Sept. 11, 1713.
	J B M	Martin, Jean-Baptiste	Rose	Feb. 7, 1714.
	АЈМ	Masse, Ange- Jacques	Angel's head	July, 22, 1780.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	G M	Masse, Grégoire	Star	June 26, 1699.
	G M	Masse, Grégoire- Nicolas	Two crossed maces	Nov. 25, 1705.
	R M	Maurice, René	Moor's head	June 18, 1668.
ME	ј М	Mauzié, Jean	Vane	Jan. 30, 1723.
	ЈОМ	Meissonnier, Juste- Orelle	None	Feb. 15, 1725.
	PNM	Ménière, Paul- Nicolas	Fir-cone	Jan. 30, 1775.
	JВМ	Mercier, Jean- Baptiste	Mark-weight	Dec. 14, 1696.
	JLM	Meuneaust, Jean- Louis	Eagle	July 17, 1760.
	J М	Meusnier, Jean- Baptiste	Star	Aug. 6, 1709.
	A M	Micallef, Alexis	Maltese cross	Dec. 24, 1756.
	LM	Michelin, Louis	Star	Dec. 7, 1751.
	ЕМ	Modeux, Etienne	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Aug. 2, 1777.
	R M	Mognart, Robert	Bird	Feb. 5, 1720.

_		1			
	Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks
	18	GJM	Moillet, Gabriel- Joseph	Mullet	Mar. 3, 1706.
8		JJM	Moillet, Jacques- Joseph	Mullet	Mar. 17, 1742.
	-1000L	FMM	Montaigne, François Michel	Label	May 1,
	≈ ≈	ΕM	Moreau, Étienne	Pyx	Jan. 16,
8		јсм	Morée, Jacques- Charles	Negro's head	Jan. 26, 1754.
		JLM	Morel, Jean-Louis	Negro's head	Dec. 7, 1748.
		PSM	Mornay, Pierre- Silvain	The bend in the	Sept. 12, 1758.
		R· M	Mothé, Robert	Condé Clod and a star	Aug. 11, 1703.
		Ј М	Moynat, Jean	Star	Oct. 10, 1745.
		LN	Nicolle, Louis	Cock's head	1666.
		JBN	Nolin, Jean-Baptiste	Knot of flax	Dec. 7, 1740.
		NN	Nolin, Nicolas	Star	Mar. 28, 1711.
	1	јвсо	Odiot, Jean-Baptiste- Claude	Helmet	Dec. 21, 1785.
8		ЈВО	Odiot, Jean-Baptiste- Gaspard	Cross	Aug. 20, 1720.

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	lco	Odiot, Jean-Claude	None	July 20, 1754.
	JLO	Outrebon, Jean-Louis- Dieudonné	Scallop	July 29, 1772.
	NO	Outrebon, Nicolas	Heart	Sept. 4, 1703.
M.S.	NOB	Outrebon, Nicolas	Rosette	Oct. 1, 1735.
CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	SP	Parisy, Séverin	Sun	Jan. 23, 1771.
	LP	Payen, Lambert	Anchor	Jan. 4, 1658.
	ВР	Pellieux, Barthélemy	Magpie	July 23, 1774.
	СР	Petit, Charles	Marguerite	1659.
	JР	Petit, Jacques	Triangle Scallop	Jan. 21, 1765. Feb. 6, 1773.

שט	1 /11 -			,
Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
Figure 1	JВР	Petit, Julien-Boulogne	Star	Feb. 6, 1765
e e	JSP	Petitjean, Jean-Simon	Eagle's head	Feb. 22, 1786
H. S.	JР	Picard, Jean	Star	1652
	JР	Pigeon, Jerôme	Three rushes	Sept. 9, 1705
A 233	G P	Pigeron, Guillaume	Pigeon	Dec. 11, 1762
_	A P	Plot, Antoine	Ball	June 13,
	EΡ	Pollet, Étienne	Star	Aug. 19, 1747
	JР	Pollet, Jacques	Two crescents	Feb. 7,
	AP.	Polly, Adrien	Lily	1677
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		Pontaneau, Jean- Simon	Heap of gold	Dec. 30, 1776
	JSP	Pougnet, Jean-Simon	Ermine	Mar. 12, 1761

	Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names,	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	((1)	PΡ	Prévost, Pierre	Helmet	Jan. 7, 1699
İ		LJP	Prion, Lambert- Joseph	Pigeon	Mar. 15, 1770
	eS33	J Q	Quin, Jean le	Graving-tool	Feb. 25, 1713
	FE SE	J M Q	Quin, Jean-Malquis le	Scallop	Oct. 1, 1735
	_	JML	Quin, Jean-Malquis le	Rose	Jan. 15, 1748
	A M	A M R	Raveché, Antoine- Martin	Fleur-de-lis	Dec. 5,
İ	€	TSR	Reconseille, Théodore-Simon	Trefoil	Aug. 21, 1720
	E R	L R	Regnard, Louis	Fox	Oct. 15, 1733
	_	PLR	Regnard, Pierre-Louis	Fox	Dec. 31, 1759
		FR	Riel, François	Heart	Dec. 9, 1769
		FR	Rigal, François	Rose	Feb. 25, 1713
	FRA CRA	C A R	Robert, Claude- Alexis	Star	Mar. 12, 1761

			1	7
Makers' Marks	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks
I B B	JR	Roettiers, Jacques	Wheat-sheaf	Oct. 15, 1733
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	JNR	Roettiers, Jacques- Nicolas	Wheat-sheaf	Mar. 13, 1765
	JR	Roger, Jacques	Vase	Aug. 18, 1781
	GFR	Roland, Guillaume- François	Ball	Aug. 2, 1777
	CR	Rondé, Claude- Dominique	Heart	April 3, 1724
	J C R D	Roquillé-Desnoyers, Jean-Charles	Walnut-tree	April 8,
	FNR	Rousseau, François- Nicolas	None	April 28, 1769
	JR	Royel, Jean	None	Aug. 26, 1692
	JBS	Sager, Jean-Baptiste	Mullet	Dec. 31, 1759
	CBS	Sageret, Charles- Barnabé	Knight's cross	July 17, 1760
喩	JNS	Saget, Jean-Nicolas	Vase	Mar. 11, 1783
80 M	ASN	Saint-Nicolas, Antoine	Rose	May 19, 1714

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
(S. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	PGS	Sallot, Pierre- Guillaume	Crown	Jan. 17, 1750
(4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	J B S	Saurin, Jean-Baptiste	None	June 1, 1774
	P S	Siffait, Pierre	Triangle	Jan. 29, 1752
e ka Lite	PNS	Sommé, Pierre- Nicolas	Key and crosier Hand holding a laurel branch	July 17, 1760 Sept. 3, 1768
	CNS	Souchet, Claude- Hyacinthe- Nicolas	Hyacinth	Aug. 2, 1777
PAS	PSL	Soulaine, Paul	Fleece	Feb. 5, 1720
	P S	Soulaine, Pierre	Fleece	Jan. 17, 1717
√ 851.	сs	Spire, Charles	Two crossed palm branches	Oct. 20, 1736
	c s	Spriman, Charles- Louis-Auguste	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	May 27, 1775

				.,
Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	LAT	Taillepied, Louis- Antoine	Foot	July 17, 1760
	LFAT	Taunay, Louis- François-Auguste	Sun	Mar. 12, 1761
-	LGT	Thévenot, Louis- Gaspard	Scallop	Oct. 1, 1735
	LUT	Thévenot, Louis- Urbain	Heart	Oct. 10, 1733
	ST	Thierce, Siméon	Triangle	Feb. 7,
	јГТ	Tourteau, Jean- Louis	Roundel	Jan. 22, 1757
	RТ	Turpin, Robert	Cup	Mar. 17, 1704
	JΥ	Vallayer, Joseph	Lance	Jan. 14, 1750
	ΑV	Vachette, André- Maximilien	Cock	July 28, 1779
	PAV	Vallée, Paul- Alexandre	Rock	May 5,
	NCV	Vallière, Nicolas- Clément	Pearl	July 24, 1732
	PV	Vallière, Pierre	Key	Dec. 30, 1776

Makers' Marks.	Initials.	Names.	Symbols.	Dates of Registration of the Marks.
	JV	Valot, Jean	Lapwing,	Mar. 17, 1742
E # 1	JТV	Van Conwenberghe, Joseph-Théodore	Lily	Mar. 15,
	J F V Varin, Jacques- François		Star	Sept. 19, 1758
	JGV	Vealle, Jean- Guillaume	Heart	July 14, 1754
	NV	Vial, Nicolas	Greyhound	Aug. 4, 1781
	сv	Viardot, Charles	Feather	Feb. 3,
	R V	Vienot, René	Lozenge	Jan. 24, 1756
	JV	Villain, Jean	Eagle's head	July 11, 1680
	J V	Viret, Jean	Symbol of the Holy Spirit	Dec. 7, 1756

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

§ III

Guilds which were subject to the Immediate Iurisdiction of the Paris Mint in 1785

Auxerre. — Wardens' marks: the dateletter, sometimes accompanied by a lozenge.



New marks adopted in 1784: a candlestick, and the date.

Beauvais.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, sometimes accompanied by a stake or a star.

New marks adopted in 1784: a trout, and

the date.

Chartres.—Duty marks: from 1768 onwards, at least, the Chartres guild was attached to the Orléans Administrative District for the collection of the mark duty.

Wardens' marks: in the sixteenth century the dateletter and, below it, "a part of the coat of arms of the City"; a fleur-de-lis or shirt of the Virgin Mary worshipped in the Cathedral of Chartres.

In the eighteenth century the date-letter, with crown.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lark, and the date.

The work of the silversmiths of Dreux, La Loupe and Verneuil-en-Perche was marked at Chartres.

Makers' marks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: the initials of the maker, a fleur-de-lis at the top and a symbol which frequently represented a shirt of the Virgin Mary.

Compiègne.-Wardens' mark: the dateletter, with crown.

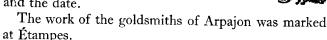
New mark adopted in 1784: a stag's head. The work of the goldsmiths of Villers-

Cotterets was marked at Compiègne.



Etampes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and a tower.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lobster, and the date.



Mantes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and half a fleur-de-lis with an oak branch.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lozenge, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Meulan and of Vernon was marked at Mantes

Meaux.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters M and X, and a cat.

New mark adopted in 1784: a cat, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Coulommiers, Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Lagny-sur-Marne was marked at Meaux.

Makers' marks at the end of the seventeenth century: the initials of the maker, the letter M, crowned, and two allowance grains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT

Melun.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned. and an eel.

New marks adopted in 1784: an eel, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Brie-Comte-Robert, Corbeil, Fontainebleau, Milly-en-Gâtinais, Montereausur-Yonne, Nemours, Rozoy-en-Brie and Tournan was marked at Melun.

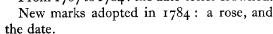
Pontoise.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.



New marks adopted in 1784: a hive, and the date.

Provins.—Wardens' marks: in the sixteenth century the date-letter, crowned, and a tower.

From 1758 to 1767: a rose, crowned. From 1767 to 1784: the date-letter crowned.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bray-sur-Seine, Nangis, Nogent-sur-Seine, and Villenauxe was marked at Provins.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye.—Duty marks (see Table on following page).

Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and a fleur-de-lis.

New marks adopted in 1784: a squirrel, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Poissy was marked at Saint-Germain-en-Laye.



SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE: DUTY MARKS.

Dates of Registration and Names of Fermiers.	Large Silv	er Pieces.	Gold Pieces and small Silver Pieces.	
Termiers.	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
Oct. 15, 1732. Hubert Louvet	Sheep	Cat's head	Sheep	Eagle's head
Oct. 1, 1744. Antoine Leschaudel	Dog's head	Tower	Dog's head	Pilgrim's staff
Oct. 1, 1750. Julien Berthe	Small horse	Fox's head	Snail leav- ing its shell	Spread eagle
Oct. 1, 1756. Eloy Brichard	Ermine on laurel on crossed branches	A ray	Crossbow	Sunflower
Oct. 1, 1762. Jean-Jacques Prévost	Two inter- laced mascles	Tench	Lyre	Goblet
Oct. 1, 1768. Julien Alaterre		-2000 P		Q
Nov. 18, 1774. ¹ Jean-Baptiste Fouache				
Dec. 1, 1780. Henri Clavel				

¹ The four charge and discharge marks were identical for Paris and all towns in the Paris administrative district. See p. 32.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PARIS MINT Senlis .- Duty marks:

	Large Sil	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and small Silver Pieces.		
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.	
1768-1774					

Wardens' marks: the date-letter and two allowance grains.

New marks adopted in 1784: a sun, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Beaumontsur-Oise, Chantilly, Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, Crépyen-Valois and Pont-Ste-Maxence was marked at Senlis.

Sens.-Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned. New marks adopted in 1784: a caduceus, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Joigny, Saint-Florentin, Villeneuve-la-Guyard, Villeneuvel'Archevêque and Villeneuve-sur-Yonne was marked at Sens. The goldsmiths of Tonnerre, who belonged to the Troyes guild, were authorised in 1776 to have their work marked at Sens.

Versailles. - Duty marks (see Table on following page).

Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the letter V.

New marks adopted in 1784: a fleur-de-lis, and the date.



VERSAILLES: DUTY MARKS

April 29, 1699. Pierre Perrine	Charge: 1	Charge: two V's inter-Discharge: a crown laced and crowned				
1714 and 1731. The goldsmiths were sub- scribers	Subscribers' mark: the letter V, surmounted by LL, crowned					
Oct. 1, 1744. Antoine Les- chaudel	Charge: a coffee table (sic) (sic) Discharge: large piece a pelican. Average sized pieces: a toro					
	Large Sil	ver Pieces.		s and Small Pieces.		
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.		
Oct. 1, 1750. Julien Berthe	Ear Bird's head hérissée		Dolphin's head	Ostrich head		
Oct. 1, 1756. Eloy Brichard	Saltire with Running laurel fox branches		Two inter- laced triangles	Tulip		
Oct. 1, 1762. Jean-Jacques Prevost	True-lover's knot	True-lover's Horse's head		Helmet		
Oct. 1, 1768. Julien Alaterre						
Nov. 18, 1774. ¹ Jean-Baptiste Fouache						
Dec. 1, 1780. Henri Clavel						

¹ The four charge and discharge marks were common to Paris and all the towns in the Administrative District of Paris. See p. 32.

DUTY MARKS IN THE TOWNS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF PARIS, OTHER THAN PARIS, SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE AND VERSAILLES

GERMAIN-EN-LATE AND VERSALLES							
1672-1768	The Goldsmit	The Goldsmiths were generally subscribers.					
	Charge : Discharges :						
	Beauvais			M	lantes	*** *********************************	
0 (0	Beaumont-sur	-Oise		М	eaux		
Oct. 1, 1768 Julien Alaterre	Bray-sur-Sein	e		M	lelun	200	
	Compiègne Coulommiers			M	lontereau		
	Dreux			P	ontoise	2	
	Étampes		8	Pi	rovins		
	Fontainbleau			S	ens		
Nov. 18, 1744 Jean-Baptiste Fouache	The four charge and discharge marks were commo to Paris and all the towns in the Administrativ District of Paris. See p. 30.					common nistrative	
		La	arge Pieces.		Small	Pieces.	
April 7, 1781 Henri Clavel	Charge	((8		
	Discharge	•			E E		

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIX MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the sign "&."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Sil	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.		
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.	
1775-1781 .					
1781 to the Revolution .			The state of the s		

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Aix Mint in 1785

Aix.—Wardens' marks: the word Aix, the letter P, indicating Provence, and the date of the year in which the mark was first used.



New marks adopted in 1784: a bird's wing, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Aubagne, La Ciotat, La Verdière, Martigues, Pertuis, Saint-Maximin and Salon was marked at Aix.

Antibes. — Wardens' new marks of 1784: a broom, with the date.



Apt.—Wardens' marks: the year, and the initial of the name of the town.



New marks adopted in 1784: A pair of scales, and the date.

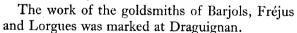


Arles.—Wardens' marks: the year, a fleur-de-lis, the three letters A R L, and sometimes the letter P, indicating the word Provence.



New marks adopted in 1784: a crosier, and the date.

Draguignan.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: an ear of corn, and the date.





Grasse.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a fork, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Vence was marked at Grasse.

Manosque. -- Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a book, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Forcalquier and Sisteron was marked at Manosque.

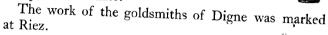


Marseilles .- Wardens' marks: the date, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the city: Argent, a cross azure.

New marks adopted in 1784: a bow of ribbon, and the date.

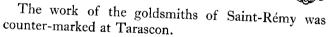
Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, a crown at the top, and a fleur-de-lis at the base.

Riez.--Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a cup, and the date.



Tarascon. - Wardens' marks: the date, surmounted by the letters TAR.

New marks adopted in 1784: a helmet, and the date.



Toulon .-- Wardens' marks: the date, surmounted by a crowned shield from the arms of the city: azure, a cross or.

New marks adopted in 1784: a negro's head, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Brignoles, Hyères, La Cadière d'Azur and Saint-Tropez was marked at Toulon.



CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF THE AMIENS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: from 1541 to 1577, the letter "V"; after 1577 the letter "X."

The department of the Amiens Mint covered the Administrative District of Amiens and the town of Noyon, which was part of the Administrative District of Soissons. This latter Administrative District was included in the department of the Mint of Reims.1

Duty marks: see table on following page.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Amiens MINT IN 1785

Amiens. - Wardens' mark: the date-letter, surmounted by the two letters A M.

New marks adopted in 1784: a crossbow, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Montdidier was marked at Amiens.

¹ See Louis Carré, *ibid.*, pp. 166-7, and the map of the Administrative Districts and departments of the Mint in 1785 at the end of the book.

AMIENS: DUTY MARKS

1672-1768	The goldsmiths were usually subscribers: at Boulogne, Calais and Montreuil the mark duty was, on various occasions, collected by subcontractors.					
	Charge:					
		Discharg	es	:		
	Abbeville	A	N	Montreuil	B	
(9	Amiens		N	Noyon		
1768-1775 Julien Alaterre	Boulogne		F	Péronn e	Q	
	Calais		F	Roye		
	Montdidier		٤	Saint-Quentin		
	Large Silv	er Pieces.	Pieces. Gold Pieces Silver F		and Small Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.	
1775-1781 Fouache				X		
1781-Revolu- tion Clavel			1			

Abbeville.—Wardens' mark: the dateletter, surmounted by the two letters A B.



New marks adopted in 1784: A bee, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Blangy was marked at Abbeville.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: A hat, and the date.

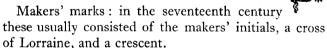


The work of the goldsmiths of Montreuil was marked at Boulogne.

Calais.—Before the adoption of new marks in 1784 the wardens used two marks:

- 1. The town mark;
- 2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a spur, and the date.



Noyon.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter and the arms of the city: argent, a fess gules.

New marks adopted in 1784: a salt cellar, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Chauny, Ham, Nesle and Roye was marked at Noyon.

Saint-Quentin.—Wardens' mark: the dateletter, surmounted by a figure of St. Quentin.



New marks adopted in 1784: a watering can, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Péronne was marked at Saint-Quentin.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF THE ANGERS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "F."

DUTY MARKS

Marks in use in the eighteenth century:











From the year 1775, at latest, and onwards, the marks of Fouache and Clavel were common to the Administrative Districts of Angers and Tours.¹

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Angers Mint in 1785

Angers.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned, after 1750, sometimes surmounted by the name of the town.



New marks adopted in 1784: a racquet, and the date.



¹ See p. 166.

The work of the goldsmiths of Chemillé, Cholet and La Flèche was marked at Angers.

Marks of Angers makers: the initials of the maker and a key, crowned.



Marks of La Flèche makers: the initials of the makers, an arrow and sometimes also a fleece, all crowned.



Château-Gontier.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a pair of compasses, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Sablé, in the department of the Tours Mint, was marked at Château-Gontier.

Laval.--Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a frog, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and a leopard, crowned.



Saumur.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: the hilt of a sword, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the letter "S," crowned.



CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE BAYONNE MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "L."

DUTY MARKS

I. The Administrative District of Auch and those parts of the Administrative Districts of Pau and Bayonne, which were subject to the Bayonne Mint, formed an Excise Department in 1774, the marks of which were as follows until 1781:

	Large Silv	ver Pieces.	Gold Piece Silver	s and Small Pieces.
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				

II. In 1781 this Excise Department received neither charge nor discharge marks.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bayonne Mint in 1785

Bayonne.—Wardens' marks: the wardens struck two marks on gold and silver plate of standard metal, namely:

- 1. The town mark: Two letters A B, back to back, surmounted by the crown of France;
 - 2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned. In and after 1784 the wardens used two marks:
 - 1. The town mark, consisting of a tower;
- 2. The wardens' mark: a bird-cage, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Dax and Saint-Jean-de-Luz was marked at Bayonne.

To the guild of Bayonne a town mark engraved with the letters BAYO, crowned, is attributed.



The accompanying mark, found on a wine taster, was undoubtedly made at Auch, although no guild has been traced in that town. "L'Almanach des Monnaies" does not even refer to the existence of a single goldsmith there.

CHAPTER VI DEPARTMENT OF THE BESANÇON MINT

ISTINGUISHING marks of the Mint:

1. In the fifteenth century, the distinguishing mark of the Archiepiscopal Mint: a hand raised in blessing; 1

- 2. From the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, the distinguishing mark of the Municipal Mint: the letter "B," crowned.
- 3. From 1693 onwards, the distinguishing mark of the Mint instituted by Louis XIV: two C's, back to back.

The mark duty was not collected in this department. Standards: (1) Gold pieces: the Paris standard; (2) Silver pieces: 11 pennyweights, 8 grains (944 thousandths), with an allowance of 2 grains (7 thousandths).

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Besançon Mint in 1785

Besançon.—In the eighteenth century the wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: two C's, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis or a crown.





¹ See Marc Rosenberg, *Der Goldschmiede Merkzeichen*, Vol. III, p. 221, 3rd ed., 1928.

2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis or a crown.





New marks adopted in 1784: a corkscrew, and the date.



This mark had not been used in 1786.

The work of the goldsmiths of Baume and Morteau was marked at Besançon.

Makers' marks:

1. In the fifteenth century:



- 2. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries: initials of the maker, the arms of the town and a "B," crowned.
- 3. In the eighteenth century: the initials of the maker, a fleur-de-lis, and an eagle displayed, supporting two columns with its talons.



 $D\hat{o}le.$ —In the eighteenth century the wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal :

I. The town mark:



2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.



In 1784 new marks were adopted. In 1787 the wardens struck two wardens' marks:

1. A date-letter, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.

2. The invariable I mark after 1784: a funnel, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the arms of the city as illustrated.



Gray.—The goldsmiths of Gray formed a separate guild during the eighteenth century, but were united for a brief period to the Besançon guild. In 1787 they again formed a separate guild.

Marks of the makers: the initials of the maker and the arms of the town: a lion nascent with three flames.

Lons-le-Saunier.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

I. The town mark:



2. The wardens' mark, consisting of a date-letter.

From 1784 the marks of a lamp and the date were adopted.



The lamp mark, however, was not in actual use in 1789.

The work of the goldsmiths of Saint-Amour and Saint-Claude was marked at Lons-le-Saunier.

Makers' marks: initials of the maker and the arms of the town: d'argent, cantonné au 1^{er} de gueules à la bande d'or et au 2^e d'or au cor d'argent.

Salins.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

- 1. The town mark: the arms of the town: gold, a band gules, surmounted by a count's coronet.

2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.



New marks adopted in 1784: a grey-hound, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Arbois, Nozeroy, Poligny and Pontarlier was marked at Salins.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the arms of the town in which he practised his craft.

Vesoul.—The wardens struck three marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: the arms of the town: lion nascent and a crescent, crowned.



- 2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.
- 3. The mark indicating the standard which, here, as an exception, was 11 deniers, 12 grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a bear's head, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the arms of the town.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE BORDEAUX MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "K."

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge marks in use at different times:













II. Excise marks:

	Large Silv	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.		
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.	
1775-1781			B		
1781-Revolution .					

GUILDS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINT OF BORDEAUX IN 1785

Bordeaux.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, accompanied by a syllable, or the initial letter of the name of the town.











New marks adopted in 1784: a unicorn, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bergerac, Blaye, La Réole, Libourne, Saint-André-de-Cubzac and Sainte-Foy was marked at Bordeaux.

Agen.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: the hands of a watch, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Nérac and Tonneins was marked at Agen.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the initial letter of the name of the town.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the initial letter of the name of the town.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOURGES MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "Y."

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge mark of Julien Alaterre (1768-1775):



II. Excise marks:

	Large Sil	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and small Silver Pieces.		
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.	
1775-1781			B	T	
1781-Revolution			B		

DEPARTMENT OF THE BOURGES MINT
GUILDS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOURGES
MINT IN 1785

Bourges. — Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a ram's head, and the date.



Issoudun.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a cup and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Châteauroux and La Châtre was marked at Issoudun.

La Charité.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a holy water sprinkler, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Corbigny and Sancerre was marked at La Charité.

Nevers.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a bottle, and the date.



CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE CAEN MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "C."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1744-1750				
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution .				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Caen Mint in 1785

Caen.—Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a plough-share, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bayeux was marked at Caen.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and a leopard, crowned.



Alençon.-Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a spider, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Nogent-le-Rotrou was marked at Alençon.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and a double-headed eagle, crowned.



Coutances. - Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: An inkstand, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Avranches, Granville and Villedieu was marked at Coutances.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and three columns, crowned.

Falaise.--Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lancet, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Argentan was marked at Falaise.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and one or three towers, crowned.

Lisieux.—Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a cornucopia, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bernay was marked at Lisieux.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and sometimes two keys crowned.

Saint-Lô.—Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a tooth, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Thorigny was marked at Saint-Lô.

Valognes.-Wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a rose with stalk and leaves, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Cherbourg was marked at Valognes.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and two ears of corn.



CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF THE DIJON MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "P."

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge marks in use at different and indefinite dates:









II. Excise marks:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces,	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				0
1781-Revolution				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Dijon Mint in 1785

Dijon.—Wardens' mark: a date letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a globe, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Auxonne and Seurre was marked at Dijon.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and the arms of the town.



Autun.—Wardens' mark: a date-latter, crowned. New marks adopted in 1784: a buckle, and the date.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and the arms of the town.



Avallon.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: the head of an ox, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Noyers was marked at Avallon.

Beaune.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a drinking-glass, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and the Virgin Mary with a bunch of grapes.



Bourg-en-Bresse—Wardens' mark: the dateletter surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.



New marks adopted in 1784: a watch chain, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the cross of St. Maurice, from the arms of the town.



Chalon-sur-Saône.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a key, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and three rings, crowned. The arms of Chalon, as shown by the goldsmiths, are similar to those of Mâcon.



Châtillon-sur-Seine.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a tower, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bar-sur-Seine and Les Riceys was marked at Châtillon.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the arms of the town: A castle, crowned by three fleurs-de-lis.

Mâcon.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a hand, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Cluny was marked at Mâcon.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and three rings.

Semur.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a ewer, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Vitteaux was marked at Semur.

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT OF THE GRENOBLE MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "Z."

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge mark (end of the seventeenth century):



II. Excise marks:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution			G	

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Grenoble $$\operatorname{Mint}$$ in 1785

Grenoble.-Wardens' marks:







New marks adopted in 1784: a dolphin, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Vienne was marked at Grenoble.

Gap.—This guild, founded in 1786, consisted of the master-goldsmiths of Gap, Briançon and Embrun.

Montélimar.—This guild, founded in 1786, consisted of the master-goldsmiths of Montélimar, Crest, Le Buis, Loriol, Nions, Orange, Romans, Saint-Paul and Valence.

CHAPTER XII

DEPARTMENT OF THE LILLE MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: From 1685 to 1693: "LL" and afterwards "L," crowned; from 1693 onwards: the letter "W." The mark duty was not collected in the territory covered by this department.

STANDARD OF METAL

- 1. Standard for gold: Paris standard.
- 2. Standard for silver: 11 deniers, 8 grains (944 thousandths) with tolerance of 2 grains (7 thousandths).

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Lille Mint in 1785:

Lille.—The wardens, called "Esgards," struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: a fleur-de-lis, crowned.







2. The wardens' mark: a dateletter, crowned.



New marks adopted in 1784: a swallow, and the date.



DEPARTMENT OF THE LILLE MINT

The work of the goldsmiths of Armentières and Tourcoing was marked at Lille.

Arras.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: a rat, crowned, sometimes accompanied by the first two letters of the name of the town.









2. The wardens' mark: a dateletter, crowned.





New marks adopted in 1784: a chair, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bapaume, Béthune and Hesdin was marked at Arras.

Avesnes.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: A spade, and the date.



Bailleul.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a compass, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Etaires, Hazebrouck, Merville and Steenwoorde was marked at Bailleul.

Bergues.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a seal, and the date.



Cambrai.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a horse's head, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Le Cateau was marked at Cambrai.



Douai.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: the letter "D," and the date.



Dunkerque.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: a dolphin, crowned.



2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.



New marks adopted in 1784: a thorn, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bourbourg and Gravelines was marked at Dunkerque.

Landrecies.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a scraper, and the date.



Maubeuge.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: an eye, and the date.



Saint-Omer.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: the first letters of the name of the town.



2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.



New marks adopted in 1784: a pair of snuffers, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Aire and Cassel was marked at Saint-Omer.

Valenciennes.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

1. The town mark: a lion, crowned.



2. The wardens' mark: a date-letter, crowned.



New marks adopted in 1784: a distaff, and the date.



100

CHAPTER XIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE LIMOGES MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the mint: the letter "I."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781			B	
1781-Revolution				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Limoges $$\operatorname{Mint}$$ in 1785

Limoges.—Wardens' mark: a date-letter. New marks adopted in 1784: a basket, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Beaulieu, Brive, and Tulle was marked at Limoges.

Angoulême.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a sow's head, and the date.



CHAPTER XIV

DEPARTMENT OF THE LORRAINE CHAMBRE DES COMPTES ¹ AND THE NANCY MINT

THE Lorraine Chambre des Comptes acted as the Chambre des Monnaies until February 1782, when a branch of the Mint was established at Nancy. The goldsmiths of the Nancy and Lunéville guilds continued to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Chambre des Monnaies, but the goldsmiths of Bar-le-Duc were put under the jurisdiction of the Nancy Mint.

The goldsmiths of Lorraine worked gold at the Paris standard and silver at two different standards, i.e. the Paris standard and the Lorraine standard; the latter was of 9 deniers 12 grains (791 thousandths). On plate of the Lorraine standard the wardens struck a mark with a cross of Lorraine; on plate of the Paris standard they struck a mark consisting of a spread eagle.

The makers' marks consisted of the initials of the maker, the emblem of the town in which he worked, and a personal symbol.

The emblems of the towns in Lorraine were as follows:—

LORRAINE CHAMBRE DES COMPTES

Nancy:
Bouquemont:

a thistle. a goat.

Briev:

the letter "B," crowned.

Charmes: Commercy:

a greyhound. a crown.

Darney:

a demi-leaf

Épinal : Étain : a star.

Forbach:

a pitcher. a fir-cone.

Mirecourt:

a crescent.

Mirecourt : Neufchâteau : an ermine.
a tower, crowned.

Pont-à-Mousson: a heart.

Rambervillers:

the letter "R," crowned.

Remirement:

a trefoil.

Saint-Avold : Saint-Dié : a pigeon.

Saint-Mihiel:

a pair of scales.

Saint-Nicolas: Sarreguemines: a mullet.

Vézelise :

a lozenge.

The wardens' marks were characterised: firstly, by the cross of Lorraine or a spread eagle, which indicated the standard of the metal; secondly, by the emblem, indicating the town where the work was assayed; and thirdly, by the initials of the warden who had assayed and marked the piece. The wardens combined these different characteristics in three different ways as follows:—

1. They applied the maker's mark and a second

¹ The Chambre des Comptes was a Court charged with the supervision of the administration of the finances of the nation. For Chambre des Monnaies, see note on p. 28.

mark consisting of the emblem of the town and a spread eagle or a cross of Lorraine. This second mark might be used by several successive wardens.

- 2. They applied the maker's mark and a second mark consisting of an eagle or a cross only.
- 3. They applied one mark only, consisting of their initials, the emblem of the town, and an eagle or a cross. At Nancy, where this single mark was constantly employed during the eighteenth century, the thistle, which was the emblem of the town, was replaced by the letter "A."

In 1773 the guild of Lunéville adopted the dateletter system. The letter to be placed on plate of the Lorraine standard also bore a cross of Lorraine.

Nancy.—In 1785 the guild included the goldsmiths of Nancy, Briey, Bouquemont, Commercy, Dieuze, Étain, Forbach, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Rosières-aux-Salines, Saint-Avold, Saint-Miciel, Saint-Nicolas, Sarreguemines, and Vézelise.

Nancy.— Makers' marks:	
Wardens' marks:	
Briey.— Wardens' marks :	

LORRAINE CHAMBRE DE COMPTES

WARDENS OF THE NANCY GUILD IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Letters in their Marks.	Names of the Wardens in Office.	Terms of Office.
N P A	Nicolas Poirot	1700-1709
J N A	Jacques Neufville	1709-1713
F C A	François Crox	1713-1715
C F P A	Claude-François Platel	1715-1717
A A A	Antoine Aubertin	1717-1723
C F P	Claude-François Platel	1723-1727
N T A	Nicolas Thierry	1727-1731
C M A	Christophe Mougenot	1731-1737
A A A	Antoine Aubertin	1737-1745
ALN A	Antoine Lenoir	1745-1751
Y H A	Yves Hutet	1751-1755
C B A	Claude Barthélémy	1755-1759
L R A	Léopold Renauldin	1759-1765
C L B A	Claude-Léopold Barrilly	1765-1771
R R A	René Renault	1771-1778
AFP A	Antoine-François Platel	1778-1782
D D A	Dominique Deroche	1782-1786
C N M A	Charles-Nicolas Mulnier	1786-1790 (?)
IBP A	Barbe Prin (?)	1790 (?)

Bouquemont.—

Wardens' marks:





Commercy.—

Makers' mark:



Wardens' marks:





Dieuze.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two following marks:





Étain.—

Wardens' marks:





Forbach.—

Wardens' marks:





Mirecourt.—

Makers' marks:



Wardens' marks:





Neufchâteau.—

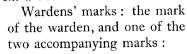
Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





LORRAINE CHAMBRE DE COMPTES

Pont-à-Mousson.—







Rosières-aux-Salines.—

Wardens marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Saint-Miciel.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Saint-Nicolas-du-Port.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Sarreguemines.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Vézelise.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Lunéville.—In 1785 the guild comprised the goldsmiths of Lunéville, Charmes, Darney, Épinal, Rambervillers, Remiremont and Saint-Dié.

Lunéville.—

Makers' mark:



Wardens' marks:

- 1. Before 1773:
- 2. After 1773. Marks struck in 1782:



Charmes.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Darney.-

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Épinal.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Rambervillers.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





LORRAINE CHAMBRE DE COMPTES

Remiremont.--

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Saint-Dié.—

Wardens' marks: the mark of the warden, and one of the two accompanying marks:





Bar-le-Duc.—Wardens' mark: a date-letter, surmounted by a cross of Lorraine or an eagle.

New marks adopted in 1784:

- 1. Plate of the Paris standard: two bluebottles, back to back, crowned.
- 2. Plate of the French standard: three pansies, two above and one below, the whole crowned.



CHAPTER XV

DEPARTMENT OF THE LYONS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "D."

DUTY MARKS

See following page.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Lyons Mint in 1785

Lyons.—Wardens' marks:

1. Two marks of different sizes for large and medium-sized pieces: a lion rampant, crowned, and the date-letter.



- 2. Mark for small pieces: a lion's head and the date-letter.
- 3. Mark for gold chains: an arrow and the date-letter.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lion's head, and the date. The guild continued to use four marks, and completed the figures of the year with a date-letter from an alphabet which continued. On small pieces the lion's head



DEPARTMENT OF THE LYONS MINT DUTY MARKS

	,			
Dates of Registra- tion and Names	Large Sil-	ver Pieces.		s and Small Pieces.
of Fermiers.	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
Feb. 16, 1735. Hubert Louvet	D, crowned	Boar	Boar's head	Horse-shoe, crowned
Oct. 10, 1744. Antoine Leschaudel	D, crowned	Keyhole	Pike's head	Lily
Oct. 3, 1750. Julien Berthe	D, crowned	Eagle's head	Lion's head	Harpy's head
Oct 4, 1756. Eloy Brichard	D, crowned	Butterfly	Millrind with laurel crossed branches	Back view of left-hand fist
Oct. 23, 1762 Jean-Jacques Prevost		B		
Oct. 22, 1768 Julien Alaterre		X	®	
1775-1781. Excise of Fouache and Compant				
1781 to the Revolution. Excise of Clavel			B	

was replaced successively by a horse's head, a woman's head, and the head of a savage.¹

The work of the goldsmiths of Montbrison, Roanne and Villefranche was marked at Lyons.

Trévoux.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal :

1. The date-letter, surmounted by three fleurs-de-lis, sometimes accompanied by a tower.



2. The town mark: an escutcheon of France, as illustrated.



New marks adopted in 1784: a parrot, and the date.



This guild was dependent upon the Mint at Dijon until July 1779, and it was only from this date that it came under the Lyons Mint.

1 See Louis Carré, ibid., p. 229.

CHAPTER XVI

DEPARTMENT OF THE METZ MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letters "AA."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Silv	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution			T)	

In 1781 the Principality of Sedan received the duty marks which were in use in the Administrative District of Châlons.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Metz
Mint in 1785

Metz.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, and the arms of the city: half argent and sable.





New marks adopted in 1784: a peacock and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Phalsbourg, Sarrebourg, Sarrelouis, Thionville and Vic-sur-Seille was marked at Metz.

Longwy.—Wardens' mark: date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a label, and the date.



Sedan.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

- 1. The town mark: a boar.
- 2. The wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a boar, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and a boar at the foot of an oak tree.



Toul.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter surmounting a small "T."

New marks adopted in 1784: a head of Mercury, and the date.



Verdun.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

- 1. The town mark: the letter "V."
- 2. The date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: an almond, and the date.



CHAPTER XVII

DEPARTMENT OF THE MONTPELLIER MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "N."

DUTY MARKS

I. 1689: Mark for Béziers:



II. 1700: Charge mark for Languedoc:



III. Marks in use at indefinite dates:











IV. Excise marks: see following page.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Mont-Pellier Mint in 1785

Montpellier. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters "MPL," and two allowance grains.





DEPARTMENT OF THE MONTPELLIER MINT EXCISE MARKS

	Large Silv	ver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution .				

New marks adopted in 1784: un alambic, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Gignac, Lodève and Sète was marked at Montpellier.

Alais.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters "ALS," and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a wheat-sheaf, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Anduze, Les Vans and Saint-Ambroix was marked at Alais.

Bagnols.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters "BA," and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: the same marks as for Saint-Esprit.

Beaucaire.—Wardens' marks: the crowned date-letter, the letters "BCR," and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a coffee-pot and the date.



Béziers.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned; according to the date, the letters B E Z I, B Z S, B Z I, B S, or B E Z I E R S, and the two allowance grains.







New marks adopted in 1784: a trumpet, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Agde was marked at Béziers.

Le Vigan.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letter "V" and sometimes the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a gridiron, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Ganges, Saint-Hippolyte-du-Fort, Sauve and Sumène was marked at Le Vigan.

Lunel.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, the letters "L N L," and two allowance grains, the whole surmounted by a crown or a crescent and star.



New marks adopted in 1784: a fir-cone, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Sommières was marked at Lunel.

Mende.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters "M D E" and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: A butter-fly, and the date.



Nimes.—Wardens' marks: the dateletter, the letters "C N" (colonia nemausis augusta) or "NISMES," and the two allowance grains.





New marks adopted in 1784: a porcupine, and the date.



Pézenas.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letters "PZN" or "PZS," and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a rake, and the date.



Saint-Esprit.—New marks adopted in 1784: a bird, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Barjac and Bourg-Saint-Andéol was marked at Saint-Esprit.

Uzès. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letter "V," and the two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a head with a triangular hat, and the date.



CHAPTER XVIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE NANTES MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the mint: the letter "T."

DUTY MARKS

I. October 31, 1744: the charge mark of Louis Brunel.



II. May 2, 1746: charge and discharge marks of Étienne Perrinet.



III. October 1, 1762: charge mark of Gilbert Delahaye.



IV. Marks of sub-contractors of Vannes.





V. Mark of a sub-contractor of Pontivy (middle of the eighteenth century).



VI. Excise marks. The departments of the Nantes and Rennes Mints, from the point of view of the

Treasury, only formed one Administrative District, that of Rennes; in 1774, when this Administrative District formed a department of the Excise, the departments of these two Mints were allotted the same marks.¹

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Nantes $$\operatorname{Mint}$$ in 1785

Nantes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, usually with an ermine and sometimes one or two allowance grains.

New marks adopted in 1784: a pike, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Ancenis, Châteaubriant and Guérande was marked at Nantes.

Lorient.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, a dot on either side, and an ermine at the base.

New marks adopted in 1784: a star in flames, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Hennebont, Pontivy, and Port-Louis was marked at Lorient.

Quimper. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, a dot on either side, and an ermine at the base.

1 See below, p. 150.

New marks adopted in 1784: a saw, and the date.



Vannes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and an ermine.

New marks adopted in 1784: a human head, and the date.

CHAPTER XIX

DEPARTMENT OF THE ORLÉANS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "R."

The Orléans Mint was suppressed about 1680 and re-established about 1716. In the interval the guilds subject to its jurisdiction were attached to the Tours Mint.

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge marks of unknown sub-contractors:





II. Alaterre's marks (1768-75):

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF ORLEANS

Charge.	Discharge.
	Orléans
	Blois
63.	Montargis
	Gien S

III. Excise marks in the Administrative District of Orléans.

	Large Silv	er Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.		
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.	
1775-1781					
1781-Revolution					

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Orléans Mint in 1785:

Orléans.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, with or without the heart of a lily.



New marks adopted in 1784: a girl's head, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Beaugency, Châteaudun, Châteauneuf-sur-Loire and Pithiviers was marked at Orléans.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, crowned, and usually the heart of a lily.



Blois.—Town mark in the sixteenth century: a porcupine.

Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a censer, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Vendôme was marked at Blois.

Gien.—New wardens' mark adopted in 1784: an arrow, with the date.



Montargis.—New wardens' mark adopted in 1784: a comb, with the date.

CHAPTER XX

DEPARTMENT OF THE PAU MINT

HERE was no guild in this department. The assayer of the Pau Mint struck the work of local goldsmiths with the mark of a cow, crowned.

Pau town mark in the eighteenth century (definite date unknown):



New marks adopted in 1784: a cow, and the date.



CHAPTER XXI

DEPARTMENT OF THE PERPIGNAN MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "Q."

This distinguishing mark belonged to the Narbonne Mint, which was transferred to Perpignan in 1710.

JURISDICTION OF THE PERPIGNAN MINT

This covered Perpignan and the towns in the Province of Le Roussillon, and also Carcassonne and Castres, which were part of the Administrative District of Toulouse, and Narbonne, which was in the Administrative District of Montpellier. Before 1710 the goldsmiths of Carcassonne and Castres were subject to the jurisdiction of the Toulouse Mint; from 1749 to 1786 there were two goldsmiths' guilds at Castres: one was subject to the Toulouse Mint and the other to the Perpignan Mint.

STANDARD FOR PLATE AT PERPIGNAN

Gold standard: 10 carats, with an allowance of 16/32 (833 thousandths, with an allowance of 21 thousandths).

Silver standard: 11 deniers 12 grains (958-333 thousandths) with an allowance of 2 grains (6.944 thousandths) for single pieces of plate and 4 grains (13.888 thousandths) for combined pieces.

It is probable that this standard was observed by all the goldsmiths subject to the jurisdiction of the Perpignan Mint. The letter "Q," struck with a special die, or included in the wardens' mark, indicated that the article was of the Perpignan standard.

DUTY MARKS

The marks in use in the Administrative District of Toulouse were used at Carcassonne and Castres, and those of the Administrative District of Montpellier at Narbonne. As Le Roussillon was not subject to the mark duty, there was no duty mark in existence at Perpignan.

GUILDS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE PERPIGNAN MINT IN 1785

Perpignan.—The wardens struck two marks on plate of standard metal:

- 1. The wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.
- 2. A mark with the letter "O."

New marks adopted in 1784: a rat, and the date.

Makers' mark: the name of the maker in full.



Carcassonne.--Wardens' marks: the dateletter, the letters "CAR," and the letter "Q." [CAR



New marks adopted in 1784: a pyx, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Castelnaudary and Limoux was marked at Carcassonne.

Castres.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, the letters "C A S," and the letter "Q."



New marks adopted in 1784: a hand-bell, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Albi, Lavaur and Rabastens was marked at Castres.

Narbonne.--Wardens' marks: the dateletter, the letters "NAR" and the letter "Q."



New marks adopted in 1784: a pipe, and the date.

CHAPTER XXII

DEPARTMENT OF THE POITIERS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "G."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781 .				
1781 - Revolu- tion			P	

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Poitiers MINT IN 1785

Poitiers.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, and the initial letter of the town repeated three times.



New marks adopted in 1784: a turban, and the date.



Châtellerault.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned; as from 1760, the same with the letters "C H A" underneath.

New marks adopted in 1784: a penknife, and the date.

Fontenay-le-Comte. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and a fountain or the initial letter of the town.



New marks adopted in 1784: a torch, and the date.



Luçon. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the initial letter of the town.



New marks adopted in 1784: a shuttle, and the date.

Melle.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the initial letter of the town.

New marks adopted in 1784: an ear, and the date.



Niort. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the initial letter of the town, or a tower.



New marks adopted in 1784: a cauldron, and the date.



Parthenay.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the initial letter of the town.



New marks adopted in 1784: a ray, and the date.



Les Sables.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and an anchor.

New marks adopted in 1784: a ram, and the date.



Saint-Maixent.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the initial letter of the town.

New marks adopted in 1784: a hammer, and the date.



Thouars.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the initial letter of the town.

New marks adopted in 1784: a pair of scissors, and the date.



CHAPTER XXIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE REIMS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "S."

DUTY MARKS

I. In 1768 Julien Alaterre collected the mark duty direct in the town of Reims and in the Administrative District of Soissons.

REIMS

Charge.	Discharge.

Administrative District of Soissons

Charge.	Discharge.				
	Soissons 🕼	Guise			
_	Laon C	Clermont			
3		Crépy 😽			
	Liesse	Château- Thierry			
	La Fère	Marle and Vervins			

II. Excise marks. In 1774 the Administrative District of Châlons consisted only of a single department of the Excise under Fouache.

This Administrative District included two Mints, Troyes and Reims. The distinguishing mark of the Reims Mint was adopted.

The Administrative District of Soissons, which was subject to the Reims Mint, formed a single Excise department with the Administrative District of Amiens.

Marks in use in the Administrative District of Châlons from 1775 until the Revolution:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Charge. Discharge.		Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781 - Revolu- tion			0	

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Reims Mint in 1785

Reims.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784:

1. In 1784: a bunch of grapes, with the date.

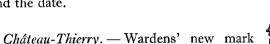


2. In 1786: a cask, with the date.

Makers' marks: the initial of the maker and the ampulla.

Châlons-sur-Marne.—Wardens' marks: the dateletter, surmounted by the shield from the arms of the town: a cross between four fleurs-de-lis.

New marks adopted in 1784: a watch key, and the date.





adopted in 1784: a cock, with the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Montmirail was marked at Château-Thierry.

Guise.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a rocket, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Vervins was marked at Guise.

Laon.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: an artichoke, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Marle was marked at Laon.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, surmounted by a martlet, from the arms of the city.



DEPARTMENT OF THE REIMS MINT

La Fère.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a pomegranate flower, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Chauny was marked at La Fère.

Liesse.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a hatchet, with the date.



Mézières.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a cannon, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Rocroy was marked at Mézières.

Rethel.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a quiver, with the date.



Sainte Ménehould. — Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a fly, with the date.



Soissons.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the letters "SS."



New marks adopted in 1784: a bean, and the date.



CHAPTER XXIV

DEPARTMENT OF THE RENNES MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the figure "9."

DUTY MARKS

I. Charge marks in use at various times by unknown sub-contractors.











II. Marks of the town of Rennes:

About 1680: charge.



About 1725: charge.



About 1730: charge and discharge.



III. Marks of the town of Saint-Malo:

About 1707: charge.



About 1740: charge.



IV. Marks of the town of Dinan:

February 3, 1759: charge.



V. Marks of the town of Morlaix:

About 1725:





About 1740:



VI. Marks of the town of Brest:

About 1720:



About 1770:



VII. Excise marks. The Administrative District of Rennes included the departments of the Nantes and the Rennes Mints. The distinguishing mark for the Rennes Mint was included in the charge mark for large silver pieces used throughout the whole Administrative District from 1775 until the Revolution.

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Chárge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				6
1781-Revolution .				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Rennes Mint in 1785

Rennes. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and an ermine.







New marks adopted in 1784: a monkey, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Fougères and Vitré was marked at Rennes.

Brest.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, the letter "B," and an anchor, a fleur-de-lis, and an ermine.



New marks adopted in 1784: a ship, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Landerneau and Lesneven was marked at Brest.

Dinan. — Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned, and a tower.



New marks adopted in 1784: an anchor, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Lamballe and Saint-Brieuc was marked at Dinan.

Morlaix.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, and an ermine.





New marks adopted in 1784: a column, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Guingamp, Lannion, and Saint-Pol-de-Léon was marked at Morlaix.

Saint-Malo. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, and a ship under sail.





New marks adopted in 1784: a club, and the date.



CHAPTER XXV

DEPARTMENT OF THE RIOM MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "O."

DUTY MARKS

The Administrative District of Moulins, although the guild in this city was subject to the Riom Mint, was merged in the Administrative District of Orléans and, with it, formed a single Excise department.¹

Excise marks in the Administrative District of Riom:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge. Discharge.		Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution .				

¹ See above, p. 135.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Riom Mint in 1785

Riom.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a cross as illustrated, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Maringues and Montluçon was marked at Riom.

Aurillac.—Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: a top-boot, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Mauriac and Murat was marked at Aurillac.

Clermont-Ferrand. — Wardens' new mark adopted in 1784: an alder, with the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Ambert, Aubusson, Billom and Brioude was marked at Clermont-Ferrand.

Makers' marks: the modified arms of the town: quarterly, 1-2, two fleurs-de-lis; 3-4, the maker's initials.



Issoire.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: an acorn, and the date.



Langeac.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a foot-rule, and the date.

Moulins.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: sails of a windmill, and the date.



Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and a cross made from the sails of a windmill.

Le Puy.—Wardens' new marks adopted in 1784: a pulley, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Craponne was marked at Le Puy.

Saint-Flour.—Having been re-established in 1785, the guild took the letter "A" provisionally as its wardens' mark.

Thiers.—Wardens' new marks adopted in 1784: a quince, and the date.



The guild was dissolved in 1787, and the gold-smiths of this city were attached to the guild at Riom.

CHAPTER XXVI

DEPARTMENT OF THE LA ROCHELLE MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "H."

Duty Marks

	Large Silv	er Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781		(Miller)	B	
1781 - Revolu- tion .				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the La Rochelle Mint in 1785

La Rochelle. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and the first syllable of the name of the city.





New marks adopted in 1784: a griffin, and the date.



Cognac. — Wardens' new marks adopted in 1784: a dart, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Barbezieux and Jarnac was marked at Cognac.

D'Aligre (Marans). — Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a porringer, and the date.



Marennes. — Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: an oyster, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of the Island of Oléron was marked at Marennes.

Pons.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: A carnation, and the date.



Rochefort. — Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a rock, and the date.



Saintes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter and a tower.

New marks adopted in 1784: a clasp for a portfolio, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Jonzac and Saujon was marked at Saintes.

Saint - Jean - d'Angély.— Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a collar, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Surgères was marked at Saint-Jean-d'Angély.

Saint - Martin - de - Ré.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a gull, and the date.



CHAPTER XXVII

DEPARTMENT OF THE ROUEN MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "B."

DUTY MARKS

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge,
1768-1775	B			(face)
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Rouen Mint in 1785

Rouen.-Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a bunch of apples, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Les Andelys, Caudebec, Elbeuf, Évreux, Louviers, and Yvetot was marked at Rouen.

Makers' marks:

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the device or the initials of the maker, surmounted by the Agnus Dei in a separate lozenge.



In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the makers' initials and device, surmounted by the Agnus Dei, crowned.



Dieppe.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a flat-fish, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Doudeville, Eu and Neufchâtel was marked at Dieppe.

Fécamp.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a stirrup, and the date.



Gisors.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: the backbone of a fish, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Gournay, Magny, and Vernon was marked at Gisors.

Le Havre. — Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a standard, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Bolbec, Cany, Honfleur and Montivilliers was marked at Le Havre. Makers' marks:

- 1. Le Havre: the initials of the maker and a salamander, crowned.
- 2. Honfleur: the initials of the maker and a tower, crowned.
- 3. Bolbec: the initials of the maker and a fleur-de-lis, crowned.



CHAPTER XXVIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE STRASBOURG MINT

EING exempt from mark duty the goldsmiths worked both to the Paris standard and to the Strasbourg standard. The latter was 18 carats 16/32 (771 thousandths) with an allowance of 1/6 (7 thousandths) for gold, and 13 löthigs or 9 deniers 20 grains (819 thousandths) with an allowance of 2 grains (7 thousandths) for silver.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Stras-BOURG MINT IN 1785

Strasbourg.—City mark.1

1472-1534:



1534-1567:



1567-1681:



1. Marks for plate of the Paris standard:



2. Marks for plate of the Strasbourg standard:





¹ See Marc Rosenberg, Der Goldschmiede Merkziechen, 2nd ed., pp. 605 et seq.

Wardens' marks: marks with the date-letter only appeared in 1752.

1. Large pieces:



2. Small pieces:

New mark adopted in 1784: a casque, with the letter "A."



The work of the goldsmiths of Haguenau, Landau, Saverne and Wissembourg was marked at Strasbourg.

Makers' marks: Frequently the whole ALBERTI name.



Colmar.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a glove, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Belfort, Neuf-Brisach, Ribeauvillé and Sélestat was marked at Colmar.

CHAPTER XXIX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TOULOUSE **MINT**

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "M."

DUTY MARKS

I. Marks in use at various unspecified times:

Charge:



Discharge:

II. Excise marks:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				
1781-Revolution			M	61.

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Toulouse Mint in 1785

Toulouse.—The wardens of this guild used two marks in the seventeenth century:

- 1. The wardens' mark engraved with a date-letter.
- 2. The town mark.



In the eighteenth century they combined these two marks into a single mark:





New marks adopted in 1784: a chariot, and the date.



Makers' marks: the name of the maker in full.

Cahors.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter surmounted by the word CAORS.

New marks adopted in 1784: a dog, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Cajarc, Caussade, Gourdon, Puy-l'Evêque and Saint-Céré was marked at Cahors.

Millau.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, surmounted by the letters "M L."

New marks adopted in 1784: a poppy, and the date.



Montauban.—The wardens of this guild used two marks:

1. The wardens' mark, consisting of a date-letter, the letters "MON," and a fleur-de-lis.



2. The town mark.



New marks adopted in 1784: a steel-yard, and the date.



Payrat.—Wardens' marks adopted in 1784: a pear, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Chalabre and Sainte-Colombe was marked at Payrat.

Rodez.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter and the name of the town.

New marks adopted in 1784: an urn, and the date.

CHAPTER XXX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TOURS MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "E."

DUTY MARKS

In 1776 the Administrative District of Tours formed an Excise department under Fouache. This Administrative District comprised the departments of the two Mints of Tours and Angers.

Excise marks in the Administrative Districts of Tours:

	Large Silver Pieces.		Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	
·	Charge.	Discharge.	Charge.	Discharge.
1775-1781				3 .
1781 - Revolu- tion				

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Tours Mint in 1785

Tours. — Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and sometimes surmounted by a tower.



New marks adopted in 1784: a trowel, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Amboise, Châteaudu-Loir, Chinon, La Haye, Loche, Richelieu and Sainte-Maure was marked at Tours.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and one or two towers, crowned.

Loudun.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and a tower.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lantern, and the date.



Le Mans.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a lily-of-the-valley, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Mamers, Mayenne and Sillé-le-Guillaume was marked at Le Mans.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker, and sometimes a candlestick taken from the arms of the city.



CHAPTER XXXI

DEPARTMENT OF THE TROYES MINT

ISTINGUISHING mark of the Mint: the letter "V."

DUTY MARKS

I. 1768-1774: Alaterre's charge mark:



II. 1775-1789: In 1774 the Administrative District of Châlons formed an Excise department. This Administrative District included the department of the Troyes Mint and a part of the department of the Reims Mint. All the towns in the Administrative District were allotted the same marks.1

Guilds Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Troyes MINT IN 1785

Troyes.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis and two allowance grains.



New marks adopted in 1784: a vine-leaf, and the date.

The work of the goldsmiths of Arcis-sur-Aube, Sézanne and Tonnerre was marked at Troyes.

¹ See above, p. 145.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TROYES MINT

Bar-sur-Aube.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a bridle, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Montier-en-Der was marked at Bar-sur-Aube.

Chaumont-en-Bassigny.—Wardens' mark: the dateletter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a crescent moon, and the date.



Foinville and Wassy.—Wardens' marks: a dateletter, crowned, surmounted by the letters "VV" or "I," according as to whether the wardens were goldsmiths of Wassy or Joinville.

New marks adopted in 1784: a weathercock, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Saint-Dizier was marked at Joinville or Wassy.

Langres.—Wardens' mark: the date-letter, crowned.

New marks adopted in 1784: a knife, and the date.



The work of the goldsmiths of Bourbonne-les-Bains was marked at Langres.

Makers' marks: the initials of the maker and the shield from the arms of the city.



Vitry-le-François.—Wardens' marks: the date-letter, crowned, and a salamander.



New marks adopted in 1784: a cockade, and the date.



PART II

THE MARKS ON FRENCH PLATE FROM
THE LAW OF 19 BRUMAIRE, YEAR
VI, UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME

BOOK I THE STANDARDS AND MARKS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE SURVIVAL OF THE GOLDSMITHS' GUILDS; ABOLITION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINTS AND OF THE MARK DUTY

HE Chapelier Law of March 2, 1791, definitely abolished the guilds, but by a remarkable volte-face only twenty-nine days later the Constituent Assembly made an exception in favour of the goldsmiths' guilds, which were thereby reestablished, and thus survived all the other ancient guilds, retaining their legal status until finally abolished by the law of 19 Brumaire, year VI. The jurisdiction of the Mints had already been suppressed by the law of September 7, 1790. The mark duty did, indeed, survive the greater part of the old taxes, but prosecutions for infringement of fiscal regulations were suspended by a decree of 11 Fructidor, year II (April 28, 1794).

ORIGIN OF THE LAW OF 19 BRUMAIRE, YEAR VI

Disorganisation came rapidly, and when a bill was under discussion on 12 Brumaire, Year VI, Loysel,

in reporting on the bill, had already appreciated what was happening: "Numerous complaints," he said, "have been made regarding the frauds which are being perpetrated with impunity in the standard of the metal in plate and jewellery. Industry sees with alarm the steady decline of this important branch of national commerce, which in the past made foreign powers our tributaries, and which was a source of revenue to the Public Treasury." A "law relating to the supervision of the standard and the collection of dues for guaranteeing the standard of gold and silver and of articles made from the same" was adopted on the 19 Brumaire, year VI (November 9, 1797), and was thenceforward the goldsmiths' fundamental charter.

SUPPRESSION OF THE GOLDSMITHS' GUILDS

There were now no longer any goldsmiths' guilds or master-goldsmiths. There was no longer any regularised system of apprenticeship, because, clearly, it was no longer necessary to wield a hammer to become a goldsmith. There were no longer any examinations, no submission of test-pieces, no more wardens elected by their brethren to assay plate and strike it with their marks to guarantee the standard; no more magistrates of the Mint before whom the new master-goldsmith would take the oath of fidelity to the rules. But if, as the law said, every man was at liberty to call himself a goldsmith or a manufacturer of plate, with no other formality than a declaration at the Prefecture regarding his residence, and the notification to this authority of the manufacturers' mark

INTRODUCTION

which he had adopted, still the manufacturer and dealer in plate were not free from all control, nor exempt from all taxation.

RETENTION OF THE LAW REGARDING THE STANDARD; CREATION OF THE ASSAY DUTY

An assay duty was substituted for the old mark duty; it was no less onerous nor was there any better justification for it. Numerous obligations continued to be imposed on goldsmiths, including that of the legal standard. The assay duty was, however, collected direct by agents of the Treasury, and the assaying of plate and the striking of the marks guaranteeing the standard was now a function of servants of the State. The marks were no longer marks peculiar to a certain guild, but marks common to the whole country, which was divided into a variable number of Control Departments. The marks used in each department bore a small sign called the "différent," or distinguishing mark, to show where the test was carried out.

Two Classes of Marks

There were, therefore, two classes of marks: the makers' marks and the State marks, the latter guaranteeing the correctness of the standard and certifying that the assay duty had been paid.

¹ As a matter of fact, the functions of the assayer are not usually carried out by servants of the State, but no manufacturer of plate may be an assayer. See Louis Carré, De la Réglementation des ouvrages en métaux précieux depuis le très ancien temps, 1922, p. 196.

CHAPTER II

THE STANDARDS

Works in Precious Metals Must be of Legal Standard

HE law of 19 Brumaire, year VI, only dealt with gold and silver; the law of April 8, 1910, included platinum in the legislation relating to assaying.

Goldsmiths are at liberty to work to any of the standards recognised by law, "whatever may be the size or nature of the articles manufactured." On the other hand, different parts of the same article must be of the same standard; for instance, the links of a gold chain must all contain the same proportion of fine gold.

THE SAME ARTICLE MAY BE MADE OF SEVERAL PRECIOUS METALS

Theoretically, articles of gold, silver, or platinum, must be made entirely of one or other of these metals or, at the very most, parts of different metals may be joined by solder or hinges. However, a ministerial decision of January 27, 1829, authorised the manufacture of jewellery consisting of gold and silver or gold and platinum, or of these three metals together. A further ministerial decision of September 22, 1896,

THE STANDARDS

authorised the addition of steel to gold and silver articles; the steel may be polished, but not gilt or silver-plated. The piece must bear the mark "Métaux divers" or the abbreviation "MX-DIV."

Exceptions to the Law regarding the Standard

No article of gold, silver, or platinum, may enter or be dealt with in France unless it is of one of the legal standards, or unless it falls under one of the following exceptions:—

- 1. Articles belonging to ambassadors or envoys of foreign powers;
- 2. Articles for the personal use of foreign travellers, provided the weight does not exceed 500 grammes;
- 3. Articles of low standard sold at the monts-depiété, or at auctions of deceased persons' estates, when it is proved by the official report of the sale that the articles have been knocked down to one of the heirs of the deceased person.
 - 4. Articles in the nature of works of art or curiosities.

I. ARTICLES MADE IN FRANCE AND INTENDED FOR INTERNAL TRADE

GOLD STANDARDS

Gold: First Standard.—920 thousandths (22 and $2 \cdot 5/32$ carats);

Second Standard.—840 thousandths (20 and 5/32 carats);

Third Standard.—750 thousandths (18 carats).

ALLOWANCE

The law allows a certain margin, because it is virtually impossible to obtain an exact alloy. The allowance for gold is 3 thousandths for solid articles, or 20 thousandths for hollow articles. For articles which are partly solid and partly hollow, each part is entitled to the corresponding allowance, but compensation between one and the other is not permitted.

The benefit of the allowance of 20 thousandths has been extended to all parts of gold watch-cases, with the reservation that the solid part, which must not contain any solder, must always be of legal standard, and that the entire case, including solder, if assayed after melting down, shall show the minimum standard of 750 thousandths.

SILVER STANDARDS

Silver: First Standard.—950 thousandths (11 deniers 9 and 7/10 grains);

Second Standard.—800 thousandths;

Allowance.—5 thousandths.

STANDARD FOR PLATINUM

Platinum: Sole Standard.—950 thousandths; Allowance.—10 thousandths.

Iridium, when associated with platinum, is counted as platinum.

STANDARD FOR MEDALS

Medals.—1. Medals struck at the Mint by the

THE STANDARDS

Administration and medals without suspension rings struck by manufacturers:

Gold.—916 thousandths, allowance 1 thousandth. Silver.—950 thousandths, allowance 2 thousandths. Platinum.—950 thousandths, allowance 10 thousandths.

2. Medals with rings struck by manufacturers: Gold and Silver.—The same standards and allowances as for jewellery.

Platinum.—950 thousandths, allowance 10 thousandths.

II. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN FRANCE FOR EXPORT

The law of January 25, 1884, authorised the manufacture of gold and silver articles of any standard for export, but it stipulated a fourth legal standard of 583 thousandths (14 carats) for gold watches intended exclusively for export.

III. ARTICLES IMPORTED

Until 1892 foreign articles could be imported without any restriction in the standard. After that time articles made of precious metals were only allowed to be imported if they fulfilled the requirements in the standard enforced by French law for articles manufactured in France for internal trade. This restriction does not apply to articles of the nature of works of art or curiosities.

¹ The law of April 9, 1910, which established a legal standard for platinum, respected the liberty of manufacturers regarding the standard for platinum articles exported.

CHAPTER III

MAKERS' AND DEALERS' MARKS

MARKS FOR ARTICLES MADE OF PRECIOUS METALS IN FRANCE: THE LOZENGE

HE law of 19 Brumaire, year VI, did not fix the shape of the makers' mark, merely stipulating that it must include the first letter of the maker's name and a symbol, and that it might be engraved by anybody, provided he adhered to the shapes and sizes laid down by the authorities of the Mint. The latter, by a resolution of 17 Nivôse, year VI, decided that all manufacturers of gold or silver plate should use a mark in the form of a lozenge. It was not always of the same size as it had been under the old régime, but varied according to the nature of the piece. Finally, although only one initial was obligatory, the maker usually used two.

MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE IMPORTED INTO FRANCE:

The Finance Act of April 8, 1910, introduced a mark, analogous to the maker's mark, for marking articles of gold, silver or platinum imported from abroad. This mark, which is known as the "responsibility mark" must be struck by the first dealer to offer plate coming from abroad for sale in France.

MAKERS' AND DEALERS' MARKS

The dealer's initials take the place of those of the maker and the mark is in the form of an ellipse instead of a lozenge.

Mark for Articles Coated or Overlaid with Precious metals Manufactured in France: The Square

Articles coated or overlaid with precious metals are not assayed or marked to guarantee the standard, but they must bear a maker's mark, which must be *square* and enclose a symbol selected by the maker, the word *doublé* (overlaid) in full, and figures to indicate the quantity of gold or silver contained in the article.

The decree of May 26, 1860, made articles gilt or silvered by galvanoplastic processes subject to the same regulations as those coated or overlaid with precious metals. For such electroplated articles the square maker's mark is obligatory but no inscription is required.

MARK FOR ARTICLES COATED OR PLATED WITH GOLD OR SILVER MANUFACTURED ABROAD

To make it possible to determine the origin of plated goods a decree was issued on July 16, 1908, providing that thenceforth the dealer's mark on articles plated or overlaid with gold or silver of foreign manufacture should take the form of a square with one side replaced by an arc of a circle. This arc is obtained by taking the middle of the missing side of the square for the centre of the circle.

Mark for Articles of Low Standard for Export: The Irregular Pentagon

Articles of metal below the legal standard, which, by the law of January 25, 1884, may be made for export only, must bear the imprint of a maker's mark in the form of an irregular pentagon, consisting of a square surmounted by an equilateral triangle. Within the pentagon appear the initials of the maker, a symbol, and an indication of the standard.

A cursory glance at the shape of the maker's mark will therefore be sufficient to show whether the article is of gold or silver or an authorised imitation, and where it comes from.¹

¹ Table I, p. 199.

CHAPTER IV

STATE MARKS

LONGSIDE the private mark of the maker or dealer, the State strikes other marks to guarantee the standard and to show that the tax has been paid. These marks varied during the nineteenth century and are divided here into two periods—before and after 1838.

§ I.—MARKS IN USE BEFORE 1838

I. Marks made to Comply with the Law of 19 Brumaire, Year VI, and in use from June 19, 1798, until August 31, 1809 ¹

THE "COCK" STANDARD MARK

The law of 19 Brumaire established several types of marks. In the first place, there were the standard mark and the restricted warranty mark, which took the place of the old wardens' marks. The standard mark guaranteed the standard absolutely, and was therefore only struck on articles which had been assayed exactly.

"RESTRICTED WARRANTY" MARK

The "restricted warranty" (petite garantie) mark testified that the article was approximately of the ¹ Table II, p. 200.

minimum legal standard, and was struck on articles which had been subjected to the touch-stone test.¹

There were three standard marks for gold and two for silver, all consisting of a cock, but the position of the cock and the shape of the frame varied with the standard, which was further indicated by the figures 1, 2, and 3.

LARGE AND MEDIUM EXCISE MARKS

Two other marks, known as the large and medium excise marks (grosse and moyenne garantie), and representing the full-face view of an old man, were used to indicate the payment of the tax, and served the same purpose as the discharge-mark of the fermier for the mark duty. In addition to the head they bore a distinguishing sign to show at which assay office the article had been tested.

"Contingent Marks," Import Marks, Marks on Clocks and Watches and Census Marks

Other marks provided were the "contingent mark" (de hasard) for old pieces; the mark for ingots of fine gold and silver; the mark for imported pieces; the mark for clocks and watches; and the census marks. The last-mentioned marks were used when it was desired to counteract any uncertainty regarding standards or marks which might have arisen owing to forgeries or to the theft of State marks. When a census is ordered marks current at the time cannot be used, and all articles which are in stock for sale

 $^{1}\ \mathrm{For}\ \mathrm{methods}$ of assaying see A. Riche, L'Art de l'essayeur, Paris, 1905.

STATE MARKS

have to be re-marked. The law of 19 Brumaire ordered a general census, and merchants had to take their whole stock of gold, silver, or silver-gilt articles to the Assay Office to be struck with the census mark, for which no charge was made if they bore the old discharge mark.

All the marks introduced by the law of year VI were in use from 1st Messidor, year VI (June 19, 1798), until August 31, 1809, on which date a fresh census was rendered necessary by the discovery of forged marks.

II. Marks adopted in accordance with the Imperial Decree of the 11th Prairial, Year XII (May 31, 1803), and in use from September 1, 1809, until August 15, 1819 1

SEPARATE MARKS FOR PARIS AND THE PROVINCES

The terms of Art. 10 of the law of 19 Brumaire, year VI, which provided identical standard marks for the whole of the Republic, were considerably altered by the Imperial Decree of 11 Prairial, year XII. The new decree provided that the Provinces and Paris should have different marks, except for the import marks, which were to be universal, and the marks on clocks and watches were abandoned. The old "contigent mark" remained in use and was only suppressed by an order of May 5, 1819. There were two restricted warranty marks for gold, used respectively for articles with and without ornamentation. The former was struck on the main part of pieces of

1 See Table III, p. 202.

which the accessory parts would not take the mark. Different excise marks were introduced for gold and silver, and there was henceforth only one large excise mark for gold. There were three different census marks used respectively for large, medium, and small pieces.

These new marks continued in use until August 15, 1819, when a theft which occurred under cover of the political disturbances made it necessary to adopt new ones.

III. Marks adopted in accordance with the Decrees of October 22, 1817, and July 1, 1818, in use from August 16, 1819, until May 9, 1838 1

THE CREATION OF NINE DISTRICTS

The decree of 1817 divided France into nine districts with different restricted warranty marks for gold and silver and small census marks. For the standard and excise marks the only difference was between Paris and the provinces.

THE ANVIL MARK OR REVERSE MARK

The decree of 1818 inaugurated a new system which is still in use, that of the anvil mark or reverse mark.

The piece to be marked is placed on a small steel anvil called a beak-iron, the surface of which was originally smooth and polished, the beaks being then merely accessories. The beaks were now engraved and so became stamps. When a piece was to be marked it was placed on the anvil and struck with

¹ See Tables IV and V, pp. 204 and 206.

the stamp for the desired mark with a hammer. This operation had two results: the mark was impressed on that part of the piece to which the stamp had been applied, and the surface of the beak made an impression on the reverse side of the piece immediately behind the impression of the stamp. If this reverse mark should be lacking there would be grounds for suspecting the authenticity of the mark.

THREE KINDS OF ANVILS

The anvils inaugurated in 1819 were of three kinds:

- 1. A large anvil with one point, not smooth as heretofore, but engraved with designs representing six different insects in borders of varying shapes.¹
- 2. A medium-sized anvil with one point, with the same designs but fewer in number.
- 3. A small anvil with two points, one flat and the other rounded, the surfaces engraved with triangles, lozenges strewn with dots, crossed or parallel bands or letters. Only this last anvil was different for Paris and the provinces.²

Marks for Watches and Clocks—The "Lobster" and the "Head of an Ox"

Finally, the decree of September 19, 1821, created two special marks for watches and clocks, the "lobster" for silver watches, and the "head of an ox" for gold watches, which had to be used in conjunction with the standard mark and the anvil. These marks were

¹ See Table V, p. 206.

² See P. de Cazeneuve, La Garantie Française et ses Poinçons, Algers, 1899, p. 114 et seq. See also Plate XLIX.

also used for a free census of watches and clocks which was taken between April 1, 1821, and May 1, 1822.

But between 1820 and 1835 a large number of forged stamps, and many pieces of plate bearing engrafted or forged marks, were discovered in various towns, particularly Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux and Nantes. In 1827 Raibaud, the Controller of the Excise, seized fifty-one forged stamps and matrices at Marseilles. A decree of June 30, 1835, ordered a general census and the creation of a new set of stamps and anvils.

§ II.—SYSTEM IN USE FROM 1838 UNTIL TO-DAY

A SINGLE MARK FOR THE STANDARD AND THE EXCISE TAX

It was only by virtue of a further decree of April 7, 1838, however, that the new system, in which two important changes were introduced, was brought into being. This decree suppressed the nine districts created in 1819, and combined the standard mark and the excise mark.

This simplified matters considerably and it is strange that it should have taken the legislators more than forty years to realise that the excise mark was useless, and that the mark which guaranteed the standard might also serve as a receipt at the same time. The distinguishing mark of the Assay Office could be indicated in the combined mark just as well as in the excise mark.

THE "CHIMERA" AND THE "RHINOCEROS"

The special marks for watches and clocks were abandoned, but watches imported from abroad had to be marked with the "chimera," while French watches bore the ordinary marks for plate. A mark representing a rhinoceros, called the "repetition mark" was introduced for marking chains, meshed articles, and the like, on which it had to appear every to centimetres.²

CENSUS

Under authority of the Minister of Finance, the Census foreshadowed in the Decree of June 30, 1835, and instituted by the Decree of April 7, 1838, was carried out by domiciliary visits of the inspectors. Pieces with effaced marks or improperly marked, with no mark at all or with marks prior to 1819, were re-marked, against payment of a fee. The period allowed for this census was originally fixed at three months, commencing on May 17, 1838, but was later extended to October 1, of that year.

Table of Marks of the 9th May, 1838

A table attached to the decree of April 7, 1838, gave a list of the designs of the new marks which came into force on May 9, 1838, and which are still the basis of the general system of marks in use in our own times. This table is reproduced on pp. 190-91.

¹ See Table VIII, p. 212.

² See Table VI, p. 208.

Table of Standard, Excise and Census Marks Adopted in Accordance with the Decree of June 30, 1835, and Coming into Force on May 9, 1838.

FORCE ON MAY 9, 1838.		
Application.	Description.	Shape.
1. Gold, 1st standard, Paris and provinces	Head of Greek Doctor	Irregular octagon
2. Gold, 2nd standard, Paris and provinces	Head of Greek doctor	Truncated oval
3. Gold, 3rd standard, Paris and provinces	Head of Greek doctor	Irregular hexagon
4. Silver, 1st standard, Paris and provinces	Head of Minerva	Irregular octagon
5. Silver, 2nd standard, Paris and provinces	Head of Minerva	Truncated oval
6. Gold, restricted warranty, Paris	Eagle's head	Ovai
7. Gold, restricted warranty, provinces	Horse's head	
8. Silver, restricted warranty, Paris 9. Silver, restricted warranty, provinces	Boar's head Crab	
10. Repetition mark, Paris	Rhinoceros head	
11. Repetition mark, provinces	Rhinoceros head	
12. Gold and silver, large foreign pieces, Paris	Weevil	
13. Gold and silver, large foreign pieces, provinces	,,	
14. Gold and silver, small foreign pieces, Paris	,, (reduced)	
5. Gold and silver, small foreign pieces, provinces	" "	
16. Imported gold watches, Paris	Chimera	
17. Imported gold watches, provinces18. Imported silver watches, Paris	/ /1	
19. Imported silver watches, pro-	,, (larger)	
vinces.		
20. Census of large gold and silver pieces, Paris	Giraffe's head	,
21. Census of large gold and silver pieces, provinces	" "	
22. Census of small gold and silver pieces, Paris	Mastiff's head	
23. Census of small gold and silver pieces, provinces	,, ,,	
24. Large anvil reverse-mark, Paris	Insects inter- laced (in pro- file)	

STATE MARKS

Application.	Description.	Shape.
25. Medium anvil reverse-mark, Paris	Insects inter- laced (in pro- file)	
26. Small anvil reverse-mark, Paris	Insects inter- laced (in pro- file)	
27. Large anvil reverse-mark, pro- vinces	Insects inter- laced (full view)	
28. Medium anvil reverse-mark, provinces	Insects inter- laced (full view)	
29. Small anvil reverse-mark, pro- vinces	Insects inter- laced (full view)	

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF ANVILS

The system of anvils was improved. The insects, instead of being enclosed each in a separate border, were grouped by families in strips in relief, separated by sunk channels. The large anvil had sixteen strips, the medium-sized thirteen strips, and the small seventeen on the rounded point and twenty-one on the flat beak. In each strip the insects only varied in the crossing of the feet and the antennæ; they were shown in back view on the provincial anvils and in profile in Paris.

New Marks

Subsequent to the Decree of 1838 partial changes were introduced which tended to destroy the uniformity of the system.

THE "HEAD OF MERCURY"

The first change was the adoption on July 11, 1840, of two marks of different sizes, called export marks,

representing a head of Mercury, which were struck without charge on large and small pieces respectively, intended for export.1

THE "EAGLE'S HEAD" AND "RHINOCEROS HEAD" IN DOUBLE OUTLINE

Forgeries of the restricted warranty mark for gold pieces, the repetition mark and the marks of the small anvils of the Paris Assay Office led to the decree of December 23, 1846, which replaced the "eagle's head unframed "and the "rhinoceros head unframed" by the "eagle's head" and "rhinoceros head" in double outline.2

THE "WEEVIL" IN AN OVAL FRAME

For seventeen years there was no further change in the marks, and then, following commercial treaties with several foreign Powers, came the decree of January 13, 1864, to alter the shape of the "weevil" mark and to give it the value of a standard mark. This mark, which was struck on pieces coming from countries which had concluded a commercial treaty with France, guaranteed the refund of duty in the event of re-exportation. The new "weevil," instead of being unframed, was inserted in an oval frame, and there were two sizes. This mark was not struck on watches, which continued to bear the "chimera" mark.3

¹ See Table VII, p. 210. 3 Table VII, p. 210.

² See Table VI, p. 200.

STATE MARKS

THE MARK "ET"

The same decree created a rectangular mark enclosing the letters "ET" for pieces coming from foreign countries with which there was no commercial agreement, watches being, however, excepted. This mark merely indicated that the article was of gold or silver, without specifying the standard.1

SEVEN NEW "HEAD OF MERCURY" MARKS

The export marks introduced on July 11, 1840, were identical for gold and silver and did not indicate the standard. Owing to complaints by the trade a further decree was issued creating seven different "head of Mercury" marks, indicating the kind of metal and its standard.2

THE "EGYPTIAN HEAD"

The law of January 25, 1884, which authorised a fourth standard of 583 thousandths for watch-cases for export, also created three new marks, i.e. two with the "Egyptian head" (large and small, the former with the figure 4 under the chin) and the sign " EXP 583 M" within a frame in the form of an ellipse.3

THE "HARE'S HEAD"

Since the decree of July 27, 1878, came into force, French plate exported with the "head of Mercury" mark had been stamped, if re-imported, with the "weevil," and the same course was followed with

¹ Table VII, p. 210. ² Table VII, p. 210. ² Table VII, p. 211.

foreign plate imported and then re-exported against refund of the duty. Consequently the "weevil" denationalised plate which had passed the frontier twice and made it impossible to ascertain its origin. A decree of December 24, 1887, created a "return mark" for French plate exported and subsequently re-imported. This mark is a "Hare's head" contained in an irregular octagon.¹

THE "R F" AND "DOVE" MARKS

The decree of August 2, 1892, created a mark consisting of the letters "RF" for marking watch-movements transferred to gold cases after payment of the dues. A second decree, representing a "dove," was created by the same decree for watch-movements transferred into silver cases.²

THE "OWL" AND "SWAN" MARKS

The decree of June 29, 1893, discontinued the use of the "ET" mark which had been created on January 13, 1864, for marking plate coming from countries without customs conventions, and replaced it by an "owl" in an oval frame for gold and a "swan" for silver. This reform had been rendered necessary by the Customs Law of January 11, 1892, which stipulated that all imported gold and silver plate should comply with the same conditions as plate manufactured in France.³

¹ Table VII, p. 211. ³ Table VIII, p. 212, ² Table VIII, p. 213.

The "Chimera" Replaced by the "Owl" or the "Swan"

The "chimera" mark, which was being used for imported watches and clocks, was abolished. All goods of this nature, no matter where they came from, had to bear the "owl" or "swan" mark, but any watches or clocks marked with the "chimera" are still in order.

THE "WEEVIL" IN A RECTANGLE

No change was made in the "weevil" for gold pieces, but for silver pieces the frame became rectangular.²

The "owl" and the "swan" are also used for pieces of gold or silver plate which are found in the "monts-de-piété" or at public sales and which, though found to be of legal standard, do not carry the proof of French manufacture in their marks.

THE MARK "ET"

The mark "ET" is now used for:-

- r. Pieces of low standard sold at public auction from the estate of a deceased person, when it is proved by the official record of the sale that such pieces have been knocked down to one of the heirs.
- 2. Antiques which are in the nature of works of art or curiosities and proved to be of low standard. In Paris plate of low standard imported from abroad, and being of the nature of a work of art, can only receive the "E T" mark after special authority has been obtained.

¹ Table VIII, p. 214.

² Table VIII, p. 212.

THE MARK "AT"

A Ministerial Decree of April 15, 1911, created an identification mark consisting of the letters "A T" for watches imported into France under temporary permit.¹

PLATINUM MARKS

The control of platinum articles was originally attested by the marks used for gold plate. There did not appear to be any danger in this procedure, the very different colours of the metals being considered sufficient security against error.

THE "Dog's HEAD," "MAIDEN'S HEAD," AND "MASK"

Owing to the constant increase in the value of platinum, however, new gold alloys were introduced in the manufacture of jewellery which were called "white gold" or "palladium gold," the colour of which approximates to that of platinum. It therefore became a matter of urgency that special marks should be allotted to platinum, and this was the reason for the decree of December 5, 1912. This decree created three marks:—

- 1. The "dog's head" for marking pieces made in France for home consumption.²
 - 2. The "maiden's head" for pieces for export.3

³ See Table VII, p. 211.

3. The "mask," for the importation of pieces made in the French Colonies, or foreign countries entitled to the benefit of a customs convention tariff. In the event of re-exportation the dues are refunded.

STATE MARKS

THE "MASK" IN A RECTANGLE

The decree of February 6, 1926, adopted still a further mark for platinum pieces coming from countries with which there is no customs convention, or from "monts-de-piété" or public sales where proof of French origin, from the marks, is lacking. This new mark has the "mask" emblem, but differs from the mark for articles coming in under a customs convention in that it is enclosed in a rectangle.²

MIXED MARK: "EAGLE'S HEAD," AND "BOAR'S HEAD" IN AN OVAL

Articles in which there are both gold and platinum parts bear both gold and platinum marks. Articles of gold and silver in which the weight of the accessory metal exceeds 3 per cent. of the total weight of alloy bear a mixed mark. The two emblems of the Paris restricted warranty are placed side by side and enclosed in an oval (gold: "eagle's head"; silver: "boar's head").3

Abolition of the "Head of Greek Doctor" and "Horse's Head"

Since 1838 the gold standard mark had been the "Greek Doctor's head," but this was replaced on

¹ See Table VIII, p. 214. ² See Table VI, p. 208.

 $^{^1}$ See Table VIII, p. 214. 2 See Table VIII, p. 214. 3 See Table VI, p. 208.

July 1, 1919, by an "eagle's head," pieces with the old mark being, however, still in order. On the same date the "horse's head" mark which applied to the restricted gold warranty in the provinces was abolished, and the "eagle's head," which was the mark for the restricted gold warranty in Paris, was extended to the provinces.¹

¹ See Table VI, p. 208.

BOOK II GLOSSARY OF MARKS

TABLE I-Marks of Makers and Dealers

Kind of Article.	Shape of Mark.	Details of the Marks.
Gold or silver plate made in France	*	Initials of manufacturer and symbol
Coated or overlaid art- ticles made in France	Jouble'	Initials of manufacturer, symbol and the word "double" in full
Articles electrically plated with gold or silver, made in France	CA AC	Initials of manufacturer and a symbol
Imported gold or silver plate	B S T	Initials of the first dealer to put the goods on sale in France
Overlaid, gilt or electroplated articles, imported	CAT	Initials of the first dealer to put the goods on sale in_France
Articles of low standard for export	3 · A ©	Initials of manufacturer, a symbol and an indi- cation of the standard

Note.—The marks in this page are magnified seven times, except those marked with an asterisk, which are magnified five times. See pp. 154-5 for explanation of this table.

TABLE II.—Marks in Use from June 19, 1798, until August 31, 1809

AUGUSI 31, 1809			
Marks.	Paris.	Provinces.	
1st standard mark, gold			
2nd standard mark, gold			
3rd standard mark, gold			
Restricted warranty mark, gold			
ıst standard mark, silver	*	*	
2nd standard mark, silver	* 2	* 27	
Restricted warranty mark, silver			
Large excise mark, gold and silver	* 8 5	* 500	

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are magnified

TABLE 11.—(continued)

TABLE 11.—(continued)			
Marks.	Paris.	Provinces.	
Medium excise mark, gold and silver	5	2005	
Large census mark, gold and silver	*		
Medium census mark, gold and silver			
Large foreign mark, gold and silver	* COLO		
Small foreign mark, gold and silver	S	RYS S	
"Contingent mark," gold and silver			
Large Besançon mark for clocks and watches, gold and silver	None	*FIN	
Small Besançon mark for clocks and watches, gold and silver	None	F.S.	

five times. The number 85 is the special sign for Paris, 50 for Orléans and 25 for Besançon. See pp. 176 and 177 for explanation of this table.

TABLE III.—Marks in Use from September 1, 1809, to August 15, 1819

	AUGUST 15, 1819	
Marks.	Paris.	Provinces.
1st standard mark, gold		
2nd standard mark, gold	72	
3rd standard mark, gold		
Restricted warranty mark, gold, with decoration		
Restricted warranty mark, gold, without decoration		
Large exise mark, gold		4.00%
1st standard mark, silver	*	*
2nd standard mark, silver	*	*

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are magnified

TABLE III.—(continued)

	THBDD III.—(continueu)			
Marks.	Paris.	Provinces.		
Restricted warranty mark, silver				
Large excise mark, silver		4		
Medium excise mark, silver				
Large census mark, gold and silver	*	*		
Medium census mark, gold and silver				
Small census mark, gold and silver				
Large foreign mark, gold and silver	* TE			
Small foreign mark, gold and silver				

five times. The number 46 is the special mark for the Castelnaudary assay office. See p. 185 for an explanation of this table.

TABLE IV.-MARKS IN USE FROM AUGUST 16, 1819, TO MAY 9, 1838

WAY 9, 1030			
Marks.	Paris.	Provinces.	
1st standard mark, gold			
2nd standard mark, gold			
3rd standard mark, gold		3 100	
Restricted warranty mark, gold		District marks 1	
Large excise mark, gold			
ıst standard mark, silver	*	*	
2nd standard mark, silver	*	*	
Restricted warranty mark, silver		District marks.1	

¹ See Table V, p. 206, also p. 185.

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which are magnified five times. The number 84 is the special mark for the Epinal Assay Office and 67 for Lyon. For explanation of this table see pp. 185 and 186.

TABLE IV -(continued)

TABLE IV.—(continued)			
Mark	S.	Paris.	Provinces.
Large excise mark, silver			* 65 7
Medium exc silver	ise mark,		None.
Large census and silver	mark, gold		*
Small census and silver	mark, gold		District marks.1
Large foreign and silver	mark, gold		*
Small foreign and silver	mark, gold		
Gold Watches and			
clocks ²	Silver	O.P.	

¹ See Table V, p. 206, also p. 185. ² Inaugurated by Decree of September 19, 1821, the marks for watches and clocks were in use from April 1, 1822, until May 9, 1838.

TABLE V.—Marks in Use from August 16, 1819, to May 9, 1838 (continued)

District Marks.1

District.	Restricted Warranty Gold Standard, 750.	Restricted Warranty Silver Standard, 800.	Census.
1st, North			
2nd, North-east			
3rd, East			
4th, South-east			
5th, South			
6th, South-west			
7th, West			

¹ See above, p. 185.

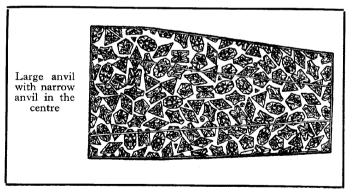
Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times.

GLOSSARY OF MARKS

District Marks (continued)

District.	Restricted Warranty Gold Standard, 750.	Restricted Warranty Silver Standard, 800.	Census.
8th, North-west	T. D	000000	
9th, Central	*	Q.	
* On January 2, 1832, the fleur-de-lis mark was replaced by the			

Anvil Marks 1



¹ See above, p. 186.

TABLE VI.—Marks in Use from May 10, 1838, until the Present Time

1. Articles Manufactured and Sold in France

Marks	3.	May 10, 1838.	January 1, 1847.	July 1, 1919.
Gold, 1st sta	ındard ¹			
Gold, 2nd standard				
Gold, 3rd st	andard			3
Gold : Restricted	Paris			
warranty ²	Pro- vinces			Same mark as for Paris.
Gold chains,	Paris ³			
Gold chains, provinces				

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times. The crosses on these marks indicate the position of the distinguishing marks of the different assay offices. Plate bearing these marks is in order, and may be sold in France.

GLOSSARY OF MARKS

TABLE VI.—(continued)

Marks		May 10, 1838.	January 1, 1847.	Dec. 5, 1912.
Silver, 1st standard ¹				
Silver, 2nd s	standard	2		
Silver:	Paris			
Restricted warranty	Pro- vinces 1			
Platinum ²				
Alloys of gold and silver 2				
Large census ³				
Small census	3 8			

¹ See p. 190 above.

See pp. 190 and 197 above.
 See pp. 190 and 193 above.
 See pp. 189, 190 and 191 above.

² See p. 190 above. 209

³ See p. 196 above.

TABLE VII.—Marks in Use from May 10, 1838, Until the Prèsent Time

2. Articles for Exportation

Mark	(S.	July 11, 1840.	April 1, 1879.	December 5, 1912.
Platinum ¹				
Gold and Silver ²	Large		Different marks for gold and silver.3 (See	
	Small		below.)	
Gold, 1st s	Gold, 1st standard			
Gold, 2nd standard			() × () ×	
Gold, 3rd standard				
Gold, restricted warranty				

¹ See p. 196 above.

² See p. 191 above.

³ See p. 193 above.

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times. The crosses on these marks indicate the position of the distinguishing marks of the different assay offices. Plate bearing these export marks is not in order and cannot be sold in France without being stamped with the "hare's head" return mark.

GLOSSARY OF MARKS

TABLE VII.—(continued)

			(continued)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
M	arks.	April 1, 1879	June 1, 1884.	July 1, 1888.
Silver, 1st standard				
Silver, 2nd standard				
Silver, res	stricted y			
	Large			
Gold Watch- cases 1	Small			
	Ordinary		EXP. 583M)	
Return ²	Large			
T.C.LUIII	Small			

¹ See p. 193 above.

² See p. 194 above.

TABLE VIII.—Marks in Use from May 10, 1838, until the Present Time

3. Imported Articles

Marks	i.	May 10, 1838.	June 1, 1864.	Ju!y 1, 1893.
Gold and	Large		Different marks ac- cording to	
	Small		country of origin	
Gold and silver imported from countries with	Large			Different marks for gold and
Customs Conven- tions ²			silver	
Gold imported from countries	Large			1864 marks for gold and sil- ver imported from coun-
with Customs Conventions	Small			tries with Customs Conventions
Silver imported from countries with	Large			
Customs Conven- tions ³	Small			P. Co

¹ See p. 190 above.

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times. The crosses on these marks indicate the position of the distinguishing marks of the different assay offices. Plate bearing these marks is in order and can be sold in France.

GLOSSARY OF MARKS

TABLE VIII.—(continued)

Ma	ırks.		June 1, 1864.	Oct. 24, 1864.	June 1, 1893.
Gold and silver imported from countries without Customs Conventions ¹		Large	ET.	Different marks for Paris and provinces	
	Paris			ET	The marks
Gold and silver im- ported from countries		Small		ET	1864, are reserved for articles of low
without Customs Conven- tions ²	Pro-	Large		ET mark of June, 1864	standard, retention of which has been author-
	vinces	Small			ised ²
Articles imported from countries without Customs		Gold			
	without Customs Conventions ³				

¹ See p. 192 above.

² See p. 191 above.

³ See p. 195 above.

² See p. 192 above.

³ See p. 194 above.

TABLE VIII.—Marks in Use from May 10, 1838, until the Present Time

3. Imported Articles (contd.)

	Marks.	December 5, 1912.	February 6, 1926.	March 30, 1911.
Platinum ¹			Different marks marks accord- ing to the country of origin	
Dlot	Countries with Cus- toms Con- ventions		Mark of 1912	
Platinum Countries without Customs Conventions				
Temp impo	orary ortation ²			

¹ See p. 196 above.

Note.—The marks in this table are magnified seven times. The crosses on these marks indicate the position of the distinguishing marks of the different assay offices. Plate bearing these marks is in order and can be sold in France.

GLOSSARY OF MARKS

TABLE VIII.—(continued)

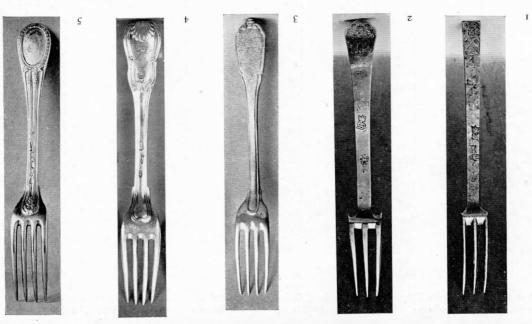
Mark	is.	May 10, 1838.	January 1, 1893.	July 1, 1893.
Watches and	Gold			Replaced by the marks for other impor- ted gold and
Clocks ¹	Silver			silver arti- cles
Watch move-	Trans- ferred into gold cases			
ments ²	Trans- ferred into silver cases			

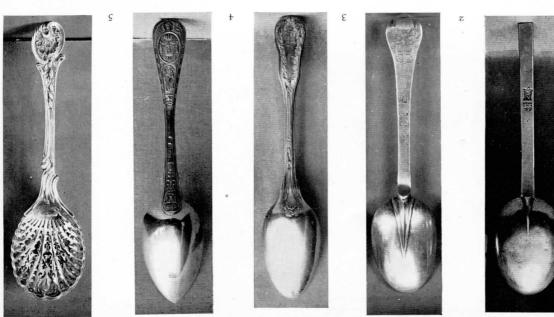
¹ See pp. 189 and 195 above.

² See p. 196 above.

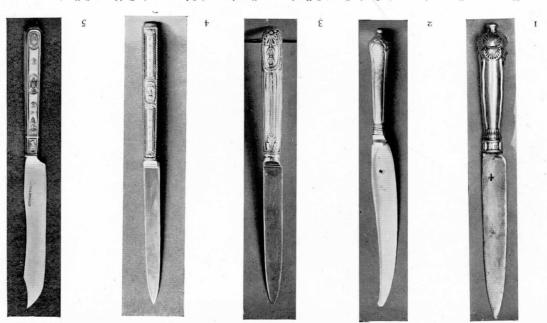
² See p. 194 above.

PLATES

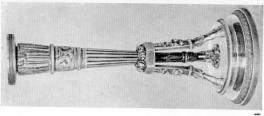




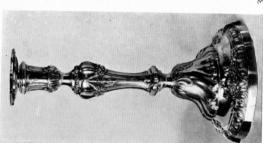
Spoons: 1. Clermont-Ferrand (17th century), Puisoveat Collection. 2. Toulouse (17th century), Louis Carris Collection. 3. Paris (1780-81), Puisoveat Collection. 4. Paris (1809-19), Puisoveat Collection. 15. Sugar Sieter, Paris (1750-51), Punhme Sale, No. 108.

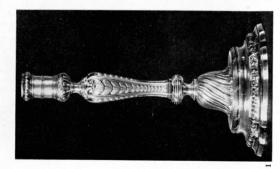


Kaives: 1. Rennes (1730-32), Louis Canté Collection. 2. Strasbourg (18th century), Puisorat Collection. 3. Paris (1776-77), Paulme Sale, No. 123. 4. Gold Kaipe, Paris (1778-79), Puisorat Collection. 5. Paris (1809-19), David Weill Collection.

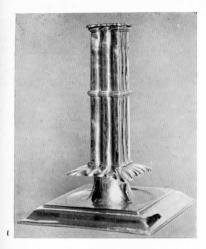




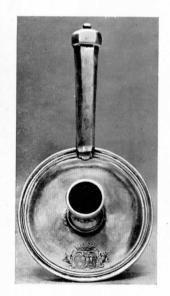




Candlesticks: L. Saint-Omer (18th century), Louis Carré Collection. 2. Bordeaux (c. 1770), Paulme Sale, No. 103. 3. Rennes (1756-58), Louis Carré Collection. 4. Faris (1798-1809), Marion Collection.



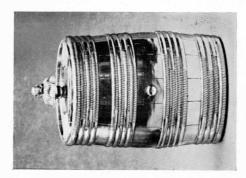






CANDLESTICKS: I. Clermont-Ferrand (17th century), Junius Morgan Collection.
2. Morlaix (c. 1698), Louis Carré Collection. 3. Saint-Malo (c. 1708), Louis Carré Collection. 4. Rennes (1730-32), Louis Carré Collection.







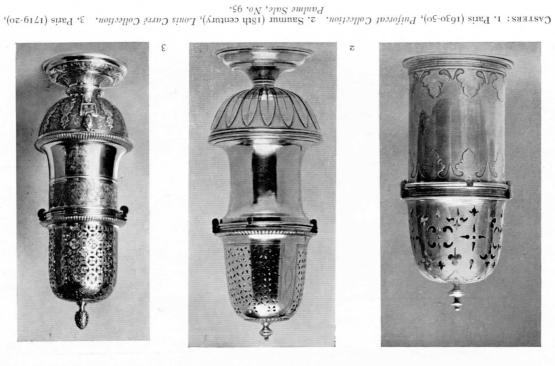


Самовелавва: 1. Paris (1770-71), Mr. de B.'s Collection. 2. Paris (1734-35), David Weill Collection. 3. Paris (1718-19), Poulet Sale, No. 76.











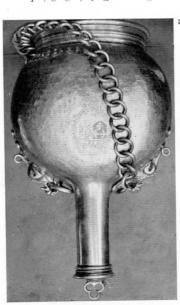






EWER, Rouen (end of 15th century), David Weill Collection.
 EWER, Paris (1581-82), Louvre Museum.

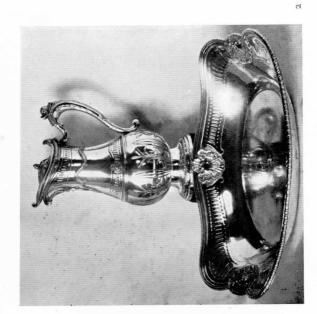






1. Ewer, Paris (1696-97), formerly R. Collection. 2. Bottle, Paris (1581-82), Louvre Museum 3. Ewer, Toulouse (c. 1776), Musée des Arts décordifs, Paris.





Ewer and Basin, Paris (1756-58), formerly Burat Collection.
 Ewer and Basin, Paris (1739-40), Paulme Sale, No. 174.

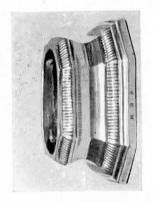






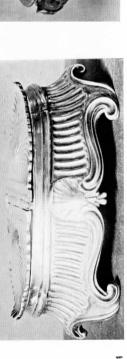
*Cruets: 1. Paris (1714-15), Collection of Mr. de S. 2. Paris (1743-44), Louis Carré Collection. 3. Besançon (c. 1730), Louis Carré Collection.





















Teapors: 1. Paris (1749-50), formerly Burat Collection. 2. Lille (early 18th century), Louis Carré Collection.

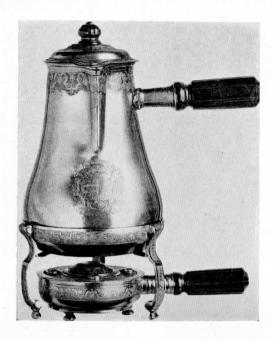








Coffee Pots: 1. Paris (1735-36), Louis Carré Collection. 2. Paris (1784-85), Puiforcat Collection. 3. Paris (1778-79), Paulme Sale, No. 44. 4. Paris (1819-38), Musée des Arts décoratifs, Paris.







Gold Chocolate Pot and Spirit Lamp (1703-13), Baron Pichon Sale,
 Nos. 1 and 2.
 Milk Jug (?), Paris (1751-52), Paulme Sale, No. 39.
 Milk Jug (?), Paris (1748-49), Paulme Sale, No. 32.









Beakers: I. France (14th century), Poulet Sale, No. 32. 2. France (16th century), David Weill Collection. 3. Gold Beaker, Paris (?) (17th century), Puiforcat Collection. 4. Paris (1720-21), Puiforcat Collection.









Beakers: I. Strasbourg (1757-58), Paulme Sale, No. 76. 2. Paris (1783-84), Paulme Sale, No. 80. 3. Paris (1740-42), Louis Carré Collection. 4. Rennes (1756-58), Henri Hallé Collection.

3





TUREENS WITH DISHES: 1. Paris (1741-44), formerly Collection of the sons of Léon Helft. 2. Paris (1774-75), formerly Boin-Taburet Collection (Henri Brothers).





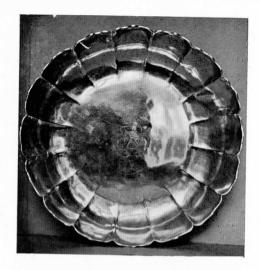
1. Tureen with Dish, Paris (1761-62), formerly Burat Collection.
2. Tureen with Stand, Paris (1780-81), Sommier Collection.

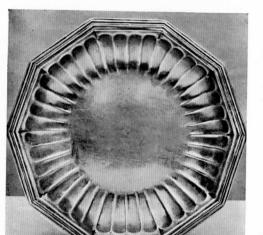
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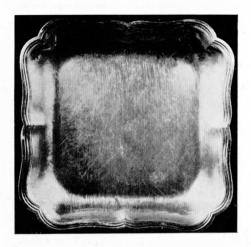


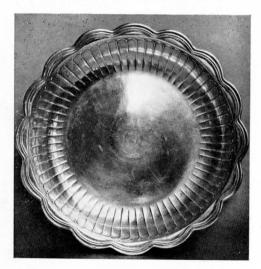
I. Tureen, Bordeaux (c. 1750), Louis Carré Collection. 2. Soup Tureen, Paris (1798-1800), Puiforcat Collection.





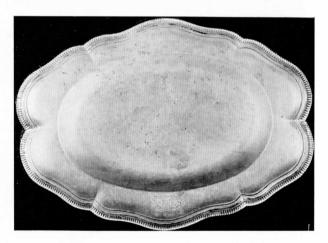
DISHES: 1. Cambrai (c. 1700), Louis Carré Collection. 2. Angers (1734-35), Louis Carré Collection.





Dishes: I. Dijon (c. 1750), Louis Carré Collection. 2. Paris (1725-26), Louis Carré Collection.





DISHES: I. Paris (1750-51), Collection of Miss de L. 2. Pontivy (Middle of 18th century), Louis Carré Collection.







Écuelles: 1. Paris (1690-91), Louis Carré Collection. 2. WITH DISH, Paris (1733-34), Louvre Muscum. 3. Montpellier (1786-87), Louis Carré Collection.





ÉCUELLES WITH DISHES: I. Rennes (1730-32), Henri Hallé Collection. 2. Paris (1786-87), Paulme Sale, No. 181.



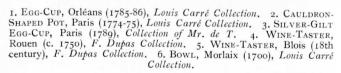






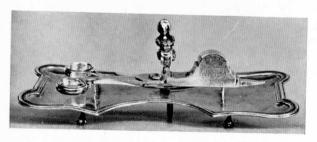








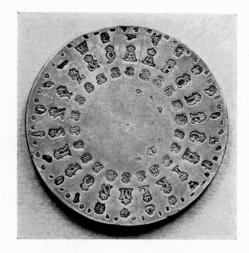


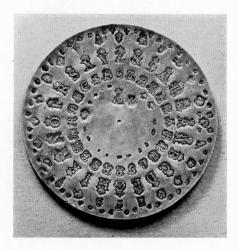


1. INKSTAND, Paris (1703-04), Louis Carré Collection. 2. BRAZIÉR, Paris (1753-54), Louis Carré Collection. 3. SNUFFERS AND STAND, Brest (1720-25), Lambert Collection.

2

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1. CIRCULAR PLATE of the gold and silver duty-marks whilst Jean Baptiste Fouache was in office (Cayez Collection). 2. CIRCULAR PLATE of the gold and silver duty-marks whilst Henri Clavel was in office (Cayez Collection).

INDEX OF MARKS

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page				
	LETTERS AND FIGURES								
A A	41		30		34				
	78		31		107				
	38								
CON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	30		29		36				
	29		32		33				
	31		32		35				
	30		32		37				

22I

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	77		37		123
	37		38	AB	88
					41
	37				42
	36		38		7-
			79		44
	33				44
	77		31		
		(#\\)			45
	36		123		83

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
CAT	199	(7714) P A X	78	M B ALS	127
	51	(\$\frac{1}{2}\)	61	AM	81
(A.)	32		57	200	82
A R	49		57	M WA	61
AVE?	52		60	\$ T	
	52		61		61
	60	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	45		62
	56		34		66
	57	<u>alberti</u>	162	A CASE	47

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
ang Ers	85		78		37
HERE ERE FE	85	B	90		90
ARL 36	79	B	95		31
	82		93		158
(A)	51	A		2.0	
(\$\frac{1}{2}\) (\$\frac{1}{2}\) (\$\frac{1}{2}\) (\$\frac{1}{2}\)	67		90		158
	214		168		
	69			13	158
AVH	88		73		76

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	127		94	FES BES	128
BAYO	88		94	c P	145
	45		87		36
	128	EOR EOR	94		!
	93	(A) (B) RD (V)	94		118
	128		94		97
BEZI		III BS	128		162
BEZIERS	128	B S T	199		
S	95	BZI	128		97

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	96	CAR CAR	140	CA AC	199
	96	M Cas Q	140		56
	40		41		50
\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	43		89		51
	46		89	()	48
	47		90		96
CAORS	164		46		51
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	66		47		54

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
CHA	142		68		121
	41		70		40
	58	D			47
FOR SERVICE SE	49		001		52
	68		108	(I)	100
		Ŝ	121	E	
	64	Ġ.	121		90
1	50		121		29

226

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	33		65	EXP. 583M)	211
	166	EBP	41	F	
		ET	213		162
	166	ET.	213		29
	162	ET ×	213		85
1800 (1900) 1800 (1900) 1800 (1900)	54		201		45
) (2) (3) (8)	54		203		47
	55		201		56

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	40		29		67
	57	967	141	(A)	55
	66			J.A G	199
	199		141		60
	54		162	Coli	
	142	(C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C)	46	©XI	60
G G			55		104
G	104	(<u>1</u> 2)	51	E S	65

228

Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
77		41		43
[]		48		48
37	(MB)			52
155	I A	169		116
155		92	T. UAI	57
109		110		42
40		110		65
40		109		67
	77 37 155 169	77 HA 37 HOP I	77 41 48 37 48 BON 92 155 I 169 110 110	77 41 41 37 48 37 48 37 48 37 48 37 48 37 48 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37

		DEA OF I			
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
J	40		68	INE INE	51
FA.		3	43		51
EĞĞA Per	43		50		52
	42		63	E CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	41
	46		67	September 1	41
		(BZC)	0,		199
(\$\frac{1}{2}\)	58		50	SES (SES)	
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	63	(\$\frac{\display{1}{\display{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\display{1}{\dio	48		45
(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	65		50		53

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
TO THE STATE OF TH	53		66	\$\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	56
	53	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	67	K	
	55		65		34
A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	41		46		93
	42		86		93
	63	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	65		93
(4.0.17) (4.0.17) (4.0.17)	64	THE STATE OF THE S	70		93
M	62		70		93

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	93		36		40
	93		87		55
		a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	40		66
	93	E.A	69		38
	106	ETA A	45		38
Kirstein L	162		142		33
B	121		52		76
	92		110		59

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	60	M			163
		M ~~~~	142		
	110		123		59
id id id	128		37		,
			143		42
	155		163	767 [8] [8]	129
	155			愈	
			153	W. J. B.	57
LR	66		163	AND STATE	53
	121		and production of		61
			163	ML	. 164

'Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	135		123	EAN (O)	140
MOM	165	N			43
	127		102		47
	127	(WAR	126	MTD T	47
	49		30		48
	126		127	M	54
MPL	126		127		142
MB M	72	NAT RET	131		59

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	'Mark	Page
(FT) (K) (S)	58	P P	94		100
	64		141		100
	70		100		38
o	32		100		38
	152		100		38
	152	P	131		38
	135		100		38

INDEX OF MARKS

					_
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	38		45		42
	49		53	e z z	68
EAR	139	(A) A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	54		141
	37	PIG	54		68
PAV	137	(S. A. C.	68		141
	44		143	P. P.V	69
() () () () () () () () () ()	46	E CHI	56	CH? CH? PZM	129
	49	(†) (†) (†) (†)	57	PZS	129

236

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
Q ®	!		134		158
(2)	139		134		215
	32				41
R			135		48
	152		135	E LE	
	150		107	2 5	150
	35		134		158
		&			152
	134	(R)	46	Roch	155

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	. Mark	Page
ROH ROH	155		145	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	64
(49)	52		43	(Sas)	147
	145	ELIB)	44	T W	
	69		74	T	126 143
S		(F) 543)			
	106		74		149
60	144		58		131
		Som	109	11	
	145	(A) S:OM	109		108

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
TAR	80		166		44
	54	U			128
	163		38	W CONTRACTOR	75
M	163	v		W	169
	164	V	125	х	
TOL.	164		131		31
E OF	164		168		32
	4 4		130		82

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	82	Z			78
	82		104	FIGURES	}
3 6	144		104		148
Y	31		104		148
	95	&			148
	95		203		148
3	95		78		148

240

241

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	148		150		161
	148		150	13	161
	148	0 i D 2 G	92		161
	149	(T) (R14) (129)	161		161
	I	ASTRONOM	ICAL	,	
	74		75	3	169
	132		34		118

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page						
MAN HUMAN FACES AND PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY											
	101		203		210						
	84				210						
	04		210		211						
	135		210		211						
	135		210								
	125		210		211						
	158			6 7	205						

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	38		205		201
	203		204		201
	209		38 145		204
	209		201		204
22	203		201		204
		EW			133

Mark	Page	Mar k	Page	Mark	Page
	77	(F) 5)	201		37
	100				38
	134	2 2 5	201		
	134				204
	121	4 6	203		37
	82				135
			77		
8 5	200		144		203
			210		
5 0	200		37		203

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	130		205		38
			141		121
	205				166
	211		93		142
			205		202
	211				203
	208		204		99
	208		214		75
	208		214		76
			108		
	8o		203		74

INDEX OF MARKS								
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page			
	126		203		36			
	102		135		152			
4 6	202		95		166			
(HK)	90		36		87			
		ANIMAI	S					
MAMMAL	S 36		150		137			
	30		155		97			
	37		205		96			
	101		204		204			

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	143		123		152
	82		209		124
I	95		35		124
	159		97	LE B	
			121		36
	159				163
	141		110		209
	72		108		208
73 Pa			208		208
	131		III		208

INDEX OF MARKS

INDEX OF MINARE								
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page			
	209		202	A	164			
	204			ATT	134			
	85	B((1)285)	120		35			
	05		104		37			
	109		126		38			
	97		98		74			
(page)			86		209			
	120		80		209			
	121		141		92			
	121		72		36			

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	204		131	3	150
	205		116		37
		~~~			129
	204		151	<b>E</b>	207
	121				204
	110		151		
	82	TRAIN	150		211
		822) FF (2)			211
	92		150		
	36	Ø		L3	73
C. C. WEE	131		150		155

		DEX OF N			
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	135		208		116
	139		208		116
	107	( )	208		
	107		208		116
	107		208	(\$) <u>(\$) (\$)</u>	116
GNT ST			114		
THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE S	107				116
	166	(N=S)	114	(ROA)	
BIRDS	163	JLP)	116		117
	203		116		117

				ard E	RENC	7 LI 7	
	Ma	rk I	Page 1	Mark		CH PLA	TE
			17		Page	Mark	Page 213
		)   117		7	118		146
		117	(\$)} (\$)		19		32
		117		IIG			77
$\left  \right $		118	PTI Gre Gre	90			126
		118		149		20	)
		118		98		200	

#### INDEX OF MARKS

v.   -   -   -								
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page			
3	200		200		202			
	200		200		202			
	200		202		202			
	200		202					
1	200		202		202			
	200		202		202			

252

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	202		124		122
Specific .			77		77
	36	Typ	76		38
	77		215		213
	200		126		78
	200				157
	202		149		129
	202		71		34
	202		163		146
	202		106	•	85

			1		
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	79		105	<b>\$</b>	159
<b>101</b>	77		<b>3</b> 6	BATRACH AND REPTILES	
FISH			77		86
	119		155		206
	71		108		
	159				160
	206		105		170
	143		105		129
60000000000000000000000000000000000000	207		105		129
w.	73			MES	129

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page	
INVERTEBRA	TES	**	121		212	
	83		72		212	
	148	TO P.	205		212	
	147		158		212	
ap	77		206		212	
	123	<i>A</i> 400	94		98	
	129		206		206	
	206	**			37	
- in		(a)	77		93	
	134		207			
	209		212		206	

INDEX OF MARKS						
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark .	Page	
	158	FABULOU ANIMALS	s S		215	
	77	3	204		215	
	100		204		156	
	156				144	
	149		94		35	
		PLANT	S			
	153	The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	79		165	
	. 82		145		152	
	127		99	6	154	

Mark	P.	age Mark		Page	CH PL	ATE	
	1 2	59	3	168	Mark		Page
	3 15		) 1	45			127
	158		16	53		2	<b>0</b> 5
	104		3	8		12	7
	126		146			7	6
	34		147	'		73	
	145		153			78	
	100		205	<i>(</i>		37	
		258				77	

INDEX OF MARKS

M	lark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
E	3	163	Que de la constante de la cons	147	<b>€</b>	144
		37		156		77
		76	*	77		144
		205		104		114
				164		37
	3 2	05	A	167		127
	3	35		99		76
(2) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S	13	-		127		150
KYM WYM	13	3	<b>€</b>	144	The second	108

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page	1			
CLOTHING	CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES								
CLOTHIN	G I		141		206				
	206		152		170				
	93		80		80				
	110				150				
	75		155		121				
- G	79		206	<b>€</b>	156				
	79		162		87				
	100		104		102				
	83								
	95		78		162				

#### INDEX OF MARKS

1	1				
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	153		120		147
M	82		86		200
	101			Till I	
	123		81		200
<b>S*</b>	83		147		
ARMS	74		156		203
	/ 1	A		ക്കു	
	86	1	132		203
	206				145
	136		201		147

261

	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	<del></del>	
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	144	<b>T</b>	82		96
	146	Ż	165		206
	160		110		80
信到		(N) 100	136		82
<b>₩</b>	97				156
VASES		٥	82		83
	141		101		128
	150	•	140		206
	103		206	<b>P</b> 84	142
	206		158	ð	96

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
LIGHTS			95		207
	167		206		85
	71		76	KEYS	
	91	Å	140		102
<b>S</b>	144		82		85
	142		206		86
	167		121		77
	109			45400 July	94
MUSIC A	ND		207		146
	75		128		77

- i						
	Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	WRITING-D	) ESK		207	AGRICULT	URE
		98	<b>(</b>	101	WITTE	129
		107	MEASURI	ES		107
l		144		153		
	8	108		158		84
	I					206
		142	6978	165		75
	<u> </u>	0.0	A A	79	<b>***</b>	
	$\mathbb{W}$	86				98
	R			107		
	F.S.	201				37
		80	FIN B	201	<b>897</b>	88

INDEX OF MARKS

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
and the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of th	73		150		97
	127	ARCHITECT	URE	9	151
			82		78
M	110	8008	102		
<b>649</b>	1.	الما			82
NAUTICA			166	<u></u>	169
	151		206		154
	151		167		
	151		151	MISCELLAN	154 NEOUS
5	151	E RES	160	*	96

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page	,
	169		79		167	
	99		90		143	
	, ,,	***		<b>6</b>	164	l
	143		144		206	
<b>6</b>			91	*	159	
	97		128		139	
	206		82	N	169	
	136		82		157	
Annually)	77		133		156	
<b>1</b>	142		107		74	
#	109	8   <b>4</b>    <b>8</b>	-	<b>O</b>	/4	
•	140		79		75	

INDEX OF MARKS						
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page	
	93		99		72	
	34		151		121	
FLEURS	·DE-L	LIS, CROW	NS A	ND CROSSI	ES	
	75		106		160	
	207		106		126	
	30				33	
	33		126		33	
	106		83		149	

Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
	31		149		117
	31		153		
	32	*	82		117
	30		116	Kai	118
	30		117		118
	30		117		118
	30	© ~			
	32		117		118
	149		117		118

INDEX OF MARKS					
Mark	Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
THE W	118		114		116
	119		116	TBG TBG	116
<b>(%)</b>	119				116
	114		116	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	116
	C	OATS OF	ARM	S	
	161		91		102
	161			@ P	153
	161		101		163
	92		101		122

Page	Mark	Page	Mark	Page
122		124		92
165	403		TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	92
165		124		102
169		101		80
167		91		80
•				
	165 165	165 165 169	165 165 165 169	165 165 169 101

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#### GENERAL TABLE

# Of the Gold and Silver Duty Marks During the Administration of Henri Clavel

Administrative Districts.	Chare	ЭE.	Discharge.		
Tammistrative Districts.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Pieces and Small Silver Pieces.	Large Silver Pieces.	Gold Picces and Small Silver Pieces.	
Paris Rouen Caen and Alençon Lyons Tours Poitters La Rochelle Limoges Bordeaux Bayonne and Auch Toulouse and Montauban	Description. A. Fleuronné, crowned B. '' '' C. '' '' D. '' '' E. '' '' G. '' '' I. '' '' K. '' '' M.	L , , R. , , L. , , R. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Description.  A dove A cluster of apples A horse's head, right profile A bow of ribbon A tower A ewer A helmet A horse's head, left profile A caduceus of Mercury	Description. A cock's head A head of Mercury A ram's head A lion's head An ear A nigger's head A dolphin's head A bear's head	
Montpellier Riom Dijon Moulins and Orléans  Chalons Amiens and Soissons Bourges Grenoble Aix Rennes Metz	N. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	T. " M. " M. " P. " B. " D. " M. " O. " A. " S. " B. " G. " A. " R. " M. "	A boar's head A rose A quince A bunch of grapes Head of the Maid of Orleans A vine-leaf A wheat-sheaf A bell A grenade A helmet A water-jug A gauntlet	An eagle's head Une Reine Marguerite A sow's head A child's head A soldier's head Head of Henry IV. A sheep's head A turban A carnation A rose-bud A cow's head A bee	

#### SPECIAL MARKS

#### PARIS.

#### Charge.

Large silver pieces: A, crowned. Average-sized silver pieces: LL, fleury.

#### Discharge.

Large silver pieces: Satyr's head.
Gold pieces and average-sized silver
pieces: head of Alexander.
Small pieces: cherub's head.

Pieces for export: A ewer.
Pieces tested free of charge: a royal

crown.
Pieces marked at the Mont-de-Piété:
a Mercury's cap.

#### _____

# Versailles. Charge.

Large silver pieces: LL, crowned. Average-sized silver pieces: BA.

#### Discharge.

Large silver pieces: a lily. Gold pieces and average-sized silver pieces: a rose.

#### Paris Draw-Bench.

Charge on ingots: a marc weight. Discharge of ingots: the palm of a right hand.

#### SAINT GERMAIN.

#### Charge.

Large silver pieces: SG, crowned. Average-sized pieces: SG.

#### Discharge.

Large silver pieces: a sprig of oak. Gold pieces and average-sized silver pieces: a dog's head.

Lyons Draw-Bench.

#### UNIVERSAL MARKS

Counter-mark.
Two hands joined.

Foreign Pieces Imported.
A griffin's head.

Recognition Mark,
A vase in the form of a

Old Plate. A lyre. Very Small Pieces.
A jasmine flower.

Emblem of the large marks: a fleur-de-lis fleury.

Emblem of the medium and small marks: a fleur-de-lis fleury.