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ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS
AND
THEIR MARKS



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ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS

AND

THEIR MARKS

A HISTORY OF

THE GOLDSMITHS AND PLATE WORKERS OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND

WITH OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND MARKS

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE
FROM AUTHENTIC EXAMPLES OF PLATE

AND

TABLES OF DATE-LETTERS AND OTHER
HALL-MARKS

USED IN

THE ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

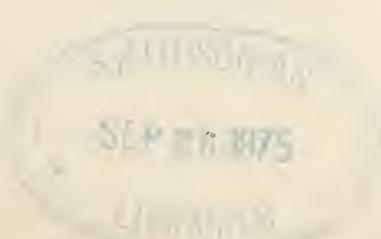
BY

SIR CHARLES JAMES JACKSON, F.S.A. 1849-1923

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW
AUTHOR OF "AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLISH PLATE"

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

DOVER PUBLICATIONS, INC.
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To
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London,
TO WHOM THE AUTHOR IS INDEBTED FOR MUCH OF WHAT IS
CONTAINED HEREIN, THIS SECOND EDITION OF
ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS
IS, WITH THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF
THE WARDENS AND COURT OF ASSISTANTS,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

IN submitting to readers a second edition of *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, the Author feels obliged to express his gratification with the appreciative reception accorded to the first edition of this work.

Since the publication of the first edition, the further researches of the Author and his friends have resulted in the discovery of more than two thousand additional marks, which have been classified in their proper order and represented in *facsimile*. There has also been a considerable amount of emendation, rendered necessary in connection with the additional particulars which have been brought to light.

In addition to bringing up to the present time the Tables of Date-Letters, &c., relating to the Assay Offices still in active existence, the Author has devoted a great deal of attention to increasing his records of makers' marks, over six hundred of which have been added to the chronological list of London goldsmiths' marks alone.

By the cordial assistance of the Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A., and the Rev. Canon Mills, the Exeter and Barnstaple records have been extended, and lists of other Devon and Cornwall marks compiled.

Groups of marks pertaining to Lewes, Colchester, Salisbury, Poole, the Channel Islands, Calcutta, and Jamaica have also been arranged by the Author, while the lists of Unascribed marks have been largely increased. In many of the tables the number of marks has been doubled, and some lists of goldsmiths' names are given which were not recorded in the first edition.

The Author is pleased to mention the able treatment which the late Mr. W. J. Cripps devoted to the subject of Old English Plate, and the marks thereon, his work having been much superior to that of the late Mr. W. Chaffers, which was published at an earlier date.

Mr. Dudley Westropp, M.R.I.A., has very kindly supplied the Author with numerous impressions of marks, and has perused the proofs of the Chapters

comprised in the Irish section. Mr. Llewellyn Davies, the Author's Estate Manager, has also rendered valuable assistance in the perusal of the representations of marks and all the proof sheets as received from the Printers.

Reference has been made in the first edition of this work to the enthusiastic assistance rendered to the Author by goldsmiths and dealers in plate in the United Kingdom. In addition thereto great assistance has been received from Mr. Frederick Bradbury, Messrs. Carrington, Messrs. Comyns, Mr. Harry Alston, Mr. W. H. Willson, and particularly the individual partners of Messrs. Crichton Bros., who have supplied the Author with more notes and impressions of marks than any other members of their trade.

CHARLES J. JACKSON.

6 ENNISMORE GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.,
October, 1921.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

(WHICH WAS DEDICATED TO THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF BREADALBANE, K.G., TO WHOM THE AUTHOR IS INDEBTED FOR MUCH CORDIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE CHAPTER ON THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS).

THE work comprised in the following pages has engaged my attention for no less than seventeen years. It was commenced in the year 1887, in connection with the composition of a monograph on *The Spoon and its History*, read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries and published in *Archæologia*, LIII. I intended to incorporate the history of the spoon in a more comprehensive work under the title of *An Illustrated History of English Plate, Ecclesiastical and Secular*, to the preparation of which I had devoted a considerable amount of time.

In the course of my studies, however, I found that in no obtainable work were the marks on English plate represented with as much accuracy as might reasonably have been expected, and that no published tables of Irish marks were even approximately accurate. I decided, therefore, to construct tables of date-letters and other hall-marks, for insertion in an appendix to my history of plate. I obtained access to many important collections, and prepared a number of engravings in the style of the frontispiece of this book, and a great many half-tone illustrations similar to that of the "Bekegle Cup," and I proceeded with the compilation of the tables of marks concurrently with the composition and illustration of the history. I had not, however, proceeded very far, before I found that "Marks on plate of English* manufacture" was too large a subject for an appendix, and that in connection with the marks on English* plate it was necessary, or at the least expedient, to refer to the goldsmiths† who employed those marks to indicate the quality of the plate and the identity of the maker. Here, then, was a subject large enough for a volume to itself, and being of opinion that it had not theretofore been dealt with as fully as it deserved, and influenced by the impression that the need for a work on "English goldsmiths and their marks"

* The term "English" is used here, as in the title of the book, comprehensively, and includes both Scotch and Irish.

† The term "goldsmiths" is also used comprehensively, and includes silversmiths.

was more urgent than for a history of plate, I resolved to set aside the latter until I had completed the former.

Year after year I have proceeded with the collection and reproduction in *fac-simile* of marks which are here tabulated under their respective headings, but, notwithstanding my close application to it, the book would not have been ready for publication even now, without the cordial assistance which I have received from the numerous friends whose names are mentioned in its pages. Yet while the composition of this book has required so many years, other authors have been able to produce works on the same subject in about as many months. For example, a Mr. Montagu Howard, of New York, has published a massive book, entitled, *Old London Silver*, in which a great number of marks are illustrated by the simple process of reproduction from the works of Mr. Cripps and Mr. Chaffers.

The way in which I have reproduced the marks in my tables is explained in the pages. The plan is both laborious and costly, but I have spent time and money ungrudgingly in the production of the work, and although the sale of the entire edition may not recoup my expenditure, I shall not be disappointed, because the work was undertaken for pleasure and not for profit.

To me the most satisfactory part of the book is contained in Chapters XXII. to XXV. inclusive, which have reference to "The Irish Goldsmiths and their Marks," a topic which hitherto has been the subject of but little research. The help which I have received in the composition of those chapters from the gentlemen named therein has been invaluable. The assistance rendered by Mr. Garstin and Mr. Westropp has not been confined to the Irish section; they have read every proof-sheet as it has come from the printers, and without their co-operation the lines of *corrigenda* would have been more numerous, and some of the printers' errors there mentioned might have escaped my notice.

It remains for me to express my thanks to the clergy of England and Ireland generally, and to custodians of communion plate in Scotland, for the opportunity of reproducing marks on ecclesiastical plate which are tabulated in the following pages; to the Assay Masters of Chester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin for cordial assistance; to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.; Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A.*; Mr. R. Day, F.S.A.; Mr. J. H. Walter, and Mr. H. D. Ellis, for many valuable suggestions; and to Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent for kindly compiling the index as "a labour of love".

Thanks have also to be expressed to the authorities of the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum (South Kensington), the Museums of Edinburgh,

*I am indebted to Mr. R. C. Hope for permission to reprint the names of many London and provincial goldsmiths collected by him.

Dublin, Bath, Croydon, Reading, and other towns; to the Corporations of London, Dublin, York, Chester, Gloucester, Hull and other towns for access to their collections of plate; to the Benchers of the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn; and to the following City Companies:—the Mercers, the Merchant Taylors, the Armourers and Braziers, the Ironmongers and the Innholders, for similar courtesies; and to Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, and other auctioneers for opportunities for the examination of many fine collections of plate entrusted to them for sale.

Goldsmiths and dealers in plate throughout the United Kingdom have enthusiastically assisted me in my efforts to accurately construct my tables of marks by giving me every possible facility for transcribing marks from plate in their possession; those of them who have rendered the greatest assistance, and who must not be passed over unnoticed, are: Messrs. Garrard, Messrs. Crichton, Messrs. Spink, Messrs. Dobson, Messrs. Hancock, Messrs. M. and S. Lyon, Mr. S. J. Phillips, and the late Mr. W. Boore, of London; Mr. Rossi, of Norwich; Mr. Depree and Mr. Lake, of Exeter; Mr. A. J. S. Brook, Mr. Chisholm, and Messrs. Hamilton and Inches, of Edinburgh; Messrs. Sorley, and Messrs. Smith and Rait, of Glasgow; and Messrs. West and Son, of Dublin.

Collectors and dealers will by the aid of this work be enabled to locate and fix the date of much English, Scotch and Irish plate, and to identify many marks which have been hitherto unknown or regarded as doubtful or uncertain.

Should any marks on English plate not represented in this work, or appearing to be different from any illustrated herein, be found by a reader I shall be grateful for information concerning them.

Notwithstanding the care which has been taken in its preparation, the work is still far from being perfect, and is greatly inferior to what I wished it to be; but I have done my best to place the subject upon a clearer and more definite footing than it has heretofore rested. Those who have already attempted work of a similar nature will appreciate its attendant difficulties, and will, I have no doubt, make allowances in respect of them.

C. J. JACKSON.

LONDON, *June*, 1905.

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ENGLISH GOLDSMITHS

AND

THEIR MARKS

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

In these pages the term "Goldsmith" is used, as it formerly was, not only with reference to the worker in gold, but as comprising the Silversmith and the worker in both gold and silver. So, too, in many cases where vessels are described in inventories as "gold cups," they are seldom wholly of gold but are for the most part silver-gilt, cups and the like entirely of gold being extremely rare. In the same way the word "English" is here used not merely with reference to the goldsmiths of England and Wales but to those of Scotland and Ireland also.

"Goldsmith" includes Silversmith.

"Gold" often means Silver-gilt.

The Craft or "Mystery" (as it was called in early times) of the Goldsmith is a very ancient one, and was practised in England at a very remote period. In the year 1180 an association or "guild" of goldsmiths was, with other guilds, fined for being irregularly established without the King's licence (*adulterine*), and in the year 1238, by reason of numerous frauds having been perpetrated by certain goldsmiths, an order was made by the King (Henry III.), in council, commanding the Mayor and Aldermen of London to choose six of the most discreet goldsmiths of the city to superintend the "craft". This order was duly obeyed, and the six "discreet goldsmiths" were succeeded by others in the office of superintendents or wardens of the craft. In the 28 Edw. I. c. 20, of the year 1300, we find them recognised and referred to as such under the style of "gardiens," a part of whose duties was to assay every vessel of silver before it passed from the hands of the workers, and mark it with a *leopard's head*.

Guild of London Goldsmiths, 1180.

Mark of the leopard's head first mentioned in 1300.

The goldsmiths of London were a numerous and powerful, not to say truculent, body in the thirteenth century, for we find in the chronicles of the city reference to numerous affrays in which they engaged, and to one in particular which was fought in 1267 between them and the "Taylors," in which 500 men were engaged on each side, many of whom were killed and their bodies thrown into the Thames.

Guild of London Goldsmiths incorporated in 1327.

The Guild of London Goldsmiths became regularly incorporated in 1327 by Royal Charter (1 Edw. III.), under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London". They are referred to in an Act of the year 1363 (37 Edw. III. cap. 7) —set out (*infra*) in the chapter on legislation concerning goldsmiths—whereby, amongst other things, *every master goldsmith was required to have a mark*, and in February, 1393, they were re-incorporated by charter (16 Ric. II.) with extended powers. In 1462, by charter of Edward IV. the Goldsmiths' Company were constituted a corporate body with perpetual succession, their powers were further extended, and they were enabled to use a common seal and given various privileges and duties.

1363 the Maker's mark first mentioned.

London Goldsmiths' Company constituted a corporate body with perpetual succession, 1462.

The powers, duties, and privileges conferred as above were re-affirmed and enlarged by other charters from time to time, down to the reign of Charles II., a charter of which reign recites and confirms all those previously granted.

While there is evidence that in these early times the goldsmiths of London were controlled by a guild or company composed of wardens and other officers of their own calling, there is also evidence of the existence of similar guilds or companies in the provinces at a period but little less early, for in 1423, by a statute (2 Hen. VI. c. 14), "York, Newcastle-upon-Tine, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristow, Salisbury, and Coventry," were appointed "to have divers Touches" for silver wares. There are records of goldsmiths working at Lincoln in 1155-63, Chester in 1225, Norwich as early as 1285, York in 1313, Shrewsbury in 1482, Hull in 1499, and in other provincial towns but little less early.

Early Provincial Goldsmiths.

In Scotland there were goldsmiths working at a date in all probability as early, or nearly as early, as in England, for we find an Act of James II. of Scotland of 1457 "anent the reformation of gold and silver wrought be goldsmiths".

Early Scottish Goldsmiths.

In Ireland, apart from the gold ornaments of the Celtic period which have been found there, the Chalice of Ardagh proves the existence of highly skilled Irish goldsmiths at a period earlier than the

Early Irish Goldsmiths.

date of the Norman Conquest, although the date of the earliest existing Charter of Incorporation of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company is no earlier than December, 1637.*

English goldsmiths now mainly depend on Australia, South Africa, and North America for their supplies of gold, and on North and South America for silver. It, was, however, not always so, for in the past gold was found in considerable quantities in the British Isles. Gold is still found in the United Kingdom, but not in very large quantities, and where English gold mining has been resorted to in recent years, as in North Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the operations do not appear to have been carried on with great financial success. The home production of silver is now limited to such as is found combined with lead, and the silver is separated from the latter in the process of manufacture.

Gold and Silver,
where found.

Although silver is now everywhere found, and used, in immensely greater quantities than gold, it does not appear to have been always thus in all parts of the British Isles, for in Ireland there are numerous examples of wrought gold of the Celtic period in the shape of objects for personal use and ornament, while the finding of similar articles of silver of the same period has been extremely rare.

Gold and silver, by reason of their natural properties, have for ages been the materials most favoured for articles of ornament and use, whether personal or ceremonial, their extreme ductility and malleability lending themselves to the hammerman in the construction of forms both simple and complex; and by reason of the high polish which they are capable of receiving, and the beauty of their colours, effects are obtained in these metals which are unattainable in any other material. Gold can be beaten so thin that a quarter of a million leaves will measure no more than an inch in thickness, and can be drawn into wire so fine as to be almost invisible to the average sight. Silver, while not so extremely malleable as gold, still possesses this quality in a marked degree. It may be beaten into leaves one thousand to the inch, and drawn into wire correspondingly fine. The one great objection to the use of gold is its weight, which is between nineteen and twenty times that of water; silver being only about half the weight of gold. In other words, while the specific gravity of pure gold varies from 19·25 to 19·40, that of pure silver is 10·40 to 10·60, according to whether it has been merely cast,

Natural
properties of
Gold and Silver.

Their beauty,
malleability,
and ductility.

* The records of the Dublin Corporation contain a reference to a Charter of earlier date than the reign of Queen Mary. That Charter was, however, accidentally burnt.

or compressed by rolling or hammering. It is, perhaps, due to the greater weight of gold, almost as much as to its greater scarcity, that the work of the goldsmith has been mainly confined to silver, and that where gold has been used, it has been applied to the surface, either all over or in parts, and is then technically described as either "wholly" or "parcel" gilt-plate.*

"Alloy" necessary for gold and silver.

Neither pure gold nor pure silver is ever used by the goldsmith for his wares, nor has it been used since the reign of Edward III. by the Mint for coinage. The pure metal is much too soft for either purpose. The required hardness is obtained by the mixture of some other metal of less value called alloy.† In the case of gold the alloy used is either silver or copper or an admixture of both, and on the nature of the alloy the ultimate colour of the manufactured gold depends. The bright yellow of pure gold partakes of a greenish tinge when alloyed with silver, of a reddish hue when alloyed with copper, and of a paler yellow when alloyed with both silver and copper. Until about 1829 the standard gold of the English coinage was alloyed with both silver and copper, which accounts for the pale colour of the old guineas. At the Sydney Mint silver was used, which accounts for the pale greenish hue of the sovereigns coined there. Since about 1829 copper only has been used as an alloy at the London Mint, and the specific gravity of standard gold has been thereby reduced from about 17·82 to 17·57. In the reign of Queen Victoria a process of passing a stream of chlorine gas through the molten gold was adopted, whereby even the traces of silver and other impurities—likely to cause defects in the coinage—existing in the natural gold are removed, and the gold remaining is rendered less brittle.

Description of alloy used.

For silver, the alloy used is always copper; the use of any other base metal with silver makes it brittle and difficult to work. By the proper admixture of copper alloy with pure gold, as performed at the English Mint, the metal formed is practically homogeneous, every part

* The term "Plate" (from Old French *plate*, *platte*, *plette*; Spanish, *plata*—silver), although, strictly speaking, used with reference to articles of silver, is frequently found in Acts of Parliament and elsewhere more comprehensively employed to describe ornaments, utensils, &c., made either of gold or silver, and is then called respectively "gold plate" and "silver plate". Throughout this book the use of the term "plate" will be limited as much as possible (or at any rate expedient) to articles of silver.

† "Alloy" (from the French "*à la loi*"—according to law), the amount of base metal which may be added to pure gold or pure silver by permission of the law. The amount of added base metal is frequently (for fraudulent purposes) in excess of what the law allows, but is still called "alloy". The word is frequently used to describe the mixture of pure and base metal, which, when of standard quality, is described as the "true alloy," and for this reason the term is considered by some to have been derived from *allier*—to mix.

being of very nearly the same quality. In the case of silver similarly alloyed the result is not so satisfactory, and portions taken from different parts of a trial plate are found to vary much more than in the case of gold.

Before the reign of Henry VIII. silver money and plate were computed by the medieval or "Tower" pound sterling, which was the equivalent of 5,400 grains (Troy), and in the old inventories the weights of the various articles of plate are recorded in pounds, shillings, and pence, with (sometimes) an additional fraction of a pound called a mark. The shilling was one-twentieth of a pound, the pennyweight one-twelfth of a shilling, and the mark two-thirds of a pound, or one hundred and sixty pennyweights. The table is as follows :—

| POUND. | | MARKS. | | SHILLINGS. | | PENCE OR PENNYWEIGHTS. | | GRAINS (TROY). | |
|--------|---|----------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | = | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | = | 20 | = | 240 | = | 5,400 | Medieval Goldsmiths' weights. |
| | | 1 | = | $13\frac{1}{3}$ | = | 160 | = | 3,600 | |
| | | | | 1 | = | 12 | = | 270 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | = | $22\frac{1}{2}$ | |

In 1527 the old Tower pound was abolished by Royal Proclamation, and Troy weight (which had been introduced into England from Troyes, in France, about a century earlier) was substituted for it. The weight of gold and silver is usually expressed in ounces and pennyweights, and, for exactitude, grains, but not in pounds, however great the amount may be.*

The ounce (Troy) was originally divided into twenty-four parts called "*carats*," and each carat into four grains; a carat grain is therefore equivalent to five grains (Troy), or a quarter of a pennyweight, and when gold is described as so many carats fine what is meant is, that the number of carats mentioned is pure gold: "*18-carat gold*" meaning a metal composed of 18 parts of pure gold and 6 parts alloy.

The table of Troy weight is as follows :—

| POUNDS. | | OUNCES. | | PENNYWEIGHTS. | | GRAINS. | |
|---------|---|---------|---|---------------|---|---------|--------------|
| 1 | = | 12 | = | 240 | = | 5,760 | Troy weight. |
| | | 1 | = | 20 | = | 480 | |
| | | | | 1 | = | 24 | |

The pound, ounce, and grain are the same in Apothecaries' weight.

* In some of the records of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin the weight of plate assayed is stated in pounds, but that is unusual.

The table of carat weight for gold is as follows :—

| Carat weight. | OUNCE (TROY). | CARATS (GOLD). | CARAT GRAINS. |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1 | = 24 | = 96 |
| | | 1 | = 4 |

A pound (Troy) of standard gold (22 carats fine) is coined into $46\frac{29}{40}$ sovereigns, the weight of a sovereign being 123·27447 grains (Troy). The value, therefore, of such gold is (in gold coinage) £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, and the value of pure gold £4 5s. od. per ounce. The value per ounce of 18 carat gold is £3 3s. 8½d., of 15 carat £2 13s. 1d., of 12 carat £2 2s. 6d., and of 9 carat £1 11s. 10½d.

The pound (Avoirdupois) is equal to 7,000 grains (Troy).

One hundred and ninety-two ounces (Avoirdupois) are equal to 175 ounces (Troy). A pound (Troy) of silver is coined into 66 shillings or 132 sixpences, the weight of a shilling being 87·27 grains. Unworn silver coins, therefore, to the value of 5s. 6d. will weigh an ounce.

These facts may be worth remembering in case it may be necessary to ascertain the approximate weight of silver or gold when Troy weights are not accessible.

The present * value of silver in ingots is about 4s. 4d. per ounce ; in 1894 it was about 2s. 6d.

* July, 1920.

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING GOLDSMITHS.

(THE STATUTES CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.)

As early as the year 1238 an ordinance (22 Henry III.) was issued concerning the work of English goldsmiths, entitled, "*De auro fabricando in Civitate Londoniarum*," by reason of the fraudulent use of more than the proper quantity of alloy in the manufacture of gold and silver wares. This ordinance provided that no one should use any gold of which the mark was not worth one hundred shillings at the least, nor any silver worse than the standard of the silver coinage. It is evident from the earliest records concerning goldsmiths that the main object of nearly every statute and ordinance affecting them in their work has been the maintenance of uniformity in the standards of wrought gold and silver, and the protection of the public against the fraudulent use of inferior metal by the dishonest worker.

22 Henry III.
(1238).
De auro fabricando.

In 1292 the Act 20 Edward I. stat. 4 (*Statutum de Moneta*) proscribed the importation and use of foreign money (the quality of which was unknown), and restricted the circulating medium to home-struck coins, the quality of which was the care of the Sovereign.

20 Edw. I. stat. 4
(1292).
Statutum de Moneta.

The Act 28 Edward I. c. 20, which became law in 1300, provided that no gold or silver wares should be sold until they had been assayed by persons duly authorised to perform that duty. It runs as follows:—*

28 Edw. I. stat. 3,
c. 20 (1300).

"It is ordained, that no goldsmith of England, nor none elsewhere within the King's dominion, shall from henceforth make or cause to be made any manner of vessel, jewel, or any other thing of gold or silver, except it be good and true allay,† that is to say, gold of a certain touch, and silver of the sterling‡ allay or of better, at the pleasure of him to whom the work belongeth; and that none work worse silver than money; and that no manner of vessel of silver depart out of the hands of the workers until it be assayed by the Wardens (Gardiens) of the craft, and further that it be marked with a Leopard's Head, and that they work no worse gold than of the Touch of Paris; and that the

Wrought gold to be of the true alloy, and wrought silver to be of the "sterling" alloy.

All to be marked with a leopard's head.

* The original is in Old French.

† Allay = alloy. Here, as often occurs, the term is used with reference to gold and silver of standard quality, that is, pure gold or silver with the allowed addition of inferior metal, although, properly speaking, the meaning is restricted to the added base metal.

‡ Sterling is "esterling" in the original. The meaning and derivation of the word are explained in the chapter on The Standards.

Wardens of the craft shall go from shop to shop among the goldsmiths to essay if their gold be of the same Touch that is spoken of before, and if they find any other than of the Touch aforesaid, the gold shall be forfeit to the King. And that none shall make rings, crosses, nor locks, and that none shall set any stone in gold except it be natural. And that gravers, cutters of stones and of seals, shall give to each their weight of silver and gold (as near as they can) upon their fidelity; and the jewels of base gold which they have on their hands they shall utter as fast as they can; and from thenceforth, if they buy any of the same work, they shall buy it to work upon, and not to sell again; *and that all the good towns of England, where any goldsmith be dwelling, shall be ordered according to this statute as they of London be; and that one shall come from every good town for all the residue that be dwelling in the same unto London, for to be ascertained of their Touch.* And if any goldsmith be attainted hereafter because that he hath done otherwise than before is ordained, he shall be punished by imprisonment, and by ransom at the King's pleasure. And notwithstanding all these things before-mentioned, or any point of them, both the King and his Council, and all they that were present at the making of this ordinance will and intend that the right and prerogative of his crown shall be saved to him in all things."

9 Edw. III. c. 1
(1335).
No gold or silver
to be exported
without license.

In 1335 a second *Statutum de Moneta* (9 Edward III. c. 1) recites that counterfeit money had been introduced by foreigners, and enacts that, in order to provide convenient remedy, and "so that our money be increased in our realm," plate shall not be exported without licence, nor goldsmiths melt down certain sterling money, nor any person leave the kingdom except at Dover, and there to be searched, and that innkeepers in every port shall be sworn to search their guests in the same manner as searchers do, "so that no man of whatsoever state or condition he be shall carry out of our realm sterling money, silver or plate, neither in vessel of gold or of silver without our leave".

37 Edw. III. c. 7
(1363).
No gold or silver
but good sterling
to be worked.

In the year 1363 it was enacted by the Statute 37 Edward III. c. 7, that no goldsmith, as well in London as elsewhere within the realm, should work any gold or silver but of the alloy of good sterling (*de bon esterlyng*), that every master goldsmith should "*have a mark by himself, which mark shall be known by them assigned by the King to survey their work and allay,*" that the goldsmiths should not set their mark till their work was assayed; and that *after the assay made the surveyor should set the King's mark upon it, and then the goldsmith his mark*, for which he should answer; that no goldsmith should charge for silver vessel but 1s. 6d. for the pound of two marks, as at Paris; that no silversmith should meddle with gilding; and that no gilder should work in silver.

All work to be
assayed and
stamped with
King's mark.

Then maker to
set his own mark
on it.

In the following year the 38 Edw. III. c. 2 renewed the prohibition against the exportation of gold or silver in plate or money.

2 Rich. II.
(1378).

In 1378 it was enacted (2 Richard II.) that "because gold and silver,

which is wrought by goldsmiths in England, is oftentimes less fine than it ought to be, because the goldsmiths are their own judges, be it ordained that henceforth every goldsmith puts his own mark upon his work ; and the assay of the touch belongs to the Mayors and Governors of the cities and boroughs, with the aid of the Master of the Mint, if there be such, putting the mark of the city or borough where the assay is."*

The assay of the touch belongs to the Mayors and Governors of the Cities and Boroughs where the assay is.

In the same Roll (2 Richard II.) the following Act is also to be found :—

"It is further ordained that every goldsmith shall have his own mark by himself, and if any vessel which has been made is found within the realm after the Nativity of St. John next coming, not marked with the mark of the goldsmith who made it, or shall be of worse alloy than the sterling, then the same goldsmith shall pay to the party complaining double the value of the vessel, and be put in prison, and pay a fine according to the extent of the trespass. And our Lord the King shall appoint such as he thinks proper to make the said assay as well in London as elsewhere, at all such times as shall be necessary, and after the assay made, to mark the said work with another mark, appointed therefor by our said Lord the King. And it is assented that this ordinance shall begin from the said Feast of St. John, and shall last as long as the next Parliament, to try within that time whether it be useful or no."*

Penalty of double value on goldsmith for not marking with his mark or for making any vessel worse than sterling.

This Act appears not to have been renewed at the end of the term for which it was enacted, but similar provisions are to be found in statutes of the following reign.

The Statute 5 Richard II. c. 2 (1381) enacted that none shall transport gold or silver without licence : "For the great mischief which the realm suffereth and long hath done, for that gold and silver as well in money as in plate and jewels as otherwise by exchanges made in divers manners is carried out of the realm so that in effect there is none left, which thing, if it should be longer suffered, would shortly be the destruction of the same realm, which God forbid".

5 Rich. II. c. 2 (1381). No gold or silver to be exported without license.

In 1392 the Charter incorporating the London goldsmiths, which had been granted by Edward III., was renewed by a Charter of Richard II., bearing date 6 February, 16 Ric. II. Their first Charter was thereby confirmed and powers were given them to choose Wardens and other officers.

Renewal of Charter to London Goldsmiths Company 16 Ric. II. (1392).

The statute 5 Henry IV. c. 4 (1403), enacted "That none from henceforth shall use to multiply † gold or silver, nor use the craft of multiplication, and if any the same do and be thereof attaint that he incur the pain of felony in this case".

5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1403). Multiplication of Gold or Silver prohibited.

In 140³ was also enacted the Statute 5 Hen. IV. c. 13, entitled, "What things may be plated with gold or silver and what not"; which, after

5 Hen. IV. c. 13 (1403-4). Gilding and Silvering of base metal prohibited unless for the Church.

* Roll of Parliament, 2 Rich. II., No. 30.

† "Multiply" seems here to have meant to increase either by refining ores or by adulterating fine silver, or possibly by the trickery of an alchemist.

reciting that "fraudulent artificers, imagining to deceive the common people, do daily make locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, harness* for girdles, hilts, chalices, and sword pomels, powder boxes, and covers for cups, of copper and of latten, and the same overgild and silver, like to gold or silver, and the same sell and put to gage to many men not having full knowledge thereof for whole gold and whole silver, to the great deceit, loss and hindrance of the common people, and the wasting of gold and silver," made it a penal offence to gild or silver any of the articles mentioned in the recital, made of copper or latten, with an exception that ornaments for the Church might be made of copper or latten, provided that in the foot or some other part of the ornament the copper was left bare: so "that a man may see whereof the thing is made, for to eschew the deceit aforesaid".

In the same year (1404), the Charter of Edward III. was confirmed by Henry IV., and the London goldsmiths were given jurisdiction in respect of gold and silver work used by the cutlers.

2 Hen. V. c. 4
(1414).
Price of Silver-
gilt regulated.

In the year 1414, by the 2 Hen. V. c. 4, the selling price of silver gilt was regulated, "for that the goldsmiths of England of their covin and ordinances will not sell the wares of their mystery gilt but at the double price of the weight of silver of the same, which seemeth to the King very outrageous and too excessive a price; the King for the ease of his people hath ordained that all goldsmiths of England shall gild no silver wares worse than the alloy of the English sterling; and that they take for a pound of troy gilt but forty-six shillings and eight-pence at the most, and of greater weight or less, according to the quantity and weight of the same, and that which shall be by them gilt from henceforth shall be of a reasonable price, and not excessive; and if any goldsmith do contrary to this statute, he shall forfeit to the King the value of the thing sold."

8 Hen. V. c. 3
(1420).
Spurs of Nobles
and Knights
allowed to be
silvered.

By a later statute of the same reign the nobles and knights of the realm obtained an amendment of the statute 5 Hen. IV. (*supra*), prohibiting the gilding of base metal except for the Church: the provisions of the 8 Hen. V. c. 3 being that no other metal than silver shall be gilt except "the ornaments of Holy Church"; and no metal shall be silvered except "knights' spurs and all the apparel that pertaineth to a baron and above that estate".

2 Hen. VI. c. 12
(1423).
Master of the
Mint to give full
value for silver.

In 1423, by the Act 2 Henry VI. c. 12, "to the intent that the more bullion may be brought to the Mint and the greater plenty of white money be made and current within the realm, for the ease and profit of the commonalty of the same," the Master of the Mint was required to keep his allay; to bring to every person bringing silver its true value; the King's Assayer, "which is a person indifferent betwixt the Master of the Mint and the Merchant; and also the Controller," is to be present when

* "Harness" originally comprised all the accoutrements of an armed horseman; it appears to be here limited to the studs and buckles of girdles.

any bullion is brought to the Mint, and affix its true value in case of difference; the Assayer and Controller to be credible, substantial and expert men, having perfect knowledge of the mystery of goldsmiths and of the Mint; the Master of the Mint to convert into coin all gold and silver, wrought or unwrought, coined or uncoined.

The Act 2 Henry VI. c. 13 fixed the price of a pound weight of silver “(forasmuch as great scarcity of white money is within the realms, because that silver is bought and sold, not coined) at 22s. the lb.”

2 Hen. VI. c. 13.
Price of Silver
fixed at 22s. the
pound.

In the same year, by the Act 2 Hen. VI. c. 14, the provisions of former statutes as to the quality of wrought silver and as to its being touched and stamped with the leopard's head and maker's mark before being set for sale, under a penalty of double the value, were re-enacted with additions directing that the mark or sign of every goldsmith be known to the Wardens of the same craft, and that an allowance be made for such “souders” as may be necessary, and imposing a penalty of double value on “the keeper of the touch for every ‘harness of silver’* which he shall touch that is worse than sterling”. It was by this statute that “York, Newcastle-upon-Tine, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristow, Salisbury, and Coventry,” were appointed “to have divers touches”. Except, however, for the appointment of “touches” in these provincial towns the operation of this Act is confined to the City of London.

2 Hen. VI. c. 14.
Penalty of double
value on the
Keeper of the
Touch for
“touching”
silver worse than
sterling.

“Touches”
appointed to
York, Newcastle,
Lincoln, Nor-
wich, Bristol,
Salisbury, and
Coventry
(1423).

In 1462 the succeeding monarch, Edward IV., within twelve months of his having supplanted Henry VI. on the throne, granted to the London Goldsmiths' Company a new charter dated 30 May, 2 Ed. IV., whereby the charter of Richard II. was confirmed, and they were for the first time constituted a body corporate and politic with power to use a common seal and hold lands in perpetual succession. They were also invested with additional powers enabling them to search for, inspect, test and regulate the working of all gold and silver wares in the city of London and its suburbs, in all fairs and markets, and in all cities, towns and boroughs, and all other places whatsoever throughout England, with power to punish those who worked gold or silver below standard.

London Gold-
smiths Com-
pany's third
Charter (1462),
constituted a
corporate Body
with large
powers.

In 1477 by the Statute 17 Edward IV. c. 1, the gold standard was more strictly defined, and provisions were made with reference to the assaying of all gold and silver wares which will be seen to have had a very important effect and to lead up to the system of marking by which,

17 Edw. IV. c. 1.
(1477).

*“Harness of Silver”; the term here appears to be used in the wider sense of a general equipment.

from 1478 onwards, the exact year in which any fully marked example of London-made plate was wrought can be determined by the Hall-marks stamped on it. The Act provides that :—

Reciting the provisions of the Act 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 (*supra*.)

Reciting that the Act of Hen. VI. as to the quality of silver is daily broken.

The "touch" of the Leopard's Head being often set to things worse than standard.

And that oftentimes the sign of the worker is not set as ordained, whereby the purchaser is deprived of his remedy.

Provides that no gold shall be wrought, sold, or set to sale under the fineness of 18 carats.

And no silver unless it be as fine as "sterling".

So much solder as is necessary only to be allowed.

And none to be set to sale in London or within two miles of London before it be "touched" with a touch of the Leopard's Head crowned.

[First mention of the *crowned* Leopard's Head.]

And also to be marked with the worker's mark.

"Whereas in the Parliament holden the second year of the usurped reign of Henry the Sixth, late in deed and not of right King of England, amongst other it was ordained, that no goldsmith nor worker of silver within the City of London should sell anything wrought of silver, unless it be as fine as the sterling, except that, that needeth solder in the making, which shall be allowed according as the solder shall be necessary to be wrought in the same. And that no goldsmith, nor jeweller, nor other man that worketh harness of silver, shall put any of the same to sale in the same city, before it be touched with the touch of the Leopard's Head, that which may reasonably bear the same touch; and also with the mark or sign of the worker of the same, upon pain of forfeiture of the double. And that the mark or sign of every goldsmith shall be committed to the Wardens of the same mystery. And if it may be found, that the Keeper of the Touch aforesaid do touch any such harness with the Leopard's Head, which is not as fine in allay as the sterling, that then the Keeper of the Touch for everything so proved not so good in allay as the sterling, shall forfeit the double value to our Sovereign Lord the King and to the party, which statute is daily broken by the goldsmiths and other workers of silver, inhabiting as well in the city of London as elsewhere, within this realm and Wales; and our Sovereign Lord the King in effect nothing answered of any forfeiture comprised in the same statute, albeit that the King's liege people daily buying things wrought by the said goldsmiths or workers, as fine gold or fine silver, supposing it to be the same, when in deed it is not so, be grievously deceived, because the said touch of the Leopard's Head is oftentimes set to such things by the said Keeper of the said touch of London and other places, as though the thing were fine and not defective. And oftentimes the sign of the worker of the same is not set thereto according to the statute aforesaid, nor the action given in the same statute is no perfect remedy to the persons grieved in this behalf. It is ordained by authority of this present parliament, for the better execution of the said statute, and for to eschew the deceit daily done by the said goldsmiths and workers of gold and silver in the said city of London and elsewhere, within this realm and Wales, that no goldsmith nor other worker of gold or silver, or either of the same metals, from the said feast of Easter shall work, sell, or set to sale any manner of base gold under the fineness of eighteen carats, otherwise called crates, nor no silver, unless it be as fine as the sterling; except such thing as required solder in making of the same, which shall be allowed according to the solder necessary to the making of the same, upon pain of forfeiture of the double value of any such gold or silver wrought or sold to the contrary. Nor that no goldsmith, jeweller, nor other worker of harness of silver shall set no harness of silver plate, nor jewel of silver to sale, from the said feast of Easter, within the said city of London, or within two miles of London, before it be touched with a touch of the Leopard's Head crowned, such as may bear the same touch; and also with a mark or sign of the worker of the same, so wrought within the city of London, or two miles of the same, upon pain of forfeiture of the double value of any such silver wrought and sold to the contrary. And that the mark or sign of every goldsmith be committed to the Wardens of the same mystery. And if it may be

found that the said Keeper of the Touch of the Leopard's Head crowned aforesaid, do mark or touch any such harness with the Leopard's Head, if it be not as fine in allay as the sterling, then the said Keeper of the said Touch for everything proved not of as good allay as the sterling, shall forfeit the double value: the same forfeitures to be divided in two parts, the one half to be applied to the use of the King's house, and the other half thereof to the party grieved or hurt, in this behalf; or in his default, any other person which will pursue and prove such forfeiture shall be thereto received, and have in this behalf an action of debt or at the common law at his election, or before the justices of the peace of the county out of the city or town corporate where such forfeiture shall happen, to pursue as well for the King as for himself; and if it happen in city, borough, or town corporate, then before the mayor, sheriff or sheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, or other chief governor there, by bill or bills in this party. In which action of debt, and in the bill or bills to be pursued, like disposition, demean, behaviour, judgment and execution in this party shall be had, according as in the said article concerning the money of Ireland is comprised, any charter, grant, corporation, or act made to the contrary notwithstanding. And because there be divers goldsmiths and other workers of gold and silver, aliens and strangers inhabiting in the city of London, and other places nigh thereabout, working their works in secret places and privileged, and eloin the same, and will not be searched by the said Wardens of the said Goldsmiths of London for the time being, nor will not be obedient and governed by them: therefore it is hereby ordained, that from the said feast of Easter, every such alien and stranger goldsmith and worker of gold and silver, inhabiting or to inhabit in the said city of London, and other places within two miles of the same city, shall be obedient and ruled by the said Wardens of the said Goldsmiths, in all things lawful and reasonable, and suffer the stuff of gold and silver by them wrought to be searched and marked after the rule of the said city, upon pain to be punished in manner and form as goldsmiths and workers of gold and silver of England, inhabiting within the said city, by the rules of the said craft of goldsmiths ought to be ruled. So always that the said aliens and strangers be not evil entreated, nor otherwise charged by any manner imposition other than the said English goldsmiths be, shall be and ought to be. And for the better surveying of the said aliens and strangers in time to come to be had, it is ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the same aliens and strangers, goldsmiths and workers of gold and silver, inhabiting within the said city, and every of them, from the feast of Saint Michael the archangel next coming, shall inhabit them in the open streets of the said city, and where better and more open showing is of their craft. *And it is ordained by the said authority that if the aforesaid Keeper of the said Touch, or worker of harness or other thing of gold or silver not made of the said fineness, do touch or mark the same harness or other thing as fine and able, that then for non-sufficiency of the said Keeper and Worker, the persons of the said craft of goldsmiths of the said city of London, by whatsoever name or names they be corporate, shall be chargeable and charged of the forfeitures by like action or actions of debt as is aforesaid in like manner and form as immediately before is specified."*

It is remarkable that, while the Act of 1300 and that of 1477 last quoted both provide that no wrought silver shall be sold before it be marked with the leopard's head, there is no such provision in express

The mark of every goldsmith to be committed to the Warden of the mystery.

The Keeper of the Touch to forfeit double value for marking with the Leopard's Head anything below standard.

Half the penalty to the use of the King's house and half to the party grieved.

The penalty to be recoverable before the justices in a county or the mayor or other chief governor in a borough.

Strangers working gold and silver in secret places to be subject to search and shall inhabit them in the open streets where better and more open showing is of their craft, on pain of punishment, as if they were goldsmiths of England.

If the Keeper of the Touch do mark anything of gold or silver as fine then in case of non-sufficiency the persons of the craft of goldsmiths of London shall be chargeable therewith.

terms in either Act with regard to the mark of the leopard's head being set on gold. There is, however, the express provision that if the keeper of the touch, or worker of *gold or silver*, do touch or mark the same as fine and able, that then the craft of goldsmiths of London, by whatsoever name or names they be corporate, shall be chargeable. It would seem, therefore, that except by implication there was no statutory provision requiring the leopard's head mark to be struck on gold.

The facts that in the Act of 1477 the leopard's head is for the first time described as "*crowned*," and that the persons of the craft of goldsmiths of London, by whatever name incorporated, are made liable in case the keeper of the touch should mark inferior metal as fine gold or fine silver, will be found considered in Chapter VI.

It was provided by the Act of 1477 that its provisions should continue in force for seven years, which was re-enacted in 148⁸ for a term of twenty years, and in 155² for a further twenty years.

4 Hen. VII. c. 2
(1488-9).

In the year 148⁸ the Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 2 was passed, from the preamble of which it appears that in previous years all gold and silver required, as well by the Mints as by goldsmiths, had been refined by "finers and parters"* under "a rule or order of the mints of London, Calais, Canterbury, York, and Durham, for the amendment of money and plate . . . that everything might be reformed to the right standard," but that now they (the finers and parters) dwelt abroad † in every part of the realm and out of the (operation of the) rules before-mentioned, and that a practice had grown up in certain places distant from those towns, where mints were established, of buying "gilt silver" and "parting and fining it," and of alloying the silver so obtained without regard to the sterling alloy, and so causing "money and plate in divers places of the realm to be worse in fineness than it should be," so that men could get no fine silver. It was therefore enacted that "*no finer of gold or silver,*" nor any "*parter of the same by fire or water,*" should alloy fine gold or silver, nor sell any except to the "*officers of the mints, changes, and goldsmiths,*" that every finer should put his mark on the silver parted by him, and that no silver should be sold "molten into mass".

No Refiner to alloy silver or gold, or sell either except to the mint, changes, and goldsmiths.

18 Hen. VIII.
(1526-7).
Old "Tower" pound abolished.

In 152⁶ (18 Hen. VIII.) the old "Tower" pound, by which silver had been formerly weighed, ‡ had been abolished by Royal Proclamation.

* A "parter" was one who separated gold and silver from the ore; another word for refiner.

† "Abroad"; not necessarily out of the country, but at some distance away.

‡ See Tables of Goldsmiths' Weights in Chapter I. (*supra*).

The silver coinage, which had been scandalously debased in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.,* to the extent that in 1551 the issue consisted of only three ounces of silver in every pound weight of coins, was raised to 11-oz. 1-dwt. fine in the following year, and lowered again by Queen Mary in 1553 to 11 ounces, but was restored in 1560 by an Act of the 2 Eliz. to the old Sterling Standard of 11-oz. 2-dwts. fine, and on the 19 February, 1560, the base money was called in by Royal proclamation. From that time to the present day (except from 25 March, 1697, to 1719) the standard for silver money and manufactured plate has been identical.

2 Eliz. (1560).
Silver coinage restored to old sterling.

In 1576, by reason of the number of complaints which had been made against goldsmiths generally of making gold and silver wares below the standard of fineness and of using more solder than was necessary, for the purpose of increasing the weight and selling the same at high prices—many of the leading members of the craft being amongst the offenders—it was enacted by the 18 Eliz. c. 15, on the 8 February, 1576, that “after the 20th April, 1576, no goldsmith should work, sell, or exchange any wares of gold less in fineness than 22 carats, and that he should use *no sother, amel, or other stuffing* more than was necessary for finishing the same, nor make, sell, nor exchange any wares of silver less in fineness than 11 ounces 2 pennyweights, nor take above twelve pence for the ounce of gold or pound of silver, for the fashioning, more than the buyer should or might be allowed for the same at the Queen’s Exchange or Mint, nor put to sale any ware before he had set his own mark on so much thereof as might conveniently bear the same, and if after the above day any gold or silver wares should be touched (as and) for good by the Wardens or Masters of the Mystery and there should afterwards be found fraud or deceit therein, the wardens shall pay forfeit, the value of the thing so marked.”

18 Eliz. c. 15 (1575-6).
Gold standard fixed at 22 carats and Silver at 11-oz. 2-dwts fine.

No unnecessary solder to be used.

Goldsmiths' charges fixed at 12d. per ounce for "fashion".

Goldsmith to set his own mark on all his wares before sale.

Wardens to pay forfeit the value, for "touching" gold or silver wares worse than standard.

It is remarkable that in this statute, while it requires the goldsmith to set his own mark on all wares before sale, and imposes a penalty of the value of the thing upon the master and wardens (of the Goldsmiths' Company) for touching as “good” any gold or silver wares in which fraud or deceit should afterwards be found, no mention is made of the mark of the leopard’s head (as in former statutes) nor of the date letter or lion passant, which long before this had become the distinguishing

Possible explanation of absence of Hall Marks from much plate of the period 1575 to 1675 (Feb. 23), when Goldsmiths' Company issued notice on subject.†

* See the Table of Silver Standards in Chapter III. (*infra*).

† A copy of this notice is set forth in Chapter V.

Cf. the reference to Wm. Cater in chap. V., p. 44, *infra*.

marks of gold and silver wares touched as "good" at Goldsmiths' Hall. It is remarkable, also, that no reference is made to the Act of 17 Edward IV. (1477) which fixed the standard for gold wares at 18 carats fine. Possibly the omission of any mention in this Act of Elizabeth of any marks other than the maker's mark being required to be stamped on gold or plate may account for the number of pieces of plate which are found bearing the marks of London makers and provincial makers of the 16th and 17th centuries and no other marks.

Few enactments concerning Goldsmiths in 17th century.

No enactment upon this subject appears in the statute books for a long period after the passing of the Act of 1576; in fact, with the exception of the Act 21. Jac. I. c. 28, 1623 (which repealed the restrictions contained in the Act 37 Edward III. c. 7, against silversmiths meddling with gilding, and against gilders working in silver) and the three Acts of Wm. & Mary and Wm. III. (*infra*), which were passed with the object of obtaining silver for the mint and preventing the melting down of coin, no statute concerning English goldsmiths, their work, or marks appears to have been enacted by the Legislature between 1576 and 1696, a period of one hundred and twenty years, during the greater part of which the goldsmiths of England appear to have been allowed to conduct their business very much in their own way without interference.

The fact that the forces of the country were, during the reign of Charles I., more busily engaged in the confiscation and melting down of plate than in its manufacture, would probably account both for the scarcity of plate made during that period and for the absence of legislation on the subject. However that may be, very little seems to have been done to prevent irregularities in the trade during that reign, or until fifteen years after the Restoration, and even then it appears to have been left entirely to the Goldsmiths' Company to enforce the old laws with reference to the fineness and Hall-marking of plate, without any fresh statutory aid. Meanwhile, the country had recovered from the consequences of the wars, and with restored means the people had abandoned the frugal simplicity of the Puritanical life and had adopted a more luxurious style requiring more costly equipments. There was consequently a greater demand for wrought silver then, so that, instead of plate being melted down for coinage, as had been the case half a century before, time's revenge had wrought a contrary result, and the silver coin of the realm was freely resorted to as material for the plateworker. To such an extent was coin used for this purpose, not only by the nobility and

Silver coinage melted down and used for plate.

wealthy commoners, but by the keepers of inns and taverns for drinking vessels in common use, that the amount of silver coin left in circulation became insufficient for the requirements of the public, and great difficulty was experienced in providing sufficient silver for the Mint. Moreover, the fact of this common use of plate in public houses, and places where formerly pewter had been found sufficient, occasioned, it was alleged, many burglaries and murders, and the inconvenience to the community from these causes had become so accentuated by the year 1695 that the Grand Jury of Middlesex made a presentment on the subject to His Majesty's judges, praying them to make application to His Majesty's Council or Parliament to discover means for preventing the common use of silver in such places.

Scarcity of silver coins.

Common use of silver vessels in 1695.

The first statute which had been passed since the reign of James I. up to this time, with reference to gold and silver, was: 1 William and Mary, c. 30 (1689), repealing the 5 Henry IV. c. 4, because great advances had been made by divers persons in the art of refining metals "which abound in this realm," and extracting gold and silver out of the same, "who dare not exercise their skill within the realm for fear of falling under the penalty of the said statute but exercise the said art in foreign parts". This repeal of the statute restricting the "multiplication" of gold and silver was subject to the proviso "that all gold and silver that shall be extracted . . . shall be employed for no other use or uses whatsoever but for the increase of moneys," and are to be taken to the Mint, in London, where the full value is to be given.

1 Wm. & My. c. 30 (1689). Repeals restrictions against multiplying gold and silver.

Efforts to procure silver for the Mint.

The Act 6 and 7 William III. c. 17 (1693), provided that no person should export bullion unless stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, and the Wardens were not to stamp it without proof that no part of it, before it was molten, was coin.

6 & 7 Wm. III. c. 17 (1694-5). Restriction on exportation of bullion.

With the object therefore of preventing the silver coin of the realm from being melted down and converted into "monteaths," tankards, cups, bowls, and the like, for use in public places, it was enacted by the statute 7 and 8 William III. c. 19 (1695) entitled "An Act to encourage bringing of plate to the mint to be coined and for remedying the ill state of the coin of this realm," that no person keeping an inn or tavern, or selling wine, should expose in his house any plate, except spoons, under the penalty of forfeiting the same, and that no silver should be exported without a certificate from the Court of the Lord Mayor and Alderman that it was foreign bullion before it was molten.

7 & 8 Wm. III. c. 19 (1695-6). To encourage bringing of plate to the Mint.

8 Wm. III. c. 8
(1696-7).

Silver standard
raised to
11 oz. 10 dwts.
fine.

Exemption of
silver wire and
very small
articles from
being
Hall-marked.

But these provisions being insufficient, a further statute was enacted in 1697⁶ (8 Wm. III. c. 8)* whereby the standard for wrought plate was, on the 25 March, 1697, raised to 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine, as set forth in the chapter on the Standards for Gold and Silver; and in order to replenish the stock of silver for coinage, the Act also provided for the purchase by the Mint of any wrought plate bearing the stamps of the London Goldsmiths' Company at 5s. 4d. per ounce. This Act further provided that plate should be stamped with marks of a kind different from those which had been used previously. These marks will be found referred to in Chapter VI., which deals with the subject. In this Act also an express exemption is made for the first time from the control of the assay office of silver wire and articles which by reason of their smallness were incapable of being stamped with the prescribed marks. The Act imposed a penalty of £500 for counterfeiting marks on wrought plate, and re-enacted the provision for a penalty being imposed upon the Goldsmiths' Company in respect of every article marked by them in which it might appear that there was fraud or deceit.

The provisions of this Act were continued for twenty-one years, the stocks of silver having been in the meantime to some extent replenished by capture from the Spaniards, although large quantities had been exported to the East Indies and other parts—not without complaints in the country and Parliament as to continued scarcity. In 1719 the provisions of the Act of 1696 making compulsory the use of the extra fine or Britannia standard for wrought plate (which had been found to be too soft for hard wear) were repealed. Meanwhile the restrictions against the exportation of silver had been to a slight extent removed by the 9 and 10 William III. c. 28, which permitted the exportation of watches and other manufactured articles of silver, with the proviso that no watch-cases were to be exported without movements and that the maker's name was to be engraved on all watches made.

12 & 13 W. III.
c. 4 (1700-1).
Re-establishment of Provincial Assay Offices.

An omission (probably unintentional) from the Act of 1696 of any mention of the provincial assay offices appears to have caused them great hardship for the reason that while the standard for plate was raised throughout England the provincial offices were not empowered to use the marks with which such higher standard plate was to be stamped. They were, therefore, practically deprived of all their business until in the

* This Act did not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

year 170^o, the statute 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 4, reciting the difficulties and hardships which had been endured, appointed Wardens and Assay Masters in the Cities of York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester and Norwich,* to assay and touch wrought plate of the new standard. The provisions of this statute will be found more fully dealt with in the chapters on the Provincial Assay Offices. This statute also imposed a penalty of £500 for counterfeiting marks on wrought plate.

Penalty of £500 imposed for counterfeiting marks on wrought plate.

By the Act 6 Geo. I. c. 11 (1719), the old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. for silver was revived for the reason (as stated in the preamble) that silver wares of that standard were more serviceable and durable than those made of the standard of 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine. The higher (or Britannia) standard was, however, not abolished, its use being left to the option of the goldsmith concurrently with the lower standard. The same Act imposed a tax of sixpence per ounce on all silver plate wrought in Great Britain which "should or ought to be touched, assayed, or marked". This was the first imposition of duty on plate, and it was collected by the Officers of Excise, but, owing to the provisions for ascertaining and collecting the duty having been found ineffectual, the Act was repealed thirty-eight years afterwards, and a duty for licences to deal in plate was substituted therefor.

6 Geo. I. c. 11 (1719). Duty 6d. per oz. on Plate first imposed.

In 1738, by reason of the number of charges of dishonest practices which had been brought against goldsmiths and plate workers, it became necessary to promote further legislation on the subject, and the important statute, 12 Geo. II. c. 26, entitled: "An Act for the better preventing Frauds and Abuses in Gold and Silver Wares" was passed, reciting that the standards of the "plate of this Kingdom are both for the honour and riches of the realm, and so highly concern His Majesty's subjects that the same ought to be most carefully observed and all deceits therein to be prevented as much as possible," and that great frauds are committed daily for the lack of power to effectually prevent them. The frauds referred to being chiefly that gold and silver wares had been wrought below the standard, and in particular that excessive quantities of solder had been used in the manufacture and sold as standard metal—the Act again fixed the standard for gold at 22 carats, and for silver at 11 oz. 2 dwts. (the old standard) without abolishing the higher standard of 11 oz. 10 dwt.; and it imposed new penalties with imprisonment in default of payment for selling gold and silver wares below standard and without the proper

12 Geo. II. c. 26 (1738-9), for preventing frauds and abuses.

New penalties for selling gold and silver wares below standard and without the proper assay marks and for forging marks.

* Bristol and Norwich do not appear to have taken advantage of this Act. Newcastle was given similar privileges by an Act of the following year.

assay marks, and for forging marks. Certain gold and silver wares, mostly small articles, were excepted from the operation of the Act.* Workers were required to send particular information to the assay offices with the wares of gold or silver sent to be assayed, in order to check frauds in regard to the duty by the "private making and manufacturing of silver plate". The duties of the wardens were in some respects defined, regulations were made for the London Assay Office, the charges to be made for assays were limited, and a new form was defined for makers' marks, and the old marks were ordered to be destroyed, particulars respecting which will be found set forth in Chapter VI., in which the subject of Marks on Plate is dealt with.

New form for makers' marks ordered, and old marks to be destroyed.

31 Geo. II. c. 32 (1757-8). Annual Licence Tax to be paid by dealers in lieu of duty. Death penalty for counterfeiting marks.

The Act 31 Geo. II. c. 32 (1757-8) repealing the 6 Geo. I. c. 11, whereby 6d. per oz. duty had been made payable on plate from 1720, substituted a licence tax of 40s. per annum, payable by every dealer in gold and silver wares, and for the first time declared the counterfeiting of dies and marks used at the assay offices, and the fraudulent transposing of genuine marks, to be felony punishable by death.

That Act was amended by another Act of the following year (32 Geo. II.) which provided that from and after the 5th of July, 1759, no person should be subject or liable to take out a licence for selling any gold not exceeding two pennyweights in one separate and distinct piece or any quantity of silver not exceeding five pennyweights in one separate piece, and in order to make good any deficiency in the produce of the said duty, there should from and after the said 5th July, 1759, be paid a duty of five pounds for every licence to be taken out by each trader in or seller of gold or silver plate, or goods in which any gold or silver is manufactured and all refiners of gold or silver in which the quantity of gold should be of the weight of two ounces or upwards or in which the quantity of silver should be of the weight of thirty ounces or upwards and such licence should be taken out each year by every person trading in or offering to trade in or sell any such plate or goods under a penalty of twenty pounds for every offence of omitting to take out such licence, and no pawnbroker or refiner of gold or silver was allowed to trade in or sell any gold or silver ware without taking out such licence each year under a like penalty.

Establishment of Assay Offices at Birmingham and Sheffield (1772-3).

The Statute 13 Geo. III. c. 52 (1772-3) is the local Act establishing

* A list of these will be found in Chapter VI. at the conclusion of the remarks on the Sovereign's head.

the assay offices of Birmingham and Sheffield, which will be found mentioned in the chapter on Provincial Assay Offices.

The 13 Geo. III. c. 59, substituted transportation for fourteen years for the death penalty under the 31 George II. c. 32.

Death penalty reduced to transportation for fourteen years (1772-3)

In 1784, the duty on plate (which had been repealed by 31 Geo. II. c. 32) was re-imposed and extended to gold by the Statute 24 Geo. III. c. 53. The duty imposed by this Act was 8s. per ounce on gold and 6d. per oz. on silver, payable on and after 1 December, 1784. The amount of the duty was increased from time to time, but the provisions of the Act requiring that the duty should be paid to the Assayers at the various assay offices, and by them paid each day to the Accountant, continued in force until the duty was repealed in 1890. Every worker was required under a penalty to deliver at the assay office a ticket or note containing his name, place of abode, and an account of the wares and duty, with every parcel of work. These notes were filed by the Accountant, who was obliged to deliver to an officer of the Inland Revenue, within two months after the end of every quarter, a copy of his account, and at the same time pay over the duty received, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission, which was reduced to 1 per cent. by the 12 and 13 Vic. c. 80. Forging the duty mark was made a capital felony punishable with death.

24 Geo. III. c. 53 (1784). Duty 8s. per oz. on gold and 6d. per oz. on silver re-imposed.

By the Act 37 Geo. III. c. 90 (1796-7), the duty on gold was continued at eight shillings per ounce, but the duty on silver plate was increased to one shilling per ounce.

The Act 25 Geo. III. c. 64 (1785), required every dealer in gold and silver plate to take out a licence annually at the cost of £2 6s. or £2 15s., according to the description of the articles in which he dealt, and this licence was an addition to the duty payable at the assay offices on manufactured gold and silver. This Act gave relief to manufacturers in the shape of drawback on exported goods, but exporters were required to stamp or engrave on the inside of every watch-case a number corresponding with the number upon the works of the watch.

25 Geo. III. c. 64 (1785). Scale for dealers' licences.

In 1797-8, by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 24, watch-cases both of gold and silver were exempted from the duty which had been payable since 1784, and this exemption was continued thenceforward until the repeal of the duty on plate.

38 George III. c. 24 (1797-8). Watch-cases exempted from duty.

By a later statute of the same year (38 Geo. III. c. 69) the additional standard of 18 carats fine was added to the single standard of

38 Geo. III. c. 69. New standard of 18 carats added for gold, and change of mark ordered.

Additions to finished plate prohibited.

22 carats previously in use, as mentioned in the chapter on the Standards, and it was provided that this additional standard should be marked with a crown and the figures 18, and that the lion passant should not be struck on it. This Act also provided that if any ware after being duly assayed should be altered so that its character was changed, or should have an addition made to it bearing a greater proportion to its original weight than four ounces to every pound Troy, then it should be assayed as a new ware and the duty paid on the whole weight. In the case of an addition of a less proportion than four ounces to the pound, then the addition only should be assayed and marked, and the duty paid on such addition only, provided that the worker had, previously to making it, submitted the original ware with a description of the proposed addition to the assay office and obtained the sanction of the Authorities to the addition being made. This statute clearly defines the offences of forging dies and marks, and makes the offence of forging the mark denoting the gold standard then established a felony punishable by transportation for seven years.

Punishment for forging marks, Seven years' transportation.

By the Act 44 Geo. III. c. 98 (1803-4) the duty on gold was increased to sixteen shillings per ounce, and that on silver plate to one shilling and three pence per ounce.

In 1814-5 by the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 185, the duty on manufactured gold was increased to seventeen shillings per ounce, and on silver to eighteen pence per ounce.

52 Geo. III. c. 59 (1812).

1 Geo. IV. c. 14 (1820).

3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 97 (1833).
Allowing drawback on exported plate.

The Statutes 52 Geo. III. c. 59 (1812), 1 Geo. IV. c. 14 (1820), and the 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 97 (1833), provided for allowance of drawback of duty on exported gold wares and plate—excepting gold rings and small wares under two ounces—upon the Officers of Customs being satisfied that the duty had been paid, and that the plate was new and had not been used, and upon the owner giving security that it should not be reimported.

1 Wm. IV. c. 66 (1830).
Transportation substituted for the death penalty for forging marks.

The Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 66 (1830), substituted transportation for death as the punishment for the forgery of assay office marks, and the Act 4 and 5 Vic. c. 56 (1841) abolished the death punishment and substituted transportation for forging the duty mark.

The Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 46 (1842) provided that all gold and silver plate not being battered, which should be imported from Foreign parts to be sold or exchanged or exposed to sale, should be of the respective standards now applicable to English-made plate, and that none should

be sold until it had been assayed and marked in England, Scotland, or Ireland. An exception was made in favour of such as had been wrought previous to the year 1800: the onus of proving the date of the manufacture being on the party selling or offering such plate.

The Act 7 & 8 Vic. c. 22 (1844) repealed the 13 Geo. III. c. 59 as to the punishment for certain frauds and offences, and codified the offences. The statute declares each of the following offences to be felony, and punishable with transportation (now penal servitude) or imprisonment :—

7 & 8 Vic. c. 22
(1844).
Codified offences
and ordered new
mark for 22 carat
gold.

Forging or counterfeiting any die used by any of the companies of goldsmiths or guardians of the standard of wrought plate.

Marking wares with a forged die.

Counterfeiting marks of any die.

Transposing marks from one article of gold or silver to another, or to an article of base metal.

Having possession without lawful excuse, and knowingly, of a forged die, or of any article bearing the mark of a forged die or a transposed mark.

Cutting off marks with intent to affix them to other wares.

Affixing to any ware a mark cut from another ware.

Fraudulently using genuine dies.

This Act also provided that 22 carat gold should not continue to be marked as theretofore with the lion passant to indicate the standard but should be marked with a crown and 22.

In 1854, effect was given to representations which had been made from time to time to the Board of Trade, that there was a great demand in the United States of America and other parts for English watches, but that English gold cases, by reason of the high quality of the gold compulsorily used, were too costly for those markets. It was further alleged that the Americans imported English movements without cases, which they put into cases of about 10 carat standard and sold in South America and other parts at lower prices than articles of the same appearance could be made for in England, much to the detriment of English trade. The Act 17 & 18 Vic. c. 96, was consequently passed, permitting the adoption of any gold standard not being less than one-third of fine gold to be approved by Her Majesty in Council. In pursuance of this enactment, three lower standards of 15 carat, 12 carat and 9 carat respectively were added to the standards of 22 carat and 18

17 & 18 Vic.
c. 96 (1854).
New standards
of 15, 12, and 9
carats fine for
gold established.

carat previously sanctioned, and it was provided that the marks denoting each standard should be the figures: "15" and "·625" for 15 carat; "12" and "·5" for 12 carat, and "9" and "·375" for 9 carat. The decimal fraction in each case representing the proportion of fine gold in the alloyed metal.

30 & 31 Vic.
c. 90 (1867).
New scale for
dealers' licences.

The Act 30 & 31 Vic. c. 90 (1867) rearranged the duty payable by dealers in gold and silver, the scale being:—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Dealers in gold exceeding 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. | } | £2 6s. per |
| „ „ silver „ 5 „ „ „ 30 „ | | annum. |
| Dealers in gold exceeding 2 oz. up to any weight | } | £5 15s. per |
| „ „ silver „ 30 „ „ „ | | annum. |

46 & 47 Vic.
c. 55 (1883).
Compulsory
assay of foreign
plate. To be
marked in same
manner as
English, with
the addition of
letter F. Excep-
tion in case of
plate not for sale
or exchange, and
plate incapable
of being stamped
without injury.

The Act 46 & 47 Vic. c. 55 (1883) provides, under a penalty of £50 and forfeiture of the goods, that Foreign plate shall be assayed and Hall-marked in the same manner as if it were English, but with the addition of the letter F—exception being made in favour of goods imported solely for private use and not for sale or exchange—and that on being imported it shall be taken into the custody of the Revenue Officers until the Act is complied with.

This Act, which was passed in connection with the collection of duty, is still in force as to assaying and marking, and the penalty for attempted evasion is also still in force. The Act 47 & 48 Vic. c. 62 (1884), however, excepted from compulsory assay imported Foreign plate and filigree work so ornamental as to be incapable of being marked without damage.

53 Vic. c. 8
(1890).
Abolition of
duty on gold and
silver plate.

The Act 53 Vic. c. 8 (1890) provided that "on and after 1st May, 1890, the duties on 'plate of gold and plate of silver' shall cease to be payable, and the drawback upon the exportation of plate shall cease to be allowed," and that an allowance by way of drawback according to weight should be paid to every licensed dealer in plate who had, on or before 7 May, 1890, given notice to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of his intention to claim the allowance in respect of articles of plate of silver manufactured in the United Kingdom which had not left the stock of any manufacturer or dealer, provided that such articles should have been produced and taken account of by the proper officer of Inland Revenue and the weight ascertained in the month of June in the same year. The Act contains further provisions as to drawback in respect of duty which had been paid on new plate in the stock of manufacturers

and dealers ; but these are mere details, the main provisions of the Act being that the duties on "gold and silver plate" ceased on 1 May, 1890, from which date the use of the duty stamp—a representation of the Sovereign's head—was also discontinued.

THE HALL-MARKING OF FOREIGN PLATE ACT, 1904.

While the first edition of this work was being printed, the above Act entitled "The Hall-Marking of Foreign Plate Act 1904" (4 Ed. VII. c. 6) was passed. It provides that :—

4 Ed. VII. c. 6.
Hall-Marking of
Foreign Plate
Act, 1904.

(Sec. 1.) "Where for the purpose of complying with Sections fifty-nine and sixty of the Customs Act, 1842, or Section ten of the Revenue Act, 1883, any plate has to be assayed, stamped, and marked, or where for any other purpose any plate or article imported from a foreign port is brought to an Assay Office in the United Kingdom to be assayed, stamped, or marked, the plate or article shall be marked in such manner as His Majesty may determine by Order in Council, so as readily to distinguish whether the plate or other article was wrought or made in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or was imported from foreign parts, and such mark or marks shall be deemed to be a compliance with the said Acts."

(Sec. 2.) "Any person, who, after a date fixed by His Majesty by Order in Council, brings or causes to be brought any plate or other article to be assayed, stamped, and marked, at an Assay Office, shall state in writing, in manner provided by His Majesty by Order in Council, whether the plate or article was wrought or made in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or was imported from foreign parts, but it shall not be necessary to make such statement in writing where any plate or other article is brought to an Assay Office in charge of an Officer of Customs under the provisions of the Revenue Act, 1883, for the purpose of being assayed, stamped, or marked, as having been imported from foreign parts."

(Sec. 3.) "Where any person, who, after the date fixed as aforesaid, brings or causes to be brought, any plate or other article to be assayed, stamped, and marked at an Assay Office, does not know and is not able to state, whether the plate or other article was wrought or made in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or was imported from foreign parts, such person shall make a statement in writing to that effect in the manner prescribed in this Section, and the plate or other article referred to in the said statement shall be stamped and marked as if it were imported from foreign parts."

(Sec. 4.) "If any person knowingly makes a false statement under this Section he shall be liable, on summary conviction, under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every article in respect of which the false statement is made."

(Sec. 5.) "The Customs Act, 1842, shall apply as if a reference to the mode of marking required under this Act were substituted for a reference to the mode of marking under that Act."

(Sec. 6.) "His Majesty may, by Order in Council, revoke, vary, or add to any Order in Council made under this Act."

THE HALL-MARKING OF FOREIGN PLATE ACT, 1904—*continued.*

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The King, in exercise of the powers vested in His Majesty by the above provisions, on the 24th of October, 1904, determined that:—

(1.) The mark or marks to be stamped or marked upon any plate or article imported from foreign parts brought to an Assay Office in the United Kingdom to be assayed, stamped, or marked, shall be the mark or marks described in the First Part of the Schedule hereto.

(2.) The statement in writing to be made by any person, other than an Officer of Customs, who after the 31st day of October, 1904, brings or causes to be brought any plate or article to be assayed, stamped, and marked at an Assay Office, shall be in the form set out in the Second Part of the Schedule hereto.

 SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ON FOREIGN GOLD PLATE.

The Hall-mark particular to each Assay Office as shewn in Figure 1 of the Appendix hereto; the carat value of the gold, together with the decimal equivalent of the carat value, as shewn in Figure 2 of the Appendix.

ON FOREIGN SILVER PLATE.

The Hall-mark particular to each Assay Office, as shewn in Figure 1 of the Appendix hereto, together with the decimal equivalent of the standard value of the silver, as shewn in Figure 2 of the appendix.

The mark for the annual date-letter is to be added by each Assay Office after the mark for the particular Hall and the mark for standard.

PART II.

HALL-MARKING OF PLATE.

Statement to be made in writing by manufacturers, dealers, and others bringing or sending gold and silver plate to be assayed and marked.

A list of the articles brought or sent to be assayed and marked to be set out above the declaration.

Here set out whether wrought or made in England, Scotland or Ireland, or whether imported from foreign parts.

I hereby certify and declare that all the above-mentioned articles were.....

OR

I hereby certify and declare that the place of manufacture of the above-mentioned articles is unknown to me.

To be signed by a member of the Firm, or in the case of a Company, by the Managing Director.

THE HALL-MARKING OF FOREIGN PLATE ACT, 1904—*continued.*

APPENDIX.

FIGURE 1.

PARTICULAR MARK FOR EACH ASSAY AUTHORITY.

GOLD.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| LONDON (PHÆBUS). | BIRMINGHAM (EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE). | CHESTER (ACORN AND TWO LEAVES). | SHEFFIELD (CROSSED ARROWS). | EDINBURGH (ST. ANDREW'S CROSS). | GLASGOW (BISHOP'S MITRE). | DUBLIN (SHAMROCK) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SILVER.

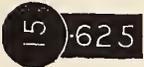
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FIGURE 2.

REPRESENTATION OF STANDARD MARKS.

GOLD.

SILVER.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  | |
|  |  |  | | |

The annual date-letter is to be added by the Assay Office.

The above-mentioned Act was amended by an Order in Council dated 11th day of May, 1906, as follows:—

GOLD.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| LONDON (SIGN OF CONSTELLATION LEO). | SHEFFIELD (LIBRA). | GLASGOW (DOUBLE BLOCK LETTER F INVERTED). | DUBLIN (BOUJET). |
|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |  |
| SILVER. | | | |
|  |  |  |  |

The marks of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, and EDINBURGH were not altered by the above Order in Council.

CHAPTER III.

THE STANDARDS FOR GOLD AND SILVER WARES.

"Standards" for
Gold and Silver.

The first introduction of a Standard for gold wares in England was by the Statute 28 Edw. I. c. 20 (1300) which provided that no goldsmith should make any wares of gold worse than the Touch of Paris (which was $19\frac{1}{5}$ carats fine), or of silver except of the "esterling allay" (sterling alloy).* This standard for gold continued in force until 1477, when by the 17 Edw. IV. c. 1, it was fixed at 18 carats. In 1576, by the 18 Eliz. c. 15, it was raised to 22 carats. In 1798 the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 69 established two distinct standards of 22 carats and 18 carats, which have been in force ever since, and in 1854—by the Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 96—three lower standards of 15, 12, and 9 carats respectively were added.

Proportion of
Alloy to fine
metal.

The smallest proportion of alloy which has been found sufficient to give the necessary degree of hardness to gold is 2 parts of alloy to 22 parts of pure gold, whereby gold 22 carats fine is obtained, which now is, and has been ever since the year 1660, the *standard* of the English gold coinage. In Ireland, gold 20 carats fine (for which there is a particular stamp) is occasionally, but very rarely, used. The standard for the silver coinage, established in 1300 by Edward I. was 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure silver and 18 dwts. of copper to the pound (Troy). This standard continued in force until the year 1542, from which year the coinage was debased more or less till 1559-60 when the old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. was restored, and it has been retained as the standard for the silver coinage ever since. Silver of this standard is called "sterling," derived, it is supposed, "from the Germans, who were termed Easterlings by the English, from their living Eastward; and who were first called in by King John to reduce the silver to its due fineness, and such (silver) money in ancient writings is called "Easterlings".† In the course of years the first two letters were dropped, and in a statute of 1343 (17 Edw. III.) it is ordained that "good *sterling* money should be made in

Meaning of
"Sterling".

* "Alloy" is here used with reference to the mixture of pure silver and alloy.
† Camden *Britannia*.

England". Whenever, therefore, the term "sterling" is used with reference to silver, it must be understood as being at least 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine with no more than 18 dwts. of alloy in every 12 oz. gross.

The standard for silver wares was established in the year 1300, and remained as then established until 1696.

In the year 1696 an Act of Parliament (8 & 9 Wm. III. c. 8) was passed providing that on and after 25 March, 1697, no plate-worker in England should make any article of silver of less fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound (Troy), nor offer for sale, exchange or sell any article made after that day but of that standard, nor until it had been marked with the marks appointed to distinguish plate of this new standard. The marks being: the worker's mark, to be expressed by the first two letters of his surname; the marks of the goldsmiths' craft, which (instead of the leopard's head and lion as formerly) were to be the figure of a lion's head erased, and the figure of a woman commonly called Britannia; and a distinct and variable mark to denote the year in which such plate was made. The reason for this alteration of the standard for silver was that, large quantities of plate having been sacrificed or confiscated by Royalists and Parliamentarians, the stores of plate throughout the country had become depleted by the middle of the 17th century, and on peace being restored the silver coin of the realm was resorted to for conversion by the goldsmith into all kinds of vessels for daily use. Silver coin thus became scarce, and this scarcity became so accentuated in 1695 that Parliament was petitioned to prevent such use of the silver coinage, and the Act above cited, making the standard for plate 8 dwts finer than the silver coinage, was the result, and plate of this extra fineness is commonly known as of the "Britannia standard". This standard was, however, compulsory for twenty-three years only, it being found too soft for general use, and the old "sterling" standard was restored by the 6 Geo. I. c. 11, which took effect on 1 June, 1720, since which date the use of both standards is permitted at the option of the goldsmith. This option will be found referred to further on.

Britannia
standard for
silver.

It being found impossible in practice to mix alloy and pure metal with such absolute exactness that every part of the mixture shall have exactly the same proportions of pure metal and alloy, a very slight divergence from standard is allowed. This permitted divergence from standard, technically called the "remedy," has varied from time to time. The earliest recorded for gold coin was $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a carat, allowed by

Permitted
divergence from
standard par-
ticularly small.

Edw. III. in 1345, when the standard was 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine. This "remedy" continued to be the allowance until 1649, thenceforward $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a carat was allowed until 1817, when it was reduced to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a carat. It was further reduced in the reign of Queen Victoria by about 25 per cent. of the old allowance to '002, or $\frac{1}{500}$ th, less than a halfpenny in the pound. The silver "remedy" was 2 dwts. per pound from 1601 to 1817, when it was reduced by half, and this was further reduced in the reign of Queen Victoria to '004, or $\frac{1}{250}$ th, exactly double the variation which is allowed in the case of gold, or, in other words, an allowance of a little less than a pennyworth in a pound's worth of silver.

The following tables show the standards in force for gold and silver money and for gold and silver wares from the year 1300, it being understood that the standard shown as fixed at any particular date remained in force until the date of the succeeding entry :—

TABLE OF GOLD STANDARDS.

| A.D. | REIGNS. | STANDARD FOR GOLD MONEY. Per oz. of Gold Coin. | | STANDARD FOR GOLD WARES. Per oz. of Wrought Gold. | |
|------|----------------|---|-------------------------|--|--------|
| | | PURE GOLD. | ALLOY. | PURE GOLD. | ALLOY. |
| 1300 | 28 Edward I. | 24 carats ... | none ... | 19 $\frac{1}{8}$ carats + 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats* | |
| 1344 | 18 Edward III. | 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains + | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain | " " + " " | |
| 1477 | 17 Edward IV. | " " " " + | " " " " | 18 " + 6 " | |
| 1509 | 1 Henry VIII. | 22 carats ... | + 2 carats ... | " " + " " | |
| 1542 | 34 " " | 23 " ... | + 1 " ... | " " + " " | |
| 1544 | 36 " " | 22 " ... | + 2 " ... | " " + " " | |
| 1545 | 37 " " | 20 " ... | + 4 " ... | " " + " " | |
| 1549 | 3 Edward VI. | 22 " ... | + 2 " ... | " " + " " | |
| 1550 | 4 " " | 23 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains + | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain | " " + " " | |
| 1575 | 18 Elizabeth | " " " " + | " " " | 22 " + 2 " | |
| 1592 | 35 " " | 22 " ... | + 2 carats ... | " " + " " | |
| 1600 | 43 " " | 23 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains + | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain | " " + " " | |
| 1604 | 2 James I. | 22 " ... | + 2 carats ... | " " + " " | |
| 1605 | 3 " " | 23 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains + | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain | " " + " " | |
| 1626 | 2 Charles I. | 22 " ... | + 2 carats ... | " " + " " | |
| 1798 | 38 George III. | " " " " + | " " " " | " " + " " | |
| 1854 | 17 & 18 Vict. | " " " " + | " " " " | " " + " " | |

{ " " + " "
 { 18 " (an additional standard)
 { Three additional standards of 15, 12 and 9 carats respectively added, the two old standards of 22 and 18 carats being continued.

* The "Touch of Paris".

TABLE OF SILVER STANDARDS.

(THE STANDARD FIXED AT ANY PARTICULAR DATE REMAINED IN FORCE UNTIL THE DATE OF THE SUCCEEDING ENTRY.)

| A.D. | REIGNS. | SILVER MONEY. Per 12 oz. of Silver Coin. | | SILVER WARES (PLATE). Per 12 oz. of Plate. | |
|------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | PURE SILVER. 11 oz. 2 dwts. + | ALLOY. 13 dwts. (Sterling) | PURE SILVER. 11 oz. 2 dwts. + | ALLOY. 18 dwts.* |
| 1300 | 28 Edward I. | | | | |
| 1542 | 34 Henry VII. | 10 ,, 0 ,, | + 2 oz. 0 ,, (Debased) | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1544 | 36 ,, ,, | 6 ,, 0 ,, | + 6 ,, 0 ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1545 | 37 ,, ,, | 4 ,, 0 ,, | + 8 ,, 0 ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1549 | 3 Edward VI. | 6 ,, 0 ,, | + 6 ,, 0 ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1551 | 5 ,, ,, | 3 ,, 0 ,, | + 9 ,, 0 ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1552 | 6 ,, ,, | 11 ,, 1 ,, | + 0 ,, 19 ,, (Restored) | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1553 | 1 Mary | 11 ,, 0 ,, | + 1 ,, 0 ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1560 | 2 Elizabeth | 11 ,, 2 ,, | + 0 ,, 18 ,, (Sterling) | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, |
| 1696 | 8 & 9 Willm. III. | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, ,, ,, | 11 ,, 10 ,, | + 10 ,, † |
| 1719 | 6 George I. | ,, ,, ,, ,, | + ,, ,, ,, ,, | 11 ,, 2 ,, | + 18 ,, § |

* "As good as Sterling." † "Britannia" Standard. § Old "Sterling" Standard restored.

From 1720 to the present day—the operation of the Act of 1719 having been deferred till 1 June, 1920—the standards for silver money and plate have been the same, with the addition that goldsmiths have had, and still have, the option of making plate of the higher or Britannia standard and of having such plate stamped with the "Britannia" marks at Goldsmiths' Hall, London or one of the other assay offices.

It does not appear that the Britannia standard was ever adopted in Scotland or in Ireland, but there is nothing to prevent the higher standard being used if desired.

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the debasement of silver money from the time of Henry VIII. to nearly the end of the reign of Edward VI. (when in 1551 it was so bad that there was only one-fourth pure silver to three-fourths alloy, and the coins made of such base metal could but be regarded as mere tokens), still all through these years the standard for wrought plate was maintained at 11 oz. 2 dwts of pure silver and 18 dwts of alloy to each pound weight.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ASSAY.

Meaning of Assay.

Assay (from the Old French *assai*, assay, essay = examination, trial, essay) is the operation of testing the purity of metals, and has from the earliest period in the history of English goldsmiths been resorted to in some mode or other for ascertaining—at any rate approximately—the amount of pure gold or pure silver contained in any object described as or represented to be “gold” or “silver”.

Technical Terms.

The following technical terms used with reference to the operation of assaying gold and silver should be borne in mind in reading the following pages :—

“Touch.”

The “Touch” is the operation of testing gold or silver by the early method of rubbing it on a “touch-stone”. This term continued to be used with reference to the assay by crucible after the latter method had superseded the former, except for rough and ready tests.

“Touch-stone.”

The “Touch-stone” is the stone on which the gold and silver is rubbed to ascertain its quality.

“Touch-penny.”
“Touch-money.”

“Touch-penny,” “Touch-money,” is the money payable for the compulsory assaying of gold and silver wares, the ancient charge for which was a penny per pound.

In old times the word “Touch” was used not only with reference to the trial or testing, but also to the quality of the metal, as the “Touch of Paris,” and sometimes to the mark of the Assay Office impressed on it. As for example, in the State Papers (Domestic) Henry VIII. (1536), mention is made that a report was widely spread in the North Country that everybody was to bring in his plate in order that it might have the “Touch of the Tower” struck on it.

“Partings.”

“Partings” are the assays of metal which are composed of gold and silver only; when gold predominates it is called a “gold parting,” and when silver predominates a “silver parting”.

“Diet.”

“The Diet”—Medieval Latin *dieta*, from *dies*, a day, an assembly held on a set day—is the term used to denote the scrapings taken from

wares sent to be assayed, and was so called because assays were made periodically on certain fixed days.

It has been the avowed object of nearly every statute affecting goldsmiths to prevent the use of too much alloy, whereby the public may be defrauded by a dishonest dealer. No fraud could be practised more profitably or with greater impunity than the sale of adulterated gold and silver wares, were it not for the assistance which the law renders to purchasers in the prevention of such offences and the detection and punishment of offenders; for gold may be alloyed considerably below standard without detection, except by a special test, and in the case of silver an amount of alloy almost equal to the weight of the silver may be added without the colour being appreciably impaired. The means taken for the prevention of such frauds were the establishment of assay offices in the Metropolis and other parts of the Kingdom for the purpose of testing gold and silver wares, and the incorporation of guilds or companies of goldsmiths entrusted with the conduct of the assay offices and empowered to deal with offenders and bring them to justice.

Compulsory
assay for the
prevention of
adulteration.

In all parts within the jurisdiction of these bodies, a goldsmith or silversmith, before he commenced working, must have entered his name and residence or place of business at one of these assay offices, and have registered his mark in the form of a distinctive stamp or punch-mark to be struck on every piece of gold or silver work manufactured by him.* Having prepared his metal, taking care that its fineness is equal to the required standard, he shapes it into the form in which it is intended to be made, and before finishing it, lest it should be damaged by the assayer, he stamps it with his own punch-mark and sends it to the assay office in which his mark is registered (usually by being struck on a copper plate). It is here examined by the assayers ^{and} _{or} other officers of the Corporation, in order to ascertain if it bear the maker's registered mark, whether all the parts of which it is intended to be made are permanently fixed together, and whether the weight is increased by any unnecessary solder. If the result of this examination is unsatisfactory, it is returned to the maker; but if satisfactory, then a scraping is taken from it— from its several parts, if made of more than one piece—and the scrapings are subjected to analysis to ascertain the quality of the metal. If it be found deficient, then two other assays are made, and if still found deficient

The methods of
Assayers.

* A list of some very small articles of gold and silver exempt from this rule will be found further on.

the work is cut through and the article is returned to the worker. If it be suspected that base metal has been fraudulently introduced within the work from which a scraping could not be taken, the assayer is authorised to cut the work through, and if the fraudulent introduction of base metal is discovered, the entire work is confiscated; but if no fraud be discovered, compensation is made to the owner for the destruction of his work. But the plate-worker generally takes care to be on the safe side, and as a rule the assayer finds the plate as good or slightly better than standard. It is then stamped with the official stamps of the assay office and returned to the worker, who finishes it for sale.*

One of the earliest modes of ascertaining the quality of gold and silver in England was *by touch*. The metal to be tested was rubbed on the "touch-stone," † and the quality of the metal was ascertained by comparing its rubbings with rubbings of pure gold and pure silver. In a small book on this subject, entitled *A New Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares*, ‡ the following paragraph occurs:—

"To know a good touchstone, you must observe that the best sort are very black and of a very fine grain, polished very smooth and without any spongy or grain holes, and near the hardness of a flint, but yet with such a sharp cutting greet (grit) that it will cut or wear the silver or gold when rubbed thereon. The way to make a true touch on the touchstone is thus: When your touchstone is very clean (which if foul or soily it may be taken off by wetting and then rubbing it dry with a clean woollen cloth; or if filled with touches of gold or silver, &c., it may be taken off by rubbing the touchstone with a pumice-stone in water, and it will make it very clean), then your silver being filed, rub it steadily and very hard on the stone, not spreading your touch above a quarter of an inch long, and no broader than the thickness of a five shilling piece of silver, and so continue rubbing it until the place of the stone whereon you rub be like the metal itself; and when every sort is rubbed on that you intend at that time, wet all the touched places with your tongue, and it will show itself in its own countenance."

The use of the "touchstone".

Any hard, black silicious stone or earthenware will serve for a touchstone, and in the latter half of the 18th century touchstones were made of black pottery at Etruria by Josiah Wedgwood, stamped with the factory mark, and supplied to goldsmiths and assayers. For "touching" gold, strips of metal called "touch-needles" were used in three sets. One set was composed of gold alloyed with silver, another was alloyed with copper, and a third was alloyed

The use of the touchstone explained.

* See Watherston's *Art of Assaying*.

† A piece of black flinty slate or imperfect jasper, found in Lydia, and sometimes called *Lapis Lydia*.

‡ By "W.B. of London, Goldsmith; London, 1667".

with a mixture of silver and copper. There were twenty-four needles in each set, varying from one to twenty-four carats fine. The streak of metal left on the touchstone was compared with the streaks made by the needles, all being washed with nitric acid, which, dissolving the alloy, left only pure gold on the stone, and, by comparison of the quantity of gold so left, the fineness of the metal tested was determined. Sets of touch-needles were used in a somewhat similar way for silver, but with less satisfactory results, and the use of the touchstone for silver is seldom resorted to for several reasons, amongst others that acid used in dissolving the alloy corrodes the silver; moreover, as so much copper could be added to silver without materially affecting its colour, but little assistance was obtained from the appearance of the rubbings. Doubtless, the expert assayer could tell, with some approximation to accuracy, from the sensations of roughness or the reverse, or the greasiness or dryness imparted by the "touch," the quality of the metal "touched," but, for the above reasons, this mode of assaying silver was discarded in favour of the crucible at an early period. As a rough-and-ready means of approximately ascertaining the fineness of gold, however, the touchstone has continued in use by goldsmiths down to the present day.

No record of the date when the assay by crucible was first introduced has been brought to light, but we find in the earliest statute on the subject,* which became law in 1300, a provision that "no vessel of silver should depart out of the hands of the worker until it be assayed by the wardens of the craft," and this probably had reference to the assay by crucible, which is performed in this manner: For gold, a small quantity of the metal is scraped from the article to be assayed (eight grains for every pound Troy is allowed), which is carefully weighed, and silver is added to the amount of about three times the weight of the gold contained in the sample, e.g. the silver added to a sample of nine carat gold weighing eight grains would be nine grains; but for a sample of eighteen carat gold the silver to be added would be double the amount, i.e. eighteen grains; and the whole wrapped in a thin sheet of lead, is placed in a small shallow porous crucible made of bone ashes, and called a "cupel". This is put into a furnace and exposed to incandescent heat, whereby the base metals become oxydised and are absorbed by the cupel while the gold and silver combine in a globule or pellet at the bottom of the cupel. This pellet when

Assay by
crucible.

* 28 Edw. I. cap. 20.

cool is rolled or hammered out into a thin strip and is coiled into a spiral cone called a cornet, which is placed in a bath of hot diluted nitric acid whereby the silver is dissolved. The cornet is then bathed in stronger nitric acid, washed, and afterwards made red hot. Nothing is then left but pure gold, the weight of which in proportion to the original weight of the scrapings determines the fineness of the metal assayed.

The process for silver is somewhat similar: a scraping is taken from each part of the article to be assayed, weighed, wrapped in lead of proportionate weight, and the whole is heated in the cupel as for gold. In the result, all the alloying metal is absorbed and a pellet of pure silver remains, the weight of which in proportion to the original weight of the scrapings determines the fineness of the silver assayed.

Another method of testing the quality of silver by the use of sulphocyanide of ammonium has been described by Mr. Arthur Westwood, the Birmingham Assay Master, in the following terms:—

“A sample of definite weight, obtained by cutting or scraping pieces from the different parts of the silver ware, is put into a glass flask and dissolved, with the aid of a gentle heat, in nitric acid.

“To the dissolved sample a measured volume of a dilute solution of a salt of iron is added. This completes the preliminary operations.

“A standard solution of sulphocyanide of ammonium, a measured volume of which is capable of combining with and precipitating from solution a known weight of silver, is then slowly run into the glass flask containing the dissolved sample, which is shaken in order to thoroughly mix the two liquids.

“The silver precipitate sinks to the bottom of the clear liquid as a white powder.

“When the whole of the silver contained in the dissolved sample has been precipitated, the addition of a single drop of sulphocyanide has the visible effect of causing the clear liquid to become coloured a light brown tint. At this point the volume of the sulphocyanide solution used is ascertained, which gives directly the weight of silver in the sample and its proportion to the other metals in the alloy.

“The colour is due to the interaction of the sulphocyanide with the solution of iron introduced in the preliminary operations; this interaction cannot take place until the whole of the silver is precipitated.”

The sulphocyanide method is not applicable to gold.

The assay of silver by the "wet" process.

Not applicable to gold

The electrolytic methods of assay of gold and silver do not give such accurate results as the ordinary methods, and are practically never used.

Electrolytic methods not used.

Every duly appointed assayer, whether engaged at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, or at any provincial assay office, on his appointment undertakes that he will faithfully perform his duties, that he will make no undue profit, that he will take no more than four grains from every pound of wrought plate to be put into the diet-box, and four grains allowed for waste in making the assays; that he will "touch" no gold or silver except such as shall have been ascertained by him to be equal to standard, that he will keep an account of all gold and silver brought to be assayed, and return all to the owner except the allowance of eight grains to the pound; that he will not assay anything unless it be marked with the mark of the maker or owner, and that he will put into the diet-box only such metal as he shall have taken from plate which he shall have assayed and passed for standard. The Assay Masters of Birmingham and Sheffield are required by Act of Parliament to take an oath to that effect.

Assayers required to take an oath that they will faithfully perform their duties.

The diet-box is kept with the greatest possible care, secured with several locks, the keys of which are kept by different officers, so that it may not be opened by one except in the presence of the others, and the diet is tested in the same manner "as the pyx of the coin of this kingdom is tried". *

The "diet" carefully guarded and tested.

* "Pyx" (*L. pyxis*), a box. "The trial of the pyx," so called because of the practice of taking several coins from a certain quantity, called a "journee" (a day's work), and depositing them in a safely-kept box until the purity of the metal of which they were made had been tested, is a highly important proceeding, instituted and continued for the purpose of maintaining the purity of the coinage. The trial formerly took place before the Privy Council at Westminster, the Lord Chancellor presiding, but since the Coinage Act of 1870 the test, which now is made at Goldsmiths' Hall, has been deprived of much of its pomp and ceremony. The practice now followed is to take a sample from each melting of gold and silver at the Mint. The sample coins are placed in the "Pyx," and kept until tested. For the trial a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company is summoned to appear before the King's Remembrancer, who, after the jurors have been sworn, charges them with reference to the performance of their duty. The coins found in the Pyx are then assayed and compared with the standard trial plates kept by the Warden of the Standards. On the verdict of the jury depends the acquittal of the authorities of the Mint, who during the trial "stand upon their deliverance".

CHAPTER V.

THE LONDON GOLDSMITHS.

We have seen (Chapter I.) that there was in London, as early as 1180, a guild or association of goldsmiths, although not legally recognised as such. In the year 1327 "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London," as they were then designated, having presented a petition to the King and his Council in Parliament, their first charter, bearing date 30 May, 1 Edward III. (1327), was granted to them as follows :—

30 May
1 Edw. III (1327)
London
Goldsmiths'
FIRST CHARTER.

"That the goldsmiths of our City of London had by their petition, exhibited to the King and Council in Parliament holden at Westminster, shown that theretofore no private merchants or strangers were wont to bring into this land any money coined but plate of silver to exchange for our coin; that it had been ordained that all of the trade of goldsmiths were to sit in their shops in the High Street Cheap and that no silver or gold plate ought to be sold in the city of London except in the King's Exchange or in Cheap, among the goldsmiths, and that publicly, to the end that persons in the trade might inform themselves whether the seller came lawfully by it: but that of late both private merchants and strangers bring from foreign lands counterfeit sterling whereof the pound is not worth sixteen sols of the right sterling, and of this money none can know the right value but by melting it down; and that many of the trade of goldsmiths do keep shops in obscure streets, and do buy vessels of gold and silver secretly without inquiring whether such vessels were stolen or come lawfully by, and immediately melting it down, make it into plate, and sell it to merchants trading beyond sea, and so make false work of gold, silver, and jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours, counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in their silver than they ought which they sell to such as have no skill in such things; and that the cutlers cover tin with silver so subtilly and with such sleight, that the same cannot be discovered nor separated, and so sell the tin for fine silver, to the great damage and deceit of us and our people: We, with the assent of our lords spiritual and temporal and the commons of our realme, will and grant for us and our heirs, that henceforth no one shall bring into this land any sort of money, but only plate of fine silver, and that no plate of gold or silver be sold to sell again, or be carried out of the Kingdom, but shall be sold openly for private use; that none of the trade shall keep any shop except in Cheap, that it may be seen that their work be good; that those of the trade may by virtue of these presents, elect honest and sufficient men, best skilled in the trade, to inquire of the matters aforesaid, and that they who are so chosen reform what defects they shall find, and inflict punishment on the offenders, and that by the help of the Mayor and Sheriffs, if need be; that in all trading cities in England where

The making of
counterfeit
jewels and
plate prohibited.

No goldsmith
to keep any
shop except in
Cheap.

goldsmiths reside, the same ordinance be observed as in London, and that one or two of every such city or town for the rest of the trade shall come to London to be ascertained of their touch of gold, *and there to have a stamp of a punchion of a leopard's head marked upon their work as it was anciently ordained.*" *

Mark of leopard's head again mentioned.

In 1392-3 the London goldsmiths obtained a second charter, dated 6 February, 16 Richard II., whereby they were re-incorporated: all the powers and privileges conferred on them by their original charter were confirmed, and they were given additional powers enabling them to choose four wardens from amongst themselves to govern the commonalty and administer its business.

16 Ric. II. London Goldsmiths' second Charter (1392-3).

It is interesting to note some of the modes of procedure of this great company in the management of its affairs, and in particular with reference to the acquisition of the powers with which they have from time to time been entrusted by the legislature.

In the year 1404 (5 Hen. IV.), by reason of a dispute with the cutlers, the goldsmiths presented to Parliament a petition in the following terms:—

Petition of the London Goldsmiths to Henry IV. (1404).

“To our very redoubtable and very sovereign Lord the King, and to the very wise Lords of the present Parliament: Pray your humble lieges, William Grantham, Salamon Oxeneye, Thomas Senycle, and Robert Hall, citizens and goldsmiths of your city of London, and Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of your said city, and all the Commonalty of the same Mystery. Whereas the said wardens and all others who have been wardens of the said Mystery in the said city, from time whereof memory runneth not, have had and used to have the search, survey, assay, and government of all manner of gold and of silver works, as well in the city as elsewhere in your Kingdom of England. And whereas the very noble King Edward, your ancestor, whom God assoil, upon certain defaults shewn to him and to his Council in his parliament held at Westminster in the first year of his reign, touching works of silver by the cutlers done in the said city upon cutlery, granted to the goldsmiths of the same city, that they might choose good people, and sufficient, of their Mystery of Goldsmiths, to inquire and search into the said defaults, and to amend and redress the faults found in the said Mystery, and due punishment to give to the wrong-doers, by aid of The Mayor and Sheriffs of the said city, and now the said cutlers are wont to work in gold and in silver in a different manner to what they did in the times aforesaid, through which, by the defaults and subtilties in the work of the said cutlers, great scandal and drawbacks will come to the said Mystery of Goldsmiths if remedy be not applied. May it please your Royal Majesty to grant to the said suppliants, that neither the said cutlers nor any other artificers whatsoever, may execute in any other manner workmanship of gold or of silver than they were wont at the time of the grant by your very noble ancestor aforesaid, and, besides that, of your more abundant grace, to grant to the said Wardens that they and their successors, Wardens of the said Mystery of Goldsmith-work may always

* See Herbert's *History of the London Livery Companies* where the Charter is set forth in French (as in the original) and in English.

have the search, survey, assay, and governance of all kinds of work done, and to be done, of gold and silver, by any person, of any mystery, as well in the said city as elsewhere in your said kingdom, and by them to put due punishment and redress for works defective and deceptive as well by aid of the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said city, as and shall be, as by aid of the Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or any other officers elsewhere through the kingdom for the time being, as need may be, in the same way the goldsmiths have used always before now; reserving to the lords of Franchises the profits which to them may belong on account of such false works as shall be found and proven in the Franchises by the Wardens of the aforesaid Mystery: for Love of God and of Charity.”

Which petition, having been read before the King and the lords in Parliament and by them fully considered, was answered in the following manner:—

Writ to the Lord Mayor of London to take evidence as to usages.

“Let a Writ containing the purport of this Petition, as well as that of the Cutlers now before Parliament, be sent to the Mayor of the City of London: and let the Mayor be empowered, by the Authority of Parliament, to cause to come before him both the men of the Mystery of the Goldsmiths in London and the men of the Cutlers Mystery, and let them show before the said Mayor the evidences and usages past and present, as well on the one side as the other, in the said city, from old times past: and let inquisition be made, if need be: and let the said Mayor certify to the King and his Council in this present Parliament without delay, what shall be found concerning this matter: to the end that the King, having had the counsel and advice of Parliament, may be able to do that which shall seem best in the matter.”

Petition of the cutlers to King Henry IV. (1404).

The cutlers of London also on their side presented a petition to Parliament in the following terms:—

“To the very honourable and very wise lords of the present Parliament.—The citizens of London of the Craft of Cutlers humbly supplicate your aid that, as they and their predecessors from all times have worked gold and silver upon cutlery, &c., in their said craft, and have had four Wardens of their own elected before the Mayor of the said city, and sworn before him to amend all defaults in the same craft; and now lately the goldsmiths of the said city have made a suggestion to you, not at all true as they are informed, saying that the said cutlers have worked in gold and silver not according to agreement, to the intent that the said goldsmiths should have the government of the said cutlers, which would be the destruction and ruin of your petitioners. May it please your very gracious Lords to aid your said petitioners, that their rights and franchises may be saved, that they may have and enjoy their franchises in the same manner that they and their predecessors have had them before now: and that no charter be granted to the contrary: for the love of God and of charity.”

Writs, accompanied by the petitions, addressed to the Lord Mayor of London and returned by him to Parliament.

The answer to this petition was similar to that given to the goldsmiths. Writs were addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by both petitions with the answers (as above) endorsed thereon, desiring him to take such steps in the matter as seemed to him best and to make return thereto forthwith to Parliament: which writs

were returned to the same Parliament and were answered by the Lord Mayor in the following manner :—

“By virtue of two writs of our Lord the King to me, William Askham, Mayor of London, directed and hereunto attached, the tenour of two petitions to our Lord the King, in the present Parliament, presented by the Cutlers and Goldsmiths of the said City, together with the endorsements thereupon, having been inspected, I caused to come before me, the aforesaid Mayor, at the Guildhall of the said City, as well good men of the said mysteries as many other good and sufficient ancient men from all the Wards of the said City : and the Charters, rolls, and evidences, as well written as not written, being there shown before me, by the said mysteries, touching and concerning the rule, custom, assay, and government of the said mysteries, it was determined before me,* the said Mayor, that the cutlers, citizens of the said City, have been accustomed from ancient times to work gold and silver within the liberty of the said City, as fashion and their skill dictated, and still the same cutlers work gold and silver in the said City, as fashion and their skill, according to the change of times, dictate and require; and that the Wardens of the Mystery of the Art of the said Goldsmiths for the time being, subject to the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the time being, have been accustomed from ancient times to have the assay of the gold and silver wrought by the said cutlers within the liberty of the said City.”

The Lord Mayor's answer to the writs.

Whereupon the King, having advised with the lords in the same Parliament, granted to the goldsmiths a confirmation of the Charter granted to them by Edward III. in the first year of his reign.

The King (Henry IV.) confirms the Charter of Edw. III.

It is recorded that in 1442 the wardens went to a Prior of St. Bartholomew to complain of “some untrue workers” in the precincts of the priory; that the Prior accompanied the wardens to the shop of one Tomkins, and that having obtained admission they found there “a pan which was copper and silver above, the which was likely for to have be sold for good silver,” and that whilst the search was being effected the delinquent stole away, “or else he had be set in the stokkis”. In 1444 a member of the craft was fined 6s. 8d. for “withstanding the Wardens in making the assay,” and in 1452 one German Lyas was fined “for selling a tablet of gold dishonestly wrought, being two parts silver”. The fine was a gilt cup of 24 oz. to the fraternity.

In 1462 the London goldsmiths were granted a further charter, dated 30 May, 2 Edward IV., whereby they were not only confirmed in the enjoyment of the powers and privileges granted by their former charter, but were constituted a body corporate and politic, with

Further Charter to the London Goldsmiths by Edw. IV. (1462).

* “*Coram*,” not *per*.

perpetual succession and larger and more extensive powers and privileges, including the right to use a common seal wherewith their elected wardens might execute formal documents in the name of the commonalty, and the power to search, inspect, assay and regulate the working of all gold and silver wares in the City of London, and in all fairs, markets, and exchanges, and in all cities, towns and boroughs, and all other places whatsoever throughout this realm, and to punish offenders for making wares of gold and silver worse than standard.

Goldsmiths' exercise of powers.

That the powers conferred by these charters were constantly exercised, and that progresses were made through the kingdom and searches effected in various parts in the exercise of such powers, the old accounts of the Company, from which the above instances have been taken, furnish abundant evidence. The following extracts are given as additional examples :—

46 Edward III. (1372). Thomas Lauleye, for having sold and exposed for sale divers cups (mazers) bound with circlets of "latone" (*latten*, a base metal like brass), as well in the city as without, pretending that they were of silver gilt, was put in the pillory with the cups hung round his neck.

50 Edward III. (1376). Peter Randolfe was proceeded against for having wrought cuppebondes (circlets for mazers) of silver worse than standard.

2 Henry V. (1414). "John of Rochester," for having made cupbands of base metal, silver and gilt, in the City of Rochester, was taken by the master of the trade of that city to London to answer for the offence.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 38 Henry VI. (1460). | Expensis don vpon John Brooking, of Bridgwater, for disobeying and rebukying of the Wardeyns in time of serche ... | iiij ^{li} . | xij ^s . | i ^d . |
| 8 Edward IV. (1469). | For boat hire to Westminster and home again, for the suit in Chancery begun in Ye Olde Wardeyns time, for the recovery of a counterfeit dyamond set in a ring of gold | | | vi ^d . |
| | For a breakfast at Westminster spent on our counsel | | i ^s . | vi ^d . |
| | To W. Catesby, Sergeant-at-law, to plead for the same | iiij ^s . | iiij ^d . | |
| 1470. | The following items occur in the "expenses necessarie" :— | | | |
| | For engraving the punches | | ij ^s . | o |
| | For costs done in taking of assays | i ^l . | vj ^s . | viiij ^d . |

In pursuance of their charters the London Goldsmiths' Company issued as occasion arose ordinances or bye-laws for the government of the craft, and these run from 1478 downwards. Amongst the earliest are the following :—

“That no goldsmiths of England nor nowhere else within the realme, work no manner of vessel nor any other thing of gold nor silver, but if it be of the very alloy according to the Standard of England, called sterling money, or better.”

Goldsmiths' Ordinances.

“That no manner of vessel or any other thing . . . be sold till it be assayed by the Wardens of the Craft or their Deputy, the Assayer ordained therefor, and *that it be marked with the typerde's head crowned*, according to the Acts of divers Parliaments, *and the mark of the maker thereof*.”

Plate to be assayed and marked before sale.

An ordinance of the Company dated 5 Henry VIII. (1513) provides that “before any work of gold or silver is put to sale the maker shall set on it his own mark, that it *shall (then) be assayed by the assayer, who (if it be found of the true alloy) shall set on it his mark, and that the Wardens shall mark it with the leopard's head crowned*”.

First mention of the “Assayer's mark” in addition to the leopard's head and maker's mark.

Notwithstanding these ordinances it seems that plate was occasionally sold without being assayed and marked, as shown by the following entries in the Company's books:—

“Friday, 12 February, 1562. At this court William Cater promised to bring in within this month a Communion cup which he made and sold into the country untouched.”

Wm. Cater before the Goldsmiths for selling a cup “untouched,” 1562.

“Friday, 26 February, 1562. At this court William Cater brought in a Communion cup according to his promise here made the 12th day of this month, which cup he sold into Kent untouched, and the same at the assay was found good and so delivered to the said Cater again.”*

In this case, at any rate, the reason for the cup not having been taken to the assayer to be touched was not that it was below standard. Possibly the reason might have been found in the prejudice or venality of the Assay Master, for we find that in 1583 a complaint was carried to the Master of the Mint by Richard Mathews and Henry Colley concerning “the grefes of us poor goldsmiths” by reason of the unfair treatment accorded to them by Thomas Kelynge, then the Assay Master at Goldsmith's Hall. They alleged that he had broken their plate unjustly, and that when they had refashioned part of the broken plate and sent it in again bearing another maker's mark, it had passed, and that part of a condemned platter had been converted into a taster and had passed. They also complained that from a nest of bowls or a tankard weighing not more than thirty ounces he had taken as much as a quarter of an ounce for himself.†

Complaints respecting the assayer's conduct in 1583.

These complaints against their Assay Master, although apparently borne out by evidence, do not seem to have deterred the Goldsmiths' Company from prosecuting offenders, for they appear to have invoked

* Communicated by Mr. H. D. Ellis. See Cater's mark of 1562 on page 98.

† *Mint Miscellanies—Exchequer, Q.R. Temp. Eliz.* Public Record Office.

the aid of the Treasury not many years afterwards in bringing to justice two goldsmiths accused of gross fraud, as testified by the following entry :—

4 May, 1597.
John Moore and
Robt. Thomas
indicted for
working and
selling debased
plate and coun-
terfeiting the
marks of Her
Majesty's lion,
the leopard's
head, and the
alphabetical
marks thereon.

"4th May, 1597. Edward Cole, Attorney General, filed an information against John Moore and Robert Thomas, that whereas it had been heretofore of long time provided by divers laws and statutes for the avoiding of deceit and fraud in the making of plate, that every goldsmith should before the sale of any plate by him made, bring the same first to the Goldsmiths' Hall for trial by assay, to be touched or marked and allowed by the wardens of the said company of Goldsmiths, the which wardens did by their indenture in their search, find out the aforesaid deceitful workmanship and counterfeit also of plate and puncheons; yet the said John Moore and R. Thomas, being lately made free of the Goldsmiths' Company, did about three months past make divers parcels of counterfeit plate debased and worse than her Majesty's standard 12d. and more in the oz. ; and to give appearance to the said counterfeit plate being good and lawful, did thereto counterfeit and put the marks of her Majesty's Lion, the leopard's head, limited by statute, and the *alphabetical mark* approved by ordinance amongst themselves, which are the private marks of the Goldsmiths' Hall, and be and remain in the custody of the said wardens and puncheons to be worked and imprinted thereon, and the said John Moore did afterwards sell the same for good and sufficient plate to the defrauding of her Majesty's subjects, &c."

First mention of
the lion, and
second mention
of the
alphabetical
mark.

Conviction of
Moore and
Thomas.

Moore and Thomas were convicted of the offences charged against them and were sentenced to be put in the pillory with their ears nailed to it, with papers affixed above their heads stating their offence to have been "for making false plate and counterfeiting her Majesty's touch". It is recorded that the sentence was carried out, that each of the offenders had an ear cut off, that they were taken through Foster Lane to Fleet Prison, and that they were each fined ten marks in addition to the exemplary punishment which they suffered.

Between 1597
and 1675,
probably much
plate wrought
and sold
untouched by the
assayer and
marked only
with maker's
mark.

From 1597 until 1675 there appears very little of interest to relate concerning the London Goldsmiths' Company. There is not much evidence of any efforts having been made to enforce the old-time laws and ordinances with reference to the obligation to submit all gold and silver wares to their assayer's "touch," and it seems probable that a large number of goldsmiths in London and the provinces followed the example set by William Cater in 1562 and sold wrought plate without being either assayed or marked other than with their own stamp. Indeed, the notice which was issued by the London Goldsmiths' Company on 23 February, 1675, can have no other reference, and points quite obviously to that conclusion. The order in question is thus set forth in the *Touchstone* :—

THE GOLDSMITHS' ORDER,

Lately made and set forth for Prevention and Redress of the Great Abuses committed in the several Wares aforementioned.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL,

THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1675.

Whereas complaint hath been made to the Wardens of the Company of *Goldsmiths, London*, that divers small works, as buckles for belts, silver hilts, and the pieces thereto belonging, with divers other small wares, both of gold and silver, are frequently wrought and put to sale by divers goldsmiths and others, worse than standard, to the abuse of his Majesty's good subjects, and great discredit of that manufacture; and that there are also divers pieces of silver plate sold, not being assayed at *Goldsmiths' Hall*, and so not marked with the *Leopard's Head crowned*, as by law the same ought to be: And whereas the Wardens of the said Company, to prevent the said frauds, have formally required all persons to forbear putting to sale any adulterate wares either of gold or silver, but that they cause the same forthwith to be defaced; and that as well plate-workers as small-workers should cause their respective marks to be brought to *Goldsmiths' Hall*, and there strike the same in a table kept in the Assay Office, and likewise enter their names and places of habitation in a book there kept for that purpose, whereby the persons and their marks might be known unto the Wardens of the said Company, which having not hitherto been duly observed, these are therefore to give notice to, and to require again all those who exercise the said art or mystery of goldsmiths in or about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the suburbs of the same; that they forthwith repair to *Goldsmiths' Hall* and there strike their marks in a table appointed for that purpose, and likewise enter their names with the places of their respective dwellings, in a book remaining in the *Assay Office* there. And that as well the worker as shop-keeper, and all others working and trading in gold or silver wares of what kind or quality soever they be, forbear putting to sale any of the said works, not being agreeable to standard, that is to say, gold not less in fineness than two and twenty carats, and silver not less in fineness than eleven ounces two pennyweights: and that no person or persons do from henceforth put to sale any of the said wares either small or great, before the workman's mark be struck thereon, and the same assayed at *Goldsmiths' Hall*, and there approved for standard, by striking thereon the *Lyon* and *Leopard's Head crowned*, or one of them, if the said works will conveniently bear the same: and hereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and demean themselves accordingly: otherwise the Wardens will make it their care to procure them to be proceeded against according to law.

23 Feb., 1675.
Goldsmiths'
Order requiring
workers to bring
in their marks,
and to sell no
wares worse
than standard,
nor before being
assayed at
Goldsmiths'
Hall.

This order seems to have had the desired effect; the result being that after its issue the table referred to in the order soon became impressed with the marks of some hundreds of makers "*of which not any other entry is to be found*". It is, therefore, not surprising that very much more London Hall-marked plate is to be found with the marks of 1675 and the following nine years than in the period reckoned backwards from 1675 to the time of the Great Fire, and this is probably attributable

to the fact recited in the Goldsmiths' Order that "divers pieces of silver plate were sold" prior to 1675 which had not been assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall. The "table" referred to in the "order" is a copper plate, which is preserved by the Goldsmiths' Company as one of its valued possessions.

In 1677, when *The Touchstone* was published, a record of the names of makers written on vellum was preserved, but this record has long since disappeared, so that makers' marks struck before 1697 can now only in rare instances be with absolute certainty identified with the names. From April, 1697, however, by means of the entries in the Company's books (except in a few cases where a leaf is missing) identification is quite simple.

Makers' marks
and names pre-
served at
Goldsmiths'
Hall from 1697.

The ordinances of the London Goldsmiths' Company, other than those which have already been referred to, concern mainly—after the ascertaining of the quality of gold and silver wares and the prevention of fraud—the subject of marking those wares with the proper marks, and these will be found dealt with in the following chapter. A few observations, however, remain to be made concerning the personality of the London goldsmiths before concluding this.

Reference has been made to disreputable goldsmiths who had been found guilty of fraudulent practices. These, happily, have been but the dregs of that fraternity which has for centuries maintained an exalted character for honour and integrity, and their history shows that from their trade as much as, if not more than, from any other have members been raised to noble rank. It is needless here to dwell on the well-worn theme that "goldsmith" and "banker" were in former times synonymous terms, and that as late as the 18th century well-known banking firms were styled "Goldsmiths of London," but it may not be out of place to mention a few London goldsmiths of the past who figured as men of eminence amongst their contemporaries.

Renowned
London
goldsmiths.

Ralph Flael, a goldsmith and alderman of the city of London, is mentioned in 1180 as one of the members of the guild fined for having been established without the King's licence.

Henry FitzAlwyn was chosen as the first Mayor of London in 1189, and continued in office till 1213.

William Fitzwilliam (son of William the Goldsmith), from whom Earl Fitzwilliam is said to be descended, was an eminent London goldsmith in 1212.

Ralph Essory was one of the sheriffs of London in 1242 and Mayor in 1243.

Gregory de Rokesley, goldsmith, was keeper of the King's Exchange and Chief Assay Master of all the King's Mints in England, and he was eight times Mayor. In 1285, in maintaining the dignity of his office, as he appeared to think, he refused to appear before the King's justices as Mayor, but disrobed and attended as a private person, for which contempt of court the office of Mayor was suspended, but it was afterwards restored.

Sir John de Chichester, goldsmith, whose shop was at the corner of Friday Street in the Chepe, was Sheriff in 1359, Master of the King's Mint in 1365, and Lord Mayor 1369-70.*

Sir Nicholas Twyford was goldsmith to Edward III., and was knighted in 1388, during his mayoralty of the city.

Adam Browne, a goldsmith, was Lord Mayor in 1397.

Solomon Oxeneye, one of the wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1403, was a member of Parliament for the city in 1419.

Sir John Pattesley was a celebrated goldsmith in the time of Henry VI. He was Sheriff in 1432, and Lord Mayor, 1440-1.

Sir Mathew Philip, goldsmith (Lord Mayor, 1463-4), was made a Knight of the Bath by Edward IV. for bravery in battle, having taken a prominent part in the rout of Falconbridge and his rebel army in their attempt to take the city.

Sir Edmund Shaw was goldsmith to the King; engraver to the Mint in 1462; warden of the Company and Sheriff of the city, 1474; Lord Mayor, 1482-3. During his year of office his claim to be Cup-bearer to the King was allowed, and he attended the coronation of Richard III in that capacity.

Sir John Shaw, goldsmith, engraver to the Mint in 1483, was knighted on the field of Bosworth 1485, and was Lord Mayor in 1501-2.

Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith and banker, was Sheriff 1540; Lord Mayor, 1545-6; Master of the Mint, 1546, and member of Parliament for London, 1546 to 1555. He was butler at Queen Elizabeth's coronation.

To these goldsmith-bankers might be added the names of Viner, Child, Coutts, Drummond, Fowler, Hankey, and others, but they were for the most part dealers in money rather than makers of plate. It is the purpose of this book rather to direct attention to those names which represent the actual workers in the precious metals—

* The first *Lord Mayor* was Sir Thomas Legge in 1354.

goldsmiths who wrought plate which has endured long after their lives have ceased, and who have left behind them something more than a mere record—objects of art in silver and gold, whereby they have earned a lasting fame. Of these, the names, beyond those already mentioned, which appear the most prominent in the time of Charles II. are Ralph Leake, Pierre Harache, William Gamble, Anthony Fickets, George Garthorne, William Gamble, Anthony Nelme, and Lawrence Coles, the majority of whom continued working until the end of the century and registered their marks at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697. Of the goldsmiths of Queen Anne's time we have Pierre Platel, David Willaume, Daniel Garnier, Mark Paillet, Lewis Mettayer, Augustin Courtauld, Humphrey Payne, John Bodington, Simon Pantin, Louys Cuny, Jean Petrij, Pierre Le Chaube, Philip Rainaud, and (about the end of that reign) Paul Lamerie, looming large as actual plate-workers. It will be observed that a large proportion of these names are those of French Protestants who, for the most part, quitted France to escape the persecution consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and to the immigration of these excellent workmen may be attributed the introduction of French "feeling" into the art of the English goldsmith of this period.

Immigration of
French refugee
goldsmiths,
1685 to 1700.

It is unnecessary here to extend these references to individuals, there being a list of the London goldsmiths from 1090 to 1850 in Chapter VIII.

Down to the 18th century it was the practice for goldsmiths to carry on their business under a sign such as the lion, the bear, the spreadeagle, the swan, the fox, the squirrel, the griffon, the falcon, the unicorn, the sun, the half-moon, the harp, an angel, a saint's head, a sprig, a flower, or other symbol, whereby the unlettered public might distinguish their shops. Signs or symbols such as these on a small scale were used also as makers' marks from 1363, the date when goldsmiths were first required to use a mark, until initial letters were by degrees adopted in place of symbols in the 16th and 17th centuries. In some cases the names of the makers may be identified by reason of these marks being miniature reproductions of their signs.*

* For further particulars concerning the lives of Early English goldsmiths and bankers the reader is referred to the interesting paper of Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., *Proc. Lond. and Mid. Archl. Socy.*, and to the following works: Herbert's *History of the London Livery Companies*; Riley's *Memorials of London and London Life in the XIII., XIV., and XV. Centuries*; *Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London*, by the same author; and to the *Mint Miscellanies* at the Public Record Office.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MARKS ON LONDON PLATE.

On every article of gold or silver subsequent to 1300—except Royal Plate, articles made of silver supplied by the person or persons requiring it to be wrought, or some very small objects enumerated in the list of exceptions—there is, or ought to be, a mark, or group of marks, generally indicative of the quality of the metal of which it is made. These marks vary in character according to the rule of the office where the article has been assayed. The distinguishing marks of each provincial assay office will be found dealt with in later chapters.

The marks on plate, devised to prevent fraud, and indicate quality.

Although the law required that from the year 1300 a certain mark or marks should be impressed on all English-wrought silver, yet, for a long period in our history, this law was much “honoured in the breach,” and much plate was disposed of either unmarked or marked with the maker’s mark only. For that reason, it should be borne in mind that a piece of English plate purporting to have been made at a particular period may possibly be a perfectly genuine example of that period although devoid of the Hall marks establishing its authenticity.

Many early examples of plate unmarked, or bearing maker’s mark only.

We have seen in a previous chapter that the marks now being considered were not devised for the purpose of enabling the modern plate-collector to ascertain the year when such marks were impressed, but solely with the object of preventing fraud, and detecting the offenders in case of fraud being practised; but by reason of the changes which were annually made in one of these marks, we are in fact enabled to determine the exact year when a fully-marked example of London plate was assayed.

Marks devised for prevention of fraud, and not for determining date of fabrication, but incidentally serve the latter purpose.

The marks which are, or ought to be, found on plate assayed in London are in their chronological order as follows :—

1. The leopard’s head.
2. The worker’s or maker’s mark.
3. The annual letter.
4. The lion passant.
5. { The lion’s head erased, and
The figure of Britannia.
6. The Sovereign’s head.

Marks found on London Plate.

Mr. Octavius
Morgan, F.S.A.,
the first to
compile tables
of London
date-letters.

The late Mr. Octavius Morgan, F.S.A., devoted a considerable amount of time and care to the evolution of a system whereby the marks on old London plate might be identified and their meaning made clear, and at a meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Bristol on 1st August, 1851, he offered some interesting remarks upon the assay and year marks used by goldsmiths in England, and stated that he had been able to carry back the latter to a much more distant period than was comprised in the lists of the Goldsmiths' Company, thus affording the means of precisely ascertaining the date of fabrication of ancient English plate.*

Up to that time all that had been published concerning this subject was what was contained in *The Touchstone* (printed in 1677), which, amongst other interesting matter, gave the date-letter in use for 1676-7, followed by the publication of the various alphabets used at Goldsmiths' Hall from 1696 downwards. With the exception of these and the entries in the minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company, where many of the date-letters used between 1618 and 1696 are sketched with more or less resemblance to the actual stamps, the marks used prior to 1696 and their exact meaning were unknown. This was the state of the matter when Mr. Morgan set about his task of finding a way back to the Medieval starting point, and clearing away from the landmarks the entanglements which in the course of centuries had grown around them.

In 1852 Mr. Morgan published the results of his labours,† which gave to his fellow antiquaries and all others whom it might concern the means of ascertaining the exact year (from 1478 ‡ downwards) when any fully marked piece of London plate was made, and as the work of that learned antiquary has been the basis upon which every series of tables of London Hall Marks has been constructed by every writer who has subsequently pursued the subject (in many cases with but slight, if any, acknowledgment) it is due to his memory that the services which he so generously rendered to every one interested in Old English Plate should be fully and freely recognised.

The earliest known record of any authorised mark on plate is that referring to the fact that in 1275 Philip le Hardi, King of France,

* *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VIII. 330 (1851).

† *Archæological Journal*, Vol. IX. 126, 231, 313 (1852); Vol. X. 33 (1853).

‡ Misled by a tradition in connection with the Pudsey spoon, Mr. Morgan ascribed the Lombardic H stamped on its stem to 1445 instead of to 1525, the year to which it rightly belongs. With that single exception the arrangement of Mr. Morgan's tables of London date-letters (framed amidst difficulties such as always beset a pioneer) is absolutely correct.

ordained that each city should have a particular mark of its own for wrought silver. The next in order is our own statute of the year 1300 previously referred to, with which our own marks begin, the first in order being

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD.

This mark, as we have seen, was first established by statute in 1300, and in the statute of 1363 it is called the King's Mark. In the translation of the original Norman French given in the statutes at large, the words used are "*the* Leopard's head," as if it had been some long known and recognised symbol; but in the original, the words are "*une* Teste de Leopart," and from the use of the article "*une*," and from the fact that plate of earlier date has not been so marked, it was probably a new mark then devised and established for the express purpose of marking plate. Some confusion and error appear to have existed with regard to the term "*Leopard's* head," it being, in fact, a lion's head. The error, said Mr. Morgan, "has arisen from the fact not being known or understood that in the Old French language (the language of our early statutes), the heraldic term 'Leopart' means a lion passant guardant. The arms of England from the time of Henry III. have been three lions passant guardant, and in the Old French heraldic words are described as 'three Leoparts,' or Lions Leoparades. The leopard's head, therefore, is properly the head of a lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is a lion's front face, as is this mark, and it was most probably taken from the arms of the sovereign."

Earliest English plate mark; the Leopard's head (1300).

"Leopard's head" really a lion's face.

All the early examples of this mark show a fine bold lion's face, having on the head a ducal crown or coronet. In the reign of George II., however, the size of the head was diminished; and in 1821, from the fact, as Mr. Morgan was informed, that in some document the simple "Leopard's head" was found mentioned without being followed by the word "crown," and the parties employed probably not being aware of the circumstances above related, the form of the stamp was altogether changed when the new punches were engraved; the lion's head was deprived of his crown, and shorn of his mane and beard; and it has ever since then presented an object far more resembling the head of a cat than the fine bold lion's head of former days.

It must be here observed that all the examples of the mark of the leopard's head stamped on plate of a date anterior to the introduction of the date-letter which have been as yet discovered are without the crown,

Leopard's head without a crown before 1478.

which, while being perfectly consistent with the Act of 1300, ordaining that all articles of gold and silver should be marked with a "leopard's head" (no mention being made of a crown), is consistent also with the suggestion now made, that the crown was first put on the leopard's head at or about the time (1478) when the date-letter was first adopted.* It remains also to be observed that the form of the leopard's head crowned differed very appreciably at different times between 1478 and 1821. Prior to 1478 the uncrowned leopard's head is also found to vary somewhat in appearance, sometimes presenting a broad, chubby-looking face, at others more elongated and with the tongue extended, but generally without mane and beard, and mostly within a ring of pellets in a circular stamp. From 1478, or rather 1479—the earliest noted example with a date-letter being the Nettlecombe chalice with the Lombardic B of 1479-80—until 1482, the leopard's head, ducally crowned, but without mane and beard, is within a depression or field, the outline of which follows the outline of the head and crown; in other words, the marks have been struck by a stamp of irregular shape. From 1488 to 1497 the crowned head is still not bearded, but is within a circular field. In 1498 the mane and beard appear on the face for the first time—still in a circular field—and the mark presents unmistakably the appearance of a lion's face, which appearance is subsequently preserved in this mark for more than two centuries. In 1515 a change was made in the shape of the crown, which, instead of being a fine, bold ducal crown, as it is seen to have been from 1479, is diminished in size to little more than an invected band, or fillet, with four small arches and three spikes, an unimposing and somewhat mean-looking substitute for the bold ducal crown which it superseded. This change in the form of the crown over the leopard's head was noticed by the late Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (Sec. Soc. Antiq.) in the year 1887 †, and is of the greatest importance in distinguishing the date letters of 1518 to 1543 from those of the first alphabet 1478-97, as some of the later letters bear a very close resemblance to some of the earlier and are scarcely distinguishable without the aid of the leopard's head.

This change in the form of the crown of the leopard's head was pointed out to the late Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., and was referred to in

* It had been stated in several successive editions of *Old English Plate* that "the leopard's head was crowned from the first". The author directed attention to this error in 1889 when writing a monograph on *The Spoon and its History*, printed in *The Archaeologia*, Vol. LIII.

† *Soc. Antiq. Proc.*, 2nd Series, XI., 426.

Leopard's head
different in
design from time
to time.

Various forms
of the
leopard's head
crowned.

Old English Plate at the foot of the table of London date-letters 1478-1557 "as occasionally found, e g., 1515 and 1521, etc.," but its value appears not to have been fully appreciated, inasmuch as the changed form is regularly found from 1515 to 1543. As a result Mr. Stanyforth's spoon with "writhen" or "spirally fluted" knob was assigned in *Old English Plate* to the year 1528 instead of to 1488-9, which is its true date.

In 1531-2 the outline of the punch with which the leopard's head mark was struck was no longer quite circular, but was contracted in width towards the chin. In 1539-40 the outline, instead of being smooth and regular, follows the indentations of the head and crown, and the face presents a more archaic appearance than in the few preceding years, and in 1544-5 it appears still more archaic, and the old form of ducal coronet is resumed.* In 1545-6 an almost regular outline somewhat similar to that of 1531-8, but slightly more elliptical, was resorted to. A punch with this kind of outline was used until 1551, when the face, crown, and outline of punch are all changed; the face is bolder, the mane more noticeable, and the crown completely transformed, is now composed of the cross *patée* and *fleur-de-lys*, while the outline of the field is in form almost hexagonal. In the three following years (1552-5) the face and crown are unaltered, but the outline of the field is invected, following the lines of the head and crown. In 1555-6 the crowned leopard's head (still resembling that of the four preceding years) is, for the first time, set in an angular heraldic shield of pentagonal form, but in the following year (1556-7) the invected or wavy outline is again reverted to, and thence continued for more than a hundred and twenty years with only such slight variations in the crowned leopard's head as might be expected from the fact that the punches used during such a long period must of necessity have been cut by different hands while working, broadly speaking, "to the same design". The slight variations now referred to are shown in the tables at the dates when they occur, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to describe them more fully here, but it must be mentioned that the practice of indenting the punch to the line of the crowned head was abandoned in 1680, and has never since been resumed. The punch then adopted was of about the same size as before, but gibbous in outline as appears in the tables. The bold character of the head is still preserved, but the

Archaic form of leopard's head crowned reverted to in 1544-5.

Various forms of the leopard's head stamp from 1545 to 1697.

*This may have been for the same object as appears to have occasioned the adoption of the lion in the same year, viz., to mark the fact that, although the silver coinage was then debased, the old "sterling" standard was maintained for plate. (See page 69, *infra*.)

Use of leopard's head crowned discontinued in 1697, resumed in 1719-20.

face is somewhat smaller, with more mane and beard displayed, and a little more space between the head and the outline of the punch. This form continued in use until 27 March, 1697, when the mark of the "leopard's head crowned" was proscribed, by reason of the alteration of the standard, but the old punches which had been in use from 1680 to 1697, or new punches resembling them, were resorted to on the restoration of the old standard in 1719-20. Between 1720 and 1729 we find that a new form of punch was also used for this mark: a leopard's head crowned with a ducal coronet in an angular shield, pentagonal in form, of smaller size and less bold design than that of the old head which is found to have been still occasionally used. The result of the use of punches of the old form being that, when the date-letter is indistinct, the marks might easily be mistaken for those of the period 1680-97. In 1729 the stamp, still pentagonal in outline, is reduced in size, and very little of either mane or beard is left; the crown or coronet has two pearls introduced into it, giving it the appearance of a marquisal coronet heightened and laterally compressed. In 1739 the form is again altered; the mane and beard are found to have entirely disappeared, the width of the jaws is much contracted, and a few straight hairs or "whiskers" are substituted for the beard. This head, in a somewhat attenuated stamp, formed of a series of ogees or waved lines, presents an appearance somewhat mean and unimportant as compared with its predecessors. From 1756 to 1776 the head is a little fuller in the jowl, and the containing shield is not shaped, but a plain oblong, with the bottom corners rounded; and except that from 1776 the top corners of the shield are clipped off, this mark remains of the same form until 1821-2, when the crown disappears and the containing shield is brought to a point at the base. The absence of the crown from the leopard's head affords the principal means of distinguishing the marks of the years 1826 to 1831 from those of 1786 to 1791. There is very little difference in the form of this mark during the following fifty-five years—the slight changes are however shown in the following tables; but in 1896, while the head remains unaltered, the top of the containing shield is invected, and three lobes take the place of the straight top with clipped corners which had preceded it.

Crown disappears from leopard's head in 1821-2.

THE WORKER'S OR MAKER'S MARK.

The mark which in chronological order has next to be considered, is the Maker's Mark, first instituted in England by the Statute of

1363, which ordained that every Master Goldsmith should have a mark of his own, known to those appointed by the King to survey their work, which mark should be set on their works after they had been assayed. This requirement was repeated in almost every subsequent statute, and it is frequently styled the "Mark or *Sign*" of the worker. These makers' marks were at first emblems or symbols, as a fish, a bird a horse or other animal, a heart, a cross, a rose or other flower; probably often selected in allusion to the name of the maker. In early times, when the majority of the people were unlettered, goldsmiths, like other shop-keepers, had signs by which their shops were known, and some retained the custom down to quite recent times. The written name would have been of little use when few could read, whereas the setting up of a sign which was easily understood afforded a convenient means of distinguishing the shop; it is, therefore, not improbable that goldsmiths took for their mark the sign of their shop. After a time, however, as may be seen in the tables, letters were used as the worker's mark.

Signs or Symbols used as makers' marks.

The custom of using signs or symbols for makers' marks gradually fell into disuse in the 17th century, and (except in conjunction with initial letters) by the time of Charles II. we find but very few marks consisting of symbols. A rose in a pentagon, an escallop, a goose, three storks and very few others comprise all that are used without letters accompanying them. But symbols with letters either above, below, or between them, were used in plenty down to the middle of the 18th century, the most favoured device being a crown or coronet placed over two letters, and this is found in use as late as the last quarter of the 19th century.

Discontinued in 17th century.

The *Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares*, printed in 1677, contains the following reference to makers' marks. After describing the assay office, the author proceeds:

"In this office is likewise kept for publique view a table or tables artificially made of columns of parchment or velom, and several of the same sorts; in the lead are struck or entered the workers' marks (*which are generally the first letters of their Christian and Surnames*), and right against them in the parchment or velom columns, are writ and entered the owners' names; This is that which is meant in the before-recited statutes by the expression of *making the workers' marks known to the Surveyors or Wardens of the Craft*; which said wardens' duty is to see that the marks be plain and of a fit size, and not one like another, and to require the thus entering the said marks, and also the setting them clear and visible on all gold and silver work, not only on every work, but also on every

Records of maker's marks preserved in the time of Charles II.

part thereof that is wrought apart and afterwards soddered, or made fast thereto in finishing the same."

"Our law makers (as I conceive) did think the thus setting the marks on the work to be the securest way to prevent fraud in this kind; for if it would not deter from the working and selling coarse silver and gold wares, yet would it be a sure way to find out the offenders, and to have the injured righted. But if the marks might be omitted, and the works should pass but into a third owner's hand, for the most part it would be impossible to discern one man's work from another, by reason that divers workers made all sorts of work in shapes so near alike."

Their subsequent disappearance.

The records mentioned in *The Touchstone* are unfortunately not now to be found, and as they were in existence after the Fire of London they were in all probability deliberately destroyed. The only official records now in existence are those previously mentioned, viz., the copper plates in which are struck the makers' marks in use when the order of the Goldsmiths' Company of 1675 was enforced, and the books in which the goldsmiths' names and their marks from 1697 are registered. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to assign the name of the worker to any particular maker's mark prior to that date, and it can only be done with certainty when it is fixed by an entry in some contemporaneous account or inventory. There are, however, some few marks, *e.g.*, those of W. Cater * (1562), T. Maundy, R. Timbrell (1690), and Benjamin Pyne, William Scarlett, Peter Harache, and Timothy Ley before and after 1697, about which there can be no doubt.

Alteration of makers' marks 1697.

The Statute 8 Wm. III. c. 8 (1696-7) which raised the standard for silver plate from 11 oz. 2 dwts. to 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine, provided that from the 25 March, 1697 (O.S. 25 March (1697⁶)), the worker's or maker's mark should be *the first two letters of his surname*, and this provision applied as well to gold as silver. Probably either no plate was assayed from the 25th to the 27th of the month, or the intervening days were occupied in assaying and marking plate sent to Goldsmiths' Hall before the 25th, for the Act does not appear to have been enforced until the 27th, when a general change of marks was made, and the use of all the old marks discontinued. On the 15 April, 1697, all the new marks which had by that date been adopted were recorded in the book then opened at Goldsmiths' Hall for the purpose of registering the marks and names of workers, and their names, addresses, and date of entry were in each case written opposite their marks in this book. From that time forth this practice was continued, but a leaf or two of the first

* See page 43.

book and some of the books containing entries from 1758 to 1783 are missing. This form of mark, consisting of the first two letters of the surname, was compulsorily in use for twenty-three years only, for with the passing of the Act 6 Geo. I. c. 11 in 1719, which restored the old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine, the use of the old form of maker's mark was revived, and from that time each maker who worked in both standards used for the new or Britannia standard the mark composed of the first two letters of his surname, and for the lower or old standard the initials of his Christian and surname, or (as the mark of Benjamin Pyne, which was the letter P surmounted by a Crown) otherwise the mark in use by him prior to 25 March, 1697. This practice of using marks of two kinds was continued until 1739, when, because of the confusion which had arisen by reason of different sets of marks being used by the same makers at the same time, it was by the Act 12 Geo. II. c. 26, which came into operation on 28 May, 1739, ordered that plate workers should destroy their existing marks and substitute others with *the initials of their Christian names and surnames* in letters of a different character from those used previously.* The form of mark consisting of the initials of the Christian name and the surname has been in use from May, 1739, to the present day.

Re-use of old makers' marks 1719-20.

New makers' marks ordered in 1739.

THE DATE-LETTER.

The next in order of the series of marks found on London plate is the date-letter: *the alphabetical mark approved by ordinance*, which is regularly changed in the month of May in each year, and has been variously styled "the date mark," "the alphabetical mark" and "the assayer's or warden's mark".

This mark is, as Mr. Octavius Morgan remarked, "perhaps the most interesting of the entire series, for it enables us to ascertain the precise year in which any piece of plate was made". The earliest reference to it as a date-letter or "letter of the year" occurs in a Minute of the Goldsmiths' Company of 1560. In the indictment of John Moore and Robert Thomas for working fraudulent plate and counterfeiting the marks in 1597 † it is described as "the alphabetical mark approved by ordinance amongst the goldsmiths," although the ordinance by which it was "approved" is not to be found. It had, however, most certainly

The date-letter.

Earliest reference to it as "The letter of the year" occurs in 1560.

* Notwithstanding this order, marks are occasionally found which do not comply with it.
 † See Chapter V. *ante*.

Earliest letter
named in the
Goldsmiths'
Minutes is the
"m" for
1629-30.

been in use for more than a century before 1597. No mention is made in the Company's Minutes of the denomination of any particular year-letter until the occurrence of some dispute with the officers of the assay, after which the letters are mentioned in the minutes, the earliest described being the letter **m** for 1629-30. From that date they are mentioned with sufficient regularity to enable one to construct the successive alphabets, but as regards the earlier cycles it is only by the examination of a large number of pieces of antique plate, for the most part belonging to churches, public companies, colleges and corporations, of which the histories are known, that it has been possible to collect the information necessary for the construction of the tables of marks from the commencement of the use of the date-letter down to 1629.

The use of this mark was arranged in cycles of twenty years each, twenty letters of an alphabet—A to U or V, excluding J—being used for each cycle, and at the end of each of the years in which U or V had been used a new alphabet was adopted for the next succeeding cycle. As a rule, therefore, when any letter is found, its character and its accompanying marks at once indicate whether it belongs to a cycle earlier or later than that in which the letter **m** of 1629 occurs. If it belongs to the cycle 1618-38 or later, the goldsmith's records, before-mentioned, fix its exact position; if, however, the letter should not agree in character with any of the letters from 1618 downwards, its position has to be ascertained by other means, and this was where Mr. Morgan experienced the difficulty of framing the earlier tables. The course he adopted was to select pieces of plate which were believed to have belonged to churches or corporate bodies from the time when they were made, with respect to which some evidence was obtainable, and which from their design and workmanship might well belong to the date ascribed to them. The marks found on such examples were set in their respective cycles. A certain letter having been found in this way to belong to a particular year, and that year its proper one in the order of the particular cycle of twenty years to which it belonged, the character of the alphabet used throughout that cycle was as a rule ascertained, the exceptions being in the cases of those alphabets which resembled each other, and in that cycle in which letters of different character were used. In those cases the accompanying marks afforded material assistance. All other letters subsequently found of similar character to those first ascertained were placed in the cycles and at the

dates to which they appeared to belong, and as a rule they were found to tally with and confirm the first.

A date which is found engraved on antique plate cannot always be relied on as being the date of its manufacture. It has repeatedly happened that pieces of plate which individuals or their families have had in their possession for many years have been subsequently given or bequeathed by them to churches or public bodies, and the date of the presentation or bequest has been engraved on the article. In such cases the period to which the work properly belongs is earlier than the inscribed date. On the other hand, money has been often bequeathed for the purchase of plate, and the purchase has not been made until some years afterwards, but the date of the bequest has been engraved on the plate, which is found to be really of a date later than the inscription records. Again, plate given to public bodies having become much worn has been re-made at subsequent periods, and the date of the original gift has been re-engraved on the new made piece. Mr. Morgan gave one instance in illustration of this: One of the loving cups of the Goldsmiths' Company known as "Hanbury's Cup," is inscribed with the record of its being the gift of Richard Hanbury in 1608. The form and workmanship of the cup are clearly of the period of Charles II., which is confirmed by the Hall marks. This was very perplexing until a memorandum was found in the Company's minutes stating that "Hanbury's Cup, weight 60 oz., was sold with other plate in 1637 and re-made in 1666".

Engraved Dates
on Plate often
misleading.

Having found that M was the annual letter for 1629-30 Mr. Morgan, in framing his skeleton tables, proceeded to work backwards from that date to an undefined starting point, and knowing that it had been the practice of the Goldsmiths' Company to change the character of the alphabet used every twenty years, he ascribed the examples of the several forms of alphabet which he discovered, to their respective dates. The Lombardic D of 1481-2 on the Anathema Cup of Pembroke College, Cambridge, given in 1497, was a good land-mark, and the inscribed date afforded assistance in setting that date-letter in its proper place. Mr. Morgan, however, assumed a date forty years too early as the time when the use of the alphabetical mark was adopted. A tradition had existed that the "Pudsey" spoon,* long preserved at Bolton Hall and

The tradition
attached to the
"Pudsey" spoon
suggested a table
of date-letters
forty years too
early.

* Now in the Mayer Museum, Liverpool.

Hornby Castle, Westmoreland, had been given by King Henry VI., together with his boots and gloves, to Sir Ralph Pudsey, of Bolton Hall, after the battle of Hexham in 1463, and Mr. Morgan, in order to fit in the marks on the spoon with the tradition, ascribed the Lombardic H, which the spoon bears, as the date-letter for the year 1445-6. This theory involved the assumption of an alphabet for an entire cycle of twenty years (with regard to the use of which no evidence has ever been found) intermediate between the cycle in which he placed this H and that in which the D of 1481 is fixed. This arrangement was copied by Mr. Chaffers, followed by Mr. Cripps, and accepted generally, until it was found that the tradition attached to the "Pudsey spoon,"* like many other traditions, could have had no foundation in fact, as the marks on the spoon could not be of earlier date than 1515; they were therefore assigned to their proper place, viz., 1525. There being no evidence of any earlier use of a date-letter, the adoption by the London Goldsmiths' Company of an alphabetical mark is considered to have been made in the year 1478. The earliest known piece of plate with a date-letter is the Nettlecombe chalice, marked with the Lombardic letter B of 1479-80.† It is believed that the first cycle commenced with the Lombardic A in the preceding year. There is no positive evidence that the use of the date-letter did in fact commence in 1478, as the earliest known recorded reference to it, as such, is in a minute in the Goldsmiths' Company's books of 16th December, 1560, with regard to the letter of the year being "grayved round about for a difference". There is, however, an earlier reference to "the assayer's mark," which appears to be another name for the year mark or date-letter, in an ordinance of the Company, dated 5 Henry VIII. (1513).

Earliest known date-letter is the Lombardic B for 1479-80.†

Assayer's mark mentioned 1513.

We have seen that in the 2 Henry VI. c. 14 (1423),‡ the leopard's head and the maker's mark are the only marks mentioned as being required to be stamped on all wrought silver, and that by the same statute a penalty of double value was imposed on the keeper of the touch "for every harness of silver § which he shall touch that is worse than sterling"; and that in the 17 Edward IV. c. 1 (1477), *the same two marks are mentioned and no other*, and that in addition to the re-enactment of the provision that if the keeper of the touch do mark or touch any

Reason for devising "date-letter".

* See the Author's monograph on *The Spoon and its History*, *Archæologia*, Vol. LIII.

† But see page 78, *infra*.

‡ See the Statute in Chapter II.

§ "Harness of silver" appears in this instance to be used to denote any kind of wrought silver.

such harness (wrought silver) with the leopard's head, if it be not as fine as sterling, he shall forfeit double value, it is further provided that *the craft of goldsmiths of London shall be answerable for the default of the Warden*. Here then is a strong reason for devising an additional mark which would fix the date when any particular article was "touched," and thereby enable the "craft" to ascertain "which of their own officers deceived them and from him obtain over a recompence". An additional mark for a similar purpose had already been devised for use at Montpellier, where, in 1427, in consequence of public clamour having been raised against the principal silversmiths for working silver below the standard, process had been issued against them, an inquest was held, they were fined 10 marks each, and, to insure the legal standard being maintained, it was ordained that in addition to the ordinary precaution of the "borihls" (the technical term applied to the metal removed with a buril, burin, or graver for the purpose of assay), a box should be appropriated to each worker, and the borihls, or scrapings, from his work placed in it, to be twice a year assayed, and that the name of the warden of the mystery (inscribed on the register of the city and in the private book of the silversmiths) should be followed by *one of the letters of the alphabet*, which should be reproduced beneath the "ecusson" (escutcheon) of the city, *on each work*, in order that it might be known under what warden it was made. This ordinance was renewed in 1436 with more stringent conditions, and continued in force in the South of France in the time of our Edward IV. It seems, therefore, probable that the London goldsmiths, having acquainted themselves with the practice in force at Montpellier, on their craft being fixed by statute in 1477 with responsibility for the default of their warden, adopted the Montpellier practice of adding a variable letter to the marks already in use, so as to be able to determine at any future time, should the question arise, in whose wardenship any particular article of plate had been "touched".

The "Craft" made answerable for default of warden in marking bad silver. 1477.

Date-letter adopted at Montpellier in 1427.

Whence its probable adoption by the London Goldsmiths in 1478.

We have, therefore, the following points :—

1. No mention of any mark other than the leopard's head and maker's mark down to 1477.
2. In 1477 the craft fixed with responsibility for the default of their warden : a strong reason for devising an additional mark to denote the year when the assay was made.
3. Plate found marked with the variable alphabetical mark for the

years 1479-80, 1481-2, 1488-9 and onwards, with an occasional break of a year or two (three at the most), down to the present day, the earliest* (the Nettlecombe Chalice, 1479-80) being marked with the Lombardic B.

4. Three marks, viz., the leopard's head crowned, the maker's mark, and the assayer's mark mentioned in the Goldsmiths' Ordinance of 1513.

On these data it is submitted that the majority of reasonable persons would come to the conclusion that the date-letter or alphabetical mark was first struck on London plate in the year 1478, that the letter first used was A, and that in style or character it probably corresponded with the letters D, H, L, N, O, Q, R, and T, of the first cycle illustrated in the following tables.

Twenty letters used in each alphabet until 1697, when alphabet changed at nineteenth.

The cycles of twenty years, with a change of letter every year, (the letters used being A to U or V, omitting J,) proceeded regularly from 1478 to 1696-7, when, on the new standard being required by the Act of that year, a new alphabet was begun before the twentieth letter of the then current cycle had been reached. The entries in the Minutes of the Goldsmiths with respect to the change of letter are as follows:—

“A.D. 1696, May 29th.—New puncheons received; the letter for the year being **t** in a scutcheon ”



“A.D. 1697, March 27th.—The puncheons for the remaining part of this year were received, being according to an Act of Parliament, a Lyon's head erased, a Britannia, and for the letter, the great court **a** in an escutcheon ”



Three letters used in the year 1697.

The court letter **a** was used for only a little more than two months viz: 27 March to 29 May, 1697, and on 29 May the use of the court letter **b** was commenced. A large quantity of plate, however, of the new standard appears to have been assayed in those two months, and in the month of April, 1697, nearly a hundred plate workers took their marks to the Hall to be struck. The date-letters were changed on the day when the wardens were elected, that being St. Dunstan's † day (19 May), in each year, prior to the Restoration, and on the 29 May subsequent thereto, except as above mentioned in 1697, when the change was made on 27 March, as well of marks as of standard, and the letter was again changed on the 29 May in the same year.

Letters changed 19 May each year prior to the Restoration, afterwards on 29 May.

* See marks possibly of 1478-9, page 78.

† St. Dunstan being the Goldsmiths' patron saint.

It will thus be perceived that each letter served from May of one year until May of the following year, except in the one instance when the court letter **a** was used only from the 27 March to the 29 May, 1697.

With reference to the date-letters represented in the following tables, in facsimile, it will be found that in a number of instances they differ very appreciably from other representations of the same marks which have hitherto been offered in print. To begin with those of Mr. Octavius Morgan : that learned antiquary never pretended that the examples given in his tables were reproductions in facsimile of actual marks on plate. The letters were for the most part copied from the goldsmiths' books, where the style or character of the letter is generally drawn in black without a surrounding field, and does not represent the appearance of an impression struck by a punch. Mr. Morgan continued this system with regard to the date-letters found by him on plate of a date antecedent to the year 1629, the date of the earliest record of the actual letter for the year in the goldsmiths' books. Mr. Chaffers, however, placed the letters (not very accurately drawn) in the fields in which they were supposed to be in the actual impressions represented. Mr. Cripps made a great advance on anything which had been done before by presenting the letters (with some exceptions) from 1479 to the end of the 19th Century with much greater correctness, but still with a great many inaccuracies. In some instances, on these inaccuracies being pointed out to him, he allowed them to remain, on the ground that as they stood they were "traps to forgers". It is submitted that forgers do not resort to representations of marks in black and white for the purpose of forging marks but adopt other means for carrying on their nefarious practice, and it is therefore believed that no harm can arise by the publication of the following tables, which it is hoped will afford some means of assisting in the discrimination of the true from the false rather than be an aid to the latter.

Every letter represented in the following tables has, with one single exception, which will be mentioned further on, been reproduced from an authentic piece of plate.

The characters of the different alphabets used in the several cycles respectively will be found to answer to the following description :—

| | | |
|-------|--------|--|
| CYCLE | I. | 1478 to 1497.—LOMBARDIC.* |
| „ | II. | 1498 to 1517.—BLACK LETTER, small. |
| „ | III. | 1518 to 1537.—LOMBARDIC and ROMAN, capitals : (Lombardic predominating). |
| „ | IV. | 1538 to 1557.—LOMBARDIC and ROMAN, capitals : (Roman capitals predominating). |
| „ | V. | 1558 to 1577.—BLACK LETTER, small. |
| „ | VI. | 1578 to 1597.—ROMAN, capitals. |
| „ | VII. | 1598 to 1617.—LOMBARDIC. |
| „ | VIII. | 1618 to 1637.—ROMAN and <i>Italic</i> letters, small. |
| „ | IX. | 1638 to 1657.—COURT-HAND. |
| „ | X. | 1658 to 1677.—BLACK LETTER, capitals. |
| „ | XI. | 1678 to 1696.—BLACK LETTER, small. |
| „ | XII. | 1697 to 1715.—COURT-HAND. |
| „ | XIII. | 1716 to 1735.—ROMAN, capitals. |
| „ | XIV. | 1736 to 1755.—ROMAN, small. |
| „ | XV. | 1756 to 1775.—BLACK LETTER, capitals. |
| „ | XVI. | 1776 to 1795.—ROMAN, small. |
| „ | XVII. | 1796 to 1815.—ROMAN, capitals. |
| „ | XVIII. | 1816 to 1835.—ROMAN, small. |
| „ | XIX. | 1836 to 1855.—BLACK LETTER, capitals. |
| „ | XX. | 1856 to 1875.—BLACK LETTER, small. |
| „ | XXI. | 1876 to 1895.—ROMAN, capitals. |
| „ | XXII. | 1896 to 1915.—ROMAN, small. |
| „ | XXIII. | 1916 to 1920.—BLACK LETTER, small. |

In the first cycle it will be observed that two letters, viz., the L of 1488-9 and the N of 1490-1, were found and published by the Author in 1905, whereby a gap in that cycle was reduced, and that the T of that cycle (unlike previous representations of that letter) was then for the first time accurately rendered. The small black letters of the second cycle are not the clumsy-looking, ill-formed letters represented in *Old English Plate* and Chaffers' *Hall Marks*; but really beautiful Gothic letters such as one sees in illuminated and other texts of the period. The Author takes no credit to himself for their appearance in his tables in a form as nearly accurate as is possible, because the means taken to ensure accuracy has been more mechanical than artistic, as will

Different forms
of date-letters.

* It is misleading to describe the first alphabet as "with double cusps," since the only letters that can be described as double cusped are the O of 1491-2, the Q of 1493-4, and the crescent-shaped part of the D of 1481-2, some of which letters are similarly double-cusped in later cycles.

be explained later. It will be observed that some of the letters of the third and fourth cycle in the following tables differ from any representations of those letters published by others. All that is suggested with reference thereto is that an inspection of the marks on the articles from which the following marks have been transcribed will easily settle any question as to which is the more accurate. The letter A for 1538-9, the D for 1541-2, the G for 1544-5, the K for 1547-8 (discovered since the first edition of this work was published), and a second O for 1551-2 have, by the researches of the Author and his friends, all been added to the fourth cycle, so that there is now but one gap in that cycle, which it is hoped may be filled by further research. In the fifth cycle, 1558 to 1577, the letters, generally speaking, as well on large as on small articles, have been found to be smaller than in the preceding cycle, and this difference has been shown in the tables. The letters, too, are not nearly so thick as they are represented in *Old English Plate*, and there is nothing like the extreme breadth of "scutcheon" as shown by Mr. Chaffers. In 1560-1 the letter C is found both without and with an enclosing shield; the shield then used for the first time has, though its form has varied greatly, never since been dispensed with. The introduction of the shield in 1560-1 coincided with, or rather immediately followed, the restoration of the old sterling standard for the silver coinage, and the books of the Goldsmiths' Company contain a minute dated the 16 December, 1560, to the effect that because the standard of the silver moneys had been raised to eleven ounces and upwards, therefore after the feast of the Epiphanie next coming, the assay-master and wardens should "*touch no plate under the fynesse of xi. oz. ij. dwt., and for a certe knowledge to be had between the same plate and other before touched, it is agreed that the letter of the year shall be grayved round about for a difference*".*

The next feature in the date-letters which calls for remark is the pellet under the second R of 1567-8. This is accounted for by the fact that Richard Rogers, who had held the office of assay-master for some time previous, was "discharged of the office of Assayer" on 24 December, 1567, and Thomas Keelynge was appointed as his successor. It therefore became necessary to distinguish between the R used by Rogers, from May, 1567, to December of the same year, and that used by

Reasons why letters of different forms sometimes occur in the same year.

* This is a somewhat strange agreement for the goldsmiths to make, and is suggestive of their having allowed base silver to be "touched" contrary to the terms of every statute and ordinance which had been made concerning wrought silver from the time of Edward I., which provided that none should work silver worse than sterling.

Keelynge thence-forward till May, 1568. Mr. Cripps placed the letter with the pellet beneath it before the one without that distinction, but as it is more probable that the later used letter had the distinguishing spot, it is so placed in the following tables. The author has found two forms of **m** for 1569-70, but it is suggested that the smaller punch was cut for small articles, or for being struck on ornamental plate which the larger punch might possibly disfigure. The fleur-de-lys and two pellets beneath the second letter **s** for 1575-6, may be accounted for by the Statute 18 Elizabeth c. 15 (enacted in that year), which raised the standard for gold wares to 22 carats.

It will be observed that in 1583-4, two forms of the Roman letter **F** are used, one being reversed. The reversed letter is on a fine silver gilt ewer in Lord Swaythling's collection, and may be accounted for by the punch cutter having made the mistake of cutting the **F** right, instead of reversing it in the punch; the mistake being noticed after the punch was used, a second punch was probably obtained whereby the letter was afterwards struck correctly.

Of the cycle 1618 to 1637 the two forms of the letter **b** are accounted for by the death of the assayer, Thomas Dymock, in September, 1619, and the appointment of his successor, John Reynolds, in the following month. The two forms of the **k** of 1627-8 may have happened in the cutting of the second set of punches, without any meaning or intent, for the difference is not very great, and one set of punches can scarcely have lasted for an entire year. Of the letter **m** for 1629-30, in not a single one of the eight examples seen by the Author are the lower parts of the strokes of the letter barbed and connected, but in each case the three limbs terminate in separate bulbous ends.

In obtaining examples of the letters of the cycle 1638 to 1657 the Author experienced more difficulty than in any other of the completed cycles. For years he was searching and inquiring for plate marked with the court letters for 1643-4, 1644-5, and 1645-6, and it was only after a very protracted search that examples were found. The only instance known of the court letter **G** (for the year 1644-5) occurs on a piece of Church plate at Snareston-cum-Swepston, Leicestershire, and, as will be observed, it is quite different from the representations of this letter given by Mr. Cripps and Mr. Chaffers. Here, therefore, is another "trap" in *Old English Plate* which the compiler of *Old London Silver* fell into. The examples given by Mr. Cripps and Mr. Chaffers were

taken from the goldsmiths' books, but it is obvious that the penmanship of their clerk cannot be depended on for absolute exactitude, a reproduction in facsimile being unnecessary in the company's minutes. In *Old English Plate* no reference is given to any article with the date letter for 1644; and for the year 1643 the communion cups made by John Wardlaw, and dated 1644, at the Canongate Church, Edinburgh, are cited, but on examination these cups, though dated 1644, were found to be marked with the Lombardic letter N, the date-letter for 1610.*

It will be observed that there are two forms of the court letter **a** for 1638-9—one right, the other reversed (due, probably, as in the case of the F of 1583, to the punch-cutter omitting to reverse the letter in the punch). In *Hall Marks on Plate* the error had been committed of making this reversed **a** do duty for the court letter B of 1639-40, the form of which is quite different.

In the next cycle, 1658 to 1677, the letters for the first two years are all that require comment. As to the first, but for the difficulty of proving a negative, the Author would say what he believes, viz., that one form only of the black letter **A** was used in this cycle, and that one was what Mr. Cripps described as the "blurred" letter; and that the more common form of black letter **A** represented in *Old English Plate* was not used at all. The first representation of the letter for 1658 which appeared in print was copied by Mr. Octavius Morgan from the goldsmiths' books, and was not intended to be a *facsimile* representation. The Author has spoken to dozens of collectors and dealers on the subject, but has never found one who has ever seen on plate the first of the two letters represented in *Old English Plate* as for 1658, hence the Author's belief that it owes its existence entirely to the penmanship of the writer of the Goldsmiths' Minutes. For the year 1659-60, however, two distinct forms of the letter **B** have been found, differing from each other very slightly—not more than may be accounted for by the laxity of the die-sinker in cutting the punch—still there is a sufficient difference to warrant the giving of the two forms in the following tables.

Only one form
of letter for
1658-9

As to the next cycle (1678 to 1697) no comment is necessary except with reference to its completion. Mr. Octavius Morgan suggested that there were instances of the letter **u** having been used in the year

* The date-letter for 1643-4 in the following tables has been drawn from parts of three different examples, not one of which was wholly perfect.

1697. It is submitted that the alphabet used in that cycle certainly ended with the letter **t**, and was followed by the court hand **a**, as the Goldsmiths' Minutes record, and that the small Old English letter **u** was not used. In some aspects, and especially when somewhat worn, the letter **n** of that cycle, the limbs of which are connected both at bottom and top, looks very much like the letter **u**, and this appearance probably led to the above suggestion. What, however, did happen, at least in one case which the Author has noted, was that the letter **t** was used on plate of the new standard, marked with the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, and the new form of maker's mark enforced by the Act of 1696, as represented in the note on page 151. Of the remainder of the date-letters in the following tables no more need be said than that the greatest possible care has been taken to ensure accuracy.

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, a number of examples of date-letters and other marks (including those of makers) have been found, of somewhat different form from any previously represented, and those new examples will be found illustrated in the following pages.

THE LION PASSANT.

Of this mark Mr. Octavius Morgan wrote as follows :—" Its origin, intention, and the precise date of its adoption are obscure". The earliest mention of it is in the indictment by the Attorney General in 1597 against Moore and Thomas* for counterfeiting "the marks of Her Majesty's lion, the leopard's head, limited by statute, and the alphabetical mark". The lion passant had not been found on plate of earlier date than 1543 but is never absent after 1545. It was, therefore, concluded that the lion was first used in 1544 or 1545.

Fortunately the Author has been enabled to clear up what has been a doubtful question as to the precise date of its adoption, as will be gathered by an examination of the following tables, in which the blank for the year 1544-5 is filled. The marks there given (showing the first appearance of the lion passant) are on a seal-top spoon in the Author's collection. There is also in the Author's collection, an apostle spoon of the preceding year, without the lion. The Author has found four examples of the year 1543-4, all without the lion, and four of the year

* See page 44, *ante*.

1545-6, all with the lion. It is clear, therefore, that 1544-5 is undoubtedly the year when the lion passant guardant was adopted as a mark at Goldsmiths' Hall, London. It is equally clear that the lion was taken from the Royal Arms of England, but the reason for its adoption, although apparent, is not authenticated by any documentary evidence. Mr. Morgan suggested the possibility that it was to mark "the inferior silver when Henry VIII. caused the standard to be debased," but it seems more correct to suggest that the lion passant was probably adopted to show that, notwithstanding the degradation of the standard of the silver coinage, the standard for wrought plate was maintained of the old "sterling" quality. However this may have been, it is the fact that in 1544 the silver coinage was so debased that it contained only half its weight of pure silver, and there was no enactment authorising the degradation of the standard for wrought plate below that fixed by the Act of Edward I. in 1300, which provided that it should be "as good as sterling". The first appearance of the lion passant in 1544, in conjunction with the reappearance of the old ducal coronet on the leopard's head,* synchronizes remarkably with the debasement of the silver coinage, and it is highly probable that the lion passant mark was then adopted in order that the purchasers of plate so marked should thereby have a guaranty that it was of the old "sterling" quality. It is also probable that some Ordinance or Proclamation was made with reference to it in 1544, but the books of the Goldsmiths' Company are silent on the subject, and the registers of the Privy Council for the period in question are missing, but one may venture to re-echo the hope expressed by Mr. Morgan, that "some of those laborious gentlemen who are engaged in calendaring the State papers may fall, in the course of their researches, on some Order in Council or Gracious Proclamation enjoining the addition of this royal lion to the three marks rendered imperative by statute".

In the early statutes concerning goldsmiths, the leopard's head is described as "the King's Mark"; it is remarkable that in the indictment of Moore and Thomas in 1597, it is the lion passant that is given this honourable distinction, being therein described as "*Her Majesty's Lion*," the "leopard's head" and the "alphabetical mark" being referred to as "limited by statute" and "approved by Ordinance" respectively. Mr. Cripps asked the question: "Was the lion passant adopted as the King's

First use of lion passant, 1544.

Probably devised for showing that the Sterling Standard was maintained for plate, though coinage debased

The lion passant described as "*Her Majesty's Lion*," 1597.

* See the observations with reference to the leopard's head, page 53, *ante*.

Mark in place of the leopard's head?" The answer to this question is as yet not forthcoming.

Various forms of the lion passant.

It will be gathered from the following tables that in the first year of its appearance the lion is in a square field; that in the following year and down to 1549-50, the punch is cut to the outline of the animal, and that throughout those six years the head is crowned, at first with a bold upstanding crown, less distinct in the second year, whilst in the last two years it is but barely discernable, and in the following year (1550-1), when the lion is placed in an oblong field, the crown disappears. The form of stamp adopted in 1550 is continued till 1557, when the punch is notched in front, an incipient cutting which in the next year is carried round the entire animal. From 1578 down to 1678 the punch is cut to the outline of the lion. From 1679 to 1697 the punch is gibbous, or oblong with the corners rounded off, and this shape resumed in 1719-20 is continued till 1739. It is then again cut to outline the figure until 1756, when it is placed in a shield with a point at the base and the top corners rounded or clipped, which form is continued until in the cycle commencing in 1896 the shield is inverted in chief and base. The shape of the animal at the several periods lends material aid in determining the approximate date of a piece of plate when the other marks are worn. In Cycle IV. the lion appears much more like the conventional heraldic animal than in the later cycles, and from 1821 (when the crown was taken off the leopard's head) the lion passant is no longer guardant, the head being in profile.

Gold and O.S. silver marked alike till 1797.

Until 1797-8, gold and silver of the old standard* had been marked alike, but the 58 Geo. III. provided that gold of the new standard of 18 carats fine should be marked with a crown and 18, in place of the lion, and in 1844 the 7 & 8 Vic. c. 22, s. 15, provided that the crown and 22 should be stamped on gold of 22 carats fine and that thereafter the lion passant should not be stamped on gold.

Lion passant not stamped on gold after 1834.

THE LION'S HEAD ERASED AND "BRITANNIA".

The lion's head erased and figure of Britannia instituted 1696-7. Compulsorily used on plate from 1697 to 1720.

All that need be said with reference to these two marks is that the Statute 8 Wm. III. c. 8 of 1696-7 provided, as we have already seen, that the standard for wrought plate should be raised to 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine (8 dwts. in the lb. finer than the standard theretofore in force, and

* The Britannia standard marks of course never appeared on gold.

to the same extent finer than the standard for the silver coinage), and that the marks should be *that of the worker, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname; the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and the lion, should be for this plate the figure of a lion's head erased and the figure of a woman commonly called Britannia;* and a distinct variable mark to be used by the warden of the said mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made; and that the said marks should be affixed, on pain of forfeiture, on all silver vessels, &c., that should be exposed for sale.

These new marks were used exclusively from 27 March, 1697, until 1 June, 1720, when the old standard was restored, since which time both standards have been in use concurrently; but for a long time past the use of the Britannia standard has been very little in comparison with that of the revived old standard, and as it is too soft to withstand much wear there seems no reason for its continuance. At any rate, those goldsmiths who may desire to use it might be allowed to do so, subject to its being marked with the leopard's head, the lion passant, and a set of figures denoting the higher quality; but the use of the lion's head erased and Britannia ought to be abolished, as their continued use may be the means of fraud being practised upon the unskilled. The Author knows of more than one case where young collectors of antique plate have had sold to them by unscrupulous dealers, modern plate bearing the marks of the Britannia standard, but with the date-letter obliterated, the purchasers imagining that they were buying Old English plate of the period 1697-1720. An example of the modern marks of this standard is shown in Cycle XX. of the year 1863-4. By comparing these marks with those of 1716-7 it will be seen how closely they resemble each other, and how easily fraud may be perpetrated upon the unskilled or the unwary.

Objection to present use of "Britannia" marks.

It has been already remarked that on the restoration of the old standard in 1720, the use of the old punches for the leopard's head, lion passant and makers' marks was resumed, or new punches closely resembling them were brought into use. These changes of marks appear to have caused much confusion at the time, and even now, by reason of the close resemblance of some of the marks of the period 1720-29 (excepting the date-letter) to those of 1680-96, unscrupulous dealers have been enabled, by obliterating the date letter from pieces of the later date, to pass off plate of the time of Geo. I. and Geo. II. as that

Resemblance of some marks of 1720-29 to earlier marks of 1680-96.

of the time of Chas. II. To illustrate this, four lines of marks are set out in full on page 86.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD.

This mark, commonly known as the "duty mark," should be found on all gold and silver plate assayed in England and Scotland from 1 December, 1784, to 30 April, 1890, except certain articles enumerated in the following list of exemptions. As mentioned on page 19, a duty had been imposed on plate at an earlier date but no duty mark appears to have been impressed on wrought gold or silver until 1784.

The mark consists of the head of the reigning sovereign in profile, a reproduction in miniature of the heads of the successive Kings and Queen from George III. to Queen Victoria inclusive, as on the coins of the periods, except that from 1 December, 1784, until 29 May, 1786, the head of George III. was not in cameo as it afterwards was, but intaglio, as if the die sinker had engraved the punch as the mark was required to appear in the silver, and on being struck it appeared sunk and reversed. The head, incuse, looking to the left, appears with the date-letter *i* for 1784-5 and with the *k* for 1785-6, after which it is always in cameo as on the coins. The heads of George III., George IV. and William IV. all look to the right of the observer, but the head of Queen Victoria looks to the left.

Sovereign's
head incuse
1784-5-6
afterwards in
low relief.

The intaglio head was in an oblong stamp with the corners clipped off, but from 1786 the stamp was oval. On plate of 1804, 1808, and one or two other years, the head has also been found in a trefoil-shaped stamp. The head of the sovereign was changed at the end of each reign, or shortly after the commencement of the succeeding reign, but in the provincial offices the change was not made until some few years later, and the shape of the stamp varies from that used in London at certain periods, as will be seen further on in the tables of provincial marks.

As the duty mark was not struck before 1 December, 1784, and the date-letters were changed on the 29 May of that year, the letter *i* was struck during the first half of the goldsmiths' year, without the King's head mark. Plate marked with this letter is therefore found without and with the duty mark.

The duty on gold and silver plate having ceased to become payable on and after 1 May, 1890, thenceforward the Sovereign's head was not stamped on plate of either kind.

List of Gold and Silver Wares exempted from liability to be assayed and from payment of duty (when it was imposed):—

(The various Statutes imposing the duties are set forth in Chapter II.)

12 Geo. II. c. 26:—

S. 2. Jeweller's work wherein any jewels or other stones are set (other than mourning rings), jointed night ear-rings of gold, or gold springs of lockets.

S. 6. Rings, collets for rings, or other jewels, chains, necklace beads, lockets, buttons, hollow or raised, sleeve buttons, thimbles, coral sockets and bells, ferrils, pipe lighters, cranes for bottles, very small book clasps, stock or garter clasps jointed, very small nutmeg graters, snuff box rims, whereof tops or bottoms are made of shell, or stone, and sliding pencils, toothpick cases, tweezer cases, pencil cases, needle cases, any filigree work, tippings or swages on stone or ivory cases, mounts, screws or stoppers to stone or glass bottles or phials, ornaments small or slight put to amber or other eggs or urns, wrought seals, or seals with cornelians or other stones set therein, any gold or silver vessel, plate or manufacture so richly engraved, carved or chased, or set with jewels or other stones as not to admit of an assay to be taken of, or a mark to be struck thereon, without damaging, prejudicing, or defacing the same. Things which, by reason of their smallness or thinness are not capable of receiving the marks, and not weighing 10 dwts. of gold or silver each.

This applied to gold as well as silver originally, but was repealed as to silver by 30 Geo. III. c. 31.

30 Geo. III. c. 31. Exempted the following articles of silver:—

S. 3. Chains, necklace beads, lockets, any filigree work, shirt buckles or brooches, stamped

medals, spouts to china, stone, or earthenware teapots of any weight.

S. 4. Tippings, swages or mounts not weighing 10 dwts. of silver each, except necks and collars for casters, cruets, or glasses appertaining to any sort of stands or frames.

S. 5. Any wares of silver not weighing 5 dwts. of silver each, except the following articles—*necks, collars, and tops for casters, cruets, or glasses appertaining to any sort of stands or frames, buttons for wearing apparel, solid sleeve buttons, solid studs, not having a bisseled edge soldered on, wrought seals, blank seals, bottle tickets, shoe clasps, patch boxes, salt spoons, salt shovels, salt ladles, tea spoons, tea-strainers, caddy ladles, buckles* (shirt buckles or brooches before mentioned excepted), *pieces to garnish cabinets or knife cases, or tea chests, or bridles, or stands or frames.*

It must be borne in mind that the articles in italics are excepted out of the exemption and are liable to be assayed and were chargeable with duty, and that wedding rings were, by 18 and 19 Vic. c. 60, made liable to duty though of less weight than 10 dwts.

(The tea-strainers mentioned in S. 5 seems to refer to the perforated tea spoons with barbed pointed ends, and apparently settles the question as to what was the purpose of these spoons.)

By the 38 Geo. III. c. 24, watch cases of gold and silver were exempted from duty but not from liability to be assayed, which still attaches to them.

CHAPTER VII.

TABLES OF MARKS ON LONDON PLATE.

The following tables of marks have been prepared with the greatest possible care in the endeavour to insure accuracy. Each set of marks, from first to last, has been taken from an authentic piece of plate.

It will be noticed that in the following tables the raised parts of the marks are white and the depressed parts black—the result of the system adopted in their reproduction—whereby the marks are represented as they appear on the plate from which they have been taken, in actual facsimile. The marks in the tables of other authors have their raised parts black and the sunk parts white in the manner of a rubbing taken from “a brass,” by which method it is impossible to portray some of the marks—makers’ marks more particularly. Many of the makers’ marks in *Old English Plate* and *Hall Marks on Plate* are in some respects misleading for this reason.

Some of the marks in these tables will be found to differ appreciably from other representations of such marks previously published, and in those cases the Author is able to pledge himself to the greater accuracy of the examples herein, by reason of the great care which has been taken in their transcription.

In the first edition of this work, Makers’ Marks were included with the Hall Marks in each cycle, but by reason of the large number of makers’ marks in many of the lines it has been found somewhat difficult to separately trace in those tables the identity of the makers with their marks. London makers’ marks in this edition are all separately illustrated in Chapter VIII., where the names are given in line with the marks, together with a description of the articles on which the marks have been found, and the names of the owners.

There will be found in the following tables a large number of makers’ marks never hitherto represented, which, it is hoped, will be of assistance to many collectors in collating marks on their own plate; and although it is extremely difficult to identify the names of makers with marks used before the last quarter of the 17th century, there is no such difficulty from 1697 onwards, and the very voluminous list of makers’ names, from

the earliest times, which follows the tables of marks will be the means of identifying many makers who worked prior to that year.

The intelligent student will, of course, consult the following tables with the aid of the previous chapters, in which the marks and their history are more fully described, but the following hints (though to the expert quite unnecessary) may to the beginner be of assistance :—*

1. The order of the marks which has been adopted in the tables, for convenience sake, is not that which is most frequently found on plate, where the maker's mark is, for the most part, first in order, sometimes last, but never, or seldom in any other position, except when grouped together, as at the bottom of a tankard or teapot.

2. On early plate, the marks are generally found large and bold in the front or face of the object, and stamped with absolute indifference to the fact that the mark so stamped may interfere with lines of ornamental chasing and occasionally somewhat distort the object stamped on. This seems to have caused some of the goldsmiths of the time of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuart period to have articles intended to be elaborately decorated, assayed and stamped with the Hall marks before being chased. Marks are rarely found hidden in the bottom of an article of earlier date than the latter part of the 17th century. Early tankards are generally marked on the drum to the right of the handle and across the cover. Later ones with domed tops, as well as cups, casters, tea vases, tea and coffee pots, are for the most part marked under the base out of view, and the covers of late tankards are generally marked inside the dome. Early spoons have the leopard's head in the bowl, the other marks on the back of the stem. The date-letter, in the case of spoons "slipped in the stalk," is stamped at the end of the stem well away from the other mark or marks. Spoons dating from about 1670 have all the marks on the back of the stem.

3. One only of the marks illustrated in the space devoted to the maker's mark should be found on one piece of plate, except in the very rare case of the separate parts of which it is composed having been wrought by two distinct workers, or of its having been repaired or added to at a later date.

4. The marks for wrought gold and wrought silver of the old standard were identical until 1798, when the standard of 18 carats fine for gold was first authorised. The marks of a crown and 18 were

* The Assay Marks as to-day stamped on wrought silver are generally in a straight line with which the maker's mark is also in line and not in different places as in earlier times.

ordained for this additional standard in place of the lion passant, which was continued on gold of 22 carats fine until 1844, when the crown and 22 took the place of the lion, which has not since then been struck on gold. The lower standards of 15 carat, 12 carat, and 9 carat, authorised in 1854, are marked with the figures: 15·625, 12·5 and 9·375 respectively;* the crown is, however, not used on those standards but the Sovereign's head is stamped on all wrought gold in respect of which duty has been paid until 1 May, 1890.

TABLE OF MARKS FOUND ON WROUGHT GOLD,
with the dates when the marks were prescribed:—

| DATE WHEN PRESCRIBED. | MARKS. | QUALITY OF GOLD. |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 1844 |  22 | For gold 22 carats fine. |
| 1798 | " 18 or 18 | " " 18 " " |
| 1854 |  15 625 | " " 15 " " { In the London assay marks 15 and 625 are in one stamp. |
| " |  12 5 | " " 12 " " |
| " |  9 375 | " " 9 " " |

The leopard's head, date-letter, and maker's mark, and until 1890 the Sovereign's head, as illustrated in the following tables, appear in addition to the above marks and the shield is in most cases similar to that enclosing the figure 18 illustrated above. The lion's head erased and figure of Britannia are, of course, never found on gold.

In early days although slight variations of the same mark on different pieces of plate indicate the existence of more than one punch for the same mark in the course of one year, they are yet generally of one (large) size, and it is not until the 18th century that punches of different sizes are found to have been used for different sized articles; some of the punches having been so small as to need a lens to decipher the marks struck with them. In these tables it is the larger sized marks which have been mostly reproduced, but their size has not been exaggerated, the actual size of the largest being considered sufficiently clear, and exaggeration misleading.

* At Sheffield the figures used to denote gold of the lower standards are all placed upright.

The approximate date of plate made between the latter part of the 16th century and the latter part of the 17th, marked only with the maker's mark, may in many cases be ascertained by identifying the marks with those found by the Author on fully marked pieces and represented in the following tables. The Author has seen very many examples of the above period thus deficient in hall marks, and has suggested an explanation in Chapters II. and V. Many small articles, such as very slender tea spoons, caddy and salt spoons, snuff spoons, pierced sugar-tongs, and small toys of the 18th century, will also be found marked only with the lion passant and maker's mark. The approximate date of these objects may be ascertained by identifying the maker's mark with one in the following tables, which will probably fix the date within about 20 years.

The description of the London makers' marks ^{and}_{or} names of the makers and of the article (and its owner) from which the marks have been obtained, will be found set forth in the chapter following the tables.

MARKS ON LONDON PLATE.

EXAMPLES OF THE LEOPARD'S HEAD MARK FOUND ON PLATE OF A DATE ANTERIOR TO 1478.

(THE ASCRIBED DATES ARE APPROXIMATE.)

| DATE. (about) | MARK. | ARTICLE AND OWNER. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1390 |  | Spoon with hexagonal stem and acorn knob: in the Author's collection.* |
| 1400 |  | " " "diamond poynt" at end of stem : } Mr. J. H. Walter. " " lion sejant " " } |
| 1450 |  | |
| " |  | " " " " " " " : Mr. J. H. Walter. |

The marks illustrated below are somewhat anomalous. The leopard's head crowned and letter B in a circle appear to be London marks of *c.* 1485, although they differ somewhat from other marks of about that date.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLE AND OWNER. |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>c.</i> 1470 |   | Spoon topped with seated figure of Our Lady; leopard's head in bowl, the other mark on stem : } Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| <i>c.</i> 1485 [probably] |   | |

Shortly before the printing of this edition was begun the Author was shown by Mr. L. Crichton an Apostle spoon bearing the marks illustrated below. The second of these marks is the letter **A**—Lombardic in style—which may perhaps pertain to the year 1478-9.

1478-9?    Acquired in 1920 by Mr. L. Crichton.

* This spoon, which was sold at Messrs. Christie's on the 3 May, 1905, is of the Medieval English type, like those described in a Will dated 1392, as six silver spoons "*cum acrinse de auro*" (*Test. Ebor.* [Surtees Soc. 4] i, 177). The bowl of the spoon is fig-shaped, the stem hexagonal, terminating with a knob formed like an acorn, from which, however, the gilt is worn away. The leopard's head stamped in the bowl—like all the very early examples of this mark—is without a crown.

MARKS ON LONDON PLATE.

CYCLE I.

CYCLE II.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|----------------------|---|--------------|---|
| EDW. IV 1478-9 |  | | |
| 1479-80 |  | B |  |
| 1480-1 | | | |
| 1481-2 |  | D |  |
| 1482-3 | | | |
| RICH. III. 1483-4 | | | |
| 1484-5 | | | |
| HEN. VII. 1485-6 |  | h |  |
| 1486-7 | | | |
| 1487-8 | | | |
| 1488-9 |  | U |  |
| 1489-90 | | | |
| 1490-1 | " | N |  |
| 1491-2 |  | O |  |
| * 1492-3 | | | |
| 1493-4 | " | Q |  |
| 1494-5 | " | R |  |
| 1495-6 | | | |
| 1496-7 |  | T |  |
| 1497-8 | | | |

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1498-9 |  | A |  |
| 1499 | " | B |  |
| 1500 | " | C |  |
| 1500-1 | " | D |  |
| 1501-2 | " | E | |
| 1502-3 | | | |
| 1503-4 | " | F |  |
| 1504-5 | " | G |  |
| 1505-6 | | | |
| 1506-7 |  | I |  |
| 1507-8 | " | R |  |
| 1508-9 |  | I |  |
| HEN. VIII. 1509-10 |  | M |  |
| 1510-1 | " | N |  |
| 1511-2 | " | O |  |
| 1512-3 | " | P |  |
| 1513-4 | " | Q |  |
| 1514-5 | " | R |  |
| 1515-6 |  | S |  |
| 1516-7 | " | T |  |
| 1517-8 | " | U |  |

* 1492-3



The maker's mark is that of Sir Edmund Shaa, Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, Master of the Mint, Cup Bearer and Goldsmith to King Richard III., and Lord Mayor in 1482. On Master spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter.

CYCLE III.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

CYCLE IV.

THREE STAMPS TILL 1544, FOUR STAMPS THENCEFORWARD.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1518-9 | | A | |
| 1519-20 | | B | |
| 1520-1 | " | C | |
| 1521-2 | | D | |
| 1522-3 | " | E | |
| 1523-4 | " | F | |
| 1524-5 | " | G | |
| 1525-6 | " | H | |
| 1526-7 | " | I | |
| 1527-8 | " | K | |
| 1528-9 | " | L | |
| 1529-30 | " | M | |
| 1530-1 | " | N | |
| 1531-2 | | O | |
| 1532-3 | " | P | |
| 1533-4 | " | Q | |
| 1534-5 | " | R | |
| 1535-6 | " | S | |
| 1536-7 | " | T | |
| 1537-8 | " | V | |

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT FROM 1544. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1538-9 | | A | | |
| 1539-40 | | B | | |
| 1540-1 | " | C | | |
| 1541-2 | " | D | | |
| 1542-3 | " | E | | |
| 1543-4 | " | F | | |
| 1544-5 | | G | | |
| 1545-6 | | H | | |
| 1546-7 | " | I | " | |
| EDW. VI. 1547-8 | " | K | " | |
| 1548-9 | " | L | | |
| 1549-50 | " | M | " | |
| 1550-1 | " | N | | |
| 1551-2 | | O | | |
| 1552-3 | " | P | | |
| MARY. 1553-4 | " | Q | " | |
| 1554-5 | " | R | " | |
| 1555-6 | " | S | " | |
| 1556-7 | " | T | " | |
| 1557-8 | " | V | | |

1536-7 Marks on seal-top spoon: Mr. E. A. Bennett.

1544-5 Marks on seal-top spoon: Mr. E. Brand.

CYCLE V.

CYCLE VI.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| ELIZ. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1558-9 | | a | | |
| 1559-60 | .. | b | .. | |
| 1560-1 | .. | cc | .. | |
| 1561-2 | .. | d | | |
| 1562-3 | | e | .. | |
| 1563-4 | .. | fe | .. | |
| 1564-5 | .. | g | .. | |
| 1565-6 | .. | h | .. | |
| 1566-7 | .. | i | .. | |
| 1567-8 | .. | kk | .. | |
| 1568-9 | .. | l | .. | |
| 1569-70 | .. | m m | .. | |
| 1570-1 | .. | n | .. | |
| 1571-2 | .. | o | .. | |
| 1572-3 | .. | p | .. | |
| 1573-4 | .. | q | | |
| 1574-5 | .. | r | .. | |
| 1575-6 | .. | s s | .. | |
| 1576-7 | .. | t | .. | |
| 1577-8 | .. | u | .. | |

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1578-9 | | A | | |
| 1579-80 | .. | B | .. | |
| 1580-1 | .. | C | .. | |
| 1581-2 | .. | D | .. | |
| 1582-3 | .. | E | .. | |
| 1583-4 | .. | ff | .. | |
| 1584-5 | .. | G | .. | |
| 1585-6 | .. | H | .. | |
| 1586-7 | .. | I | .. | |
| 1587-8 | .. | K | .. | |
| 1588-9 | .. | L | .. | |
| 1589-90 | .. | M | .. | |
| 1590-1 | .. | N | .. | |
| 1591-2 | .. | O | .. | |
| 1592-3 | | P | | |
| 1593-4 | .. | Q | .. | |
| 1594-5 | .. | R | | |
| 1595-6 | .. | S | .. | |
| 1596-7 | .. | T | .. | |
| 1597-8 | .. | V | .. | |

London makers' marks from 1479 to 1918 will be found illustrated, accompanied by makers' names, etc., in Chapter VIII.

1593-4



Another example of the date-letter for this year.

CYCLE VII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

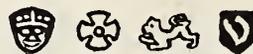
| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED | DATE LETTER | LION PASSANT | MAKER'S MARK |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1598-9 | | A | | TF + |
| 1599 | " | B | | RC |
| 1600 | " | C | " | HD |
| 1600-1 | " | D | | G + |
| 1601-2 | " | E | " | VM |
| 1602-3 | " | F | " | IG G |
| JAS. 1. | " | G | | B |
| 1603-4 | " | H | " | HM " |
| 1604-5 | " | I | | F RW |
| 1605-6 | " | K | " | G |
| 1606-7 | " | L | " | M |
| 1607-8 | " | M | " | C |
| 1608-9 | " | N | | TP |
| 1609-10 | " | O | " | V B |
| 1610-1 | " | P | " | AB RB |
| 1611-2 | " | Q | " | M |
| 1612-3 | " | R | " | RB RC |
| 1613-4 | " | S | " | IR |
| 1614-5 | " | T | " | IA RN |
| 1615-6 | " | V | " | IV RS |

CYCLE VIII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| *1618-9 | | a | | TP WR |
| 1619-20 | " | b b | " | E " |
| 1620-1 | " | c | " | IC H |
| 1621-2 | " | d | " | EL W |
| 1622-3 | " | e | " | RD ER |
| 1623-4 | " | f | " | WC |
| 1624-5 | " | g | " | |
| CHAS. 1. | " | h | " | LE IV |
| 1625-6 | " | i | " | |
| 1626-7 | " | j | " | RI |
| 1627-8 | " | k k | " | S |
| 1628-9 | " | l | " | RM |
| 1629-30 | " | m | " | TC RB |
| 1630-1 | " | n | " | W RS |
| 1631-2 | " | o | " | RS B |
| 1632-3 | " | p | " | PB D |
| 1633-4 | " | q | " | IB W |
| 1634-5 | " | r | " | RS Y |
| 1635-6 | " | s | " | F LI |
| 1636-7 | " | t | " | RB RW |
| 1637-8 | " | v | " | RM RC |

* Another example of the lion passant for Cycle VIII.



Examples of forged London marks of the year 1637, found on seventeenth - century apostle spoon : Messrs. Christie.

CYCLE IX.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER MARK. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1638-9 | | | | |
| *1639-40 | " | | " | |
| 1640-1 | " | | " | |
| 1641-2 | " | | " | |
| 1642-3 | " | | " | |
| 1643-4 | " | | " | |
| 1644-5 | " | | " | |
| 1645-6 | " | | " | |
| 1646-7 | " | | " | |
| 1647-8 | | | | |
| 1648-9 | " | | " | |
| COMWTH. 1649-50 | " | | " | |
| 1650-1 | " | | " | |
| 1651-2 | " | | " | |
| 1652-3 | " | | " | |
| 1653-4 | " | | " | |
| 1654-5 | " | | " | " |
| 1655-6 | " | | " | |
| 1656-7 | " | | " | |
| 1657-8 | " | | " | |

Variations of date-letters of this cycle :

1639-40 1643-4 1652-3 1657-8

CYCLE X.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1658-9 | | | | |
| 1659-60 | " | | " | |
| CHAS. II. 1660-1 | " | | " | |
| 1661-2 | " | | " | |
| 1662-3 | " | | | |
| 1663-4 | " | | " | |
| 1664-5 | " | | " | |
| 1665-6 | " | | " | |
| 1666-7 | " | | " | |
| 1667-8 | " | | " | |
| 1668-9 | | | | |
| 1669-70 | " | | " | |
| 1670-1 | " | | " | |
| 1671-2 | " | | " | |
| 1672-3 | " | | " | |
| 1673-4 | " | | " | |
| 1674-5 | " | | " | |
| 1675-6 | " | | " | |
| 1676-7 | " | | " | |
| 1677-8 | " | | " | |

Variations of date-letters of this cycle :

1664-5 1667-8

1671-2 1677-8

* The lion passant is sometimes found thus :

CYCLE XI.

CYCLE XII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1678-9 | | a | | SR RN |
| *1679-80 | " | b | | HI IT |
| 1680-1 | | c | | LD IH |
| 1681-2 | " | d | " | B IC |
| 1682-3 | " | e | " | IS AD |
| 1683-4 | " | f | " | IH WF |
| 1684-5 | " | g | " | LV IS |
| JAN. II. 1685-6 | " | h | " | D WH |
| 1686-7 | " | i | " | RS WN |
| 1687-8 | " | k | " | RH CO |
| 1688-9 | " | l | " | EC LP |
| WM. & MY. 1689-90 | | m | | HG D |
| 1690-1 | " | n | " | ED WB |
| 1691-2 | " | o | " | MH IC |
| 1692-3 | " | p | " | LD IW |
| 1693-4 | " | q | " | IN DA |
| 1694-5 | " | r | " | ST AN |
| WM. III. 1695-6 | " | s | " | PH RN |
| MAY 29, 1696, TO MCH. 27, 1697. | " | t | " | WV IH |

| | BRIT. ANNIA. | DATE LETTER. | LION'S HEAD ERASED. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| *1697 MCH. 27 TO MAY 29. | | a | | TH Ro CA PA SM WI |
| 1697-8 | " | b | " | BI DV |
| 1698-9 | " | c | " | GA MA |
| 1699 1700 | | d | | LV GF |
| 1700-1 | " | e | " | FA WA |
| 1701-2 | " | f | " | SI GI |
| ANNE, 1702-3 | " | g | " | SV EC |
| 1703-4 | " | h | " | Ra Ie |
| 1704-5 | " | i | " | DE LE |
| 1705-6 | " | j | " | Ti FA |
| 1706-7 | " | k | " | BA MA |
| 1707-8 | " | l | " | SL FL |
| 1708-9 | " | m | " | MA Bi |
| 1709-10 | " | n | " | St CL |
| 1710-11 | " | o | " | FO SM |
| 1711-2 | " | p | " | PE PE |
| 1712-3 | " | q | " | SU Ra |
| 1713-4 | " | r | " | MA St |
| GEO. I. 1714-5 | " | s | " | LB TA |
| 1715-6 | " | t | " | AL Kil |

1695-6 " Tankard:
Mr. G. E. Farr.

* Variation of lion passant occasionally found on plate of 1679 to 1686.

* Solid gold articles are marked with the leopard's head and lion passant as 1696 and not with the figure of Britannia and lion's head erased.

CYCLE XIII.

NOTES ON CYCLE XIII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | BRIT. ANNIA. | DATE LETTER. | LION'S HEAD ERASED. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1716-7 | | A | | HO RO |
| 1717-8 | " | B | " | FT KE |
| 1718-9 | " | C | " | HA F2 |
| * 1719-20 | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED | D | LION PASSANT. | TE LA WP BR |
| + 1720-1 | " | E | " | CD FA TS GB FC IS |
| 1721-2 | | F | | EV IL |
| ‡ 1722-3 | " | G | " | BN IS NG CO |
| 1723-4 | " | H | " | FE TF RB SC |
| § 1724-5 | | I | | HU SH |
| 1725-6 | " | K | " | WT IB |
| 1726-7 | | LL | | AV WD |
| GEO. II. \|\| 1727-8 | " | MM | " | IR IS RH GW |
| 1728-9 | " | N | " | WD JG |
| 1729-30 | | O | | UN TT |
| 1730-1 | " | P | " | AC LA |
| 1731-2 | " | Q | " | IG EY |
| 1732-3 | " | R | " | IS EP |
| 1733-4 | " | S | " | IE AC |
| 1734-5 | " | T | " | R-M CH |
| 1735-6 | " | V | " | GI VC |

* It should be noted that the use of the Britannia standard marks (*i.e.* the figure of Britannia and lion's head erased) was continued after 1720 concurrently with the old standard marks.

† The leopard's head crowned, as 1721-2, is also found with the date-letter for 1720-1.

‡ The date-letter G of 1722-3 is also found in a shield rounded at the base.

§ The date-letter I of 1724-5 is frequently found in a shield rounded at the base.

|| The leopard's head and lion passant of 1727-8 are also found like those illustrated for 1729-30.

Other variations of marks in this cycle :

1724-5 I TT
Marks on three casters (maker, Thomas Tearle) : Mr. Leo. Reid.

1727-8 M SI
Marks on taper stick (maker, Simon Jouett) : Mr. Harry Alston.

1728-9 W-F
Marks (with date-letter N of 1728-9) on small cream-jug : Mr Anthony White.

The leopard's head is somewhat like that of 1724, but without the beard. The lion passant resembles that of 1729-30, but the head is more in profile, and the corners of the shield are only slightly rounded.

With respect to the observations on page 71 *ante*, concerning the resemblance of some of the London Hall-marks of the period 1720-9 to others of the period 1680-97, complete sets of marks of 1692-3, 1722-3 and 1726-7, are, for comparison, here interposed; and to show the resemblance of the date-letter of 1738-9 to that of 1718-9 (illustrated on the preceding page) a set of marks of 1738-9 is added:—

(SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE XIII.A.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1692-3 |     | (Not identified) | Caster: Presented by Mr. W. W. Simpson to the Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1722-3 |     | John Penfold (probably) | Porringer: Mr. Crichton. |
| 1726-7 |     | Benjamin Pyne | Great Mace: Westminster. |
| 1738-9 |     | James Gould | Pair of Candlesticks: Mr. F. W. Kell. |

The leopard's head and lion passant of 1722-3 are remarkably like those of 1692-3, and the corresponding marks of 1726-7 resemble others of 1680-9, whilst the makers' marks of 1722-3 and 1726-7 are identical with those used by the respective makers before the Britannia standard for plate was instituted in 1697. In the marks of 1738-9 the old form of lion passant is continued, but the leopard's head differs from every example of that mark of earlier date than 1720. The date-letter, however, is a Roman C, indistinguishable (except by the very slight truncation of the corners of its shield) from that of 1718-9. The possibility of mistaking the letter of 1738-9 for that of 1718-9 and *vice versa* may be prevented by remembering that the operation of the Act of 1719 (6 Geo. I., c. 11), which restored the old standard for plate, was prescribed to take effect as from the 1st June, 1720,* and that as the new standard was in force exclusively in 1718-9 the letter for that year is accompanied by the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia. From 1720 goldsmiths have had the option of manufacturing plate of either the old or new standard.

* The exact date when the letter D of 1719-20 was last used does not appear to be recorded, nor is the day stated when the use of the leopard's head and lion passant was in fact resumed, but as these three marks are found together on plate, and as makers' marks for the restored old standard were entered in every month of the year 1720, from January to May, it seems that the use of the leopard's head and lion passant must have been resumed in 1720 before the 1st June, otherwise the use of the date-letter D of 1719-20 must have been continued in 1720, after the 29th May, the customary date for changing the letter. In view of the number of entries of old standard marks in the month of January, 1720, the former alternative appears the more probable.

CYCLE XIV.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

CYCLE XV.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1736-7 | | a | | |
| 1737-8 | " | b | " | |
| * 1738-9 | " | c | " | |
| 1739-40 | | d | " | |
| | | | | |
| 1740-1 | " | e | " | |
| 1741-2 | " | f | " | |
| 1742-3 | " | g | " | |
| 1743-4 | " | h | " | |
| 1744-6 | " | i | " | |
| 1745-6 | " | j | " | |
| 1746-7 | " | k | " | |
| 1747-8 | " | l | " | |
| 1748-9 | " | m | " | |
| 1749-50 | " | n | " | |
| 1750-1 | " | o | " | |
| 1751-2 | | p | " | |
| 1752-3 | " | q | " | |
| 1753-4 | " | r | " | |
| 1754-5 | " | s | " | |
| 1755-6 | " | t | " | |
| 1756-6 | " | u | " | |

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1756-7 | | A | | |
| 1757-8 | " | B | " | |
| * 1758-9 | " | C | " | |
| * 1759-60 | " | D | " | |
| GEO. III. | | E | " | |
| 1760-1 | " | F | " | |
| 1761-2 | " | G | " | |
| 1762-3 | " | H | " | |
| † 1763-4 | " | I | " | |
| 1764-5 | " | J | " | |
| 1765-6 | " | K | " | |
| 1766-7 | " | L | " | |
| 1767-8 | " | M | " | |
| † 1768-9 | " | N | " | |
| 1769-70 | " | O | " | |
| 1770-1 | " | P | " | |
| † 1771-2 | " | Q | " | |
| 1772-3 | " | R | " | |
| 1773-4 | " | S | " | |
| 1774-5 | " | T | " | |
| 1775-6 | " | U | " | |

* 1738-9 Variations of leopard's head and lion passant.

† Although a punch for the leopard's head mark different in form from that of 1739-40 was used between 1751 and 1756, its use was not entirely general, because articles of the latter period are frequently found stamped with the leopard's head mark as here illustrated.

‡ This and other date-letters in this cycle are occasionally found with somewhat broader backgrounds.

* 1758-60 On articles bearing the hall-marks of 1758-9-60, the leopard's head crowned is occasionally found in a shield with pointed base.

† Date-letters for 1763-4, 1768-9, and 1771-2, are sometimes found to differ from those in general use thus:

1763-4 1768-9 1771-2

CYCLE XVI.

FOUR STAMPS TILL 1784, FIVE STAMPS THENCE-FORWARD.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1776-7 | | a | | CH |
| 1777-8 | " | b | " | HG |
| 1778-9 | " | c | " | |
| 1779-80 | " | d | " | IS |
| 1780-1 | " | e | " | |
| *1781-2 | " | f | " | CW |
| 1782-3 | " | g | " | |
| 1783-4 | " | h | " | KL |
| +1784-5 | " | i | | LI |
| 1785-6 | " | k | " | WA |
| 1786-7 | " | l | | SG EW |
| 1787-8 | " | m | " | SM |
| 1788-9 | " | n | " | EI |
| 1789-90 | " | o | " | <i>263</i> 1778 |
| 1790-1 | " | p | " | TP ER |
| 1791-2 | " | q | " | WP JP |
| 1792-3 | " | r | " | HC |
| 1793-4 | " | s | " | IW R-G |
| 1794-5 | " | t | " | WF |
| 1795-6 | " | u | " | TE |

* The author has also noted the date-letters *f* of 1781-2, and the *k* of 1785-6 in shields with rounded bases, similar to those of the *g*, *h* and *i* of 1782-3 to 1784-5, as well as in shields with pointed bases as illustrated above. On the other hand, the *g* and *h* of 1782-3 and 1783-4, are sometimes found in a shield with a pointed base as in the shield for *e* of 1780-1.

CYCLE XVII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1796-7 | | A | | | SP |
| 1797-8 | " | B | " | " | RC |
| *1798-9 | " | C | " | " | EM |
| 1799 | " | D | " | " | WP |
| 1800 | " | E | " | " | PS |
| 1800-1 | " | F | " | " | RG |
| 1801-2 | " | G | " | " | IH |
| 1802-3 | " | H | " | " | B-L |
| 1803-4 | " | I | " | " | GW |
| +1804-5 | " | K | " | " | DP |
| 1805-6 | " | L | " | " | RH SH |
| 1806-7 | " | M | " | " | TG IC |
| 1807-8 | " | N | " | " | WE WF WC |
| +1808-9 | " | O | " | " | CH |
| 1809-10 | " | P | " | " | TP ER |
| 1810-1 | " | Q | " | " | JB |
| 1811-2 | " | R | " | " | TI |
| 1812-3 | " | S | " | " | IC WR |
| 1813-4 | " | T | " | " | SH |
| 1814-5 | " | U | " | " | I-P GP |
| 1815-6 | " | | " | " | |

* In 1798 the Stat. 38 Geo. III. c. 69, authorised a new gold standard of 18 carats fine, and provided that it should be marked with a crown and 18 in place of the lion passant. Up to this time gold and silver of the old standard had been marked alike. Gold of the old standard (22 carats) continued to be marked with the same marks as silver of the old standard until 1844, when a crown and 22 were substituted for the lion passant, for the purpose of distinguishing it from silver-gilt.

1798
An example of the marks on 18 carat gold, as prescribed in the year 1798; on gold snuff box: Mr. Harry Alston.

† On some articles dating from 1784 to 1830, the shield enclosing the date-letter has a rounded base, and the lion passant is sometimes found in an oval stamp.

† For 1804-5, 1808-9, and one or two other years, the duty mark has been found in a trefoil shaped stamp. It has also been found in the oval stamp in the same years. From 1808 to 1815 the king's head is occasionally found like that shown for 1816-17.

CYCLE XVIII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1816-7 | | a | | | WB |
| 1817-8 | " | b | " | " | TR |
| 1818-9 | " | c | " | " | GW |
| 1819-20 | " | d | " | " | WS |
| GEO. IV. 1820-1 | " | e | " | | W.B |
| 1821-2 | | f | | " | CC |
| 1822-3 | " | g | " | " | PS |
| 1823-4 | " | h | " | " | IS |
| 1824-5 | " | i | " | " | TH GH |
| 1825-6 | " | k | " | " | IC |
| 1826-7 | " | l | " | " | LL HL CL |
| 1827-8 | " | m | " | " | BP |
| 1828-9 | " | n | " | " | WS |
| 1829-30 | " | o | " | " | RG |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | " | p | " | " | CP |
| 1831-2 | " | q | " | | RH |
| 1832-3 | " | r | " | " | CP |
| 1833-4 | " | s | " | " | PS |
| 1834-5 | " | t | " | " | N.M |
| 1835-6 | " | u | " | " | CF |

CYCLE XIX.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1836-7 | | A | | | CF |
| VICT. 1837-8 | " | B | " | | WF |
| 1838-9 | " | C | " | " | WT |
| 1839-40 | " | D | " | " | WB |
| 1840-1 | " | E | " | " | JA |
| 1841-2 | " | F | " | " | JS |
| 1842-3 | " | G | " | " | JCE |
| 1843-4 | " | H | " | " | WKR |
| *1844-5 | " | I | " | " | RGH |
| 1845-6 | " | K | " | " | ISH |
| 1846-7 | " | L | " | " | GFP |
| 1847-8 | " | M | " | " | IL |
| 1848-9 | " | N | " | " | EJ |
| 1849-50 | " | O | " | " | CF |
| 1850-1 | " | P | " | " | IK |
| 1851-2 | " | Q | " | " | EB |
| 1852-3 | " | R | " | " | JE |
| 1853-4 | " | S | " | " | ED |
| +1854-5 | " | T | " | " | WR |
| 1855-6 | " | U | " | " | GA |

The shield enclosing the date-letters of Cycle XVIII. and preceding cycles is occasionally found with its base straight, or slightly rounded.

1825-35 On plate of the second quarter of the 19th century, the leopard's head is frequently found without whiskers, as here illustrated from an example on a pierced salt cellar: Messrs. Alstons & Hallam.

The date-letter **B** of 1837-8 is accompanied by the head of Wm. IV. from 29 May to 20 June, 1837.

* In 1844 it was enacted that 22 carat gold should be stamped with a crown and 22 instead of the lion passant, and that the lion passant should not thereafter be stamped on any gold.

† In 1854 the lower standards of 15, 12, and 9 carats for gold were authorised; they are marked with the figures 15'625, 12'5 and 9'375. but not with the crown or sovereign's head.

CYCLE XX.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1856-7 | | A | | | GTF GF |
| 1857-8 | " | B | " | " | HW |
| 1858-9 | " | C | " | " | J A WEM GR EB |
| 1859-60 | " | D | " | " | GA |
| 1860-1 | " | E | " | " | EE JE CR WS |
| 1861-2 | " | F | " | " | RH |
| 1862-3 | " | G | " | " | RH |
| *1863-4 | | H | | " | GF |
| 1864-5 | <i>Leopard's head as above</i> | I | <i>Lion passant as above</i> | " | GA |
| 1865-6 | " | K | " | " | IJK R-H |
| 1866-7 | " | L | " | " | GE GF |
| 1867-8 | " | M | " | " | GM HD |
| 1868-9 | " | N | " | " | CS U |
| 1869-70 | " | O | " | " | J ELW J |
| 1870-1 | " | P | " | " | WS |
| 1871-2 | " | Q | " | " | HF W |
| 1872-3 | " | R | " | " | Rf |
| 1873-4 | " | S | " | " | RM EH |
| 1874-5 | " | T | " | " | JEM GW |
| 1875-6 | " | U | " | " | W L P H |

CYCLE XXI.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, THENCEFORWARD
FOUR ONLY.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1876-7 | | A | | | GPH |
| 1877-8 | " | B | " | " | " |
| 1878-9 | " | C | " | " | SS |
| 1879-80 | " | D | " | " | DH CH |
| 1880-1 | " | E | " | " | JWD |
| 1881-2 | " | F | " | " | FH |
| 1882-3 | " | G | " | " | CS H |
| 1883-4 | " | H | " | " | PW |
| 1884-5 | " | I | " | " | JRH |
| 1885-6 | " | K | " | " | GPH |
| 1886-7 | " | L | " | " | " |
| 1887-8 | " | M | " | " | " |
| 1888-9 | " | N | " | " | D&C WD |
| 1889-90 | " | O | " | " | CFH |
| 1890-1 | " | P | " | " | " |
| 1891-2 | " | Q | " | " | " |
| 1892-3 | " | R | " | " | WC |
| 1893-4 | " | S | " | " | SWS |
| 1894-5 | " | T | " | " | JB ER |
| 1895-6 | " | U | " | " | JS |

* This is an example of the marks of the Britannia standard very rarely used after 1720 (see page 71 ante). Nearly all the plate of the year 1863-4 is marked with the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, as illustrated in the first line of this cycle.

CYCLE XXII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

CYCLE XXIII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER. | LION PASSANT. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1896-7 | | a | | |
| 1897-8 | " | b | " | |
| 1898-9 | " | c | " | |
| 1899 | " | d | " | |
| 1900 | " | e | " | |
| 1900-1 | " | f | " | |
| EDW. VII. | " | g | " | |
| 1901-2 | " | h | " | |
| 1902-3 | " | i | " | |
| 1903-4 | " | k | " | |
| 1904-5 | " | l | " | |
| 1905-6 | " | m | " | |
| 1906-7 | " | n | " | |
| 1907-8 | " | o | " | |
| 1908-9 | " | p | " | |
| 1909-10 | " | q | " | |
| 1910-1 | " | r | " | |
| 1911-2 | " | s | " | |
| 1912-3 | " | t | " | |
| 1913-4 | " | u | " | |
| 1914-5 | " | | " | |
| 1915-6 | " | | " | |

| | LION PASSANT | LEOPARD'S HEAD | DATE LETTER | MAKER'S MARK |
|---------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| 1916-7 | | | a | |
| 1917-8 | " | " | b | " |
| 1918-9 | " | " | c | |
| 1919-20 | " | " | d | " |
| ----- | | | | |
| 1909-10 | | | | Maker's mark of S. B. Harman : on silver-gilt snuff-box. |
| 1916-17 | | | | Mark on Church plate : St. Kerverne, Cornwall. |
| " | | | | Mark of L. A. Crichton. |

CHAPTER VIII.
LONDON GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOLDSMITHS' MARKS FOUND ON
PLATE ASSAYED AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON.

[FROM A.D. 1479 TO A.D. 1918.]

THE MARKS ON SUCH PLATE HAVING BEEN USED IN CONSTRUCTING THE PRECEDING TABLES.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1479-80 |  | A jug.* Chalice and paten : Nettlecombe, Somerset. |
| 1481-2 |  | A fetter lock. The "Anathema" cup: Pembroke College, Camb. |
| 1488-9 |  | A key. † Spoon with "wrythen" knob: Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1490-1 |  | L. Apostle spoon (St. Andrew): the Author's collection. |
| 1491-2 |  | A fish. Paten : Stow Longa, Kimbolton, Hunts. |
| 1493-4 |  | A horse shoe. Large rose-water dish : C.C. College, Oxford. |
| 1494-5 |  | A bird's head. Chalice and paten : Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire. |
| " |  | W. Spoon with hexagonal finial : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | ? Spoon with flat knob, having B on the front and W on the reverse: Mr. Harvey Clark. |
| 1496-7 |  | A leaf slipped.‡ Paten : Childrey, Wantage, Berks. |
| " |  | A jug, as in 1479. Chalice : Dean Darby of Chester. |
| " |  | ? Beaker with farrier's nails : The Holms Collection. |
| 1498-9 |  | MW in monogram. Pair of chalices : Brasenose College, Oxford. |
| 1499-1500 |  | SW " " The Leigh cup : Mercers' Company, London. |
| " |  | Heart as 1516. Apostle spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

* This mark is certainly not a dimidiated fleur-de-lys as represented in several editions of *Old English Plate*.

† Mr. Cripps (*Old English Plate*) placed this spoon at 1528; it is clearly 1488-9.

‡ The maker's mark on the Paten of 1496-7 at Costessy, Norf., is not distinguishable. It is more probably a fish as 1491-2 than a pod with peas in it.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|------------------------|---|
| 1500-1 |  | A covered jar ? | Font-shaped cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| 1501-2 |  | A hand ? | Two slipped-stalk spoons : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1503-4 |  | Bow and arrow ? | The Cressener Cup : The Goldsmiths' Company. |
| 1504-5 |  | A horse ? | Paten : Happisborough, near Norwich. |
| " |  | A plant ? | Apostle spoon (St. John) : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1506-7 |  | A cock's head erased. | Slipped-stalk spoon : " " |
| " |  | A cross pattée. | Bishop Oldham's spoons with owls at the ends : C.C. Coll., Oxford. |
| 1507-8 |  | A trellis. | Foot of chalice : St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, London. |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lis. | Bishop Fox's gold chalice and paten : C.C. Coll., Oxford. |
| " |  | A maidenhead. | Chalice and paten : West Drayton, Middlesex. |
| " |  | A fish, as 1491. | Hour glass salt, and the Foundress' beaker : Christ's Coll., Camb. |
| 1508-9 |  | An incuse cross. | Mazer : Whitgift Foundation, Croydon. |
| " |  | A rising sun. | Covered salt : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1509-10 |  | Two links | Paten : Great Hockham, Thetford, Norfolk.* |
| 1510-1 |  | A flower. | Mazer : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | A lamb's head. | Rim of mazer : Franks collection, British Museum. |
| 1511-2 |  | A foot print. | Communion cup : Chewton Mendip, near Bath. |
| 1512-3 |  | A barrel or tun. | Font shaped communion cup : Wymeswold, Leicestershire. |
| 1513-4 |  | Head of pastoral staff | Communion cup : Hethel, Norfolk. |
| 1514-5 |  | Orb and cross. | Large rose-water dish (with spout) : C.C. Coll., Oxford. |
| " |  | Gemini. | Paten : Heworth, Durham. |
| " |  | A leaf. | Paten : Orcheston, St. Mary, Devizes. |
| " |  | A gate ? | Apostle spoon (St. John) : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | " | Master spoon : Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1515-6 |  | Jack in the green ? | Queen Katherine's (of Aragon) covered cup : C.C. Coll., Oxford. |
| " |  | A fringed S. | Slipped-stalk spoon : Stanyforth collection. |

* Lord Hylton has a spoon (with angular knob) of 1509-10, the maker's mark being a heart as figured at 1516. Archbishop Parker's apostle spoon of 1515 at C.C. College, Cambridge, also has this maker's mark.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1516-7 |  | A heart. | Bishop Fox's spoons with balls at the ends: C.C. Coll., Oxford. |
| 1517-8 |  | A sheep. | Paten, with vernicle within sixfoil: Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1518-9 |  | Two links. | Chalice: St. Mary's R.C. Church, Leyland, Lancashire. |
| " |  | HK in monogram? | Mounts of coco-nut cup: The Vintners' Company. |
| " |  | D? | Small alms-dish: St. Mary's, Woolnoth, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| 1519-20 |  | A scorpion? | The "Hamsterley" paten: Durham Cathedral Library. |
| " |  | A fringed S. | Eleven Apostle spoons from the Bernal Collection: Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | A bunch of grapes. | Slipped-stalk spoon: Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1520-1 |  | A crescent enclosing a mullet. | Covered cup with scale ornamentation: Christ's College, Cambridge. |
| 1521-2 |  | An escallop. | Font-shaped cup, from Dunn-Gardner Collection: The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | Hand grasping ragged staff. | Mazer, with enamelled rose: C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Two links. | Chalice and paten: Jurby, Isle of Man. |
| " |  | A sun. | Maidenhead spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| 1522-3 |  | A short sword. | Hour-glass salt: Ironmongers' Company, London. |
| " |  | A serpent. | Apostle spoon, noted by the Author. |
| 1523-4 |  | A sceptre? | Paten: Beachamwell, Swaffham, Norfolk. |
| " |  | A sun, as 1521. | Spoon slipped in the stalk: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1524-5 |  | An orb and cross. | Alms-dish (from St. Michael's, Crooked Lane): St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | A heart, as 1516. | Six Apostle spoons: Lord Swaythling. |
| 1525-6 |  | Implements crossed. | Mount of ivory cup: The Duke of Norfolk. |
| " |  | A sceptre? see 1523. | Chalice: Wylve, Wilts. |
| " |  | Sc? | Shallow Tudor bowl: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | { A heart, see 1516. | The "Pudsey" spoon: Mayer Museum, Liverpool. |
| " |  | { " " " | The "Bodkin" cup: Portsmouth Corporation. |
| 1527-8 |  | A maid's head. | Chalice and paten: Trinity College, Oxford. |
| " |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Eight Apostles spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | An eagle displayed. | Maidenhead spoon: Mr. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1527-8 |  | Double-headed arrow. | Mazer : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | T, incuse, charged with 3 pellets. | Chalice and paten : South Kensington Museum. |
| 1528-9 |  | Crescent enclosing mullet. | Tazza : Rochester Cathedral. |
| " |  | Orb and cross between I C.—John Carswell. | The "St. Nicholas" spoon from the Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | A fringed S, as 1527. | Apostle spoon (St. Thomas) : British Museum. |
| 1529-30 |  | Orb and cross between I C, as 1528. | Standing mazer : All Souls' College, Oxford. |
| 1530-1 |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Apostle spoon : Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1531-2 |  | A coronet. | Cover of a cup : C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Orb and cross between I C, as 1528. | Apostle spoon (St. James the Greater) : Mr. Dobson. |
| 1532-3 |  | A hanap. | Cover of tazza : Rochester Cathedral. |
| " |  | A hand erect. | The "Narford" mazer : Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  | ? | "Finial" topped spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1533-4 |  | An arbalist ? | Two-handed vase with cover : C.C. College, Oxford. |
| " |  | Rose and crown. | Apostle spoon * : Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | Thomas Wastell. | Paten : St. Edmund's, Salisbury; also chalice (1536-7) : Sturminster Marshall, Dorset. |
| 1534-5 |  | Double-headed arrow. | The "Tokerys" mazer : Rev T. W. Braikenridge. |
| " |  | A basket. | Fine Apostle spoon (St. Bartholomew) : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Apostle spoon (St. Thomas) : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | A pair of compasses. | Spoon with "diamond point" : Mr. J. H. Walter, Drayton, Norwich. |
| 1535-6 |  | A negro's head. | Communion Cup : St. Finn Barre's Cathedral, Cork. |
| " |  | ? | Apostle spoon : Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " |  | ? | The "Boleyn" communion cup : Cirencester Church. |
| " |  | An eagle displayed. | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | A hand grasping a hammer between H C. (Henry Colville ?) | Communion cup (from All Hallows the Great) : St. Michael's, E.C. |

* Mr. Cripps (*Old English Plate*) placed this mark at 1493; the crown on leopard's head proves it to be later than 1515.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1536-7 |  | A sheaf of arrows. | Set of twelve Apostle spoons and Master : Messrs. Christie, 16-7-03. |
| 1537-8 |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Apostle spoons : Stanyforth Collection and Holburne Museum. |
| 1538-9 |  | A pheon ? | Spoon with crocketed finial : Mr. Brand. |
| 1539-40 |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Apostle spoon (St. Julian) : Innholders' Company, London. |
| 1540-1 |  | A spray of leaves. | Communion cup : St. Olave's, Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. |
| " |  | A pheon ? as 1538. | Maidenhead spoon : The late Mr. W. Old, Hereford. Apostle spoon (St. James the less) : Mr. A. T. Carter. |
| 1541-2 |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Seal-top spoon with wrythen knob : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1543-4 |  | Orb and cross incuse. | Standing cup, with statuette on cover : St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. |
| " |  | A fringed S, as 1519. | Apostle spoon (St. James the Greater) : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Marigold and letter E. | Chalice : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1544-5 |  | A crab. | Seal-top spoon : from collection of Mr. E. Brand. |
| " |  | A fringed S, as 1541. | Seal-top spoon (first appearance of lion passant) : The Author. |
| 1545-6 |  | A queen's head. | Archbishop Parker's ewer and salver : C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | N B in monogram (Nicholas Bartlemew). | Apostle spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | A head erased. | Communion cup : St. Margaret Pattens, London. |
| 1546-7 |  | A fleur-de-lys. | Mount of crystal jug, with arms of Queen Katherine Parr, from the Strawberry Hill Col. : Mrs. Dent. |
| 1547-8 |  | N B in monogram as 1545. | Apostle spoon : Mr. Lambert. |
| 1548-9 |  | A covered cup. | Large Communion cup : St. Lawrence Jewry, London. |
| " |  | Crescent lines. | Mount of glass jug : Franks Col., British Museum. |
| " |  | M, or W inverted. | Small cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1549-50 |  | F B. | { Com. cup and cover : St. James, Garlickhithe, E.C. { Do. do. : St. Mildred, Bread Street, E.C. |
| " |  | R D in monogram (Robert Danbe). | Communion cup : St. Peter on Cornhill, London. |
| " |  | C A in monogram. | Mount of stoneware jug : Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  | Crowned cross moline. | Mounts of enamelled stoneware jug : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1550-1 |  | A high boot. | Communion cup : Bridekirk, Cumberland. |
| " | | A hand under a coronet. | Do. do. : Hunstanton, Norfolk. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1551-2 |  | Crescent enclosing mullet. | Spoon with ornamental finial: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A K conjoined. | Communion cup: Totnes, Devon. |
| " |  | Stag's head caboshed. | { Do. do.: St. Margaret's, Westminster. { Do. do. (of 1576): Woodford, Wilts. |
| " |  | Swan's head erased. | Do. do.: St. Michael's, Southampton. |
| 1552-3 |  | T L in monogram. | Do. do.: St. James, Garlickhithe, London. |
| 1553-4 |  | Robert Danbe, as 1549. | The "Wm. Bisby" cup: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | As 1551. | Maidenhead spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| 1554-5 |  | As 1552. | Cylindrical salt, with statuette on cover: C.C. College, Oxford. |
| " |  | Queen's head as 1545. | Sir Martin Bowe's cup of the Goldsmiths' Company. |
| 1555-6 |  | I F (John Freeman). | Apostle spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | T L., as 1554. | Two-handed cup: C.C. Coll., Cambridge. |
| 1556-7 |  | Stag's head, as 1551. | Archdeacon Wright's jug: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | W. | { Alms-dish: St. George's Chapel, Windsor. { Also on plate of 1548-9. |
| 1557-8 |  | H crowned. | Mounts of stoneware jug: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | W over a crescent. | Communion cup and cover: Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. |
| 1558-9 |  | A rose (Henry Gillard). | Communion cup: St. Michael-le-Belfry, York. |
| " |  | C A in monogram. | Mount of stoneware jug from Dunn-Gardner Collection: Lord Swaythling. |
| 1559-60 |  | H W. | Communion cup and paten cover: St. Vedast, London. |
| " |  | A lamp. | Communion cup and paten cover: St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, E.C. |
| " |  | A bird's claw, see 1565. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Christie; also (156c) lion sejant spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | A mullet. | Communion cup: St. Dunstan, Stepney. |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lys. | Do. do.: St. Stephen, Walbrook. |
| " |  | C C linked. | Do. do.: St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London. |
| " |  | S K. | Mount of stoneware jug from Temple-Frere Collection. |
| 1560 I |  | ? - - - * Mullet in crescent, as 1551. | Com. cup: St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge. |
| " |  | A bird. | Seal-top spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A bird. | Communion cup: Christchurch, London, E.C. |

* Date-letter without shield. The second and third examples for the year 1560-1 have the date-letter within an angular shield.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1561-2 |  | A spur. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | P. C. | Communion cup : Beeford, Yorks. |
| " |  | A star radiant. | Do. do. : St. Lawrence, Jewry, London. |
| " |  | Crossed compasses with- in a radiant circle. | Apostle spoon : Innholders' Company, London. |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lys (Wm. Dyxson). | Mount of horn jug : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | R B. | Communion cup : St. Mary Magdalen, North Oaken- den, Essex. |
| " |  | { Three mullets over a } { crescent (R. Durrant) } | Tazza-shaped cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1562-3 |  | S R. | Communion cup : Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | Sun in splendour. | Communion cup : Buckhorn Weston, Dorset. |
| " |  | R M. | Cup with hemispherical bowl on short stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | W C over a pig (Wm. Cater).* | Communion cup : Headcorn, Kent. |
| " |  | A wallet hook palewise on a cross bendwise. | Mounds of stoneware jug : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | N S in monogram (Nicholas Sutton). | Standing cup and cover : Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | H K conjoined. | Cover of stoneware jug : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | R D in monogram, see 1549 (Robert Danbe). | Standing salt : C.C. Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | An eagle displayed (Fras. Jackson). | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Crescent enclosing mullet. | Seal-top and maidenhead spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Eagle's (?) head between I C. | Communion cup : St. Mary, Hadley Monken, Middle- sex. |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lys incuse. | Communion cup : St. Olave, Old Jewry, London. |
| " |  | A hand grasping a cross, see 1564. | Communion cup and paten cover : Christchurch, London. |
| " |  | A holly leaf incuse. | Communion paten : St. Stephen, Walbrook, London. |
| 1563-4 |  | 3 mullets over a crescent, as 1561. | Small standing salt : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | I P (John Pikenynge). | Communion paten : St. Helen and St. Giles, Rain- ham, Essex. |
| " |  | H W, as 1559. | Standing cup (gourd shaped) : Hon. Soc. of Inner Temple. |
| " |  | A bird. | Standing cup : Franks Collection, British Museum. Spoon (1567-8) with cloven-hoof stem : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | W in radiant circle. | Communion cup : St. Mary Magdalen, East Ham, Essex. |

* See p. 43.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| 1563-4 |  | A spur. | Communion cup : St. Mary, Dunton, Essex. | | | | | | |
| " |  | R D (Robt. Danbe), as 1549. | Do. do. : St. Andrew, Hornchurch, Essex. | | | | | | |
| 1564-5 |  | A mullet. | Do. do. : The Holms Collection. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A hand grasping a branch, see 1562. | Do. do. : Sherburn Hospital, Durham. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lys, as 1561. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>do. : Alresford, Hants.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do.</td> <td>do. : Lynn Regis and East Horndon, Essex.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | { | Do. | do. : Alresford, Hants. | Do. | do. : Lynn Regis and East Horndon, Essex. | |
| { | Do. | do. : Alresford, Hants. | | | | | | | |
| Do. | do. : Lynn Regis and East Horndon, Essex. | | | | | | | | |
| " |  | I C (John Cross or John Clark) | Communion cup : St. Peter, Little Warley, Essex. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A horse's head couped (Robert Medley?) | Do. do. : S.S. Peter and Paul, South Weald, Essex. | | | | | | |
| " |  | I S in monogram. | Plain cup : Messrs. Dobson. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A campanula, as 1566. | Apostle spoon : Stanyforth Collection. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A. | Tazza : now at Victoria and Albert Museum. | | | | | | |
| 1565-6 |  | A bird's claw, see 1559. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. | | | | | | |
| " |  | I P (John Pikenynge), see 1563. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>{</td> <td>Seal-top spoon : The Armourers' Company.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On many spoons 1560-70 :</td> <td>Noted by Author.</td> </tr> </table> | { | Seal-top spoon : The Armourers' Company. | On many spoons 1560-70 : | Noted by Author. | | |
| { | Seal-top spoon : The Armourers' Company. | | | | | | | | |
| On many spoons 1560-70 : | Noted by Author. | | | | | | | | |
| " |  | As 1562. | Communion cup : Hawkinge, near Folkestone. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A bird's claw (damaged)? see 1559. | Seal-top spoon : South Kensington Museum. | | | | | | |
| " |  | H W, as 1559. | Communion cup and paten : Little Ness, near Baschurch, Salop. | | | | | | |
| " |  | R K. | Seven spoons, with "diamond poynts" : Mercers' Company, London. | | | | | | |
| 1566-7 |  | Stars and crescent. | Small standing salt and cover : Victoria and Albert Museum. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A. | Communion cup : St. Alban, Wood St., London, E.C. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A star radiant, as 1561. | Communion cup : St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, E.C. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A bird's claw, as 1559. | Set of Apostle spoons : C.C. College, Cambridge. | | | | | | |
| " |  | A campanula, as 1564. | Large seal top spoon : Mr. Crichton. | | | | | | |
| " |  | Acorns. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. | | | | | | |
| " |  | Tau ? | Small standing salt : Mr. Lambert. | | | | | | |
| " |  | W H, pellet below. | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. | | | | | | |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1567-8 |  | A bull's head erased (Affabel Partridge ?) | Communion cups: Goadby and Marwood, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | A wallet hook. | Standing cup, with Arms of Hull: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A bird. | Set of 12 plates, engraved by Peter Maas with the Labours of Hercules, after Aldegraef: Messrs. Garrard—formerly the property of the Cotton family. |
| " |  | F G in monogram. | |
| " |  | A horse's head coupé, as 1564. | Communion paten: St. Alban, Wood St., London, E.C. |
| " |  | R D (Robert Danbe), as 1549. | The "Thos. Tyndale" flagon: The Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | A hand grasping a hammer, see 1535. | * Parcel gilt ewer: Corporation of Guildford. |
| " |  | E R in monogram (Edward Ranklyn). | Cup, with agate bowl: S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | T B in monogram (Thos. Brown or Benson). | Communion cup and paten-cover: Christ's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | A talbot? sejant (Thos. Conell). | Communion paten: St Stephen, Walbrook, London. |
| " |  | A cock's comb ? | Communion cups: Foxton, Kincote and Goadby, Leicestershire. |
| 1568-9 |  | I F, see 1555 (Jasper Fysher?). | Mount of stoneware jug: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | M. | Small cup with engraved hand: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | A wallet hook. | Standing cup: Exhibited at Burlington House. |
| " |  | A bunch of grapes. | The "Florence Caldwell" cup: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | F R in monogram. | Communion cup and paten cover: St. Mary-le-Bow, London. |
| " |  | I H, see 1570. | Tazza-shaped cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | ? | Communion cup: Wield, Hants. |
| " |  | A globe. | Communion cup and paten cover: West Tested, Hants. |
| " |  | Two birds. | Communion cup and paten cover: St. John's, Reedham, Norfolk. |
| " |  | R A. | Communion cup and paten: Burcombe. |
| 1569-70 |  | A bunch of grapes, see 1568. | Standing cup, with statuette on cover: C.C. Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | F, enclosing T, in mono- gram. | Master spoon: now in the Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A hand grasping ham- mer, see 1567. | Apostle spoon ("St. Gilian"): Innholders' Company, London. |
| " |  | Animal's head coupé. | Communion cup: Mr. J. Dixon. |

* The date-letter on this example has the pellet under the R.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| 1569-70 |  | Standing salt (see frontispiece): Vintners' Company, London. |
| " |  | Low cup on baluster stem: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Tall standing cup: C.C. Coll., Cambridge. |
| 1570-1 |  | Communion cup: Stow Longa, Hunts. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Charminster, Dorset. |
| " |  | The "Berry" standing cup and cover: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Communion cup: Lord Swaytbling. |
| " |  | Communion cup and paten cover: Walditch, Dorset. |
| " |  | Communion cup: St. Bees, Cumberland. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Evershot, Dorset. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Paten cover of a cup: St. Augustine, E.C. |
| " |  | Communion cup: Shapwick, Dorset. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Bulford, Wilts. Also pair of silver-gilt tankards: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Alstons & Hallam. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1571-2 |  | Do. do.: do. do. |
| " |  | Mounts of stoneware jug: Mr. Lambert. |
| " |  | Cover of standing salt: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Communion cup: Caundle Purse, Dorset. |
| " |  | Gilt tankard, given by Archbishop Parker, in 1571: C.C. Cell., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Plain shallow cup on baluster stem: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Communion cup and paten: St. Mildred's, Bread St., E.C. |
| " |  | Communion cup and paten: Thorncomb, Dorset; Isel, Cumb., &c. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1571-2 |  | T L. | Small plain cup : Mr. Theodore Rossi. |
| " |  | Lombardic A. | Communion cup : Nethercompton, Dorset. |
| " |  | A B conjoined. | Do. do. : Yetminster, Dorset. |
| " |  | N R conjoined. | Beaker : St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, E.C. |
| 1572-3 |  | A trefoil. | Gilt tazza : Christ's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | A trefoil slipped. | Baluster-top spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | H B conjoined, see 1570. | Communion paten : Northleach, Gloucestershire. |
| " |  | H R. | Mount of stone-ware jug : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | A cross coupé. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Grotesque object and bunch of grapes. | Tankard : Tefont Ewyas. |
| 1573-4 |  | B. | Communion plate : Tring, Herts. |
| " |  | I F. | Apostle spoon : Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | N O in monogram. | Mount of horn cup : St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. |
| " |  | I P in shaped shield. | Communion cup and cover : Risca, Mon. |
| " |  | A beaked helmet, see 1571. | Do. do. do. : Yarlington, Somerset. |
| " |  | A millrind, as 1570. | Seal-top spoon : Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | A pelican displayed. | Standing salt : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | H S in monogram (Henry Sutton). | Communion cup : Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset. |
| " |  | H R conjoined. | Small tankard : Burlington House Exhibition. |
| " |  | A bird, see 1571. | The Bacon cup : The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | Escallop. | Apostle spoon : Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1574-5 |  | Sun in splendour, see 1562. | Two Apostle spoons (St. Matthew and St. Andrew) : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | C P, an axe between. | Tankard : Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. |
| " |  | V S, fleur-de-lys below. | Communion cup : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1575-6 |  | Hand grasping hammer between H C, see 1535. | Gilt tankard : Mrs. Morgan Williams, St. Donat's Castle. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1575-6 |  | R E in indented border. | Communion paten : Trinity College, Dublin. |
| " |  | A K conjoined, see 1570. | Do. cup : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | W T. | Do. do. : noted by the Author. |
| " |  | T B. | Communion paten : Hedgerley, Bucks. |
| " |  | M. | Do. do. : noted by the Author. |
| " |  | ? | Communion cup : Do. do. |
| " |  | A millrind, as 1570. | Seal-top spoon : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | A pair of bellows, as 1570. | Communion cup : Malmesbury, Wilts. |
| 1576-7 |  | t b. | Do. do. : Sutton-Mandeville, Wilts. |
| " |  | Three trefoils in a trefoil. | The Simon Gibbon standing salt : The Goldsmiths' Company. |
| " |  | I H, bear below. | Communion cup : Damesham, Wilts. |
| " |  | An arrow piercing H. | Communion cups : South Newton, West Grinstead, and Kilook, Wilts. |
| " |  | A fox sejant (John Foxe). | Communion cup : Magor, Mon. |
| " |  | R H in monogram. | A pair of communion flagons : Cirencester. |
| " |  | A caltrap. | Communion cup : Wishford, Wilts. |
| " |  | A bouget. | Do. do. : Ashmore, Dorset. |
| " |  | An arrow piercing H, see above. | Standing cup ; noted by the Author. |
| " |  | W C over a grasshopper (Wm. Cocknidge ?) | Mounts of stoneware jug : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | A snail. | Communion cup : Chilmark. Wilts. |
| " |  | t b, see above. | Do. do. : Teffont Ewyas, Wilts. |
| " |  | A mullet between a pair of compasses. | Do. do. with statuette on cover : St. Mabyn, Cornwall. |
| 1577-8 |  | L R. | Mounts of crystal salt from Stoneyhurst College : Mr. J. Noble. |
| " |  | Do. | Mounts of crystal salt from Stoneyhurst College : Mr. J. Noble. |
| " |  | M. | Tazza : The Holms Collection. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 1577-8 |  | A branch. | Small standing salt : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | S E in monogram. | Communion plate : Baschurch, Salop. |
| " |  | A H. | Communion cup and cover : Limpley Stoke, near Bath. |
| " |  | W H (Wm. Holborne). | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | A bird in shield, see 1571 (John Bird ?) | Standing salt with crystal cylinder : The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | R P, crescent below (Robert Planckney). | Seal-top spoon : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | t b, see 1576. | Communion cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1578-9 |  | S on a cross (Isaac Suttcn ?) | Tazza-shaped cup : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | A windmill (Robert Wright). | Communion cup : St. Mary, New Romney, Kent. |
| " |  | P G in monogram. | Bowl of mazer : Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | C B in monogram. | Mounts of stoneware jug : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " |  | A rose slipped. | Patent : noted by the Author. |
| 1579-80 |  | An escallop, see 1573. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Hand grasping hammer between H C, as 1535 (Hugh Crook ?) | Tazza : H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge. |
| " |  | Three trefoils slipped within a trefoil. | Ewer : The Duke of Rutland. |
| c. 1580 |  | I H in monogram. | Mounts of lid of stoneware tankard : the Author's Collection. |
| 1580-1 |  | S B (Simon Brooke). | The "Chapman" cup : Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | Sun in splendour. | Mount of stoneware jug : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | A four petalled rose seeded. | Communion cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1581-2 |  | Tudor rose. | Do. do. : Exton, Rutland. |
| " |  | Fleur-de-lys incuse. | Mount of stoneware jug : West Malling. |
| " |  | t b, as 1576. | Communion cup : Fugglestone, Wilts. |
| " |  | H W, rose below. | Do. do. : West Dean, Wilts. |
| " |  | R W. | Do. do. : Watermillock, Cumberland, and Grimston, Leic. |
| " |  | R B in monogram (Richard Brooke). | Stoneware jug : B.F.A. Club Exhibition, 1901. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1581-2 |  | H W over a star. | Communion cup: West Dean, Wilts. |
| 1582-3 |  | An escallop. | Seal-top spoon: Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | A fleur-de-lys. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | A bull's head. | Standing salt: Mr. A. S. M. Smedley. |
| " |  | I F, see 1555, 1568 and 1583. | Tazza: Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  | Small letter b? | Communion cup: Messrs. Phillips and Neale. |
| 1583-4 |  | R S, fleur-de-lys below (Robert Signell). | * Silver-gilt ewer: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | A banner bendwise. | Pair of communion flagons: St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | I F, see 1555, 1568 and 1582. | Seal-top spoon: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | I H. | Silver-gilt communion cup: Gray's Inn Chapel. |
| 1584-5 |  | I C. | Covered tazza: Col. Moore Stevens. |
| " |  | W C conjoined. | Standing cup: Plymouth Corporation. |
| " |  | A crown. | Mount of stoneware jug: Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  | Mullet and pellet. | Seal-top spoons: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | Mullet and annulet. | Apostle spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | R W, as 1581. | Tazza: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1585-6 |  | A caltrap, as 1576. | Mazer: The Rev. H. F. St. John, Leominster. |
| " |  | An escallop. | The "Joan Doxie" Standing Cup: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | Three trefoils voided. | Mounts of Chinese pot, with spout and handle: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | M (line across). | Beaker: Mr. Alfred Trapnell. The acorn-shaped Westbury cup. |
| 1586-7 |  | A newt on a tun (for Newton). | Communion cup and cover: Stanford, nr. Hythe, Kent. |
| " |  | A crescent enclosing W. (Christopher Waiste?) | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | T, over a crescent. | Do. do. : do. do. do. |
| " |  | T, within a bordure. | Large standing salt: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | A mullet and annulet. | Seal-top spoon: Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | Orb and cross. | Beaker: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

* This ewer has the date-letter " F " reversed.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------------------|---|---|
| 1587-8 | | D or I D in monogram. Or E D. | Communion cup and paten : St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C. |
| " | | A chaliceleer. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | An escallop. | Apostle spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | I N in monogram. | Tazza on baluster stem : Lord Swaythling. |
| " | | T S over a double-headed eagle. | Pair of silver gilt flagons : St. Mary, Woolnoth, London. |
| 1588-9 | | C B in monogram, see 1578. | Mounts of stoneware jug : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " | | I S in monogram, see 1578 (John Speilman). | Cylindrical standing salt : Armourers' Company. |
| " | | W over a rose. | Seal-top spoon : Armourers' Company. |
| " | | R F (Robert Frye). | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | W S over a rosette. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1589-90 | | D, as in 1587 (Edward Delves?). | Tazza-shaped paten : St. Botolph, Aldgate, E.C. |
| " | | I M (John Morris). | Communion tankard : Fugglestone, St. Peter's, Wilts. |
| " | | H L conjoined. | (Standing cup on baluster stem : Stanyforth Coll. Mounts of stoneware jug, no date-letter : The Author's Collection. |
| 1590-1 | | P W over I N. | The "Lee" cup : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " | | A crescent enclosing a mullet. | Seal-top spoons : Armourers' Company. |
| " | | A heart over two clubs in saltire. | Gourd-shaped standing cup : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " | | R M (Richard Matthew?). | The "Offley" rose-water dish : Merchant Taylors' Company, London. |
| 1591-2 | | T F (Thos. Francknall?). | Communion cup : St. Mary's, Monmouth. |
| " | | T S over a double-headed eagle, as 1587. | Tankard with raised bands and engraved ornamentation : Lord Swaythling. |
| " | | N R conjoined. | Parcel gilt beaker : St. Giles, Criplegate, London, E.C. |
| " | | T F (Thos. Francknall?). | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1592-3 | | I G in monogram. | The "Essex" cup : The V.C. of Cambridge University. |
| " | | A crescent enclosing W. | Spoon, with lion sejant top : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | R W. | Mounts of ostrich egg cup : C.C. Coll., Cambridge. |
| " | | P W. | Communion cup and cover : Ropley, Hants. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1593-4 |  | I G, as 1592-3. | Communion cup and paten: Christ Church, London, E.C. |
| " | | D, as 1587. | Communion paten: St. Olave, Old Jewry, London, E.C. |
| 1594-5 |  | I M over a billet (John Morley?). | { Communion flagon: Westwell, Kent. Also on mounts of three-handled stoneware vase without hall-marks, dated 1594, in the Author's Collection. |
| " |  | An anchor. | Massive baluster-top spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | T H, a rose above and below. | Communion cup: St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, E.C. |
| " |  | W H, a rose in base (Wm. Holborne?). | Low cup, on baluster stem: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | A crescent enclosing a mullet, see 1590. | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company, London. |
| 1595-6 |  | I H. | { Mount of mazer: South Kensington Museum. { Seal-top spoon: The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | T N in monogram. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. Also the Hammersley salt: the Haberdashers' Company. |
| " |  | G S, mullet below (Giles Sympson?). | Communion cup and paten cover: St. Martin, Ruislip, Middlesex. |
| " |  | I B, rose in base (John Brode?). | Ewer and salver: Bristol Corporation. |
| " |  | T N, rose in base (T. Newton?). | Rose-water salver: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | C B in monogram. | Communion cup: S.S. Peter and Paul, Chingford, Essex. |
| " |  | G A, pheon in base. | Small cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1596-7 |  | D. | Mounts of coco-nut cup: The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | Crescent enclosing W. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Spink & Sons. |
| " |  | Sun in splendour. | Small plain wine cup, on baluster stem: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Mullet over annulet, see 1584. | Maidenhead spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | T, see 1599. | Parcel gilt communion cup: Leigh, Wilts. |
| 1597-8 |  | H B conjoined. | { Com. paten: All Hallows, Lombard Street, E.C. { Mount of Rhodian-ware jug: Franks Collection. |
| " |  | I H over a bear passant, see 1576. | Small communion flagon: Christ's Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | I D over a doe lodged (I. Doe). | Beaker with handle and added cover: St. Giles, Cripplegate, E.C. |
| " |  | I B, badge above. | Bell salt: The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | R B, mullet below (Richard Brooke?). | Rose-water dish: Merchant Taylors' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1597-8 |  | I B, bow in chief. | Small cup, baluster stem : Bateman Collection. |
| 1598-9 |  | T F, see 1591 (Thos. Francknall?). | Standing cup, on baluster stem : Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  | Crescent enclosing W, see 1592. | Spoon, slipped in the stalk : the Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Branch between R.P. | { Communion paten : St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, E.C. Communion cup : Llanfyllin, N. Wales. |
| " |  | E R. | Mount of coker-nut cup : Burlington House Exhibition. |
| 1599-1600 |  | B W. | Spice box : Mr. B. J. Warwick. |
| " |  | I A. | Tankard : Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| " |  | R C. | The "Grace Gwalter" cup : Innholders' Company, London. |
| " |  | A squirrel. | Large gilt communion cups : St. Mary Abbot, Kensington. |
| " |  | I B, rosette below. | Large communion cup : Whitgift Foundation, Croydon. |
| " |  | T, see 1596. | Bell-shaped salt : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | An anchor, see 1594. | Seal-top spoon : Armourer's Company. |
| " |  | A branch. | Communion plate : St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London. |
| 1600-1 |  | S O, a roundlet below. | Fine ewer and salver : The Earl of Ancaster. |
| " |  | Dove, holding olive branch. | Apostle spoon (St. Peter) : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | H D, rosette below. | Cup on baluster stem : Whitgift Foundation, Croydon. |
| " |  | A cock, see 1587. | Cover of Communion cup : St. Margaret Pattens, London. |
| " |  | C B in monogram, see 1595. | Standing cup : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| " |  | M in plain shield. | Small cup on foot : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Three trefoils slipped, see 1585. | Small beaker : do. do. and (1601-2) standing salt : Goldsmiths' Co. |
| 1601-2 |  | Tau with bar across. | Slipped-stalk spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | b, see 1582. | Engraved beaker : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Cross coupé. | Baluster-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Two crescents. | Small cup : Messrs. Spink. Also apostle spoon of 1603-4 : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | A merchant's mark. | Cup : Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. ; also (1599/1600) small cup : Armourers' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1601-2 |  | A wine skin tied at the neck. | Communion cup : Holy Trinity, York. |
| " |  | T S in monogram. | Beaker : Mr. Burnet ; also (1600-1) standing salt : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| 1602-3 |  | An animal's head erased between W I. | Communion cup : Ellel, Lancashire. |
| " |  | A harp, between L M. | Silver-gilt tankard : Guildford Corporation. |
| " |  | D enclosing C. | Seal-top spoon : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | M W in monogram. | Standing cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | T S, over an Imperial eagle, see 1587. | Parcel gilt beaker : St. Giles, Cripplegate. |
| " |  | T W in monogram. | Communion cup : Penmark, Glamorgan. |
| " |  | Anchor. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | A B conjoined, see 1571. | Standing-cup, "ex dono Champerdown" : C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | b, see 1582. | Bell salt : Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1603-4 |  | I G, annulet below. | Cup dated 1640 : Hedon Corporation. |
| " |  | C I in monogram. | Small tazza-shaped cup, reticulated bowl : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | A T, tun below. | Small shallow bowl : Lacock, Wilts. |
| " |  | Three gouttes. | Cup : Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  | I B, fleur-de-lys below. | Standing cup : Hedon Corporation. |
| " |  | A bird over H I. | Cup embossed with escallops : St. Albans Corp'n. |
| " |  | A triangle intersected. | Embossed cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1604-5 |  | W I, as 1602. | Standing cup made from the Great Seal of Ireland : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | A B conjoined, as 1602. | Pair of beakers : Mercers' Company, London. |
| " |  | W I. | Plain cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | I A. | Standing cup : Westminster Corporation. |
| " |  | I E. | Tazza : Mr. W. Boore ; also (1599) Communion cup : Charing, Kent. |
| " |  | M B conjoined, a billet below. | Small bowl : Messrs. Christie ; also (1607-8) Paten : Chelmsorton. |
| 1605-6 |  | H M conjoined. | Communion paten : St. James', Garlickhithe. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|--|
| 1605-6 | { A B, as 1602. I A, as 1604. | Beaker: Mercers' Company. Tall flagon: All Hallows, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| " |  Crescent circling W, see 1598. | Seal-top spoon: British Museum. |
| " |  G. | The "Cockayne" cups: Skinners' Company, London. |
| " |  R W, rosette below. | Rose-water dish: Clothworkers' Company, London. |
| 1605-7 |  F T in monogram (F. Terry). | The "Watt Briant" cup: Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  R W.* | { Ewer and salver: Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Com. cup: St. Alban, Wood Street, E.C. |
| " |  T R in monogram over W. | Communion cup (cover dated 1607): Crowmarsh, Oxfordshire. |
| " |  Orb and cross. | Communion cup: St. Mary, Willesden. |
| " |  L B, rosette above and below. | Small tazza, baluster stem: Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  R S. | { Small tazza: Hull Corporation. Com. paten: St. Alban, Wood Street, E.C. |
| " |  F S, star below. | Beaker: Messrs. Christie; also (1608-9) Communion cup: Stickney, Lincs. |
| " |  H B. | Tazza: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  T H, bugle below. | Communion flagon: Holy Trinity, Hull. |
| " |  W T, animal's head, erased between, see 1602. | Do. do.: Salisbury Cathedral. |
| " |  G. C. | Pair of bottles: Treasury of the Kremlin. |
| 1607-8 |  A collar and jewel? | Communion cup and paten cover: Hendon, Middlesex. |
| " |  C enclosing W. | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  C enclosing M. | Apostle spoon: Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  Crescent enclosing I. | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company, London. |
| " |  C enclosing W. | Apostle spoon (St. Simon Zelotes): The Author's Collection. |
| " |  T W in monogram. | Standing cup, repoussé with marine monsters: C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  R S. | Small cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I S, crescent under line in base. | Alms-dish: St. Peter-le-Poor, London, E.C. |
| " |  Crescent enclosing saltire. | Seal-top spoons: Armourers' Company, London. |
| 1608-9 |  T C. | Standing cup and cover: Trinity Hall, Cambridge. |

* Probably the mark of Sir Ralph Warren, Knight and Alderman.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|
| 1608-9 |  | Cup, indented lozenge ornamentation, baluster stem : St. Albans Corporation. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : British Museum. |
| " |  | Silver-gilt wine cup : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Communion paten : All Hallows the Great, London. |
| " |  | The " John Maxfield " cup : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | { Pair of tall flagons : All Hallows the Great, London. { Do. do. : B.N. College Chapel, Oxford. |
| " |  | The " Sampson Leycroft " cup : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoons : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Beaker : St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. |
| " |  | Bell salt : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Very small seal-top spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1609-10 |  | Communion cup : Wooton, St. Lawrence, Hants. |
| " |  | The " Bonnor " cup : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Slender wine cup, baluster stem : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | Mounts of ostrich egg cup : Franks Collection, British Museum. |
| " |  | Bell-shaped salt : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | Communion cup : St. Botolph, Aldgate. |
| " |  | Do. do. : St. Mary, Aldermanbury. |
| 1610-11 |  | Communion cups, dated 1644 : Canongate Church, Edinburgh. |
| " |  | Communion cup and cover : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Toilet box : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | Seal-top Christening spoon, inscribed " Margaret Austen, borne ye 11th day of September 1610 " : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoons : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Beaker : Mr. Alfred Trapnell. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1610-11 |  | T C. | Standing cup and cover : St. Mary, Hadley Monken, Middlesex. |
| " |  | T A, star above. | Communion cup : Priors Marston, Warwickshire. |
| " |  | H S, gerbe in base. | Flain cup, baluster stem : St. Albans Corporation. |
| " |  | L M in monogram. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | A pair of compasses. | Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | Trefoil slipped. | Mounts of alabaster casket : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1611-12 |  | T Y Z. | Tall standing cup : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Key between W C. | Communion cup : Hartshorne. |
| " |  | T B in monogram. | Set of three standing cups with steeple-top covers : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | F W in monogram. | Communion cup with steeple-top cover : Burford, St. Martin, Wilts. |
| " |  | Two clubs in saltire. | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | I T. | The "John Foster" standing cup : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Crescent enclosing W, see 1598 and 1605. | Seal-top spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| 1612-13 |  | St. Catherine's wheel. | Cup with steeple cover : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | A crested helmet. | Beaker : The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | Unicorn's head. | Mounts of coco-nut cup : The Holms Collection. |
| " |  | A B conjoined, as 1602. | Tall standing cup with short steeple over arches on cover : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | R B. | Communion cup : All Hallows, Lombard Street. |
| " |  | N R. | Communion cups : St. Giles', Cripplegate, London. |
| " |  | Key between W C, see 1611. | Do. do. : Nethercerne, Dorset. |
| " |  | F S in monogram, see 1609. | Do. do. : St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich. |
| " |  | W R. | Wine taster : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | T H in monogram. | Small wine cup : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | A pair of compasses, see 1610. | Maidenhead spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1613-14 |  | T C between pellets. | Tall communion cup, with pyramidal steeple on cover: Holm Cultram, Cumb. |
| " |  | M H conjoined. | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | W L conjoined. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| " |  | N. | Two tankard-shaped flagons: St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. |
| " |  | H B conjoined, star below (H. Babington). | Tall flagon: All Hallows, Lombard Street. |
| " |  | R S. | The "Edmonds" cup: Carpenters' Company, London. |
| " |  | I M, a bow between. | Bell salt: Holburne Museum. |
| 1614-15 |  | R B. | Cylindrical standing salt: Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | R C. | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | B F, a trefoil in base (Benjamin Francis). | Small cup: Messrs. Christie; also (1635) patens: Christ's Coll., Camb. |
| " |  | I M and F B. | Tall communion cup, steeple cover: Odcombe, Somerset. |
| " |  | S O, mullet below. | Covered cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | I D, rose below. | Small cups: Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| " |  | R M, bird over. | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | H M conjoined. | Bell-shaped salt: Mrs. Davis Gilberts. |
| 1615-16 |  | C R, key between. | Communion cup: Cumrew, Cumberland. |
| " |  | I R, bow beneath. | Do. do. : St. Sampson, Cricklade, Wilts. |
| " |  | M H conjoined, as 1613. | Seal-top spoon: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | H S, star below. | Wine cup, octagonal bowl: Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | I S in monogram. | Seal-top spoon: Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Anchor in shaped shield, see 1594. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | T F, a dragon between. | Pair of communion flagons: St. Stephen, Walbrook, E.C. |
| " |  | An escallop. | Slender wine cup: Hull Corporation. |
| " |  | R D. | Communion paten: Elsenham Church, Newport and Stanstead Deanery. |
| " |  | A bear. | Covered cup: The Earl of Ancaster. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 1615-16 |  | A double-headed eagle. | Silver-gilt standish : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | W. F. | Apostle spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1616-17 |  | I A. | Communion flagon : St. Giles, York. |
| " |  | R N. | Standing cup, repoussé and chased with dolphins and marine monsters : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | I P over a bell. | Two communion patens : Christchurch, London, E.C. |
| " |  | I A, pellet below. | Two communion flagons : St. Giles Ch., Edinburgh. |
| " |  | A phoenix incuse. | Small bell salt : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | R over W. | Standing cup, "ex dono Johnson" : C.C. College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | R C, pheon below. | Communion flagon : St. John the Evangelist, Stanmore, Middlesex. |
| " |  | E enclosing C. | Apostle spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | A trefoil within a bordure. | { Rose-water dish : Holburne Museum. { Standing cup : St. John's Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | F G in monogram. | Tall standing cup : Trinity House, Hull. |
| " |  | I C. | Pierced tazza-shaped fruit-stand : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| 1617-18 |  | R W. | Wine cup : The Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | H B conjoined. | Beaker : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | I V, star below. | Ewer and salver : Norwich Corporation. |
| " |  | R S, heart below. | Pair of communion flagons : Christchurch, London, E.C. |
| " |  | I C, rose below. | Thistle-shaped cup on baluster stem : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | R P, mullet below. | Communion paten : Christchurch, London, E.C. |
| " |  | An arrow between W C. | Rose-water ewer : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | I F. | Three spoons with lion sejant tops : British Museum. |
| " |  | T H in monogram. | Communion cup : St. Giles, London, E.C. |
| " |  | A tree between C C. | Pair of communion flagons : St. Mildred's, Bread Street, E.C. |
| 1618-19 |  | I P, as 1616. | Tankard with raised bands : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | W R, as 1608. | Tankard with raised bands : Norwich Corporation. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1618-19 | | A V. | Beaker : Mr. D. Davis. |
| " | | I C. | Communion cup : Overchurch. |
| " | | Crescent enclosing mullet, see 1594. | Apostle spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | C enclosing I, see 1609. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | R C, mullet below. | Pair of communion flagons : St. Andrew by-the-Wardrobe, London, E.C. |
| " | | R W, rose below. | The " Northampton " salt : Mercers' Company. |
| " | | An arrow between W C, as 1617. | Pair of communion flagons : St. Dunstan-in-the-West. |
| " | | R C. | Seal-top spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | I S. | Communion cup steeple top : Ambleside, Westmor. |
| 1619-20 | | T E in monogram. | The " Ridge " cup : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " | | F M. | Grace cup : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | A B, roundlet below. | Silver-gilt communion flagon, chased with marine monsters : St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. |
| " | | R K, rose below. | Spoon with " dyamond poynt " : Mercers' Company. |
| " | | R G. | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1620-1 | | I C, mullet below. | Communion cup and paten : St. Michael Avery, Essex. |
| " | | I I, mullet below. | Small cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | I S, rose below. | Apostle spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | A I over W T. | Communion cup and paten : St. Peter-le-Poor, London, E.C. |
| 1621-2 | | E L, fleur-de-lys below. | Tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | Small italic a. | Apostle spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| " | | H T in monogram. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | T B in monogram within a bordure. | Pair of small maces : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " | | R over W. | Small tazza : Hull Corporation. |
| " | | C. | Master spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1622-3 | | R D, over crescent. | Small cup : Messrs. Christie. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1622-3 |  | E R. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Crescent and mullet. | Apostle spoon (St. John) : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A H over W W, as 1626. | Communion cup : Chillingham, Northumb. |
| " |  | H T in monogram, as 1621. | Small cup : Hull Corporation. |
| " |  | I F crowned. | Sweetmeat dish : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1623-4 |  | A trefoil slipped. | Mounts of ostrich egg cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | W C, mullet below. | Communion cup and paten cover : St. Mary-le-Bow, London. |
| " |  | I M, mullet below. | Communion cup and paten cover : St. Mary, Hayes, Middlesex. |
| " |  | R C, pheon below, as 1616. | Communion cup and paten cover : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | E H, pellet above and below. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R S, a heart below. | Silver-gilt tankard : St. Swithin's, London. |
| " |  | T B, head below. | Goblet : Mr. A. T. Carter. |
| " |  | R S and anchor. | Cup on baluster stem : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | I F. | Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1624-5 |  | T H. | Communion cup : Wooton St. Lawrence, Hants. |
| " |  | A mullet over an escallop. | Communion flagons : St. Mary, Hornsey. |
| " |  | A flower slipped. | Apostle spoon (St. Philip) : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A in a lozenge. | Communion cup and paten : All Hallows, Lombard Street. |
| " |  | J in a wreath. | Cup on baluster stem : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | B Y, a gate below (Benj. Yate). | Seal-top spoon : Exhibited Soc. Antiq. |
| 1625 6 |  | I E, a billet below. | The "Moray" cup : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  | I V, a star below. | Tall covered cup in Dutch style : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | H S, mullet below. | Slender wine cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | S over W. | Communion paten : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | H S, star below. | Communion flagon : St. Alban's, Wood Street, E.C. |
| " |  | W S. | Do. do. : St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, E.C. |
| " |  | T B. | Communion cup and cover : St. Alban's, Wood Street, E.C. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1625-6 |  | C B. | Small tazza : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1626-7 |  | P H in monogram, annulet below. | Large Communion flagons : Christ's Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | A tree. | Cylindrical salt, steeple cover : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | H S, star below. | Pair of standing salts : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | H B conjoined, as 1613. | Communion cup "given 1626" : St. Mary, Woolnoth. |
| " |  | R B, mullet below. | Two communion cups and patens : St. Katherine, Creechurch, London. |
| " |  | A H over W W. | Small dish, punched ornament : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | B Y, see 1624 (Benj. Yate). | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | W S. | Apostle spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | W S. | Two communion cups and paten covers : Holy Rood, Southampton. |
| 1627-8 |  | S over W, see 1625. | Alms-dish and pair of flagons : St. Dunstan's-in-the- East, London. |
| " |  | R I, mullet below. | Three Apostle spoons : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | W S linked (Walter Shute). | Communion flagon : All Hallows, Barking. |
| " |  | T B. | Seal-top spoon : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | T E, fleur-de-lys in base. | Spoon slipped in the stalk : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | J in wreath, as 1624. | Communion cup : Berners Rooding, Essex. |
| " |  | T V, star below. | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1628-9 |  | R M, heart below. | Communion cup and paten "given 1628" : Spald- wick, Huntingdon. |
| " |  | An escallop, see 1615. | Tall communion flagon : St. Margaret, Lothbury. |
| " |  | D crossed by a bow sinister wise ? | Apostle spoon (St. James the less) : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A pegasus ? | Beaker : Mr. Alfred Trapnell. |
| " |  | B Y, gate in base, as 1626, for B. Yate. | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Bow & arrow between W S (Walter Shute ?) | Com. paten : St. Mary, Abchurch, London. |
| " |  | D enclosing C. | Apostle spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1629-30 |  | Anchor between D G. | Com. paten : St. Lawrence, Jewry, London. Do. do. : St. Michael, Bassettshaw, London. |
| " |  | R B, mullet below. | Tall covered cup, pyramidal spire : St. John, Hamp- stead. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1629-30 |  | B P, mullet below. | Cup on stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R C, pheon below, in dotted border. | Communion flagons : Exeter Cathedral. |
| " | | { C C, as 1617. W S, as 1628-9. | Paten : St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London. Communion cup : St. Mary, Harefield. |
| " |  | I T. | Plain cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | G G, rose above, round-let below. | Tall cup on baluster stem : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | P G. | Tankard : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1630-1 |  | T D in monogram (T. Dove). | Fruit dish : Do. do. |
| " |  | W over M (W. Maunday). | Sweetmeat dish, punched ornament : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R S, heart below. | Communion cup and paten : Exton, near Oakham. |
| " |  | A bolt. | Do. do. : St. Alban's, Wood Street, London. |
| " |  | I M, a bear below. | Communion flagon : St. Augustine's, London. |
| " |  | I A, mullet below. | Two communion flagons : St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, E.C. |
| " |  | W C, mullet below. | Communion cup : St. Vedast, London, E.C. |
| " |  | R S, star below. | Do. do. : Packington, Leicestershire. |
| 1631-2 |  | R S, heart below. | Communion flagon : Exton Church, near Oakham. |
| " |  | T B in monogram. | { Communion cup : St. Dunstan, Stepney. { Communion paten : Wootton Bassett, Wilts. |
| " |  | H M, rose below. | Communion cup : St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. |
| " |  | W C, heart below. | Small cup on tall stem : Hull Corporation. |
| " |  | D W. | Tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | W R, arch above, pellet below (W. Rainbow). | Sweetmeat dish : Messrs. Christie. Com. paten, dated 1631 : St. Augustine's, E.C. |
| " |  | An orb and star. | Small cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | C B. | Tazze : The Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | V S over fleur-de-lis. | Communion flagon : St. Briock's, Cornwall. |
| 1632-3 |  | E H. | Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | P B between crescents, see 1658. | Communion paten : St. Pancras Old Church, London. |
| " |  | T E, mullet below. | Apostle spoon (St. James the less) : Messrs. Christie. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1632-3 |  | D enclosing C, see 1602. | Apostle spoon (St. Julian) : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | I M, bird below. | Communion cups : Shornote, Wilts; and St. James', Dover. |
| " |  | Owl holding mouse. | Small cup on tall stem : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | C B in monogram. | Two wine cups : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | I G over a covered cup. | Two communion cups : St. Mary and St. Lawrence, Great Waltham. |
| " |  | I H between pellets. | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1633-4 |  | I B, a buckle below (J. Buckle?) | Pair of communion flagons : St. Lawrence, Jewry, E.C. |
| " |  | W over M (W. Maundy). | Small circular dish : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Walter Shute, as 1628. | Alms dish : All Hallows, Barking. |
| " |  | An escallop, as 1628. | Standing cup : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | E S in dotted circle. | Communion flagon : St. Mary, Harrow. |
| " |  | H B conjoined, a sun above, see 1626. | Communion cup : St. Stephen, Walbrook. |
| " |  | R C. | Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1634-5 |  | R S, mullet above and below. | Communion flagon : St. Martin-in-the-Fields. |
| " |  | W over M, see 1633. | Sweetmeat dish : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | P G, rose below. | { Communion cup : St. Dunstan-in-the-West, E.C. { Pierced basket of 1641 : Mr. J. Mallett. |
| " |  | R W between mullet and pellets. | Communion cup : Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. |
| " |  | D W, a mullet below. | Plain cup on baluster stem : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | R C, a rosette below. | Apostle spoons : Captain Preston. |
| " |  | P B between two crescents. | Plain cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1635-6 |  | F. | Alms-dish, "ex dono Bainbrigge" : Christ's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | L I, flower below. | Wine cup, with baluster stem : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | R S under sun in splendour. | Salver on foot : Mr. W. Lane, Mount Vernon. |
| " |  | An escallop, as 1633. | Communion flagons : St. Olave, Old Jewry, E.C. |
| " |  | R H. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  | R O. | Apostle spoon : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | R S between a mullet and a heart. | Small salver on foot : Messrs. Garrard. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1635-6 |  | E C in dotted circle. | Communion flagon : St. Mathew, Bethnal Green. |
| " |  | I B, buckle below, as 1633. | Communion paten : St. Mary, Bromley-by-Bow. |
| " |  | E R in rayed shield. | Spoon slipped in the stalk : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | H M conjoined. | Plain cup, baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | B B crowned, six pellets below. | Communion cup : Snareston, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | Owl holding mouse, see 1632. | Do. do. : Llangadwalader, N. Wales. |
| 1636-7 |  | R W, mullet below. | Do. do. : St. John, Hillingdon, Middlesex. |
| " |  | G M, bird below, in dotted border. | Do. do. : Fetcham, near Leatherhead. Do. do. : (1638) St. Mary, Lambeth. |
| " |  | R W between mullets in lozenge. | Communion paten : St. Mary, Islington. |
| " |  | I over W between three mullets. | Cup, granulated bowl : Queen's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | R over W. | The "Compton" standing cup : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | R H between pellets. | Seal-top spoon : Mr. H. Davison. |
| " |  | B F (Benj. Francis ?) | Small salver on foot : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | C R in monogram. | Communion cup : Down Parish Church. |
| " |  | E S, pellet above. | Communion flagon : Bulford, Wilts. |
| 1637-8 |  | R G, heart below. | Cup with baluster stem : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | R S, heart below. | Saucer : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | I intersecting C. | Seal-top spoon : noted by the Author. |
| " |  | A star over an orb with annulets. | Flagon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | A star over an orb, see 1631. | Communion flagon, "given 1638" : Walpole St. Petr. |
| " |  | R B over an escallop. | Wine taster or sweetmeat dish : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R M, rose below. | Ewer and salver : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  | R C, as 1634. | Master spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A pillar between G S. | Paten : Exton Church, near Oakham. |
| " |  | G D, mullet and pellets below (Geo. Day ?) | Communion cup : Holy Trinity, Minorities, London. |
| " |  | W C, heart below. | Cup, baluster stem : South Kensington Museum. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------------------|---|--|
| 1637-8 | | W M, pellets above and below. | Communion flagons : St. Augustine's and St. Mary, Aldermary. |
| " | | R G, heart below. | Small cup, baluster stem : S. Kensington Museum. |
| 1638-9 | | R A, quatrefoil below. | Do. do. do. : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " | | I H in circle. | Spoon slipped in the stalk : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | W T. | Communion plate : St. Newnden. |
| " | | T I over star and pellets. | Cup : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | T H conjoined. | Apostle spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " | | H L conjoined. | Spoon slipped in the stalk : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | S V (Stephen Venables), see 1645, 1651-3. | { Do. do. do. : Mr. A. D. George. { Do. do. (1645) : Sir E. Marshall Hall. |
| " | | R C. | Large seal-top spoon : St. Lawrence, Jewry. |
| " | | F C in monogram. | Large circular salt : Mercers' Company. |
| " | | W M, mullet and two pellets below. | Communion cup : Great Greenford, Middlesex. |
| " | | I G, mullet below. | Communion cup and 2 patens : St. Mary, Harrow. |
| " | | F C between mullets. | Bleeding basin : South Kensington Museum. |
| " | | F, as 1635. | Communion paten : Steepleton Iwerne, Dorset. |
| " | | R R. | Small circular sweetmeat dish : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " | | B E crowned. | Massive seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | I H. | (With reversed a for date-letter) Wine cup : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " | | W S linked, as 1627. | (With reversed a for date-letter) Wine cup : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| 1639-40 | | C P, rose below. | The "Richard Reeve" salt : Innholders' Company. |
| " | | T P in shaped shield. | Apostle spoon (St. Mathias) : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | H B conjoined, see 1613. | { Small trencher salt : South Kensington Museum. { Do. do. do. : Christ's Hospital. |
| " | | T b in monogram, bird below. | Communion cup, flagon and paten : St. Mary, Acton. |
| " | | B F, pellet below. | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | A crowned escallop. | Seal-top spoon : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| 1640-1 | | D I. | Feeding bowl : Mr. C. Leo Reid, of Reid & Sons, Newcastle. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1640-1 |  | T I. | Covered cup : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | I M, bear below, as 1630. | Pair of Communion flagons : St. Ives, Cornwall. |
| " |  | I B. | Six wine cups (shallow bowls, baluster stems) : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | R P, mullet below. | Communion cup : Winterborne, Came, Dorset. |
| " |  | R W, mullet above. | Communion flagon : St. Augustine, City of London. |
| " |  | H B conjoined, see 1639. | Two communion flagons : Great Greenford, Middlesex. |
| " |  | W W in monogram. | Small cup, baluster stem : Mr. H. Davison. |
| " |  | W C. | Communion paten : St. John's, Hampstead. |
| 1641-2 |  | W M. | Communion flagon : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | T H conjoined. | Spoon slipped in the stalk : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | R W. | Communion cup, Bramshott, Hants. |
| " |  | I F. | Apostle spoon (St. Andrew) : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | E I. | Do. do. (St. Jude) : British Museum. |
| " |  | O M, pheon below. | Plain cup : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | T H, fleur-de-lys above and below. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| " |  | H I, mullet below. | Do. do. : St. John's, Hackney. |
| " |  | W C, heart below. | Plain cup, baluster stem : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | I T, pellet below. | Cup with added spout and handle : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | T over M (Thomas Maundy *). | Sweetmeat dish : Mr. Shaw Smith. |
| 1642-3 |  | I W, tun below. | Cup, "The gift of Coll. Matth. Alured to the Corporation of Hedon, 1658" : Hedon, Yorks. |
| " |  | F. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | R S between mullets. | Small dish or taster : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R C, 3 pellets above, star below. | Seal-top spoon : Mr. Simmonds. |
| " |  | W S, mullet below. | Shallow lobed bowl : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | R K, mullet below. | Toilet box : Mr. Dobree. |
| 1643-4 | | I W, as 1642-3. | Paten on foot : Gillingham, Dorset. |

* This mark appears on the Leicester mace made by Thos. Maundy in 1649-50, and the accounts, together with Maundy's letters respecting the making of it, are preserved in the Leicester archives.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1643-4 |  | TT (indistinct marks). | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | T M, see 1641. | Small circular dish : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1644-5 |  | B B. | Patén cover of com. cup : Snares-ton-cum-Swepston. |
| 1645-6 |  | D W, mullet below. | { Communion flagon : St. Mary, Aldermanbury. { Do. patén : St. Vedast, E.C. |
| " |  | T G. | { Com. cup inscribed "The gift of Captayne John Poyer, { Governor of the Towne of Pembroke to the Parish Church of St. Marye in Pembrokeshire, A.D. 1645." |
| " |  | S V (Stephen Venables). | Seal-top spoon : Mr. H. Alex. Trotter. |
| 1646-7 |  | W T. | Communion service : Wickham, Hants. |
| " |  | N W, cinquefoil below (Nicholas Wollaston?) | Communion cup : Rendcombe, Gloucester. |
| " |  | I L, pellet below. | Seal-top spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | C O (Cardinal Orme ?) | Do do. : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | A F (an ancestor of Ant. Ficketts?). | Standing cup, steeple cover : Vintners' Company. |
| 1647-8 |  | I A. | Mace : Evesham Corporation. |
| " |  | R V. (Richard Vaughan ?) | Small sweetmeat dish : punched ornament : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | W M, see 1641. | Large-arms dish : St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C. |
| " |  | S A in monogram. | Small wine cup : Messrs. Debenham. |
| " |  | A bird with branch in beak. | Wine-taster : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| 1648-9 |  | A hound sejant. | { Silver-gilt cup : Plymouth Corporation, " The gift of { Sir John Gayer, Alderman of London, 1648 " |
| " |  | I I, pellet below. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | I H in monogram. | Communion cup : " The gift of Robert Jenner, 1648 " : Marston-Meysey, Glos. |
| " |  | I G, escallop below. | Plain cup : Mansion House, York. |
| " |  | B E, see 1638. | Small punched saucer : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1649-50 |  | Hound sejant. | { Twelve-sided silver-gilt cup : Lord Swaythling. { Mounts of coco-nut cup of 1657 : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | M, star below. | Communion cup : St. Margaret Pattens, E.C. |
| " |  | C T, two pellets above. | Communion tankard : St. Dunstan's Crawford, Middlesex. |
| " |  | A bird. | Small cup : Col. Harvey, Norwich. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| 1649-50 |  | Wine taster : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1650-1 |  | Porringer : Do. do. |
| " |  | { Two alms dishes : St. Vedast, London ; { also standing cup : Coach Makers' Company. |
| " |  | Communion cup : St. Tudy, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Cup, granulated bowl, baluster stem : Mercers' Company. |
| " |  | Squat cup, baluster stem, spreading foot : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1651-2 |  | Communion cup : Brokenborough, Malmesbury, Wilts. |
| " |  | Puritan spoon : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Tankard, spreading base : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Do. : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Puritan spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| 1652-3 |  | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Attenborough. |
| " |  | Hoof-shaped spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " |  | Communion cup and paten : St. Clement Danes. |
| " |  | Double salt : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  | Communion cup : Messrs. Welby. |
| " |  | { Large salt : Trinity House, Hull. { Saucer-paten : Llanedarne, Cardiff. |
| " |  | Spoon, with horse's hoof at end of stem : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1653-4 |  | Four plain patens : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | Tall standing cup and cover : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | { Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Spink. { Do. do. do. (1641) : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Large basting spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Low tankard : Messrs. Christie. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|
| 1653-4 |  R R. | Puritan spoon : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1654-5 | W H, as 1653-4 | Porringer-shaped cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " | H G, as 1653-4. | { Pair of tall standing cups : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  H N, bird between. | { Tall flagon : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  W C, pellets above, rose and pellets below. | { Large cup on baluster stem : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  I R, crescent above. | Spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  W C, pellets above, rose and pellets below. | Puritan spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  I R, crescent above. | Communion cup : Aberavon, Glamorgan. |
| 1655-6 |  D R, pellet above and below (Daniel Ruty?) | Do. do. : Navenby, Lincoln. |
| " |  I L in plain shield. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  R N between mullets (Richard Neale?) | { Low-lobed bowl : Mr. S. Dean. |
| " |  R N between mullets (Richard Neale?) | { Beakers (1654) : From Old Independent Meeting House, Great Yarmouth. |
| " |  T B in monogram, see 1631. | { Communion flagon : St. James, Friern Barnet. |
| " |  R F between pellets. | { Flat-top tankard : Mrs. Morgan S. Williams. |
| " |  R F between pellets. | Plain tankard : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  R over W. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  F W in a circle (Field Whorwood?) | Two communion cups : St. Paul's, Covent Garden. |
| " |  I W, tun below. | The "Blacksmiths'" cup : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  W G between pellets. | Small cup : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  M G. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  W G. | Small cup : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  W G. | Goblet : Do. do. |
| " |  W G. | Do. do. do. |
| 1656-7 |  A D conjoined. | Salt : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  C S, a sword in pale (Christopher Shaw?) | Communion cup : St. Vedast, London, E.C. |
| " |  E L, scallop below. | Flat-top tankard : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  G D, mullet and two pellets below. | Two communion cups : St. Paul's, Hammersmith. |
| " |  W M, as 1647. | Communion cup : St. Nicholas, Lamdon, Essex. |
| " |  B or J B in monogram. | Plain tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  E T, crescent below. | { Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1657-8 | N W, as 1646-7. | { also (of 1655-6) small cup : The Earl of Rosebery. |
| " | N W, as 1646-7. | Beaker : Mr. Alfred Trapnell. |
| " |  T G in dotted oval. | Large beer tankard : Barber Surgeons' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1657-8 |  | K F, mullet below. | Punched saucer : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | I G, pellet between. | Puritan spoon : Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " |  | I H in monogram between three mullets. | Caudle cups with ring handles : Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | A F, see 1652. | Two-handled cup : Peterhouse, Cambridge. |
| " |  | R W. | Plain tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | H W, mullet below. | Same mark (with rounded base) on Communion cup and cover : Sheffield-on-Loddon, Hants. |
| " |  | H W, mullet below. | Plain cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1658-9 |  | H B conjoined, mullet below, see 1640. | Porringer : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | W C, rose below. | Large seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | P B, see 1632-3. | The "Edward Osborn" cup : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | I or T. | Apostle spoon : Innholders' Company. |
| " |  | ? | Flat-topped pint tankard : Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| " |  | G B, flower below. | Two communion flagons : St. Peter-le-Poor, E.C. |
| " |  | S A in monogram, mul- let below, see 1652. | Porringer : Mr. H. D. Ellis. Also caudle cup and cover : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | F L, bird below. | Caudle cup and cover : Mr. F. H. Woodroffe. |
| " |  | Crozier between G S. | Porringer or caudle cup : Trinity House, Hull. |
| " |  | F L over a bird. | Porringer : Mr. J. A. Holms. Plate at Petrograd : per Mr. E. Alfred Jones. |
| 1659-60 |  | S. | Small salver for porringer : Mr. J. H. M. Kirkwood. |
| " |  | T G in dotted circle. | Loving cup and salver : Evesham Corporation. |
| " |  | G S, a bolt in pale, see 1658. | (Second date-letter B) Two handled cup : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | A F, a rose below (Ant. Ficketts ?), see 1657. | Communion cup : All Saints, Springfield, Essex. Do do. : Euston. |
| " |  | T A, mullet and pellets below. | Caudle cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | I G, crescent below. | Paten on foot : Do. |
| " |  | M, star below. | Large caudle cup and cover : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " |  | I C, mullet below. | Do do. : Mr. Hutton, B.F.A. Club Exhibition. |
| " |  | S V, see 1651. | Puritan spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | R D, fleur-de-lys below. | Two-handled cup and cover : Messrs. Dobson. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--------------------|--|
| 1660-1 | | Communion paten : All Hallows, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| " | | { Caudle cup and cover : Victoria and Albert Museum. { Plain pear-shaped caudle-cup : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | The City Maces : Gloucester Corporation. |
| " | | Tankard : Mr. H. Jefferies. |
| " | | The Royal Font : The Tower of London. |
| " | | Caudle cup and cover : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | Communion flagon : St. Vedast, London, E.C. |
| " | | Plain tankard : Messrs. Spink. |
| " | | Communion cup and cover : Christchurch, London, E.C. |
| " | | { Apostle spoon : Innholders' Company. { Seal-top spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Communion flagons : St. George's Chapel, Windsor. |
| " | | Do. do. : St. Mary's, Monmouth. |
| 1661-2 | | Seal-top spoons : Mrs. M. S. Williams, St. Donat's Castle, and the Author. |
| " | | Two communion cups and paten covers : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " | | Two handled cup and cover : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | { Puritan spoon : The Author's Collection. { Seal-top spoon : The Stanyforth Collection. |
| " | | Communion flagon : St. Paul, Covent Garden. |
| " | | Tankard : Messrs. Christie; and (1660-1) candlesticks : Christchurch, Oxford. |
| " | | Puritan spoon : The Author; and (1662-3) paten : Chester Cathedral. |
| " | | Small saucer : Messrs. Spink. |
| " | | Small saucepan with ivory handle : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " | | Altar candlesticks : York Minster. |
| " | | Beaker : The Earl of Yarborough. |
| " | | Porringer : Messrs. Tessier. |
| 1662-3 | | { Communion cup : Stratfield Turgis, Hants. { Beaker : Messrs. Spink & Son. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1662-3 |  | D R. | Alms-dish : St. Martin's, Salisbury. |
| " |  | C A in monogram. | Mug : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | H N, bird with olive branch below. | Small cup on trumpet foot, punched ornaments : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | E T, crescent below. Do. without crescent. | Small two-handled wine-taster : The Author's Coll'n. Do. do. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | R F. | Plain tankard : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | F P, quatrefoil below. | Puritan spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | W C. | Tankard (cut card ornament) : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | G V. | Caudle cup and cover : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | D R, as 1655. | Large alms dish : St. Martin's, Salisbury. |
| " |  | I N, mullet below. | Communion flagon : Chester Cathedral. |
| " |  | K S between 2 mullets. | Porringer and cover : Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, B.F.A. Club Exhibition. |
| " |  | T P between 2 pellets. | Caudle cup and cover : Queen's Coll., Oxford. |
| " | | M, as 1659. | Communion paten on foot : St. John's, Cardiff. |
| " |  | W M, pellet above, mullet below. | Porringer : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1663-4 |  | I F, fleur-de-lys below. | Tall standing cup, "The gift of Thomas Bell 1663" : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | T K, fleur-de-lys below. | Two-handled sweet-meat dish, punched ornament : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | I N, bird below. | Plain tankard : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | E T between mullets and pellets. | Small two-handled cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | A F, mullet and 2 pellets below. | Standing cup "ex dono Henry Barker" : Hon. Soc., Middle Temple. |
| " |  | W N, 4 pellets below. | Standing cup, "the gift of Robt. Henley" : Hon. Soc., Middle Temple. |
| " |  | I G, mullet below. | Communion cup : All Hallows, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| " |  | T K, cinquefoil below, see 1663. | Wine taster : The Author's Collection. Rose-water dish : Lord Grantley. |
| " |  | I S in heart. | Seal-top spoon : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | C H, billet below. | Plain dish, gadrooned edge : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " | | H N, as 1662. | Communion paten : St. John's, Hackney. |
| " |  | N B, mullet and 2 pellets below. | Small porringer : Mr. J. Ellet Lake. |
| 1664-5 |  | I W, woolsack below. | Beaker, repoussé and chased with tulips : South Kensington Museum. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|---|
| 1664-5 |  W H, cherub's head below. | Large paten, cabled edge : St. Vedast, London, E.C. |
| " |  I G, pellet below. | Communion cup : St. Augustine's, London, E.C. |
| " |  H G between pellets and a mullet. | Porringer and cover: Mrs. Morgan S. Williams, St. Donat's Castle. |
| " |  F W, a mullet and 2 pellets above and below. | Toilet box, gadrooned edge : Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  An escallop, a mullet above, see 1624. | Plain tankard: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  B, 2 mullets over and 1 below. | Tankard-shaped flagon : Batcombe, Somerset. |
| " |  H I, mullet below, see 1657. | Beaker with moulded base : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  R M, between mullets and pellets. | Small repoussé cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  H in engrailed shield. | Cover of cup : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  T P, pellets and rosette below. | Stand for caudle cup : Mr. C. Leo. Reid, of Reid & Sons, Newcastle. |
| " |  D R between mullets. | Large salver on foot : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  T P, a rosette above and below. | Cup and cover : Messrs. Reid & Sons. |
| " |  H B conjoined, a mullet below. | Porringer : Rev. J. A. Brook. |
| " |  I K, two pellets above, a mullet below. | Church plate : Hunsden. |
| " |  T L, a pellet above and below. | Communion flagon : St. Mawnan, Cornwall. |
| 1665-6 |  A D conjoined. | Large salt, with projecting arms for napkin : Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  T R, crescent above. | Covered porringer, caryatid handles : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  P D, 3 pellets above, cinquefoil below. | Sweetmeat dish : Bateman Collection. |
| " | I I, as 1661. | Large seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  H R, 3 pellets above and 3 below. | Communion paten : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  P P, star below. | Communion flagon : St. Botolph, Aldgate. |
| " |  I G, crescent below. | { Flat-top tankard: Mrs. Morgan S. Williams, St. Donat's Castle. Standing cup (1668): Chester Corporation. |
| " |  A M in monogram, see 1650. | { The " Hanbury " cup of the Goldsmiths' Company. Embossed and pierced basket : Mr. A. Baggalay. |
| " |  C Y in monogram. | Communion cup : Otford, Kent. |
| " |  T A, mullet between. | Small cup on foot : Messrs. Christie. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|--|
| 1665-6 |  P M in monogram, a coronet over. | Small waiter, gadrooned edge: Messrs. Vander & Hedges. |
| " |  F L, bird below. | Skillet with cover: Messrs. Harman; from the Holms Collection. |
| " |  W G crowned, in a dotted circle. | Candlestick: Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| 1666-7 |  E M in a dotted circle, see 1673 (Edmund Michell). | Plain tankard: Messrs. Spink & Sons. |
| " |  R D crowned. | Pear-shaped porringer: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  W M crowned. | Communion flagon: St. Anne and St. Agnes, London. |
| " |  M, mullet below. | Plain tankard: Fishmongers' Company. |
| " |  A key between two pellets. | Saucepan: Submitted to the Author. |
| 1667-8 |  T M in monogram. | Dinner plates: Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  S S crowned. | Beaker: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  S V, pellet below. | Large spoon, flat stem: Octavius Morgan Collection. |
| " |  R S, a fleur-de-lys below. | Small tray, gadrooned edge: Mr. Heming. |
| " |  T S, a bird below. | Small porringer: Edkins Collection. |
| " |  J W in monogram. | Lion and unicorn porringer: Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  B P, escallop below. | Large spoon: Mr. A. Bateman. |
| 1668-9 |  T I, two escallops between. | Peg tankard: Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  T L in plain stamp. | Tankard: The Earl of Wilton. |
| " |  B E C G in monogram, star above. | Two-handed covered cup, foliage wrought into the semblance of grotesque masks, in the style of Van Vianen: The Author's Collection. Two-handed cup with open work: The Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  I B, crescent below. | Cylindrical parcel-gilt cup and cover, on ball feet: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  A M in monogram, crowned, see 1665. | Two patens, on feet: St. Paul's, Covent Garden. |
| " |  R S, mullet above, six pellets below. | Two large communion flagons: St. Sepulchre's, London. |
| " |  P P, six pellets below, see 1655. | Covered porringer and salver: Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  I C, mullet below. | Christening basin: St. Paul's, Covent Garden. |
| " |  G V in engrailed shield. | Large spoon, flat stem: Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  I C, pellet below. | Puritan spoon: Mr. S. Deane. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|
| 1668-9 |  R D, mullet below. | Beaker : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  R D, mullet above, crescent below. | Alms-dish : Cartmel, Lancashire. |
| " |  I A in dotted circle. | Caudle cup and cover : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " |  A L between three mullets. | Plain tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1669-70 |  W G, trefoil below. | Beaker : Mr. A. Trapnell ; salver : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  W W, fleur-de-lys below. | Large mace : Corporation of Hedon, Yorkshire. |
| " |  T A, star below. | Two small beakers on spreading base : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  S N, star below. | Small dished salver : The Day Collection. |
| " |  I W, three pellets above, billet below. | Salver on foot : Burlington Fine Arts Club Exhibition. |
| " |  R S. | Half-pint mug : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  F W between mullets and pellets. | Large communion cup : St. Clement Danes, W.C. |
| " |  T C in monogram, pellet below. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Monmouth. |
| " |  R P, pellet below. | Two-handed bowl : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  I L, flower below. | Plain cup on short stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  T H crowned. | Large spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. Connel. |
| " |  T E H (T E conjoined). | Small beaker : Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| " |  F C. | Child's toy spoon : Mr. H. Davison. |
| " |  T B E in monogram. | Spoon, flat stem, cut end : O. Morgan Collection. |
| " |  C over W. | Do. do. do. : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  O G, fleur-de-lys below. | Small salver on foot : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I S, rosette below. | Porringer-shaped cup : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  T P, 3 mullets below. | Communion cup and cover : Buriton, Hants. |
| " |  E G. | Cup : Chester Corporation. |
| " |  D R, coronet over. | Knightly dish : Mr. L. C. G. Clark. |
| " |  L C crowned. (Lawrence Coles). | Trifold spoons : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  I I, anchor between. | Porringer : Mr. J. A. Holms. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1670-1 |  | T M over a crown. | Ewer and salver : Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " |  | T K, rosette below. | Plain tankard : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | I R between rosettes. (John Ruslen ?) | Communion paten and flagon : St. Mary's, Sunbury. |
| " |  | R H, a cinquefoil and 2 pellets below. | Tankard : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | T H, anchor between. | Communion cup : St. Paul's, Shadwell, Middlesex. |
| " |  | R N, mullet below. | Do do. : St. Sepulchre's, London. |
| " |  | R P between pellets. | Small tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R D, cinquefoil below. | Sweatmeat dish : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  | G crowned, 3 mullets below. | Toy cup : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | W H conjoined, mullet below. | Candle cup and cover : Mr. S. Samuel (B.F.A. Club Exhibition). |
| " |  | E R, mullet below. | Small handbell : Mr. Neale. |
| " |  | I D between pellets and a gerbe. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | E G in oblong punch. | Plain tankard, flat top : The Earl of Wilton. |
| " |  | I L over a crescent and pellet. | Drinking cup : Liskeard. |
| 1671-2 |  | G W over a crescent and pellets. | Beaker : Mr. Allan Cassels, Toronto. |
| " |  | I L, a mullet below. | Trifold spoon : Messrs. Taylor and Laws. |
| " |  | W G conjoined. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Southampton. |
| " |  | I H over a fleur-de-lys and pellets. | The Dodding tankard : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | M G over a trefoil and pellets. | Tankard : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | D C, rosette below. | Lid of tankard mentioned above : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | I K, rose and 2 pellets below. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : St. Dionis, Parson's Green. |
| " |  | I D, pellet below. | Communion cup and paten : Do do. |
| " |  | W W linked. | Two-handled cup, porringer shape : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | R S between mullets. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  | O S, a trefoil slipped below. | Communion paten : St. Mary, Twickenham. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|
| 1671-2 |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  | Paten on foot : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Communion cup : St. Dionis, Parson's Green. |
| " |  | Two-handled cup and cover : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Small paten on foot : Messrs. West & Son. |
| " |  | A child's spoon : from the Octavius Morgan Coll'n. |
| " |  | Small wafer box : Messrs. Spink. Similar mark with rosette above and below on handbell : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Saucer-shaped paten : St. Nicholas, Lamdon, Essex. |
| 1672-3 |  | Long toasting fork : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Trifold spoon : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  | Handbell : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Porringer and cover : Mr. P. F. Walker. |
| " |  | Alms-dish : St. Margaret's, Barking. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | Surgeon's bleeding bowl : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  | A child's spoon, trifold end : Mr. Glading. |
| " |  | Porringer, chased with tulips and foliage : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Small wine taster : Messrs. Carrington. |
| " |  | Small plain saucepan : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Communion cup : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Messrs. Jones & Son. |
| " |  | Small salver : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Small spoon, trifold end : Submitted to the Author. |
| 1673-4 |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. B. Jeffries. |
| " |  | Large tankard : Messrs. Christie. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1673-4 |  | I K, rosette below. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  | E H crowned, crescent below. | Toilet box, gadrooned border : Messrs. Welby. |
| " |  | S S, fleur-de-lys below. | Small three-pronged fork : from the Octavius Morgan Collection. |
| " |  | L C, crown and crescent (Lawrence Coles). | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | H E conjoined. | Small porringer : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | R L, rosette and pellets below. | Plain tankard, flat top : Mr. J. Wintle. |
| " |  | Another mark of Lawrence Coles. | Half-pint mug : Messrs. Jones & Son. |
| " |  | E M, see 1666 (Edmund Michell?) | Flat stem spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Ed. Jones? | Wafer box : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  | M W (Mathew West?) | Two-handled cup : from the Temple-Frere Collection. |
| " |  | G W, crescent below. | Small wine-taster, scroll handles : Messrs. Dobson. |
| 1674-5 |  | E M crowned. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  | T G, 3 pellets above and 3 below. | Two-handled cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | G G, George Garthorne (probably). | Communion cup : St. Mary, Ealing. |
| " |  | I S, John Sutton (probably), see 1683. | Two-handled cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | T L, pellet below. | Alms-dish : St. Dionis, Parson's Green. |
| " |  | R D, comet below. | Do. : St. Pancras Old Church. |
| " |  | G T over a mullet voided. | Two-handled cup, chased with Chinese figures : Messrs. Sotheby. |
| " |  | H K, pellet above and below. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. H. Davison. |
| " |  | W W between mullets and pellets. | Alms-dish, dated 1673 : Crediton, Devon. |
| " |  | E H, pellet above, crescent below. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | W R conjoined, coronet above. | A half-pint mug : Messrs. Debenham and Storr. |
| " |  | J M in monogram. | Hand-bell with ivory handle : Do. do. |
| " |  | W S. | Three-pronged fork : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | D W crowned (David Willaume or Williams?) | { Back of round brush : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. { Pair of candlesticks : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|---|
| 1674-5 |  A M in monogram, see 1665. | Marks noted by the Author. |
| " |  G S, a crown and fleur-de-lys above. | Trifid spoon : noted by the Author. |
| 1675-6 |  G C, mullet below. | Covered cup with lion and unicorn repoussé and chased : Lord Swayth'ing. |
| " |  F C, a rosette below. | Repoussé box : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  R A, winged figure between. | Caster : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  N. | Porringer with acanthus decoration : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  B. | Communion service : Titchfield, Hants. |
| " |  T D, star below. | Tankard : Carlisle Corporation. |
| " |  M, fleur-de-lys below. | Communion flagon : St. Bride's, London, E.C. |
| " |  T I between 2 mullets. | Do. do. : St. Andrew's, Hornchurch, Essex. |
| " |  I S crowned (Sir Jeremiah Snow). | { Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. W. Boore. { Forks of 1673 : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  A R. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I B, see 1684 (J. Buck ?) | Lemon strainer : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  I H. | Plain tumbler from the Temple-Frere Collection. |
| " |  I F, mullet below. | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  T L, a pellet below. | Sugar caster : Mr. H. Mallett. |
| " |  I E, a pellet between and below. | Wine taster : Mr. Bennett. |
| " |  S crowned. | Seal-top spoon : St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London. |
| " |  C W, a fleur-de-lys above and below. | Paten on foot : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1676-7 |  R M in monogram (Richard Morrell ?) | { Cup, salt, r.-w. ewer and salver : Clothworkers' Co. { The " Royal Oak " cup of the Barber Surgeons' Co. |
| " |  F S. | Paten on foot : St. Luke's, Chelsea. |
| " |  Y I between escallops. | Cylindrical tankard, loose ornament : British Museum. |
| " |  F A, fleur-de-lys below | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end : Mr. Howes. |
| " |  K S between mullets. | Covered cup of porringer shape : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  T F, mullet below (Sir Thomas Fowles or fowles). | Communion cup : Keighley, Yorks. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--------------------|--|---|
| 1676-7 | | I O or O I. | Small plain ring : Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| " | | W A in monogram. | Small spoon, trefoil end : Mr. Osborne. |
| " | | T C, a cat above. | Pair of tripod altar candlesticks : B.N. Coll., Oxford. |
| " | | A S H in monogram (Thomas Ash ?) | Octagonal salt : The Saddlers' Company. |
| " | | W W, see 1674. | Small plain porringer, submitted to the Author. |
| " | | C E, a pellet above and below. | Small octagonal box : Mr. Connell. |
| " | | S H in dotted circle. | Tankard : The Earl of Wilton. |
| " | | S R, a cinquefoil and pellets below. | Tankard : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " | | O S, a pellet above. | Trifid spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | I R, a trefoil above, a pellet below. | Patent cover : Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. |
| " | | B R in monogram. | Alms-dish : Willey Church, Broseley. |
| 1677-8 | | A castle between I C. | Pair of snuffers : South Kensington Museum. |
| " | | W S, a mullet and two pellets above & below. | Snuffers tray : Do. do. do. |
| " | | S G crowned. | Child's spoon, flat stem, trifid end : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | W G, a trefoil below. | Small box : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | W S, a rosette below. | Bleeding bowl with trefoil handle : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " | | H H conjoined, a fleur-de-lys and pellets below. | Pair of vases : The Duke of Portland. |
| " | | M P conjoined under a crown. | Set of four candlesticks : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | I S crowned. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | W C, fleur-de-lys below. | Do. do. : Mrs. Barnett. |
| " | | F G, mullet below, for Fras. Garthorne ? | Tankard, flat top : Lord Grantley. |
| " | | A K, pellets above and below. | Hilt of dagger : Mr. F. Weekes. |
| " | | F S, a pellet above and below. | Small three-pronged fork, flat stem : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | D R, a coronet above. | Tankard, with acanthus leaves at base : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | W S linked. | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end : Messrs. Dobson. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1677-8 |  | J G in monogram. | The "Pepys" Cup (no Hall-mark): The Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | I B between pellets. | Toilet box: Mr. W. Townsend. |
| " |  | E M in monogram. | Toy porringer: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1678-9 |  | I B, pellet below. | Communion cup: Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | S R, cinquefoil voided below. | Two communion patens: St. Bartholomew-the-less, London. |
| " |  | R N crowned. | Small tankard, acanthus leaves around base: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | N C, four pellets below. | Spoon, trefoil end, embossed ornament: Mr. Rowlands. |
| " |  | W N. | Small plain tumbler: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | T R crowned. | Trifid spoon, filleted rat-tail: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | I A, crescent below. | Trifid spoon, filleted rat-tail: Mr. Heming. |
| " |  | A R, mullet and two pellets below. | Tall flagon, dated 1679: Skinners' Company, London. |
| " |  | W over S (Wm. Sanberry or W. Scarlett?) | Tankard: Messrs. Christie; and (1677-8) plain flagons: Welbeck. |
| " |  | I B, fleur-de-lys below. | Porringer: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | C K, pellet below. | Small three-pronged fork: Lord Truro. |
| " |  | I P crowned. | Needle case: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | T B in monogram. | Small circular salver or tankard stand: Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  | Double-seed rose. | Plain tankard, flat top: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R S. | Small box: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | A H, pellet above, mullet below. | Alms plate: Do. do. |
| " |  | S crowned. | The Dolben cup: Messrs. Tessier. |
| " |  | N W. | Small plain mug: Mr. Leaman. |
| " |  | I R, crescent below. | Surgeon's lancet case: Mr. G. Roberts. |
| " |  | T A, three pellets above, a device below. | Embossed spoons, trifid ends: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | K S between mullets. | Beaker, threaded base: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | T E in monogram, a coronet above. | Beaker, moulded base: Messrs. Welby. |
| " |  | E C crowned. | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end: Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--|---|
| 1678-9 |  I L, a coronet above. | Pair of candlesticks : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1679-80 |  T H in monogram. | Circular trencher salt : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I T. | Embossed spoon, foliated end : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  I M conjoined. | Pair of snuffers : Rev. G. C. Fenwicke. |
| " |  R H crowned. | Loving cup : Chester Corporation. |
| " |  C K, mullet below. | Two communion flagons : St. Mary Abchurch, London. |
| " |  T C, a fish above. | Two patens : St. Edmund-the-King-and-Martyr, London. |
| " |  T A between pellets (Thos. Allen ?) | Two altar candlesticks : St. Anne's, Soho. |
| " |  B P, escalloped below (Benj. Pyne ?) | Rose-water dish : Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  T M in monogram. | Cover of porringer-shaped cup : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  H C crowned. | Embossed spoon, foliated end : Mr. Hawes. |
| " |  T S in monogram, crowned. | Sweatmeat dish : Messrs. Dobson & Son. |
| " |  R H, mullet below. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Mr. Bennett. |
| " | I S, as 1674. | Fine grace cup : York Corporation. |
| " |  O S, between trefoils. | Set of dinner plates : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  I S, billet below. | Candle-cup : Viscount Dillon. |
| " | I N, as 1662. | Set of communion plate : Carlisle Cathedral. |
| " |  D C, a pellet above and below. | Small octagonal box : Mr. Peters. |
| " |  B, see 1675 and 1687. | Octagonal jar, Chinese decorations : Messrs. Jones & Son. |
| c. 1680 |  Mark indistinct. | Forked-stem spoon : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  F S. | Communion paten : Wilton, Wilts. |
| 1680-1 |  A goose in dotted circle. | Communion paten : St. James, Garlickhithe, London. |
| " |  I H, fleur-de-lys below. | Communion cup and paten : St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. |
| " |  L C crowned (Lawrence Coles). | Child's spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  R S, fleur-de-lys below. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |
| " |  D G and 2 fleur-de-lys in lozenge. | Plain tankard, flat lid : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  F G, star below, see 1677 (Fras. Garthorne). | Communion cup : St. Mary, Walthamstow, Essex. |
| " |  I B, see 1677. | Pair of communion flagons : St. Luke's, Chelsea. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1680-1 |  | W I, star below. | Tankard: Messrs. Christie; also (1685-6) two-handled cup: Major Marsham, Norwich. |
| „ |  | R K, mullet below. | Large rat-tail spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |
| „ |  | I S, cinquefoil below. | Tankard with acanthus leaves round base: Messrs. Crichton. |
| „ |  | I H, pellets above and one below. | Communion flagon: St. Margaret's, Barking. |
| „ |  | T A in lozenge, mullet below. | Communion paten: Guisborough, Yorks. |
| „ |  | T I, two escallops between, see 1668 & 1684. | Covered cup: Sir Bourchier Wray. |
| „ |  | T L, an escallop and pellets below. | The "Knole" table: Lord Sackville. |
| „ |  | F N, a crescent above and pellets below. | Pair of candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| „ |  | R L, a trefoil below. | Offertory Ewer and salver: Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| „ |  | B over W, with trefoils. | Ring-handled snuffers: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| „ |  | R H, crowned, crescent below. | Communion cups: Gt. Leighs, Essex; also cup: Merchant Taylors' Company. |
| „ |  | W F conjoined. | Spoon, flat stem, trefoil end: Mr. Leaman. |
| „ |  | S E. | Do. do. do. : Mr. Bennett. |
| 1681-2 |  | P B in monogram. | Large punch bowl: Clitheroe Corporation. |
| „ |  | I C, mullet below. | Tankard, with acanthus leaves at base: Fishmongers' Company. |
| „ |  | R C in dotted circle. | Com. flagons: St. Michael, Paternoster Royal. Large covered porringer (1680-1): Lord Carysfort. |
| „ |  | P L in monogram. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: The Author's Collection. |
| „ |  | S H linked. | Alms-dish: St. Mary-le-Strand, London. |
| „ |  | F B, pellets between. | Porringer, acanthus ornamentation: Messrs. Spink. |
| „ |  | I M in dotted circle. | Paten cover of cup: St. Mathew, Bethnal Green. Porringer: Lord Swaythling. |
| „ |  | P H. | Circular wafer box: Mr. Howes. |
| „ |  | M K in lozenge. | Porringer: Messrs. Christie; also (1682-3) Communion cup: Rayleigh, Essex. |
| „ |  | T E, a coronet above. | Communion flagon (ex bequest of 1678): Gillingham, Dorset. |
| „ |  | L S crowned. | Plain communion paten: Leeds, Kent. |
| „ | | I I between pellets. | Large tankard, acanthus leaves round base: Christ's College, Cambridge. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--|--|
| 1681-2 |  T S, an escallop above and below. | Beaker: The Duke of Rutland. |
| " |  N W, a star below. | Treasury inkstand. |
| " |  E N conjoined, under a crown. | Tankard: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  T A, three pellets above, one below. | Trifid spoon: Do. do. |
| " |  B crowned. | Toilet box, gadrooned border: Messrs. Debenham and Storr. |
| " |  I H. | Plain tankard: Mr. G. Lambert. |
| 1682-3 |  I S, cinquefoil below, see 1680. | Communion cup and paten cover: St. Brides, London, E.C. |
| " |  A D. | Small porringer: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " |  T A in monogram. | The "Stockton" cup: Innholders' Company. |
| " |  H E conjoined, crowned, see 1673. | Hilt of plug-bayonet: Mr. F. Weekes. |
| " |  A R. | Porringer: Messrs. Welby. |
| " |  F W, cinquefoil below. | Large paten on foot: St. Peter, Tower of London. |
| " |  E G crowned. | Plain tankard, flat top: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  P M, star above, fleur-de-lys below. | Tankard, Chinese ornamentation: Queen's College, Cambridge. |
| c. 1682 |  I A in monogram. | Wager cup: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1682-3 |  T E B in monogram. | Porringer: Do. do. |
| 1683-4 |  I H crowned. | Toilet set, engraved figures, &c., in Chinese style: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  W F, knot above, rosette below. | { Toilet box: Lord Swaythling. { Toilet set: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  R L (Richd. Lassels or Ralph Leeke). | { Large rose-water dish: Barber Surgeons' Company. { Com. cup and flagon: St. James', Piccadilly. |
| " |  M H, rosette below. | Pair of flagons given by the Duchess of Portsmouth: Portsmouth Corporation. |
| " |  P R in cypher, pellet below. | Flagons: St. Clement, Eastcheap. Porringer: S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  L C crowned (Lawrence Coles). | Spoon, with trifid end: The Drane Collection. |
| " |  S H. | Spoon, with embossed pattern: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  I P, star above, crescent below. | Spoon, with trifid end to stem: Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  C enclosing K. | Tankard, with flat top: Messrs. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|
| 1683-4 |  G C, duplicated in reverse. | Large oval dish : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  T Z, a crown above, a crescent below. | Trifid spoon : Do. do. |
| " |  I S, intersecting S, see 1674 and 1684. | Box with hinged cover : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  H | { Spirally-fluted porringer : Mr. R. Meldrum. { Porringer (same date) : Mr. A. L. Henty. |
| " |  T M (T. Mammal?) | Early tea-pot : Rev. H. W. Wayne, Willey Rectory, Salop. |
| " |  W F, knot above. | Toilet set : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  I H, 3 pellets above. | Alms-dish : St. Lawrence, Jewry. |
| " |  R P, pellet below. | Communion flagon : St. Mary-le-port, Bristol. |
| " |  S H, fleur-de-lys below. | Plain tankard, flat top : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  M P conjoined. | Small saucepan : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I S crowned. | Child's rat-tail spoon : Mr. Skinner. |
| " |  F H E in monogram. | Small mug, scroll handle : Messrs. Jones & Son. |
| " |  R I. | Small oblong box, hinged lid : Mr. Falk. |
| " |  I W crowned. | Porringer, acanthus leaf ornament : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  W S, a bird below. | Small circular box : Messrs. Osborne & Gall. |
| " |  E B, a rosette below. | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end : Mr. Simmonds. |
| " |  C K, fleur-de-lys below. | Plain tankard : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  T E, fleur-de-lys above, pellet below. | Small bowl : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  M K, between cinque-foils. | Rat-tail spoon, embossed ornament : Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |
| 1684-5 |  I Y, a horse between. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Abchurch, London. |
| " |  I S crowned. | Spoon, trifid stem : St. Michael, Wood Street, London. |
| " |  I I, fleur-de-lys below (John Jackson). | Communion paten : St. Mary-at-Hill, London. |
| " |  C T. | Communion cup : Mr. Comyns. |
| " |  I B, see 1675 (J. Buck?) | { Paten : Binstead, Hants. { Spoon : Mr. S. J. Phillips. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1684-5 |  | W B, a mullet below. | Cylindrical caster : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | T W conjoined. | Matted beaker : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | D B, a star above, an annulet below. | Two plates : Do. do. |
| " |  | N G, a pellet between. | Salver : Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " |  | R A, pellets above and below. | Communion flagon : Mr. Alfred Simson. |
| " |  | I intersecting S, see 1674 and 1683 (John Sutton, probably). | Cup : Chester Corporation. |
| " |  | I I, a pellet between, a fleur-de-lys below. | Porringer : Mr. Harman. |
| " |  | T I, scallop above and below in quatrefoil. | Two communion patens on foot and an alms-dish : St. Lawrence, Jewry. |
| " |  | C D. | Rat-tail spoon : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | T C in monogram. | Spoon with embossed ornament : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | A H between pellets. | Large alms-dish, dated 1685 : St. Lawrence, Jewry. |
| " |  | J S in monogram within a wreath. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. J. L. Propert. |
| " |  | P crowned. (Benjn. Pyne). | Communion flagon, dated 1685 : St. Mary, Ealing. |
| " |  | T A between pellets. | Square salts with projecting brackets : Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | O S, trefoil below. | Large porringer and cover : Lord Sackville. |
| " |  | E H, crescent below. | Wine taster : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | I G crowned. | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| " |  | R K, annulet below. | Do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | E O, pellet below. | Cylindrical tankard, flat top : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | I S, cinquefoil below, see 1680. | Two-handed cup : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | G G, pellet below, see 1674. | Sugar caster : Lord Swaythling. |
| 1685-6 |  | D. | Large tankard : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| " |  | W H, fleur-de-lys below. | Two-handed cup : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | P R, coronet over. | { Plain tankard, flat top : Clothworkers' Company. { Com. plate : St. Katherine, Coleman St., E C. |
| " |  | Y Z crowned, crescent below. | Apostle spoon (matching earlier spoons) : Innholders' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|
| 1685-6 |  P K, rosette below. | Rose-water ewer and salver: Merchant Taylors' Company. |
| " |  W K conjoined. | Hilt of plug-bayonet: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  B B, crescent below. | Sconce: Wallace Collection, Hertford House. |
| " |  B M, between pellets. | Porringer with acanthus ornamentation: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  I S, coronet over (John Shepherd?) | Spoon, trifid stem: St. Andrew, Undershaft, London. |
| " |  T B between pellets. | Small wine taster: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  T D in monogram. | { Pair of candlesticks: Merchant Taylors' Company. { Octagonal salt: Mercers' Company. |
| " |  G M, 2 crescents above, 1 below (Geo. Middleton?) | Porringer (with leopard's head, as 1678): Mr. G. Dunn's Collection. |
| " |  A F conjoined, a trefoil below. | Porringer: Mr. A. J. Grimes. |
| " |  I S under a coronet. | Trifid spoon: Messrs. Reid & Sons. |
| " |  R B. | Small box: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  Bénj. Bathurst (ent. 1677). | Tankard: noted by the Author. |
| " |  H R between pellets. | Mug, with reeded scroll handle: Sir C. Fraser, Bart. |
| " |  S E between a crescent and annulet. | Small octagonal box: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  L c. | Slender fork for green ginger: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  W R, mullet below. | Small bulb-shaped porringer, repoussé and chased: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  T M in monogram. | Lemon strainer: Sir G. Puleston, Bart. |
| " |  W L, annulet below. | Small salver on foot: Mr. J. S. Hodgson. |
| " |  M W between pellets. | Plain pap boat: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I L, escallop above and below. | Large communion flagon: St. Clement Danes. |
| " |  W F conjoined. | Small octagonal candlestick: Viscount Clifden. |
| " |  P M between two stars. | Alms-dish: Christ Church, London, E.C. |
| 1686-7 |  R S, mullet below. | { Wine taster: The Author's Collection. { Do. do.: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  W M, plume and pellets above, and pellet below. | { Porringer: The Author's Collection. { Do.: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  C K, mullet below. | Communion cup: St. Margaret's, Uxbridge. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|
| 1686-7 |  T R B in monogram. | Small tankard : Messrs. Heming. |
| " |  T P, a trefoil above, a pellet between. | Porringer : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  I C crowned. | Mace : Saltash Corporation. |
| " |  C K under a mitre ? | Toy paten : Messrs. Heigham. |
| " |  I C, rosette and 2 pellets below. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  W C, cherub's head above. | Small octagonal tray : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  Y T, 2 pellets above, fleur-de-lys below. | Two communion cups and patens : St. Mary, Abchurch, London, E.C. |
| " |  D B, mullet above, crescent inverted below. | Large paten on foot : St. Dunstan, Stepney ; also (1685-6) punch bowl : The Earl of Wilton. |
| " |  R I in dotted circle. | Communion flagon : St. John the Baptist, Hillingdon. |
| " |  F O in monogram. | Communion paten : Kirkland, Cumberland. |
| " |  C R, mullet below (Christopher Riley ?) | Communion cup : Lowther, Westmorland. |
| 1687-8 |  R H. | Plain tumbler : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  C O, mullet below. | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  E G between mullets. | Tankard : Mrs. Morgan S. Williams, St. Donat's Castle. |
| " |  R L, fleur-de-lys below (Ralph Leeke). | Set of dinner plates : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  I B. | Rat-tail spoons, trifold ends : Mr. Hawes. |
| " |  N G (Nathaniel Greene ?) | Alms dish : Avening, Gloucestershire. |
| " |  M H. | Small three-pronged fork : Edkins Collection. |
| " |  T G in dotted circle. | Tankard : Messrs. Christie ; also (1686-7) communion cup : Thryberg, Yorks. |
| " |  F F, scallop below. | Small oval wafer box : submitted to the Author. |
| " |  I C in monogram. | Mug with scroll handle : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  H T crowned. | Porringer, caryatid handles : Messrs. Sotheby. |
| " |  B, see 1679. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Mr. Leaman. |
| " |  E C. | Child's spoon with flat stem : Mr. Davison. |
| " |  G S crowned. | Mounts of crystal goblet : Mr. W. Boore. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| 1688-9 |  I I S and three pellets. | Small caster : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  E L, fleur-de-lys below. | Plain tankard, flat top : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  A dagger between I D. | Hilt of hunting knife : Mr. J. C. Stevens. |
| " |  W M crowned. | Spoon, trifold end : Mr. Gould; another (1684-5) : St. Peter-le-Poor. |
| " |  W N crowned. | Spoon, trifold end : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  S D, pellet below (Samuel Dell ?) | Communion flagon : St. Mary, Aldermanbury. |
| " |  O S, trefoil below. | Communion tankard : St. Mary, Stanwell, Middlesex. |
| " |  I I, a crown and cinque- foil between. | Small rat-tail spoon : Mr. Denholm. |
| " |  M S. | Mounts of horn cup : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  A pillar between I S. | Communion cup : Fulleby, Lincolnshire. |
| " |  T V between plumes. | Small salver on foot : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  I F, crescent below. | Plain cup on short stem : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  I R, annulet below. | Small octagonal candlestick from the Ashford Coll'n. |
| " |  G S, mullet below. | Cylindrical caster : Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| " |  T A. | Mug with ribbon handle : Col. Esdail. |
| 1689-90 |  H G between mullets. | Rat-tail spoon : Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |
| " |  F D in monogram. | Small plain salver : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  E B. | Circular toilet box : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  T C and fish, as 1679. | Small beaker : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  W B. | Small three-pronged fork : Mr. H. Mallett. |
| " |  I I, see 1684. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  M E conjoined, bird above. | Tankard : Mr. J. Heming. |
| " |  H H between rosettes. | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  N B under a coronet. | Wafer-box : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  D A. | Small spirit lamp on three ball feet : Do. |
| " |  I E. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Mr. Davison. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1689-90 |  | R L (Richard Lassels?) | Communion flagon : Farley, Wilts. |
| " |  | C S in dotted oval (Clement Stonor). | { Alms-dish : Durnford, Wilts. { Porringer and cover (1688) : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | T S in monogram in dotted octagon. | Communion cup, dated 1689, but no date-letter : Thornford, Dorset. |
| " |  | A N in monogram (Anthony Nelme). | Dredger : Holburne Museum. (This maker's mark was re-entered as the mark of Francis Nelme in March, 1722.) |
| " |  | R E. | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Hancock. |
| " |  | W P, mullet below. | Toy porringer : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | S over W. | Embossed spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| c. 1690 |  | N G (Nathaniel Green). | Struck thrice on stem of small trifold spoon : Mr. S. Walter, Newbury. |
| 1690-1 |  | T S H E in monogram. | Snuffers and upright stand : Hon. Soc. of Middle Temple. |
| " |  | W B under a coronet. | Toilet box : Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| " |  | S H linked as 1681.* | Plain tankard, flat top : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | K crowned. (Jonah Kirke?) | Communion flagon : Preston, near Cirencester. |
| " |  | I D crowned. | Cylindrical muffineer : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | E K. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |
| " |  | R L in dotted circle. | Spirally-fluted porringer : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | R C in monogram (Robt. Cooper?) | Beaker : Messrs. Crichton ; two alms-dishes (1684) : St. Mary-le-Bow. |
| " |  | T S O I. | Three-pronged fork : Mr. Tessier. |
| " |  | R Timbrell. | Plain tankard, flat top : Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | J S. | Communion flagon : Pangbourne. |
| " |  | T L (Timothy Ley). | Communion flagon : St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, Cumberland. |
| " |  | T A, fleur-de-lys above. | Candlestick : Pem. Coll., Camb. |
| " |  | T S between scroll and star. | Spirally-fluted porringer : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | W M. | Small spoon with sucket fork : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | G M. | Wine-taster : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | G N. | Small wine-taster : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | T T crowned. | Trifold tea-spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | G S under a crown and fleur-de-lys. | Trifold spoon : Mr. S. Lazarus. |

* This mark has a ring of pellets in place of the plain ring shown on the mark of 1681.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1690-1 |  | W B (William Bainbridge?) | Candlesticks : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | I I in dotted oval, see 1684 and 1689. | Porringer : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | I D, a sexfoil above and crescent below. | Combined spoon and sucket fork : Mr. Lambert. |
| " |  | T H, a crescent below. | Extinguisher : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | D G under crown and fleur-de-lys (Daniel Garnier). | Toilet set : The Earl of Ilchester. |
| " |  | A H, a crown above and cinquefoil below. | Trifid tea-spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1691-2 |  | M H crowned. | Communion cup and paten : St James, Friern Barnet. |
| " |  | I C crowned (Jas. Chadwick?) | Communion flagon : St. Mary Arches, Exeter. |
| " |  | D. | Communion cup and paten : St. Martin-in-the-fields. |
| " |  | W S. | Small salver on foot : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | S D crowned, fleur-de-lys below. | Trifid spoon : Mr. Colt. |
| " |  | H P in monogram (Henry Penstone?) | Tankard : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | B S. | Small three-pronged fork : Submitted to the Author. |
| " |  | S I. | Communion paten : Wootton Bassett, Wilts. |
| " |  | I E crowned. | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Dobson. |
| " |  | I G. | Half-pint mug, ribbon handle : Mr. Peters. |
| " |  | G M between mullets. | Cylindrical flat-top tankard : Mr. Attenborough. |
| " |  | R G. | Rat-tail spoon, trefoil end : Mr. Willett. |
| " |  | Bird over monogram, and 3 annulets. | Oval dish, gadrooned edge : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | N G (Natl. Greene?), see 1687. | Rat-tail spoon (dessert size) : Mr. Connell. |
| " |  | M H. | Small oblong wafer-box : Mr. Bennett. |
| " |  | A N in monogram (Anthony Nelme). | Snuffers tray : Rev. G. C. Fenwick. |
| " |  | I C over star. | Toy porringer : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| 1692-3 |  | Three storks. | Set of communion plates : Swanage, Dorset. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1692-3 |  | I W. | Octagonal taper-holder : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | S C, crown and star (Stephen Coleman). | Large rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | R T (Robert Timbrell ?) | Communion flagon : St. Olave, Hart Street, E.C. |
| " |  | G G, as 1684 (Geo. Garthorne ?) | { Coffee-pot : Mr. H. D. Ellis. { Wine cooler : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | N L. | Plain tumbler : Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | W E, mullet above and below. | Six candlesticks, fluted shafts : Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| " |  | I C in monogram, crowned. | Paten on foot : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | G F, fleur-de-lys below. | Spirally fluted porringer : Ashford Collection. |
| " |  | I H crowned. | Engraved tea-spoon : Mr. A. Le Blond. |
| " |  | L B do. | Cylindrical caster : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | B. | Decanter stand : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  | W G crowned (Wm. Gamble ?) | Communion paten : Tadcaster, Yorks. |
| " |  | W H crowned. | Rat-tail spoon : Soc. Antiq. Exhbit. |
| " |  | T A, 3 pellets, and a trefoil. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | D G crowned. | Toilet box : Milbank Collection. |
| " |  | C A between cinquefoils. | Punch ladle : Mr. Parkes. |
| " |  | I G crowned. | Small rat-tail spoon : Mr. Ince. |
| " |  | I S (John Spackman ?) | Spirally-fluted porringer : Temple-Frere Collection. |
| 1693-4 |  | I N, star below. | Rat-tail spoon : Ashford Collection. |
| " |  | D A crowned. | Beadle's arm-badge : St. Giles, Cripplegate. |
| " |  | I L, mullet above, fleur- de-lys below. | Punch bowl : Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| " |  | B B, addorsed, in mono- gram (Benj. Bathurst ?) | Porringer, spiral flutings : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | H C, 3 pellets, mullet and 2 annulets. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Hayes, Middlesex. |
| " |  | C C in monogram (Christopher Canner ?) | Large caster : Temple-Frere Collection. |
| " |  | D W (Dd. Willaume ?) | Child's mug : Mr. Glading. |
| " |  | M E, mullet below. | Rat-tail spoon : from the Octavius Morgan Coll'n. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1693-4 |  | H P between 2 mullets. | Plain cylindrical tankard: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | O, enclosing R. | Toilet box: Mr. J. S. Hodgson. |
| " |  | T K, fish above, trefoil below. | Communion cup and paten cover: Old Romney, Kent. |
| " |  | E T between 2 pellets. | Porringer: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | W S (William Scarlett). | Rat-tail spoon: Soc. Antiq. Exhibit. |
| " |  | R M. | Small hand bell: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " |  | I G crowned. | Mayor's cup: Totnes. |
| 1694-5 |  | E M. | Toy porringer: Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  | S L in monogram, see 1695. | Per Messrs. Alstons & Hallam. |
| " |  | S T. | Small salver on foot: Mr. Ball. |
| " |  | A N in monogram (Anthony Nelme). | Spirally-fluted porringer: Messrs. Carrington. |
| " |  | R D linked, with 4 annulets. | Communion cup and paten: Didlington, Norfolk. |
| " |  | P crowned (Benj. Pyne). | { Two-handled cup: Messrs. Christie; also (1692), { Toilet service: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | R F conjoined. | Small salver on foot: Sir G. Puleston, Bart. |
| " |  | H B between 2 mullets. | Alms-dish: St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. |
| " |  | H V. | Small shallow bowl: Mr. J. S. Hodgson. |
| " |  | S H in monogram (Sam Hood). | Two-handled bowl: Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | I in dotted ellipse. | Small octagonal tray: Lyne-Stephens Collection. |
| " |  | I R crowned (John Ruslen?) | { Cups on baluster stems: Mercers' Company. { Barber Surgeon's bowl (1682): Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | T A, see 1690 (Thomas Allen?) | Pair of octagonal candlesticks: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | M G, bird above, crescent below. | Spirally-fluted porringer: Viscount Clifden. |
| " |  | W H bird below. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold-end: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | I F. | Small salver: Messrs. West & Son, Dublin. |
| 1695-6 |  | R G, two sixfoils above and one below. | Mug: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | T H conjoined. | Flat-topped tankard: Mr. G. E. Farr. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1695-6 |  | I intersecting S, see 1684. | { Porringer: Mr. Ernest A. Sandeman. Mug: Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | Peter Harache. | Finely-engraved dish: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | John Hodson. | Two communion cups: St. John's, Wapping. |
| " |  | M B conjoined (Moses Brown?) | Plain tumbler, from the Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | William Keatt. | Large two-handled cup: Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | S. | Two-handled cup: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | A G, crescent below. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, embossed ornament: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | M M (Mat. Madden?) | Plain tumbler: Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | Jonah Kirk. | Pair of octagonal candlesticks: Lord Sudeley. |
| " |  | Isaac Davenport. | Chocolate pot: Burlington House Exhibition. |
| " |  | Anchor between E S crowned. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end: Mr. Bright. |
| " |  | S L in monogram. | Plain tankard, flat top: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | S over W. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Mr. A. D. George. |
| " |  | M E conjoined. | Do. do. do. : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | I S, see 1692. | Small plain saucepan (ebony handle): Submitted to the Author. |
| 1696-7 |  | W V in monogram. | Fluted porringer: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | G M. | Toy tankard: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | T Z, crown above, mullet below, see 1683. | Embossed spoon: S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | John Penfold (probably). | Cup: Messrs. Welby. |
| " |  | T B, crescent below. | Snuffers stand: Col. Croft Lyons. |
| " |  | H C in monogram. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | T Z crowned, with mullet below. | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | T B, mullet above, crescent below. | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Lawrence Jones | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1696-7 |  | Thomas Brydon. | Communion flagon : St. Mary's, Beverley. |
| " |  | Jonathan Bradley. | Small spirally-fluted porringer : Mr. Chilcott. |
| " |  | R W. | Communion paten on foot : Byfield, Northants. |
| " |  | Fras. Garthorne. | Beer jug : Messrs. Christie ; jug (no Hall-marks) · Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | F. | Child's mug : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | Christopher Canner. | Muffineer : Mr. Frazer ; (1690-1) caster : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | R G. | Small three-pronged fork : Mr. Barnett. |
| " |  | I S in monogram. | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end : Mr. Leaman. |
| " |  | T B, crescent below. | Small porringer : Edkins Collection. |
| c. 1696-8 |  | G a (possibly Fras. Garthorne). | (With lion's head erased and Britannia—but date letter not clear) : Per Mr. J. H. Walter. |

NOTE.—From 27 March, 1697, until 1 June, 1720, while the new standard for plate was compulsory, the use of any of the old marks was prohibited, and makers' marks composed of the first two letters of the surname were required. On the old standard being restored in June, 1719, the old form of maker's mark was resumed for the old standard, the new form being retained for the new standard until 1739. The form, therefore, of the makers' marks from 1697 to 1739 hereafter illustrated will indicate the standard of the plate on which they have been found. The names being printed beside the marks, it can easily be ascertained whether any mark is composed of the initials of the Christian and surname, or of the first two letters of the surname.

The anomalous marks reproduced below, in which the small black-letter *t* of the old standard is found accompanied by the marks of the new standard, occur on a rat-tail spoon of 1697 made by Lawrence Coles, whose mark in the new form it also bears. The spoon is the property of Mr. E. W. Colt, M.A.



These marks and the spoon on which they occur appear to be perfectly genuine. It is suggested that the date-letter *t* which pertained to the old standard was stamped by mistake instead of the court-letter *a*.

Many of the marks appearing in this list from 1697 onwards have been found on plate at Messrs. Christie's and other well-known auction rooms, and on plate in the hands of goldsmiths and dealers, much of which has been family plate sent for appraisalment in connection with death duties. The names of the owners in a number of instances are therefore not published.

Some of the marks in the following columns are not to be found in the Goldsmiths' records by reason of the disappearance of one or more of their books and the loss of leaves from others. In several instances also the records appear to have been kept somewhat negligently, inasmuch as marks were sometimes not registered until months after the assay of plate on which they had been struck, and some makers' marks on perfectly genuine plate of the 18th century do not appear to have been entered in the books at all.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1697 |  | Lawrence Coles ent. 1697 | Trifid spoon * (with date-letter t): Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  | ----- Thriscross " " | Do. do. : Bond Street Spoon Exhibition, 1902. |
| " |  | Alexr. Roode " " | Circular trencher salt: Mr. Peters. |
| " |  | Mathew West " " | { Trifid spoon from the Octavius Morgan Coll. (1706-7); porringer-shaped cup: Temple-Frere Collection. |
| " |  | Jas. Edgar " " | Small porringer: Mr. J. E. Lake. |
| " |  | Andrew Moore " " | Mark registered for New Standard, April, 1697. |
| " |  | Edmd. Townsend " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | C. Williams " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Mathew Madden " " | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end. |
| " |  | Lawrence Jones " " | Small paten on foot: Mr. W. Smith. |
| " |  | Wm. Francis " " | Mark registered for New Standard, April, 1697. |
| " |  | John Hodson " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Edward Ironside " " | Paten cover: Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. |
| " |  | ? Thos. Ash " " | Transitional spoon: Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| " |  | Geo. Garthorne (probably) " " | Gilt handle of knife and fork in case: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Daniel Garnier (see p. 153) " " | Porringer: Messrs. Lambert. |
| " |  | Isaac Dighton (see p. 155) " " | Paten: Saffron Walden. |
| " |  | Wm. Gimber " " | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Edwd. Courthope " " | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  | Sam. Hood " " | A porringer; also (1713-4) com. cup; St. Peter's, Hereford. |
| " |  | Christr. Canner " " | A trifid spoon; also (1701) a dredger: Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn. |
| " |  | Fras. Garthorne " " | Two communion cups: Christchurch, Stepney. |
| " |  | Thos. Parr " " | Communion paten: Rylstone, nr. Skipton, Yorks. |
| " |  | Wm. Denny & John Backe } " " | { Large com. cup: St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. Two candlesticks (Doric columns): Mr. H. D. Ellis. |

* All the marks on this spoon are illustrated on the preceding page.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1697 | | Jas. Chadwick ent. 1697 | Com. paten : St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. |
| " | | Wm. Gibson " " | Pair of com. flagons : St. Mary's, Chelmsford. |
| " | | Name not traced. | Oval tobacco-box : The Gurney Collection. |
| " | | Thos. Allen " " | Trifid spoon : Bond Street Spoon Exhibition, 1902. |
| " | | Moses Brown " " | Do. do. : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " | | Danl. Garnier " " | Do. do. : The Octavius Morgan Collection. |
| " | | Thos. Ash " " | Do. do. : Do. do. do. |
| " | | " " " " | Second mark of Thos. Ash, registered April, 1697. |
| " | | " " " " | Third do. : Pair of candlesticks (1709) : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " | | Fras. Archbold " " | Paten on foot : Mr. H. Hussey. |
| " | | Benj. Bradford " " | Large rat-tail gravy spoon : Mrs. Dawson. |
| " | | Wm. Bainbridge " " | A plain tankard, with flat top. |
| " | | Jno. Smithsend " " | A rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end. |
| " | | — Wimans " " | Do. do. do. |
| " | | Benj. Pyne " " | A plain cylindrical tankard, with flat top. |
| " | | Jno. Shepherd " " | Mark registered for New Standard, April, 1697. |
| " | | Frances Hoyte " " | Do. do. do. do. do. |
| " | | Hugh Roberts " " | Large communion flagon : St. Bridget's, Chester. |
| " | | Ed. Jones " " | A toy porringer, spiral flutings, ribbon handles. |
| " | | Wm. Brett " " | Mark registered for New Standard, April, 1697. |
| " | | Dorothy Grant " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " | | Stephen Coleman " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " | | Jno. Brassey " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " | | Rich. Nightingale " " | A rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end. |
| " | | Geo. Titterton " " | A small cup with spreading lip, no handle. |
| " | | Jn'th'n Lambe " " | Taper holder : Messrs. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|------------------|------------|---|
| 1697-8 |  | Jos. Bird | ent. 1697. | A candlestick formed of six columns on rectangular base. |
| " |  | Chas. Overing | " " | Two-handed covered cup with spiral flutings: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Brydon | " " | A plain tankard with threaded foot, flat top. |
| " |  | Thos. Issod | " " | Trifid spoon with filleted rat-tail: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Robt. Peake | " " | Communion paten: St. Botolph, Aldgate. |
| " |  | Wm. Scarlett | " " | Six trifid spoons, with beaded rat-tails: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| " |  | Jos. Stokes | " " | Trifid spoon; and (1698-9) mark in oblong punch on com. paten: Byford, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Philip Rolles | " " | Mark registered for New Standard, April, 1697. |
| " |  | John Fawdery | " " | Snuffers stand: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Ash | " " | Struck over a mark MP of 1683; Pair of candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | James Edgar | " " | Snuffers: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Richard Syngin | " " | Candlestick: Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| " |  | Joseph Bird | " " | Trencher salts: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Andrew Moore | " " | Tea spoons: Do. do. |
| " |  | Joyce Issod | " " | Trifid spoon: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Isaac Dighton | " " | Paten: Mr. G. Lambert; also (1699) two-handed cup: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | —— Wimans | " " | Porringer-shaped communion cup: Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | Anthy. Nelme | " " | Monteith: Pembroke College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Geo. Cox | " 1698. | A beaded rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end. |
| " |  | John Cove | " " | Mark of a Bristol Goldsmith, registered 4th Jan., 1698. |
| " |  | Wm. Bull | " " | A bayonet-top sugar caster with modern chasing. |
| 1698-9 |  | Geo. Garthorne | " 1697. | Large alms-dish: St. Michael, Cornhill. |
| " |  | Wm. Mathew | " " | Trifid spoon: Bond Street Spoon Exhibition, 1902. |
| " |  | Jonath'n Bradley | " " | Rat-tail marrow scoop: Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | Edwd. Yorke | " 1705. | Two communion cups: St. Mary-le-Bow. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|---|--|------------|---|
| 1698-9 |  | Henry Collins? | ent. 1698. | Tankard: Messrs. Carrington. |
| " |  | Richard Nightingale? | " 1697. | Mug: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Isaac Dighton (see pp. 152 and 154) | " " | Porringer: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Pair of candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | " " " | | Snuffers tray: Do. do. |
| " |  | Jos. Sheene. | | Plate: Do. do. |
| " |  | Benj. Bentley | " 1698. | Table spoon: Reid & Sons. |
| " |  | Wm. Matthew | " 1697. | Small bleeding bowl: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Wm. Fawdery | " 1698. | Porringer-shaped covered cup: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | John Ruslen | " 1697. | Monteith, ladle, and salver: Fishmongers' Coy. |
| " |  | Wm. Scarlett | " " | Six trifold spoons: Mrs. Morgan S. Williams, St. Donat's Castle. |
| " |  | Jno. Ladyman | " " | Two trifold spoons: Mr. Geo. Lambert. |
| " |  | Robt. Cooper | " " | Communion paten: St. Dunstan, Cranford, Mids. |
| " |  | Lawrence Coles | " " | Rat-tail spoon, trifold end: Mr. Samuel Deane. |
| " |  | John Sutton | " " | Do.: Mr. Lowe; also (1697) communion cup: Sollers Hope, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | John Hely | " 1699. | Punch ladle from the Octavius Morgan Coll'n. |
| " |  | Job Hanks | " " | Mark entered for New Standard, 20th May, 1699. |
| " |  | Jno. Porter | " 1698. | Cylindrical flat-top tankard: Mr. Geo. Lambert. |
| " |  | White Walsh | " " | A rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifold end. |
| " |  | Benj. Bentley | " " | A large rat-tail hash spoon, with ebony handle. |
| 1699 1700 |  | Wm. Lukin | " 1699. | Punch-bowl of "Monteith" fashion: City of London Corporation. |
| " |  | Benj. Traherne | " 1687. | Four patens on feet "Synaxi Sacrum A.D. 1700": St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | John Cory | " 1697. | Two-pronged fork: Lord Swaythling; also (1698) candlestick: Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | John Diggle | " " | Communion cup, with paten cover: St. Thomas', Neath, Glam. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1699 1700 |  | Fras. Singleton ent. 1697. | The "Somers" salver : Gloucester Corporation. |
| " |  | Sam. Thorne " " | { A fluted and chased Monteith, with coat of arms on a repoussé shield, the rim chased with masks and scrolls. |
| " |  | Isaac Davenport " " | Transitional rat-tail spoon, flat stem, wavy end : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Jno. Chartier " 1698. | Set of communion plate : Christchurch, Oxford. |
| " |  | Sam Dell " 1697. | Alms-dish : Holy Trinity Church, Coventry. |
| " |  | Pierre Platel " 1699. | Rat-tail table spoon : Mr. Ince ; also (1705-6) 12 dessert spoons : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | John Downes ? " 1697. | Taper stick : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Isaac Davenport " " | Transitional spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | ? Gould. | Muffineer : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | John Leach ent. 1697. | Toilet-boxes : Windsor Castle (per Messrs. Garrard & Co.). |
| " |  | Joseph Ward " " | Bleeding bowl : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | John Cory " " | Waiter, chased with conventional foliage : Mr. Waldron. |
| " |  | Richd. Syngin " " | Communion cup : Puddle Trenthide, Dorset. |
| " |  | Andrew Raven " " | Two-handed cup, of porringer form, spirally fluted. |
| " |  | John Laughton " " | Large rat-tail hash-spoon, with hollow stem. |
| " |  | Alex. Roode " " | Rat-tail table spoon, flat stem, trifold end. |
| " |  | Philip Oyle " 1699. | Mark registered 9th October, 1699. |
| " |  | John Broake " " | Paten, or small salver, on foot. |
| 1700-1 |  | Wm. Fawdery " 1700. | Communion cup : Eden Hall, Cumberland. |
| " | | Jos. Stokes as 1697. | Fluted oval box : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Sam. Wastell ent. 1701. | Two alms-plates : Christchurch, Southgate. |
| " |  | Jno. Jackson " 1697. | Tall communion flagon : St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. |
| " |  | Name not traced | Salver on three feet, used as a paten : St. Mary's, Shenfield, Essex. |
| " |  | Thos. Jenkins " " | Communion service : St. Mary's, Great Warley, Essex. |
| " |  | David Willaume " " | { Helmet-shaped ewer, cut card ornaments, term. figure handle ; also (1713) a doz. dessert forks : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Ralph Leeke " " | Communion paten on foot : St. Mary's, Hornsey. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1700-1 |  | Ph. lliip Roker ent. 1697. | Paten : Stockbridge, Hants. |
| " |  | Mat. Madden ,, " | Tea spoons : Messrs. Lambert. |
| " |  | George Lewis ,, 1699. | Sucket fork : Messrs. Heming. |
| " |  | Henry Aubin ,, 1700. | Mark registered 10 June, 1700. |
| " |  | Rich. Biggs ,, " | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. J. Brasher. |
| " |  | Steph. Edmonds ,, " | Plain cylindrical tankard, threaded base, flat top. |
| " |  | Wm. Gossen ,, " | Mark registered 13 July, 1700. |
| " |  | Edm. Proctor ,, " | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, wavy end. |
| " |  | John Tiffin ,, 1701. | Small salver, with gadrooned border on foot. |
| " |  | Alex. Roode ? ,, 1697. | Candlestick : Mr. M. T. Kennard. |
| 1701-2 |  | Frans. Singleton (see p. 156). | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow. |
| " |  | Ed. Gibson ent. 1697. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, transitional wavy end : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  | Pierre Harache ,, " | Do. do. ; also (1704-5) large soup-tureen : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | Benj. Watts ,, 1698. | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, transitional wavy end : Captain Garnham. |
| " |  | Sam Hood ,, 1697. | { Communion paten : Cole Orton, Leicestershire. { Communion flagon (1699) : Mere, Wilts. |
| " |  | Sam Jefferys ,, " | Large hash-spoon : Chester Corporation. |
| " |  | Henry Green ,, 1700. | Transitional spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Wm. Andrews ,, 1697. | Barber surgeon's bowl : Do. do. |
| " |  | Thos. Brydon ,, " | Snuffers and stand : Do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Keatt ,, " | Porringer : Mr. Connell ; also (1702-3) com. cup : Wellington, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Willo'by Masham ,, 1701. | Salver : Chester Corporation. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end to stem : Mr. C. Dobson. |
| " |  | Wm. Keatt ,, 1697. | Porringer, usual spiral flutings and punched ornamentation. |
| " |  | Sam Hawkes ,, " | Circular punch ladle, with ebony handle. |
| " |  | Fras. Archbold ,, " | Communion paten on drum foot : Ashby-de-la-Zouch. |
| " |  | Josh. Field ,, 1701. | Rat-tail spoon, rounded stem, wavy end. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|------------|---|
| 1701-2 |  | John Goode | ent. 1700. | Rat-tail spoon, rounded stem, wavy end. |
| " |  | Ralph Leeke | " 1697. | Two-handled covered cup of porringer form : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | John Danl. } Read & Sleamaker } | " 1701. | Paten on foot, plain threaded border. |
| " |  | Alexr. Hudson | " " | Oval tobacco box, with gadrooned border to lid. |
| " |  | Stepn. Coleman | " 1697. | Rat-tail spoon, wavy end to stem. |
| 1702-3 |  | Henry Greene | " 1700. | Small cylindrical mug, with scroll handle. |
| " |  | Richd. Syngin | " 1697. | Pair of circular toilet boxes : Sir Chas. Welby, Bt. |
| " |  | John Eckfourd | " 1698. | Two communion cups and paten covers : St. Mary-le-Strand. |
| " |  | Wm. Gamble | " 1697. | Small salver on foot : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon ; also (1710-1) c. paten : Clifford, Hereford. |
| " |  | Jonath'n Crutchfield | " " | } Both marks on paten cover of 1702-3 used with a communion cup of 1638-9 before-mentioned : St. James', Garlickhithe, L'don. |
| " |  | Humph. Payne | " 1701. | |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Alms-dish : St. Margaret Pattens, London. |
| " |  | Thos. Sadler | " " | Rat-tail spoons, trifold ends : S. Kensington Mus. and Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Jos. Ward | " 1697. | Com. cup : Sapperton ; also (1701-2) tankard : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | Jno. Downes | " " | Rat-tail spoon, rounded stem, wavy end : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Jno. Cope | " 1701. | Do. do. do. : The Author. |
| " |  | Thos. Waterhouse | " 1702. | Mark registered 22 July, 1702. |
| " |  | Wm. Barnes | " " | Surgeon's lancet case. Also tobacco box of 1698. |
| " |  | Abm. Russell | " " | Small toilet box, with monogram engraved on lid. |
| " |  | Jas. Chadwick | as 1697. | Fluted tankard : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Matt. Cooper | ent. 1702. | Salver : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Hy. Greene | " 1700. | Porringer : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Porringer and cover : Do. do. |
| " |  | Henry Aubin, see 1700. (earliest ment. 1700). | | Dessert spoon : Do. do. |
| " |  | ? Fraillon. | | Taper stick : Do. do. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Marrow scoop : Do. do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1702-3 |  | Jonathan Madden ent. 1702. | Chocolate pot: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Robt. Lovell " " | A trifold spoon: Mr. Jefferis; also (1707-8) com. paten: Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Matt. Cooper " " | A small tripod stand for a spirit lamp. |
| 1703-4 |  | Jno. Rand " 1704. | A repoussé sconce: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Thos. Jenkins " 1697. | A salver on foot: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Ed. Gibson " " | A rat-tail transitional spoon, wavy end to stem: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Wm. Andrews " " | A toy porringer; and (1698) a covered feeding-cup: Mr. Bateman. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Coffee-pot: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | J. Broake. | Dessert forks (shield top): Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Soane or Soame. | Tobacco box: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Jonah Kirke " " | A circular toilet box, with gadrooned border. |
| " |  | Gabl. Player " 1700. | A cylindrical tankard, spoiled by bad modern chasing. |
| " |  | Saml. Smith " " | A small oval tray, with raised gadrooned border. |
| " |  | Chas. Williams " 1697. | A bodkin case engraved, with monogram A.M. |
| " |  | Jno. Snelling " " | A cylindrical tankard, with hollow flutings and punched ornamentation. |
| " |  | Nat. Greene " 1698. | A toy tankard without a cover. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | A surgeon's bleeding bowl, with flat handles. |
| " |  | Wm. Warham " 1703. | Mark registered 12th November, 1703. |
| " |  | Wm. Charnelhouse " " | A rat-tail spoon, rounded stem, wavy end. |
| " |  | Andr. Archer " " | A three-pronged fork, do. do. |
| " |  | Thos. Peele " 1704. | A fluted wine-taster, with delicate scroll handles. |
| " |  | Wm. Petley " 1699. | A small engraved box, with hinged lid. |
| 1704-5 |  | Robert Stokes? | Cruet frame: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Wm. Denny " 1697. | Communion cup and paten cover: Holy Innocents' Church, Kingsbury, Mids. |
| " | | Geo. Lewis " 1699. | { Large com. cup: St. Mary's, Hampton, Mids. { Coffee pot of 1720: Noted by the Author. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|--|
| 1704-5 |  Thos. Saddler ent. 1701. | Rat-tail spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  Henry Penstone ,, 1697. | Rat-tail spoon with wavy end to stem : Do. |
| " |  Jno. Cole ,, ,, | A toy porringer, usual spiral flutings : Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " |  Jno. East ,, ,, | A fluted porringer ; also (1720-1) two communion plates : St. Peter's, Hereford. |
| " |  Jno. Gibbon ,, 1700. | A plain cylindrical jar and cover : Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| " |  Chas. Adam ,, 1702. | An octagonal caster, with moulded foot, the top chased with foliage over pierced trellis. |
| " |  Geo. Havers ,, 1697. | A plain circular trencher salt : Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  Wm. Middleton ,, ,, | A salver on foot, with raised gadrooned border. |
| " |  Alex. Hudson ,, 1704. | A small bowl with one flat pierced handle. |
| " |  Wm. Spring ,, 1701. | A pair of dessert spoons, with wavy ends to stems. |
| " |  Jno. Cooke ,, 1699. | A plain helmet-shaped ewer : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  Ishml. Bone ,, ,, | A small octagonal box with hinged lid. |
| " |  Jno. Fletcher ,, 1700. | A plain cylindrical coffee-pot, with domed lid. |
| 1705-6 |  Robt. Timbrell ,, 1697. | Fine "Monteith" bowl : late Capt. Reginald Peel. |
| " |  Wm. Fawdery ,, ,, | Service of communion plate : Holy Trinity Church, Hounslow. |
| " |  Samuel Pantin ,, 1701. | Standish : The Earl of Ilchester. |
| " |  Jon. Madden (see 1702) ,, 1702. | Tankard : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  Isaac Liger (see below) ,, 1704. | { Bowl : Victoria and Albert Museum. { Porringer : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  Matthew Pickering ,, 1703. | { Small mug : Mr. R. Meldrum. { Toy porringer : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  Wm. Fleming ,, ,, | Tobacco box : Mr. G. Lambert ; also (n.d.l.) com. patens, King's Cuple, Herefordshire. |
| " |  Thos. Spackman ,, 1700. | Large spoon, 10½ inches long ; St. George the Martyr, Holborn. |
| " |  Mathw. Lofthouse ,, 1705. | { Com. flagon : S.S. Peter and Paul, Chingford. { Candlestick : Glovers' Guild, Carlisle. |
| " |  Saml. Wastell ,, 1701. | A double set of communion plate : St. George the Martyr, Holborn. |
| " |  Josh. Readshaw ,, 1697. | An originally plain tankard, spoiled by coarse modern chasing. |
| " * |  Isaac Liger ,, 1704. | Small salver, with raised moulded edge and drum foot. |

* This mark, in a plain oblong punch, is on a communion paten at Lugwardine, Herefordshire.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1705-6 | | Jonah Clifton ent. 1703. | Rat-tail spoon, transitional wavy end. |
| " | | Jno. Corosey ,, 1701. | Porringer, with usual spiral flutings: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " | | Wm. Warham ,, 1705. | Octagonal dredger, with trellis-like pierced top. |
| " | | Thos. Corbet ,, 1699. | A short octagonal candlestick, with spreading base and gadrooned edge. |
| " | | Natl. Lock ,, 1698. | Porringer: Mr. W. Old; also (1709) communion cup: Llansoy, Mon. |
| " | | John Barnard ,, 1702. | Pair of tall candlesticks: Mr. Percy Macquoid. |
| 1706-7 | | Jos. Barbitt ,, 1703. | Two dozen rat-tail spoons: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " | | Wm. Matthew ,, 1700. | Transitional rat-tail spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Wm. Juson ,, 1704. | Do. do.; one also at St. Mary's, Willesden. |
| " | | Timothy Ley ,, 1697. | Alms-dishes: All Hallows, Lombard Street, E.C. |
| " | | John Backe ,, 1700. | Kettle and stand, with spirit lamp; Lord Swaythling. |
| " | | Launcelot Keatt ,, 1701. | Nutmeg grater: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | Benj. Pyne ,, 1697. | Bread dish: St. Edward the Confessor, Romford, Essex. |
| " | | Jacob Margas ,, 1706. | Fine ewer: Trinity College, Cambridge; also four candlesticks (1708): Lord Carbery. |
| " | | Jno. Ladyman ,, 1697. | Rat-tail table spoon, with ridged stem and rounded end. |
| " | | Louys Cuny ,, 1703. | Do. do. do. do. |
| " | | Jno. Abbot ,, 1706. | Plain octagonal bottle-shaped tea-caddy, with sliding bottom. |
| " | | Wm. Spring ,, 1701. | Tankard: Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. |
| " | | Jno. Crutcher ,, 1706. | Octagonal snuffers tray, with raised gadrooned border. |
| " | | Wm. Fordham ,, " | An etui, with ivory tablets, scissors and other implements. |
| " | | Name not traced. | Rat-tailed spoon, with marrow scoop stem. |
| 1707-8 | | Danl. Sleath ,, 1704. | Spirit lamp, with pierced stand: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Wm. Fleming ,, 1697. | Porringer, with usual spiral flutings: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Thos. Burridge ,, 1706. | Rat-tail spoons: St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " | | John Leach ,, 1697. | A pair of toilet boxes: Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " | | Anthy. Nelme ,, " | Large alms-dish: St. Mary, Hampton, Mids. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1707-8 | | Pierre Le Cheaube ent. 1707. | Rat-tail spoon, ridge front, round end. |
| " | | Richard Hutchinson ,, 1699. | Com. cups and patens: St. Mary's, Chelmsford. |
| " | | Philip Roker ,, 1697. | Three-pronged forks, with wavy end to stems. |
| " | | Benj. Harris ,, " | A plain tumbler cup. |
| " | | Chr. Atkinson ,, 1707. | A wine taster, with one pierced handle. |
| " | | Phil. Rainaud ,, " | An octagonal taper holder. |
| " | | Thos. Fawler ,, " | An oblong inkstand, with sockets for two bottles. |
| " | | Jos. Smith ,, " | A plain toy porringer, with roped band under lip. |
| " | | Samuel Lee ,, 1701. | Monteith: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | Benj. Pyne ,, 1697. | Corporation maces: Liskeard. |
| " | | Saml. Wastell ,, 1701. | Wine cups: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | John Backe ,, 1700. | Patens: Selborne, Hants. |
| 1708-9 | | Mary Matthew ,, " | A small octagonal wafer box. |
| " | | Jos. Bird ,, 1697. | Pair of octagonal candlesticks: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " | | Thos. Farren ,, 1707. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Ince; also (1716-7) set of com. plate: Lucton, Herefordshire. |
| " | | Philip Rolles, Jr. ,, 1705. | Communion flagon: Burford, St. Martin, Wilts. |
| " | | Wm. Warham ,, 1703 | Scent canister: Windsor Castle. |
| " | | Lawrence Jones ,, 1697. | Rat-tail spoon with wavy end to stem: Mr. Ll. Davies. |
| " | | Chris. Riley ,, " | Rat-tail spoon, with wavy end to stem. |
| " | | Alice Sheene ,, 1700. | Porringer: Messrs. Spink; and (1707-8) alms-plate: Chedworth, Gloucestershire. |
| " | | Jno. Read ,, 1704. | Alms-dish: All Hallows the Great. |
| " | | Jno. Bodington ,, 1697. | { Pair of communion flagons: St. Mary's, Bromley. One communion flagon: Boscomb, Wilts. |
| " | | Wm. Fawdery ,, 1698. | Large ladle: Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " | | Henry Greene ,, 1700. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Munsey. |
| " | | Anty. Blackford ,, 1702. | Porringer, usual spiral flutings. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1708-9 |  | Thos. Wall ent. 1708. | Mark registered 25th Sept., 1708. |
| " |  | Jno. Clifton " " | Do. do. 21st Oct., do. |
| " |  | Richard Clarke " " | Small fluted cup, without a handle. |
| " |  | John Chartier " 1698. | { Rat-tail spoon: Mr. W. Boore. { Paten: Dean West, Wilts. |
| 1709-10 |  | Jno. W. Stocker & } Edw. Peacock } " 1705. | Communion paten: St. John the Evangelist, Stanmore, Mids. |
| " |  | Jno. Clifton (?) | A toy tankard: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Thos. Allen " 1697. | Two dozen rat-tail spoons: Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Fras. Turner " 1709. | A tiny transitional spoon—a toy, or perhaps a snuff spoon. |
| " |  | Isr'l. Pincking " 1697. | Rat-tail table spoon, ridge front rounded end to stem. |
| " |  | Hy. Greene " 1700. | Dessert spoons: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Laun. Keatt " 1701. | Caster : Do. do. |
| " |  | Jno. Rand " 1704. | Communion flagon: St. Lawrence, Cowley, Mids. |
| " |  | Simon Pantin " 1701. | Small two-handled cup: Mr. G. Lambert; also (1699) taper holder: Earl Bathurst. |
| " |  | Phil. Rolles " 1705. | Rat-tail spoon, dessert size. |
| " |  | See 1702. | Oval tobacco box, with loose lid. |
| " |  | Wm. Francis " 1697. | A pair of candlesticks: Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | Andrw. Dalton " 1708. | An octagonal taper holder. |
| " |  | Ebenezr. Roe " 1709. | A rat-tail table spoon. |
| " |  | Thos. Prichard " " | A child's feeding cup, with two handles. |
| " |  | Hen. Clarke " " | A pair of short octagonal candlesticks, with gadrooned bases. |
| " |  | Jas. Wethered " " | A pair of circular toilet boxes: The Gurney Collection. |
| " |  | Richd. Watts " 1710. | A rat-tail table spoon: The Octavius Morgan Collection. |
| 1710-1 |  | Thos. Folkingham " 1706. | Octagonal tea caddy: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Jno. Smith " 1710. | Tumbler: Mr. Boore; also (1704-5) com. cup: Driffield, Gloucester. |
| " |  | Wm. Hinton " 1704. | A pair of rat-tail spoons: Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| " |  | Geo. Gillingham " 1703. | A small ink stand: Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1710-1 |  | Lewis Mettayer ent. 1700. | Plain rat-tail spoon, rounded stem: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Ed. Cornock ,, 1707. | Oval tobacco-box: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Jno. Wisdom ,, 1704. | Communion paten on foot: Christ Church, Stepney. |
| " |  | Wm. Pearson ,, 1710. | A small circular salver on foot. |
| " |  | Wm. Twell ,, 1709. | A marrow scoop. |
| " |  | Jas. Beschefer ,, 1704. | { Trencher salt: The Author's Collection. Six three-pronged forks, with wavy ends. |
| " |  | Jacob Margas ,, 1706. | Candlesticks: Mr. Boore; and (1719): Col. Warde. |
| " |  | Jas. Rood ,, 1710. | A small mug: Mr. F. L. Fitzgerald. |
| " |  | Jno. Keigwin ,, " | A pair of rat-tail dessert spoons. |
| " |  | Gabriel Sleath ,, 1706. | Small spirit stand: Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Toy porringer: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Jacob Margas ,, " | Spoons : Do. do. |
| " |  | Jas. Goodwin ,, " | A small circular salver on foot. |
| " |  | Abm. Russell (?) ,, 1702. | An upright snuffers' stand on fixed tray. |
| " |  | Robt. Keble ,, " | A large rat-tail hash spoon. |
| " |  | Jos. Sheene ,, " | A pair of rat-tail table spoons. |
| " |  | Jno. Stockar ,, " | A small plain mug: Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Wm. Truss ,, " | A rat-tail table spoon: Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| " |  | Hezk. Mountfort ,, 1711. | A small octagonal engraved box. |
| " |  | Isaac Malyn ,, 1710. | A pair of small rat-tail spoons, with wavy ends. |
| " |  | Jno. Flight ,, " | A small octagonal tray, with gadrooned edge. |
| 1711-2 |  | Edmd. Pearce ,, 1704. | Communion cup, given 1616 to St. Michael's, Ashford. |
| " |  | Dorothy Grant ,, 1697. | Communion paten: Ulverston, Lancashire. |
| " |  | John East ,, " | Do. do. : Monkton Deverill, Wilts. |
| " |  | Joseph Barbitt ,, 1703. | Spirit lamp: Mr. Anthony White. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1711-2 |  | Joha Porter ent. 1698. | Communion cup : St. Julien, Southampton. |
| " |  | Richard Williams ,, 1712. | Marks noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Wm. Penstone ,, " | Bottle-shaped tea-caddy : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Ed. Jennings ,, 1709. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. Webster. |
| " |  | Jno. Read ,, 1704. | Communion cup and paten : St. Mary-le-Strand. |
| " |  | Lewis Mettayer (probably). | Taper holder : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Nich. Clausen ent. 1709. | Spoon : The Author's Collection ; also (1716) standish : Welbeck. |
| " |  | Ed. Holaday ,, " | Salver : Mr. Reid ; flagons (1718-9) : Mercers' Company ; com. paten : Kingston. |
| " |  | Aug. Courtauld ,, 1708. | Spoon : Mr. Parkes ; also (1727-8) two sets of com. plate : Madley, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Hen. Greene ,, 1700. | Com. paten on foot : St. Mary's, Ulverston, Lanc. |
| " |  | Jno. Chamberlen ,, 1704. | Helmet-shaped ewer : General Meyrick. |
| " |  | Isaac Dalton ,, 1711. | Rat-tail table-spoon : Dr. Propert. |
| " |  | Wm. Matthew ,, " | Small circular bowl : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Jonthn. Newton ,, " | Rat-tail table-spoon : Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| 1712-3 |  | Thos. Sutton ,, " | Chamber candlestick : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Jno. Rand ,, 1704. | Double set of communion plate : St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal. |
| " |  | Seth Lofthouse ,, 1697. | Salver : Mr. Hawes ; also (1702) com. paten : Kington, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Isaac Dalton ,, 1711. | Three-pronged forks : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | Ed. Gibson ,, 1697. | Rat-tail spoon, transitional end : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Lukin , 1699. | Spirally-fluted porringer : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Richd. Bayley ,, 1708. | Do. : Mr. Wills ; also (1716-7) paten cover : Dindor, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Richd. Raine ,, 1712. | Paten, dated 1716 : Ockley, Surrey. |
| " |  | John Hobson ,, 1697. | Rat-tail spoon : Edkins Collection. |
| " | | Glover Johnson ,, 1712. | Oval, bottle-shaped tea-caddy : Viscount Clifden. |
| " | | Wm. Turbitt ,, 1710. | Hexagonal taper-holder : Captain Garnham. |
| " | | Richd. Williams ,, 1712. | Mark registered 11 April, 1712. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1712-3 | | Thos. Bevault | ent. 1712. | Mark registered 24 December, 1712. |
| " | | Jno. M. Stockar | " 1710. | Small salver on foot: Earl Amherst. |
| 1713-4 | | Samuel Margas | " 1706. | Lion tankard: The Ironmongers' Company. |
| " | | Ambrose Stevenson | " " | Plain tankard, slightly domed top: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " | | Natl. Locke | 1698. | Pair of tankards: Gloucester Corporation. |
| " | | Hugh Roberts | " 1697. | Tea-caddy: Mr. A. Trapnell. |
| " | | Gabriel Sleath | " 1706. | Patén: St. Dunstan's, Stepney. |
| " | | Mark Paillet | " 1698. | Rat-tail table-spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Henry Collins | " " | Oval tobacco box, with cabled edge to cover. |
| " | | Edw. Vincent | (?) | Helmet-shaped ewer: Trin. Coll., Oxford. |
| " | | Jno. Ludlow | " 1713. | Plain tumbler: Sir Charles Fraser, Bart. |
| " | | Gundry Roode | " 1709. | Porringer, usual spiral flutings. |
| " | | Thos. Mann | " 1713. | Oval tray, with fluted border: Mr. A. Bateman. |
| " | | Thos. Ewesdin | " " | A tumbler: Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | Wm. Looker | " " | Plain tankard, reeded foot and domed top. |
| " | | John Bathe | " 1700. | Plate: Mr. Boore; also (1711-2) com. patén: Brampton Abbots, Hereford. |
| " | | Wm. Juson | " 1704. | Marrow scoop: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | Seth Lofthouse | " 1697. | Communion patén: Brantingham, Yorks. |
| 1714-5 | | Robt. Timbrell & Benj. Bentley | " " | Saucepan: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " | | David Tanqueray | " 1713. | Three pronged fork: The Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " | | Joseph Fainell | " 1710. | Tea-caddy: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " | | Thomas Bevault | " 1712. | Communion flagon: Ropley, Hants. |
| " | | Glover Johnson | " " | Chased octagonal tea-caddy. |
| " | | Mich'l Boulton | " " | Pair of octagonal baluster-shaped candlesticks. |
| " | | Name not traced. | | Sugar-caster: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|----------|------------------------------|---|
| 1714-5 |  | Wm. John | England & Vane } ent. 1714. | Communion flagon: Nettleton, nr. Chippenham. |
| " |  | Sam | Welder " " | An etui, containing a small spoon, tablets, etc. |
| " |  | Rich'd | Green " 1703. | Tankard: Mr. Samuel Deane. |
| " |  | Jno. | Holland " 1711. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Saml. | Hitchcock " 1712. | Rat-tail dessert spoon: Mr. J. Hemingway. |
| " |  | Saml. | Welder " 1714. | Plain octagonal muffineer, with small vase surmounting pierced top. |
| " |  | Philip | Brush " 1707. | Fluted porringer: From the Temple-Frere Coll'n. |
| " |  | Josiah | Daniel " 1714. | Mark registered 21 Feb., 1714. |
| " |  | Nathl. | Bland " " | Do. do. 10 June, do. |
| " |  | Richd. | Gines " " | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | Henry | Beesley " " | Do. do. : Mr. M. Falk. |
| " |  | Henry | Miller " " | Plain oval snuff-box or wafer-box. |
| 1715-6 |  | Thos. | Allen " 1697. | Pepper-caster: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | David | Killmaine " 1715. | Communion paten: St. Michael's, Ashford. |
| " |  | Fras. | Plymley " " | Two communion cups and two alms-dishes: St. Clement's, East Cheap. |
| " |  | John | Corporon " 1716. | A pair of rat-tail dessert-spoons. |
| " |  | Danl. | Sleamaker " 1704. | Octagonal caster: From the Temple-Frere Coll'n. |
| " |  | Humph. | Payne " 1701. | Rat-tail spoons: Mr. Peters; also (1721) com. cup: Middleton. |
| " |  | Petley | Ley " 1715. | A pap-boat: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. | Port " 1713. | Fluted porringer, usual spiral flutings. |
| " |  | Richard | Greene " 1703. | { Candlesticks: Mr. J. A. Holms. Do. : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Edward | Jones " 1697. | Salver: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Josiah | Daniel " 1714. (see 1714) | Tea-pot: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Jas. | Goodwin " 1710. | Toy porringer: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " |  | Danl. | Yerbury " 1715. | Oblong snuffers' tray, with rounded corners. |
| " |  | Geo. | Lambe " 1713. | Rat-tail dessert spoon. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1715-6 |  | Robt. Hill ent. 1716. | Mark registered 13 January, 1716. |
| " |  | Thos. Holland ,, 1707. | Small bowl : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1716-7 |  | John Holland ,, 1711. | Rat-tail table-spoon : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Nat. Roe ,, 1710. | Do. do. : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| " |  | Jos. Clare ,, 1713. | Com. cup and alms-dish : St. Paul's, Shadwell. |
| " |  | Thos. Mason ,, 1716. | Pair of candlesticks : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, 1712. | { Sauce-boat: Mr. Boore; also (1712) pair of octagonal salt-cellar: Mr. A. Bateman; (1717-8) covered cup: The Duke of Devonshire; and two-handled gold cup and cover: Berkeley Castle. |
| " |  | Thos. Ewesdin ,, 1713. | Com. patens : St. Nicholas, Gloucester. |
| " |  | Jas. Seabrook ,, 1714. | A pair of rat-tail table-spoons. |
| " |  | Petley Ley ,, 1715. | Mug with scroll handle : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  | Phillip Robinson ,, 1713. | Pair of soup tureens : Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| " |  | Joseph Clare (see above and 1719) " " | Trencher salt : Messrs. Garrard & Co. |
| " |  | Anty. Nelme ,, 1697. | Sauce-boat : Viscount Clifden. |
| " |  | Geo. Lambe ,, 1713. | Octagonal pepper caster : Captain Garnham. |
| " |  | Wm. Bellassyse ,, 1716. | Taper-holder : Viscount Clifden : also (1720) com. cup : Cross Canonby, Cumb. |
| " |  | David Green ,, 1701. | Candlestick : Cambridge Plate Exhibition. |
| " |  | Jno. Guerrie ,, 1717. | Rat-tail table-spoon. |
| " |  | Danl. Cunningham ,, 1716. | Mark registered 11 Feb., 1716. |
| " |  | Jos. Bell ,, " | A cylindrical tankard, with domed top. |
| " |  | Richd. Edwards ,, " | An octagonal bottle-shaped tea-caddy : Lady Page Turner. |
| " |  | Jas. Morson ,, " | Pair of rat-tail table-spoons. |
| " |  | Wm. Pearson ,, 1717. | Mark registered 21 May, 1717. |
| 1717-8 |  | Jas. (?) Fraillon ,, 1710. | Tazza-shaped covered paten or ciborium on foot : St. Mary's, Ealing. |
| " |  | Robt. Kempton ,, " | Lemon strainer : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Wm. Penstone ,, 1717. | Porringer, spiral flutings, repoussé shield in front. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1717-8 |  | Joseph Ward ent. 1717. | Tea-caddy : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Edward Barnet ,, 1715. | Sugar caster : Do. do. |
| " |  | Chas. Jackson ,, 1714. (see 1718 below) | Rat-tail dessert-spoons : Do. |
| " |  | William Pearson ,, 1710. (see 1716) | Do. do. do. : noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Isaac Riboulau ,, 1714. | { Rat-tail table-spoon : Sir J. T. Firbank. { Octagonal tea-pot (1718) : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| " |  | Edw. Barnet ,, 1715. | Rat-tail dessert-spoon. |
| " |  | Phil. Robinson ,, 1713. | An oblong snuff box, rounded corners cabled band. |
| " |  | Thos. Holland ,, 1707. | Rat-tail spoon ; also (1713-4) paten : St. Peter's, Hereford. |
| " |  | Jno. Harris ,, 1716. | Pair of octagonal baluster-shaped candlesticks. |
| " |  | Wm. Street ,, 1717. | Snuffers and stand on octagonal tray. |
| " |  | Jas. Smith ,, 1718. | Repoussé and chased hook for chatelaine. |
| " |  | Thos. Shermer ,, 1717. | A plain tumbler. |
| " |  | Starling Wilford ,, , | A large watch-case : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Paul Hanet ,, , | Mounts of shagreen etui. |
| " |  | Thos. Burrige ,, , | A shaving pot. |
| " |  | Wm. Bellamy ,, , | Circular salver, with plain raised edge. |
| " |  | Sam. Welder ,, , | Salt spoon : The Day Collection. |
| 1718-9 |  | Ambrose Stevenson ,, 1706. | Small circular salver on foot : Mr. Hamilton. |
| " |  | Wm. Petley ,, 1717. | Do. do. do. : Mr. R. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Paul Hanet ,, 1715. | Rat-tail spoon. |
| " |  | John Farnell ,, 1714. | Spoon-tray : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Chas. Jackson ,, , | Rat-tail spoon ; also (1714) paten : Betchworth, Surrey. |
| " |  | Thos. Parr ,, 1697. | Snuffers and upright hexagonal snuffers' stand : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Geo. Beale ,, 1713. | Lemon strainer : Messrs. Carrington. |
| " |  | Ed. Holaday ,, 1709. | Large flagons, presented 1718 : Mercers' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 1718-9 |  | David Tanqueray ent. 1713. (see 1714) | Small tea-pot : Mr. W. M. Acworth. |
| " |  | Henry Clarke ,, 1709. (see 1709) | Marrow scoop : Mr. Llewellyn Davies. |
| " |  | Thomas Mason ,, 1716. | Mug : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Thomas Tearle ,, 1719. (see 1719 below) | Tea-pot : Do. do. |
| " |  | John Keigwin ,, 1710. | Mug : Do. do. |
| " |  | John Sanders ,, 1717. | Octagonal trencher salts : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " | | Wm. Fawdery ,, 1697. (as 1705) | Flagon : St. Mary Bow. |
| " |  | Wm. Darkeratt ,, 1718. | Plain octagonal sugar casters : Merton College, Oxford. |
| " |  | Hugh Saunders ,, " | Octagonal candlestick of baluster form. |
| " |  | John Bignell ,, " | A needle-case, engraved with monogram C L. |
| " |  | Geo. Gillingham ,, " | Mark registered 25 September, 1718. |
| " |  | Jno. Millington ,, " | A rat-tail dessert-spoon. |
| " |  | Jno. Lingard ,, " | Mark registered 28 June, 1718. |
| " |  | Do. do. (for O.S.) ,, 1719. | Do. do. 10 June, 1719, |
| 1719-20 |  | Thos. Tearle ,, " (see 1718-9) | Alms-plate : Corsham, Wilts. |
| " |  | Thos. Langford ,, 1715. | Com. cup : St. Mary, Bedford, Mids. |
| " |  | Réné Hudell ,, 1718. | Helmet-shaped milk-jug : Mr. F. D. Wingfield. |
| " |  | Wm. Spackman ,, 1714. | Salver : Messrs. Carrington ; also (1717-8) com. cup : Llanwarne, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Geo. Boothby ,, 1720. | A plain sauce-boat : Mr. R. N. Crossley. |
| " |  | John White ,, 1719. | Pair of fluted dishes : Mr. Chester-Master. |
| " |  | John le Sage ,, 1718. | Half-a-dozen three-pronged forks. |
| " |  | Benj. Blakeley ,, 1715. | A plain snuff or wafer-box. |
| " |  | Wm. Paradise ,, 1718. | Communion cup : Lazonby, Cumb. |
| " |  | Lawrence (?) Jones ,, 1697. | { Porringer : Mr. Geo. Dunn. Mug : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1719-20 |  | John Gibbons ent. 1700. | Tea-caddy : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Thomas Shermer ,, 1717. | Marks noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Wm. Darkeratt ,, 1718. (see 1718) | Salvers on foot : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Edw. Barrett ,, 1715. | Salver of the Mesham family, Pontrhyffydd, Denbigh. |
| " |  | James Smith ,, 1718. | Rat-tail gravy spoon : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Gabriel Sleath ,, 1706. | Communion paten : Damerham, Wilts. |
| " |  | Thos. Allen ,, 1697. (2nd Mark) | Straining spoon : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | Thos. Morse ,, 1718. | Circular salver on foot : Mr. B. McKay. |
| " |  | Edw. Gibbon ,, 1719. | Rat-tail table spoon : Mr. Davison. |
| " |  | Saml. Smith ,, " | Sugar caster from the Londesborough Collection. |
| " |  | Jos. Steward ,, " | Cylindrical tankard, moulded foot and band, domed top. |
| " |  | Jos. Clare, as 1716-7. | Alms-dish : St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge. |
| " |  | Chris. Gerrard ent. 1719. | Plain octagonal caster. |
| " |  | Edmd. Hickman ,, " | Rat-tail table-spoons. |
| " |  | Wm. Pearson ,, " | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 24 Jan., 1720. |
| " |  | Geo. Brydon ,, 1720. | Chased sugar bowl : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Gladwin ,, 1719. | Rat-tail dessert-spoons. |
| " |  | Starling Wilford ,, 1720. | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 30 Jan., 1720. |
| " |  | John Lingard ,, 1719. | Three-pronged forks : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | John Jones ,, " | Rat-tail table-spoon. |
| " |  | Paul Hanet ,, 1717. | Oval snuff box : Mr. Hawes. |
| " |  | Edwd. Hall ,, 1720. | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 14 Jan., 1720. |
| " |  | Bowles Nash ,, " | Long rat-tail gravy spoon. |
| " |  | ——— Hodgkis ,, 1719. | A pint mug or tankard without lid. |
| " | | Phyllis Phillip ,, 1720. | Mounts of circular horn box. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1719-20 |  | Joseph Fainell ent. 1710. | Inkstand: Sir Michael Hicks Beach. |
| " |  | Phyllis Phillip ,, 1720. | Small cylindrical bodkin or needle case. |
| " |  | Richard Gines ,, " | Porringer, with shaped shield in front. |
| " |  | Wm. Scarlett (O.S. as before 1697) ,, " | Small oval tray, with fluted border: Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Mary Rood ,, " | Engraved cover of tablets for memoranda. |
| " |  | Christr. Gerrard ,, " | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 2 July, 1720. |
| 1720-1 |  | John Edwards ,, 1697. | Com. flagon: St. Margaret, Uxbridge. |
| " |  | Thos. Evesdon (see 1721-2) ,, 1713. | This mark is accompanied by the crowned leopard's head as 1721-2. Mug: Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | William Looker ,, " | Candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, 1712. | Tazza: Mr. A. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin ,, 1720. | Shallow saucepan, ebony handle. |
| " |  | Geo. Lambe (widow of) ,, 1713. | Three-pronged forks: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | William Fawdery ,, 1720. | Small saucepan: Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Henry Millar ,, " | Spoon: Do. do. |
| " |  | Thomas Folkingham ,, " | Plate: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Petley Ley (see 1716) ,, 1715. | Coffee-pot: Do. do. |
| " |  | John Fawdery ,, 1697. | Com. flagon and paten: St. Mary's, Harefield. |
| " |  | Matt. Cooper ,, " | Two-handed cup and cover: The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Ann Tanqueray ,, 1720. | Sugar caster: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Chas. Jackson ,, 1714. | Small plain salver: Mr. L. T. Crossley. |
| " |  | Sarah Holaday ,, 1719. | Plain hexagonal taper-holder. |
| " |  | Hugh Arnett & Ed. Pocock } ,, " | Octagonal coffee-pot, with octagonal spout and lid. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Alms-dish: St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | Thos. Bamford ,, " | Oval tobacco box: Mr. L. Hutchinson. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--|
| 1720-1 | | Jno. Bromley | ent. 1720. | Snuff or powder box, with hinged lid. |
| " | | Benj. Watts | " " | { Table spoon, ridge in front of stem, round end and double drop at back of bowl, known as the "Hanoverian pattern". |
| " | | John Bignell | " " | |
| " | | John Betts | " " | Mounts of shagreen etui : Mr. Caldwell. |
| " | | Michl. Boulton | " " | Watch-case : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | | Saml. Hitchcock | " " | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 20 June, 1720. |
| " | | Thos. Sadler | " " | Do. do. do. 19 October, 1720. |
| " | | Geo. Boothby | " " | A circular salver on foot : The Day Collection. |
| " | | Phil. Rolles | " " | Bottle-shaped tea-caddy : do. |
| " | | Jno. Hopkins | " " | Octagonal taper-holder. |
| " | | Do. do. | " " | New standard mark, registered January, 1720. |
| " | | Saml. Welder | " " | Old do. do. do. |
| " | | *John Penfold (probably) | " " | Do. do. do. 28 July, 1720. |
| " | | Fras. Turner | " " | Alms-dish : Witney, Oxfordshire. |
| " | | Jas. Morson | " " | Lady's tablet case. |
| " | | Jno. Millington | " " | Toy porringer : Mr. Crichton. |
| " | | Thos. Folkingham | " " | Mark for restored Old Standard, registered 23 June, 1720. |
| " | | John Ludlow | " " | Snuff-box : Mr. G. Widdowson. |
| " | | Thos. Mann | " " | Taper-holder : Mr. Hardcastle. |
| " | | Ed. Jennings | " " | O.S. mark registered 1 July, 1720. |
| " | | Do. do. (O.S.) | " " | Lady's thimble-case : Mrs. Wintle. |
| " | | Richd. Watts | " " | { Thimble to do. : do. { Spoons (1725) : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " | | Name not traced. | | Cylindrical tankard, domed top. |
| " | | J. Burrige | " " | From impressions supplied to the Author. |
| " | | Jno. Barnard | " " | Do. do. do. |
| " | | A'brose Stevenson | " " | Do. do. do. |
| " | | A'brose Stevenson | " " | Salver on foot : Mr. Deacon. |

* Old Standard Mark from before 1697 re-used. See also Supplementary Table XIII.A. (p. 86, *supra*).

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1720-1 |  | Edw. Feline ent. 1720. | Snuff-box: Mr. Carr (see also 1722 on following page). |
| " |  | Jas. Seabrook " " | From impressions supplied to the Author. |
| " |  | Jos. Steward " " | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Henry Miller " " | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Geo. Squire " " | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Gabl. Sleath " " | Caster: Mr. W. Smith; coffee-pot (1723): Dr. Davies. |
| " |  | Phil. Roker (N.S.) " " | Mark registered 7 April, 1720. |
| " |  | Do. do. (O.S.) " " | Do. do. 17 Aug., do. |
| " |  | Geo. Brydon " " | Hanoverian pattern spoon. |
| " |  | Hen. Greene " " | Meat skewer, with ring at end. |
| " |  | Edwd. Pearce " " | Cover of small toilet-box. |
| " |  | Jno. Brumhall " 1721. | From impressions supplied to the Author. |
| " |  | Jno. Newton " 1720. | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Matthew " " | A pair of moulded octagonal salt-cellars. |
| " |  | Saml. Lee " " | A "skittle-ball" tea-pot, with chased band. |
| " |  | Henry Clarke " " | Marrow scoop: Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | Jno. Corosey " " | From rubbings supplied to the Author. |
| " |  | Jno. Farnell " " | Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Glover Johnson " " | Small circular cachou or patch-box. |
| " |  | Wm. Looker " " | O.S. mark registered 6 July, 1720. |
| " |  | Phil. Rainaud " " | Do. do. 26 Oct., do. |
| 1721-2 |  | Ed. Vincent (probably) " " | Communion cups: Orton, Westmor. |
| " |  | Isaac Liger " " | Oval hot-water jug: Woods' Hotel. |
| " |  | Henry Jay " " | Salver: Mr. G. Lambert; also alms-plate of 1716, dated 1718: Hunton, Kent. |
| " |  | Jos. Clare " " | Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | M. Arnett & } Ed. Pocock } | Salver: Mr. W. Dale; also (1724) com. cup: Barmston, Yorks. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1721-2 |  | Simon Pantin ent. 1717. | Two-handled cup : Paper-stainers' Company. |
| " |  | John Wisdome ,, 1720. (probably) | Paton on foot, dated 1721 : Pulham, Dorset. |
| " |  | Jane Lambe ,, 1719. | From impressions supplied to the Author. |
| " |  | Ed. Turner ,, 1720. | Small caster : Mr. I. Cathcart White. |
| " |  | Abm. Buteux ,, 1721. | Candlesticks : The Duke of Portland. |
| " |  | Saml. Lee ,, , | A circular bowl, matching the tea-pot of 1720. |
| " |  | Geo. Wickes ,, , | Plain bottle-shaped tea-caddy : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Hugh Spring ,, , | N.S. mark, registered 22 December, 1721. |
| " |  | Mary Rood ,, , | Table-spoon : Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Gundry Roode ,, , | Cream-jug chased with figures and foliage : The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Wm. Truss ,, , | (of Reading) N.S. mark, registered 22 Sept., 1721. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, , | Do. do. O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Plate : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Sarah Holaday ,, 1719. (see 1720-1) | Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Joseph Bell? ,, 1716. | Cup : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Thos. Evesdon ,, 1713. (see 1720-1) | Mug : Mr. Harvey Hadden. |
| " |  | Edmund Pearce ,, 1720. | Pair of bowls : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Simon Pantin ,, 1717. (see above) | Jug with scroll handle : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1722-3 |  | Bowles Nash ,, 1721. | Alms-dish, dated 1723 : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | Edward Feline ,, 1720. (see 1720) | Salver : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Jno. le Sage ,, 1718. | Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern : Mr. D. Gray. |
| " |  | Ed. Wood ,, , | Salver, with plain raised moulded border. |
| " |  | Benj. Pyne as 1706. | Communion cup : Firbank, Westmorland. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Anth. Nelme as 1716. | Monteith : Clare Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Edw. Jennings ent. 1720. | Rat-tail spoons : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1722-3 |  | Jno. Bignell ent. 1720. | Com. cup. : Holy Trinity, Minorities. |
| " |  | Natl. Gulliver ,, 1722. | Bread platter : Howden, Yorks. |
| " |  | David Willaume ,, 1720. | Tankard, moulded band and base, domed top. |
| " |  | Jno. Eckford ,, " | Circular toilet-box. |
| " |  | Isaac Riboulau ,, " | Plain bulbous milk-jug. |
| " |  | Pere Pilleau ,, " | Engraved snuff-box : Mr. Lascelles Carr. |
| " |  | Edw. Wood ,, " | Small taper-holder : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Jas. Gould ,, 1722. | From a rubbing supplied to the Author. |
| " |  | Nich. Clausen ,, 1720. | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Phil. Robinson ,, 1723. | A child's christening mug. |
| " |  | Phil. Goddard ,, " | N.S. mark, registered 23 January, 1723. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Natl. Gulliver ,, " | Milk-jug : Mr. Winstone; also (1723-4) com. flagon : Weston-under-Penyard, Herefords. |
| " |  | Isaac Cornasseau ,, 1722. | N.S. mark, registered 20 July, 1722. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Michl. Nicholl ,, 1723. | N.S. do. do. 4 April, 1723. |
| " |  | John Clarke ,, 1722. | An etui : Mrs. Bromage. |
| " |  | Geo. Young ,, " | Vinaigrette : Mr. A. Thomas. |
| " |  | Jno. Clarke ,, " | Patch-box : Mr. R. Nicholl. |
| " |  | Jas. Fraillon ,, 1723. | Watch case : Mr. F. R. Hill. |
| " |  | Ed. Dymond ,, 1722. | Snuff-box : Mr. L. Bennett. |
| " |  | Joseph Adams ? ,, " | Marrow scoop : Mr. A. J. Grimes. |
| " |  | John le Sage ,, 1718. | (Britannia standard marks) : Small tray : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  | Philip Brush ? ,, 1707. | Alms dish : Alton, Hants. |
| " |  | Isaac Cornasseau ,, 1722. | Octagonal coffee-pot : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1722-3 |  | Richard Watts ent. 1720. | Tea-pot : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Ed. Dymond ,, 1722. | Small hand-bell, ivory handle : Mrs. Shaw. |
| " |  | Jeremiah King ,, 1723. | N.S. mark, registered 11 Sept., 1723. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Soame ,, " | N.S. do. 19 June, do. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | John Jones ,, " | N.S. do. 27 March, do. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Henry Dell ,, 1722. | A baby's coral : Mrs. Hammond. |
| " |  | Wm. Owen ,, 1723. | Neck mount and cover of crystal bottle. |
| " |  | John Gibbons ,, " | A waist buckle : Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Meshach Godwin ,, 1722. | Patent on foot : St. Helens, York. |
| 1723-4 |  | John East ,, 1721. | Large tankard : Armourers' Co. |
| " |  | Thos. Farrer ,, 1720. | Alms-dish : S.S. Peter & Paul, S. Weald, Essex. |
| " |  | Thos. Morse ,, " | Cylindrical half-pint mug, with moulded band and base. |
| " |  | Aug. Courtauld ,, 1708. | Two-handled cup : Hon. Soc. Inner Temple. |
| " |  | Jnthn. Madden ,, 1702. | Patent on four feet : St. Lawrence, Cowley. |
| " |  | Edw. Peacock ,, 1710. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Hadley Monken. |
| " |  | Richd. Scarlett ,, 1723. | A helmet-shaped ewer : Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | John Chartier ,, " | Cylindrical tankard, domed top : Col. Fitzgerald. |
| " |  | Arte Dicken ,, 1720. | A plain toddy ladle : General Meyrick. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, 1712. | Small waiter : Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | John Jones ,, 1719. | Small milk-jug : Mrs. J. Bird. |
| " |  | Edw. Gibbons ,, 1723. | A small square tray with incurved corners : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Spackman ,, 1720. | A small globular tea-pot : Madame de Falbe. |
| " | | Jnthn. Robinson ,, 1723. | A pair of table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1723-4 |  | John Bignell ent. 1718. (see 1720 and 1722) | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Geo. Squire ,, 1720. | Pair of bowls : St. Albans Corporation. |
| " |  | Thos. Wall (?) ,, 1708. | Pair of waiters : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Arte Dicken ? or ,, 1720. } John Diggle ,, 1697. } | Plate : Do. do. |
| " |  | John Motherby (?) ,, 1718. | Box : Do. do. |
| " |  | Sam Hitchcock ,, 1712. | Rat-tail gravy spoon : Do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Fawdery? ,, 1720. | Communion plate : Stourton, Wilts. |
| " |  | Jnthn. Robinson ,, 1723. | A helmet-shaped milk ewer ; Mr. H. Mitford. |
| " |  | Richd. Edwards ,, " | An octagonal trencher salt, with spreading base. |
| " |  | John Owing ,, 1724. | A pair of plain shoe buckles : Mr. F. Martin. |
| " |  | John Edwards & } Geo. Pitches } ,, 1723. | Three rat-tail spoons : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1724-5 |  | Richd. Bigge ,, 1700. (probably) | Small porringer : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Richd. Scarlett ,, 1719. | (N.S.) Rat-tail spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| " |  | David Tanqueray ,, 1720. | Half a dozen plain dinner plates. |
| " |  | Abm. Buteux ,, 1721. | A porringer, spiral flutings and repoussé shield. |
| " |  | Meshach Godwin , 1722. | Communion cup, dated 1724 : St. Thomas, Cliffe, Lewes. |
| " |  | Humphy. Payne ,, 1720. | Communion flagons: St. Martins-cum-Gregory, York; and (1729) Brockhampton, Hereford. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin ,, " | A pair of rat-tail dessert spoons. |
| " |  | Jacob Margas ,, " | A coffee pot (truncated cone) with domed top. |
| " |  | Fleurant David ,, 1724. | Two-handed cup and cover, chased with masks and foliage in relief (1725), given by King Geo. I. to his god-son, George Townshend, son of Charles Lord Viscount Townshend, born 29 February, 1724. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | Two-handed cup and cover, chased with masks and foliage in relief (1725), given by King Geo. I. to his god-son, George Townshend, son of Charles Lord Viscount Townshend, born 29 February, 1724. |
| " |  | Mathw. Lofthouse ,, 1721. | A pair of shoe buckles : Mrs. Owen. |
| " |  | John Edwards ,, 1724. | A sugar caster : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Edw. Conen ,, " | A toy porringer and saucer. |
| " |  | John Jones ,, 1723. | A watch case converted into a tobacco box. |
| " |  | W'sc'mbe Drake ,, 1724. | A small oval box, with threaded lid. |
| " |  | John White ,, " | On Britannia-standard bowl : Mr. C. Ince |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1724-5 |  | Jas. Burne ent. 1724. | N.S. mark, registered 4 March, 1724. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Saml. Hutton " " | N.S. do. do. 7 Oct., do. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. 7 Jan., 1725. |
| " |  | Ed. Peacock " " | Plain salver on foot. |
| " |  | John Owing " " | A pair of small three-pronged forks. |
| " |  | Peter Simon " 1725. | N.S. mark, registered 14 May, 1725. |
| " |  | John Gibbons " 1723. | Large-dish : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Aug. Courtauld " 1708. | Toy tea-set : Sir Redvers Buller. |
| " |  | Josiah Daniel " 1714. | Tea-spoons noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Peter Simon " 1725. | O.S. mark, registered 14 May, 1725. |
| " |  | John Motherby " 1718. | Small toilet box : Mrs. S. Widdowson. |
| " |  | John Pero " 1717. | Punch ladle : Mr. H. Middleton. |
| " |  | Jnthn. Newton " 1718. | Oval snuff-box : Capt. F. Powell. |
| 1725-6 |  | Abm. de Oliveyra " 1725. | Neck-mount and lid of scent bottle. |
| " |  | John Eckfourd " " | Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Josh. Healy " " | N.S. mark, registered 19 August, 1725. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Robt. Lucas " 1726. | A small globular tea-pot : The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Harvey Price " " | Marrow scoop, with engraved ornament in centre. |
| " |  | John Gorsuch " " | Plain coffee-pot, domed top : Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  | Wm. Toone " 1725. | Table-spoons : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Jos. Bird " 1724. | Punch ladle : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Hugh Saunders " 1718. | Pair of flagons : St. Martin, Ruislip, Middlesex. |
| " |  | Paul Hanet " 1721. | Spoon, presented by Paul Hanet, St. John, Westminster. |
| " |  | Fras. Garthorne " " | (As before 1697). Two com. flagons : St. John's, Wapping. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1725-6 |  | Jacob Margas ent. 1720. (see 1724) | Salver : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Starling Wilford (?) " " (see 1728 and 1737). | Sugar caster : Do. do. |
| " |  | Edward Feline " " (see also 1722-1729) | Oval bread basket : Do. do. |
| " |  | John Gibbons " 1723. | Dredger : Do. do. |
| " |  | Edw. Vincent " " (see 1729) | Com. cup : Long Preston, Yorks. |
| " |  | Thos. Mason " 1720. | Soup ladle : Mr. Lake ; also (1723-4) com. paten : Yarpole, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Jas. Gould " 1722. | Taper stick : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | John Edwards " 1724. | Salver : Mr. Boore ; also (1728-9) com. cup : King's Caple, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Geo. Wickes " 1721. | Milk-jug : Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Clark " 1725. | Plain salver on foot : Mr. T. Hutchinson. |
| " |  | Thos. England " " | A shaving pot : Mr. E. Johnson. |
| " |  | Wm. Scarlett " " | Table-spoons : Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Peter Tabart " " | N.S. mark, registered 7 July, 1725. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Mathew Cooper " " | N.S. mark, registered 30 June, 1725. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Louis Laroche " " | { Small saucepan : Mr. J. B. Murdoch. { Table-spoon : Mr. Geo. Lowe. |
| " |  | John Flavill " 1726. | Do. do. : Mr. Edw. Jones. |
| 1726-7 |  | Name not traced. | Com. flagon : St. Mary Mag., Littleton, Mids'x. |
| " |  | Wm. Darkeratt " 1724. | Two Com. flagons : St. Martin-in-the Fields. |
| " |  | Richd. Green " 1726. | Com. paten : St. Margaret, Uxbridge. |
| " |  | Benj. Pyne (as before 1697). | Great Mace : Borough of Westminster. |
| " |  | Peter Archambo ent. 1722. | Sugar caster, with applied strap ornamentation. |
| " |  | Wm. Fawdery " 1720. | Pair of sauce boats, with scroll handles. |
| " |  | Wm. Atkinson " 1725. | Pair of octagonal candlesticks of baluster form. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1726-7 |  | Robt. Lucas ent. 1726. (variant of mark of) | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Thos. Evesdon ,, 1713. (see 1720 and 1721) | Mug : The Hadden Collection. |
| " |  | Fras. Nelme ,, 1722. | Plain two-handled tankard, domed lid. |
| " |  | Bern'd. Fletcher ,, 1725. | Oblong salver on feet, plain moulded edge. |
| " |  | Thos. Bamford ,, 1720. | Muffineer : Jesus Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Robt. Williams ,, 1726. | N.S. mark, registered 2 Oct., 1726. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Gawen Nash ,, " | Large rat-tail hash spoon, with tubular handle. |
| " |  | Chas. Perier ,, 1727. | N.S. mark, registered 6 Jan., 1727. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Geo. Brome ,, 1726. | Snuff-box : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " |  | Peter le Chaube ,, " | A gold locket : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1727-8 |  | Isaac Ribouveau ,, 1720. | Rat-tail table-spoons : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | * Jas. Smith ,, " | Milk jug : Mr. J. Whaley. |
| " |  | Edw. Wood ,, 1722. | Pair of octagonal salts : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Ed. Cornock ,, 1707. | Alms-dish : St. Mary Mag., N. Ockenden, Essex. |
| " |  | Saml. Bates ,, 1727. | Trencher salt : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Thomas England ,, 1725. | Waiter : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Richard Pargeter ,, 1730. | Pair of octagonal trencher salts : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Matt. Cooper ,, 1725. (see 1725) | Salver : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | ?Andrew Raven ,, 1706. | Teapot : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Jno. le Sage ,, 1722. | Tankard : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Com. paten : Portslade, Sussex. |
| " |  | Sarah Holaday ,, 1725. | Table spoons : Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | John East ,, 1721. | Large tankard : Armourers' Company. |
| " |  | Jonah Clifton ,, 1720. | Three-pronged forks, dessert size. |

* The mark of this maker in a plain oblong punch is on a paten of 1722-3, at Sollers Hope, Herefordshire.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1727-8 |  | Saml. Laundry ent. 1727. | Double spouted toddy ladle. |
| " |  | Edmd. Bodington " " | Jug, with short spout and scroll handle: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Chas. Kandler & } Jas. Murray } | N.S. mark, registered 29 Aug., 1727. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Edw. Bennett " " | Globular teapot, with chased Arabesque band. |
| " |  | Hester Fawdery " " | A pair of shoe buckles. |
| " |  | Thos. Cooke " " | Marrow scoop: Mr. Bruford. |
| " |  | Richd. Hutchinson " " | Helmet-shaped cream jug on three legs. |
| " |  | Chas. Kandler " " | Soup tureen: Mr. Parkes. |
| " |  | Geo. Weir " " | This mark is found on a small spoon; also (on a larger scale) on a com. paten and flagon of 1712-3 in Burington Church, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " |  | O.S. mark, registered 27 July, 1727. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Snuff-box: Mr. Edward Bass. |
| " |  | Abel Brokesby " " | Plain octagonal muffineer. |
| " |  | Dike Impey (probably) " " | An engraved purse ring. |
| " |  | Benj. Bentley " 1728. | O.S. mark, registered 31 Jan., 1728. |
| " |  | Mary Johnson " 1727. | Mount of crystal bottle. |
| " |  | I. Wichaller " 1728. | O.S. mark, registered 2 April, 1728. |
| " |  | Chas. Hatfield " 1727. | A pair of plain sauce ladles. |
| " |  | Sam. Laundry " " | Small straining spoon: Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Matw. Cooper " 1725. | A chatelaine hook and thimble case. |
| " |  | David Willaume " 1728. | N.S. mark, registered 2 April, 1723. |
| " |  | Danl. Cunningham " 1720. | Dessert spoon, Hanoverian pattern: Mrs. A. Wilks. |
| " |  | Richd. Gines " " | Plain cream-jug: Mrs. Cobb. |
| " |  | Geo. Gillingham " 1721. | Lid of glass pomade pot: Mrs. F. Harrison. |
| " |  | Chas. Hatfield " 1727. | A tiny three-pronged fork: Mr. Falk. |
| " |  | Jacob Foster " 1726. | A plain tankard, domed top. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1727-8 |  | Saml. Green ent. 1721. | Cream-jug : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw ,, 1728. | A small tea-spoon, "H.C.B. 1727" engraved, but without date-letter. |
| 1728-9 |  | Wm. Darkeratt ,, 1720. | Alms-dish : St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C. |
| " |  | James Goodwin ,, 1721. | Sugar caster : Mr. S. Deane. |
| " |  | Tim. Ley (as before 1697) | Waterman's badge : Barber Surgeons' Co. |
| " |  | Blanche Fraillon ent. 1727. | Taper holder : Mr. Jas. Gurney. |
| " |  | Isaac Callard ,, 1726. | A plain cream-jug on three legs. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Hanoverian pattern dessert-spoon : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | James Wilkes ,, 1722. | Spoon : Mr. Ince ; also (1737-8) communion flagon, Lugwardine. |
| " |  | Peter Archambo ,, 1720. | A sauce ladle : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Josh. Holland ,, " | A small trussing skewer : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | Simon Pantin (see 1729) ,, " | A plain cylindrical tankard, moulded band and foot, domed cover. |
| " |  | John Millington ,, 1728. | A small circular salver on drum foot. |
| " |  | Edward Bennett ,, 1727. | A Hanoverian pattern table-spoon. |
| " |  | Ralph Frith ,, 1728. | N.S. mark, registered 24 June, 1728. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Geo. Hodges ,, " | N.S. do. do. 12 Sept. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | O.S. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | John Fawdery ,, " | A plain hemispherical toddy ladle. |
| " |  | John Montgomery ,, " | A table-spoon, with marrow scoop at end of stem. |
| " |  | ? John Richardson ,, 1723. | Patent : Rowner, Hants. |
| " |  | ? Wm. Fordham ,, 1706. | Cream-jug : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Starling Wilford (see 1725 and 1737) ,, 1729. | A large gold signet ring : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1729-30 |  | John Tuite * ,, 1721. | Large salver, shaped and moulded border : Sir Chas. Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | Thos. Tearle ,, 1720. | Ewer with mask spout, handle formed of a female figure : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Ed. Vincent (see 1725) ,, " | Large oblong tray on four feet : Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |

* John Tuite, son of Jas. Tuite, of Drogheda, merchant, apprenticed in 1703 to John Matthews of Dublin, goldsmith, used the above mark in Dublin, where he worked 1710-20. An entry recording his having "gone away" appears in the minute-book of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1729-30 |  | Anthony Nelme ent. 1722. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Chas. Martin ,, 1729. | Tankard: Messrs. Spink; also (1731) com. flagon: All Saints, Hereford. |
| " |  | Edwd. Feline ,, 1720. (see 1722 and 1725) | Pair of two-handled sauce-boats: Mr. W. W. Simpson. |
| " |  | Abel Brokesby ,, 1727. (see 1727) | Large salver: Chester Corporation. |
| " |  | Simon Pantin ,, 1717. (see 1728) | Sauce-boat: Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " |  | George Jones ,, 1724. (see 1735-6) | Dredger: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Geo. Harrison. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, " | (O.S.) Escallop shell: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Ralph Maidman ,, 1730. | Small salver: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Richd. Scarlett ,, 1720. (see 1723) | Pair of plain octagonal baluster-shaped candlesticks. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Child's mug: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | John Jones ,, 1729. | A meat skewer, with ring at end. |
| " |  | Saml. Margas ,, 1720. | A lion tankard: Mr. Alfred Cock. |
| " |  | Chas. Alchorne ,, 1729. | Hanoverian pattern table-spoons. |
| " |  | Sam. Welder ,, " | Plain two-handled mug. |
| " |  | Benj. Goodwin ,, " | Plain Hanoverian pattern tea-spoon. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Edith Fletcher ,, " | A small scissors case for a chatelaine. |
| " |  | Eliz. Goodwin ,, " | O.S. mark, registered 2nd Dec., 1729. |
| " |  | Jas. Maitland ,, 1728. of the "Grasshopper," Suffolk Street. | Do. do. do. June, 1728. |
| 1730-1 |  | Aug. Courtauld ent. 1729. | The state salt of the City of London Corporation. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, 1712. | (N.S.) Coffee pot: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Saml. Jefferys ,, 1697. | Do. The "Ludlow cups": Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Gabl. Sleath ,, 1720. | Pair of com. cups and flagons: St. George's, Bloomsbury. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1730-1 |  | Richd. Bayley ent. 1720. | Com. flagon: St. Mary, Hendon. |
| " |  | Wm. Belassyse ,, 1723. | Plain milk-jug, with short loop handle. |
| " |  | Isaac Callard ,, 1726. | Three-pronged forks: Mr. Boore; and (1737) Lord Amherst. |
| " |  | Wm. Petley ,, 1720. | Perforated Hanoverian pattern wine-straining spoon: St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | Perè Pilleau ,, " | Plain marrow scoop. |
| " |  | Chas. Kandler ,, 1727. | Mark noted by Author. |
| " |  | John White ,, 1719. | Inkstand: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Anne Tanqueray ,, 1720. | Cruet-frame: Do. |
| " |  | ? Saml. Laundry (see also 1727) | { Set of casters: Do. { Toddy-ladle (1733): Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | John Chapman (see 1737) | Plain coffee-pot: Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  | Samuel Hitchcock ,, " | O.S. mark, registered 5 Oct., 1730. |
| " |  | Jas. Jenkins ,, 1731. | Do. do. 26 April, 1731. |
| " |  | Wm. Justus ,, " | A purse ring: Mr. Connell. |
| " |  | Wm. Reeve ,, " | O.S. mark, registered 14 May, 1731. |
| " |  | Aaron Bates ,, 1730. | A plain watch case: Mr. S. Barnett. |
| " |  | Aug. Courtauld ,, 1708. | Coffee-pot: Mr. W. Comyns. |
| 1731-2 |  | John Gamon ,, 1728. | Table-spoon: Mr. I. Whaley; also (1732-3) com. paten: King's Pyon, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Edwd. Yorke ,, 1730. | Pair of com. flagons: St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. |
| " |  | Geo. Hindmarsh ,, 1731. | O.S. mark, registered December, 1731. |
| " |  | David Willaume ,, 1728. | Communion cup: Osgathorpe. |
| " |  | Wm. Darker ,, 1731. | Communion flagon: Kington, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Thos. England ,, 1725. | O.S. mark, registered 26 Aug., 1725. |
| " |  | Jane Lambe ,, 1729. | Tea-spoons: Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Mary Lofthouse ,, 1731. | O.S. mark, registered 30 March, 1731. |
| " |  | Thos. Merry ,, " | Tooth-pick and case: Mr. Widdowfield. |
| " |  | Jeffrey Griffith ,, " | Handle of pen-knife: Mr. Gwillim. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1731-2 |  | Sarah Parr ent. 1720. | Small circular box for patches or wafers. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby & } Geo. Hindmarsh } " 1731. | Salver with scalloped border: Mrs. Du Pasquier. |
| " |  | Wm. Woodward " " | Egg-shaped coffee pot on moulded foot. |
| " |  | Thos. Causton " 1730. | Cover of glass toilet pot. |
| " |  | Etienne Rongent " 1731. | A small mug: Mr. F. L. Fitzgerald. |
| " |  | Wm. Darker " " (see 1731) | Punch ladle: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1732-3 |  | Richd. Beale " " | { Bowl and cover: Mr. Anthony White. { Com. flagon (1737): Tadcaster. |
| " |  | Sam Laundry & } Jeffy Griffith } " " | O.S. mark, registered 2 June, 1731. |
| " |  | Joseph Smith " 1728. | Coffee pot: Drane Collection; also (1737) double service of com. plate: St. Giles', Cripplegate. |
| " |  | Edw. Pocock " " | Gravy spoons: Mr. S. Deane; salver: Mr. Barclay Murdoch: also (1733-4) com. cup: Bridstow, Hereford. |
| " |  | John Sanders " 1720. | Silver-gilt spoon: St. Mary-le-Strand. |
| " |  | John Fawdery " 1728. (see 1728) | Paten: St. John's, Warminster, Wilts. |
| " |  | Fras. Pages " 1729. | { Coffee pot: Messrs. Crichton Bros. { Salver (of 1737): Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | ? Matt. Lofthouse " 1705. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Small waiter: Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | Wm. Lukin " 1725. | Plain sugar caster: Grant Morris Collection. |
| " |  | Fras. Spilsbury " 1729. (same mark found in square stamp). | Sauce ladle: Messrs. Christie; also (1733) large salt: Trin. Coll., Camb. |
| " |  | Thos. Parr ent. 1732. | A waist buckle, with corner shell-shaped ornaments. |
| " |  | Wm. Matthews " 1728. | Small octagonal candlestick: Viscount Clifden. |
| " |  | Jas. Savage " " | Gallery of a small ebony tray. |
| " |  | John Pero " 1732. | Drum-shaped trencher salt. |
| " |  | Jas. Gould " " | Taper holder: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Geo. Smith " " | Handle of pointed knife. |
| " |  | R. W. (as 1696). Wm. Soame " " | Trencher salt: Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. Jar-shaped tea-caddy, with Chinese decoration. |
| " |  | Chas. Gibbons " " | Small cylindrical pepper caster, with loop handle. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw " 1728. | N.S. squat milk jug, with S-shaped handle. |
| 1733-4 |  | John Eckfourd, jr. " 1725. | Tankard: Mr. J. Whaley; com. flagon (1735): Minchinhampton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1733 4 |  | Aug. Courtauld ent. 1729. | A covered bowl on circular foot. |
| " |  | Jas. Slater ,, 1732. | Pair of com. flacons : St. Luke's, Old St., L'don. |
| " |  | Richd. Bayley ,, 1720. | Punch ladle : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | * Henry Herbert (of the "Three Crowns") ,, 1734. | Large square waiter : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Wm. Soame ,, 1732. | Table-spoon : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | Eliz. Buteux ,, 1731. | Small deep oval dish, with fluted side. |
| " |  | Danl. Chapman ,, 1729. | Short octagonal baluster-shaped candlestick. |
| " |  | Lewis Pantin ,, 1733. | Octagonal trencher salt. |
| " |  | Chas. Sprage ,, 1734. | A lemon strainer, with scroll handles. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby ,, 1731. (see 1734) | Waiter : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Geo. Braithwaite ? earliest ment. 1728. | Taper-stick : do. |
| 1734-5 |  | Ralph Maidman ent. 1731. | Small two-handed cup : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Caleb Hill ,, 1728. | Table-spoons, with double drop at back of bowl. |
| " |  | Lewis Mettayer ,, 1720. | Table candlesticks of baluster form, square on plan, with indented quadrant corners. |
| " |  | Wm. Gould ,, 1732. | A plain coffee-pot : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby ,, 1731. (see 1733) | Two-handed cup : Gurney Collection. |
| " |  | John Newton ,, 1726. | Hanoverian pattern table-spoons. |
| " |  | Mary Pantin ,, 1733. | Oval snuffers' tray. |
| " |  | Richd. Pargeter ,, 1730. | Table-spoon, double drop : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Hugh Arnell ,, 1734. | Mounts of small agate box. |
| " |  | Alex. Coates & } Edw. French } | O.S. mark, registered 29 Aug., 1734. |
| " |  | John Taylor ,, " | Small tea-spoons |
| " |  | Wm. Gould ,, " | Do. do. } The lion-passant and maker's mark are the only marks stamped on these spoons. |
| " |  | John Jacob ,, " | Do. do. } |
| " |  | John Pollock ,, " | Do. do. } |
| " |  | Jas. Manners ,, " | Table candlestick : Mrs. Dawson. |

* See similar mark with three small crowns above the letters at 1735-6, page 188, *infra*.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1734-5 |  | Edw. French | ent. 1734. | A rococo waist-buckle. |
| " |  | Jas. Brooker | " " | Salt spoon (lion-passant and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Sam. Hutton | " " | A short baluster-shaped candlestick. |
| " |  | Wm. Kidney | " " | An escallop shell. |
| 1735-6 |  | Geo. Jones | " 1724. | Punch ladle with double spout. |
| " |  | Richd. Gurney & Thos. Cook | " 1734. | Muffineer: Mr. Middleton; cup cover (1738): All Saints, West Ham. |
| " |  | Edw. Bennett | " 1731. | Table-spoons, double drop: Mr. R. Beauchamp. |
| " |  | Fred Kandler | " 1735. | Plain vase-shaped caster: Mrs. Du Pasquier. |
| " |  | Benj. Godfrey (see 1739) | " 1732. | Globular fluted tea-pot: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Grif. Edwards | " " | Two small three-pronged forks. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw | " 1727. | Oval bread basket: The Earl of Hardwicke's Collection. |
| " |  | Peter Bennett | " 1731. | A plain coffee-pot: Mrs. Dawson. |
| " |  | John White | " 1724. | A "double-drop" spoon; also (1733) Set of three tea-caddies: Sir E. Marshall Hall. |
| " |  | Wm. Atkinson | " 1725. | Salver, with moulded scalloped border, on four feet. |
| " |  | Wm. Young | " 1735. | Miniature two-handed cup: Mrs. Iggulden. |
| " |  | Name not traced, (see 1729-30) | | Communion paten: St. Eval, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Francis Nelme | " " | Second mark: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | John Barbe | " " | Tea-caddy: Sir G. Webbe Dasent. |
| " |  | Geo. Hindmarsh | " " | Table-spoons, double drop pattern. |
| " |  | Christn. Hilland | " 1736. | Marrow scoop, engraved border to centre part. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Salver: Grant-Morris Collection. |
| " |  | Henry Herbert (of the "Three Crowns") | " 1734. | Jar-shaped tea-caddy, repoussé and chased. |
| " |  | Levis Hamon | " 1735. | Three-quarter-pint mug, with applied band and base moulding. |
| 1736-7 |  | Name not traced. | | Table-spoons, double drop: The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Wm. Garrard | " 1735. | Plain globular milk jug, with short neck and loop handle. |
| " |  | Sam. Wood | " 1733-7. | Sugar caster: Lord Dormer; also cruet stand (1731-2): Major Burton Forster. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1736-7 |  | Benj. West | ent. 1737. | Spoon, double drop : St. Giles', Cripplegate. |
| " |  | Robt. Brown | " 1736. | Com. paten : St. Cuthbert's, Hawkshead ; tankard : Vintners' Company. |
| " |  | Ann Hill | " 1734. | Three dessert spoons, double drop pattern. |
| " |  | Thos. Mason | " 1733. | Bulb-shaped tankard, domed top. |
| " |  | John Jones | " " | Lid of glass toilet-pot. |
| " |  | John Fossey | " " | Pair of snuffers. |
| " |  | Bennet R. Bradshaw & Tyrill | } " 1737. | Mark registered 21 March, 1737. |
| " |  | Jerem. King | " 1736. | Small two-handled cup : Milbank Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Mann | " " | Pair of rococo candlesticks, Louis XV. style. |
| " |  | David Hennell | " " | Pair of salt spoons, fully marked. |
| " |  | Benj. West | " 1737. | Small tea-spoon (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Henry Herbert | " 1734. | { The "Sidney" two-handled cup : The Author's Collection. { Bread platter : Kensington Palace Chapel. |
| " |  | ? Harvey Price | " 1726. | Sauce-pan : Mr. A. G. C. Day. |
| 1737-8 |  | Joseph Allen & Co. | " 1729. | Sauce-boat : Lord Clifden. |
| " |  | Geo. Weekes | " 1735. | Helmet-shaped cream-jug, on three lion's mask feet. |
| " |  | Jos. Sanders | " 1730. | Small salver, with shell and scroll border. |
| " |  | Saml. Blackborrow | " 1720. | Com. cup : Kirkby Iredale, Lancs. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham | " 1737. | Pair of table-spoons, embossed with shell. |
| " |  | Geo. Hindmarsh (see 1735-6) | " 1735. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Starling Wilford | " 1729. | { Marrow spoon : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. { "Double-drop" spoon : Mr. Clement Gadsby. |
| " |  | John Chapman (see 1730) | " 1730. | Kettle : Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Robt. Williams | " 1726. | Snuff-box : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Richd. Beale | " 1731. | Tea-caddy : Sir Charles Crawford Fraser. |
| " |  | Simon Jouet | " 1723. | Pair of octagonal salts : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Jackson | " 1736. | Plain circular punch ladle, with ebony handle. |
| " |  | Thos. Gladwin | " 1737. | Pair of dwarf table candlesticks. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1737-8 |  | John Barrett ent. 1737. | A toasting fork, with tubular sliding handle. |
| " |  | Geo. Baskerville ,, 1738. | Back and corners of a small book cover. |
| " |  | Philip Platel ,, 1737. | A globular tea-pot, with band of fine Arabasque chasing. |
| " |  | Jas. Jenkins ,, 1738. | Sugar tongs, rococo chasing. |
| " |  | Gundry Roode ,, 1737. | A bulb-shaped tankard, domed top, scroll handle. |
| " |  | John Robinson ,, 1738. | Six table-spoons, double drop pattern. |
| " |  | Jas. Schruder ,, 1737. | Pair of octagonal trencher salts. |
| " |  | Wm. Soame ,, 1738. | Plain hemispherical toddy ladle. |
| " |  | Sam. Wood ,, 1737. | A hexagonal baluster-shaped taper-holder. |
| " |  | Denis Wilks ,, " | A plain pint mug, with scroll handle. |
| 1738-9 |  | Richd. Zouch ,, 1735. | Milk jug: Drane Collection; muffineer: Mr. Edginton. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham ,, 1739 | Com. flagon: St. Andrew's, Boreham, Essex. |
| " |  | Fred Kandler ,, 1735. | Two-handled loving cup: Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Jno. Robinson ,, 1738. | Com. paten: Little Baddow, Essex. |
| " |  | Louis Dupont ,, 1736. | An oblong snuffers tray, with inset quadrant corners. |
| " |  | Thos. Rush ,, 1724. | Soup ladle, with shell-shaped bowl. |
| " |  | Benj. Blakeley ,, 1738. | Snuff box: Dr. R. F. Woollett. |
| " |  | Henry Bates ,, " | Nutmeg box and grater: Mr. Falk. |
| " |  | Philip Brugier ,, " | Small plain circular salver on foot, with moulded border. |
| " |  | Wm. West ,, " | Plain tankard, moulded rib and base, scroll handle and domed cover. |
| " |  | Fras. Pages ,, 1739. | { Oval bread basket: The Hardwicke Collection; { also (1750-1) com. cup: Pembridge. |
| " |  | Robt. Hill ,, " | A globular tea-kettle, on tripod stand. |
| " |  | James Langlois ,, 1738. | Pair of candlesticks: The Author's Collection. |
| 1739-40 |  | Fred Kandler ,, 1735. | Large salver: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | ? Richd. Bayler ,, 1739. | Sauce-boat: do. |
| " |  | John Pero (see 1732) ,, " | Covered cup: do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES.* | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1739-40 |  | Humphrey Payne ent. 1739. | Covered bowl: Mr. J. B. Carrington. |
| " |  | Sarah Holaday ,, 1719. | Coffee-pot: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Benj. Godfrey ,, 1732. (see 1735) | Sauce-boats: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham ,, 1737. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Chas. Hillan ,, 1741. | Sauce-boats: Messrs. Crichton Bros. |
| " |  | Wm. Kidney ,, 1739. | Small bowl: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie ,, " | Pierced and chased cake basket: Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | Ben. Blakeley ,, " | Haft of hunting knife: Mr. H. D. Ellis; also on table-spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Isaac Callerd ,, " | Table-spoon: S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Jeff. Griffith ,, " | † Plain globular cream-jug, with loop handle. |
| " |  | Thos. Tearle ,, " | Tankard with domed cover: The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Jnthn. Fossy ,, " | Hexagonal baluster-shaped taper-holder. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin ,, " | Small tea-spoons: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | John Harwood ,, " | † Small plain globular teapot, with ebony handle. |
| " |  | Richd. Bayley ,, " | Communion flagon: Cartmel, Lancs. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby ,, " | ‡ (Brit. standard) short octagonal muffineer, with tall pierced top. |
| " |  | Lewis Dupont ,, " | Wine-taster, saucer-shaped, with repoussé knobs in bottom. |
| " |  | Wm. Hunter ,, " | Oblong moulded salt-cellar, with incurved corners. |
| " |  | Wm. Gwillim ,, " | Scissors-shaped sugar nippers (maker's mark and lion passant only). |
| " |  | Geo. Boothby ,, " | Snuff-box, with engraved shell and scroll ornamentation. |
| " |  | Edw. Aldridge ,, " | Baluster-shaped taper-holder, square on plan, with inset quadrant corners. |
| " |  | Wm. Soame ,, " | Plain bulb-shaped cream-jug on moulded foot. |
| " |  | Peter Bennett ,, " | Table-spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Henry Bates ,, " | Barrel-shaped beer jug: Lieut.-Col. Milne. |
| " | | John Tuite ,, " | Helmet-shaped cream-jug on three legs. |

* † ‡ On the restoration of the old standard in 1720, most of the London goldsmiths adopted new marks for plate of the restored standard; some, however, resumed the use of marks which had been in use prior to 1697, and thus it became difficult in many cases to identify the makers with their marks during the period 1720-39. To remedy this confusion, the Act of 1739 provided that all makers should destroy their existing marks of every kind, and adopt new marks composed of the initials of their Christian name and surname, of forms different from those previously in use. The marks represented on this and the following pages (of goldsmiths who were working prior to May, 1739) were devised in compliance with that Act. Marks of Robt. Abercromby, Paul Crespin, and Fras. Spilsbury, indicated by ‡ (entered in June, 1739) are composed of the first two letters of their surnames, and do not comply with the Act.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1739-40 | | Thos. England ent. 1739. | 1739-40 | | Jessie McFarlane ent. 1739. |
| " | | Robt. Lucas " " | " | | Wm. Justus " " |
| " | | Ben. Godfrey " " | " | | Wm. Young " " |
| " | | Do. do. " " | " | | Jas. Manners " " |
| " | | Gawen Nash " " | " | | John Harvey " " |
| " | | John Bryan " " | " | | Chas. Jackson " " |
| " | | Richard Beale " " | " | | Thos. Rush " " |
| " | | John Cam " 1740. | " | | Thos. Gilpin " " |
| " | | J. Barbitt " 1739. | " | | Danl. Chartier " 1740. |
| " | | Richd. Pargeter " " | " | | Wm. Shaw " 1739. |
| " | | Marmdk. Daintry " " | " | | Richd. Gosling " " |
| " | | Ed. Bennett " " | " | | Fras. Spilsbury ‡ " " |
| " | | Do. do. " " | " | | Louis Hamon " " |
| " | | Bennett Bradshaw " " | " | | Sam. Hutton " 1740. |
| " | | Thos. Bamford " " | " | | John Gamon " 1739. |
| " | | John Eckfourd " " | " | | Fras. Nelme " " |
| " | | Wm. Shaw " " | " | | Henry Morris " " |
| " | | John Jacobs " " | " | | Thos. Pye " " |
| " | | John Pero " " | " | | Jas. West " " |
| " | | John White " " | " | | Jas. Paltro " " |
| " | | Henry Herbert " " | " | | John Harwood " " |
| " | | Richd. Zouch " " | " | | Denis Wilks " " |
| " | | Susan'h Hatfie'd " " | " | | Philip Roker " " |
| " | | J. McFarlane " " | " | | Simon Jouet " " |
| " | | Henry Morris " " | " | | Chas. Clark " " |
| " | | John Luff " " | " | | John le Sage " " |

‡ See note at foot of preceding page.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1739-40 |  | Benj. Sanders ent. 1739. | Tumbler : Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | Abm. de Oliveyra " " | Snuff-box : Mr. Creighton. |
| " |  | Thos. Mason " " | Tea-spoon (no date-letter or leopard's head). |
| " |  | Chas. Martin " 1740. | A pair of garter buckles. |
| " |  | Jos. Steward " 1739. | A billet-shaped needle-case. |
| " |  | Geo. Smith " " | Punch ladle : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | Louis Laroche " " | Snuff-box : Mr. Watherston. |
| 1740-1 |  | John Robinson " " | Small circular waiter : Rev. C. C. Murray. |
| " |  | Griff. Edwards " " | Cream-jug : Mr. Hows. |
| " |  | John Pollock " " | Do. do. : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Jos. Sanders " " | Com. paten : St. Lawrence, Cowley, Mids. |
| " |  | Benj. Sanders " 1737. | † Candlesticks : formerly at Woods' Hotel, Furnivalls Inn. |
| " |  | Wm. Garrard " 1735. | Plain tankard : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  | Gabl. Sleath " " | Two-handled cup and cover : City of London Corporation. |
| " |  | Richd. Gurney & Co. " 1739. | Ewer : Mr. Bell ; also (1742-3) two sets of com. plate : Stoke Edith, Hereford. |
| " |  | Ed. Wood " 1740. | Sauce-boat on three legs. |
| " |  | Chas. Bellassyse " " | Salver, shell and scroll border : Capt. Garnham. |
| " |  | Sarah Hutton " " | A plain tumbler : Viscount Clifden. |
| " |  | Ed. Lambe " " | A plain cream-jug on three legs. |
| " |  | Thos. Mercer " " | Snuff-box : Mr. Jas. Gurney. |
| " |  | John Barbe " 1739. | Plain pint tankard, without lid, scroll handle. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin " 1740. | ‡(With Brit. and lion's head erased) cream-jug : Mrs. Earp. |
| " |  | Isabel Pero " " | A circular toilet box. |
| " |  | Lewis Ouvry " " | A plain mug, with scroll handle. |
| " |  | Jas. Gould " 1741. | Pair of plain Hanoverian pattern table-spoons. |
| " |  | Edwd. Aldridge " 1739. (see 1744) | Vase-shaped pepper caster : Mr. Anthony White. |

† ‡ See foot of page 191.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1740-1 |  | ? John Owing ent. 1724. | Three-pronged forks : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Table-spoons : The Rev. Harry G. Topham. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Communion cup : Crowan, Cornwall. |
| " |  | John Roker ,, 1740. | Small mug : Miss Sewell, Norfolk. |
| " |  | Abm. le Francis ,, " | A long gravy spoon, Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Benj. Gurdon ,, " | A small tea-spoon (lion and maker's mark only). |
| 1741-2 |  | David Hennell ,, 1739. | { Punch ladle : Oswestry Corporation (1740). (Do. do. : Holburne Museum (1741). |
| " |  | James Shruder ,, " | Com. cup : St. Leonard's, Heston, Mids. |
| " |  | Eliza Godfrey ,, 1741. | Set of three tea-caddies : Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | Saml. Roby ,, 1740. | Table-spoon, with shell ornament : The Author. |
| " |  | Geo. Wickes ,, 1739. | Pair of octagonal candlesticks : Lord Dormer ; also (1756) set of tea-caddies : Lord Carbery. |
| " |  | Thos. Farren ,, " | Plain table-spoons, double drop. |
| " |  | Dinah Gamon ,, 1740. | Plain marrow spoon. |
| " |  | John Newton ,, 1739. | Bulb-shaped tankard, domed top. |
| " |  | Thos. Gilpin ,, " | Six three-pronged forks : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  | Chas. Hillan ,, 1741. | Helmet-shaped cream-jug on foot. |
| " |  | John Stewart (?) | Communion paten : The Abbey, Romsey, Hants. |
| " |  | Peter Archanbo ,, 1739. | Sweet-meat dish : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Jas. Willmott ,, 1741. | Three-quarter-pint bulb-shaped mug. |
| " |  | John Spackman ,, " | Sugar tongs (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Chas. Laughton ,, 1739. | Pocket nutmeg grater and box. |
| " |  | Thos. Lawrence ,, 1742. | Small three-pronged olive fork. |
| " |  | Jer'mi'h King ,, 1739. | Small oval hair locket. |
| " |  | Benj. Gurdon ,, 1740. | Small tea-spoon, fully marked. |
| " |  | Robt. Tyrill ,, 1742. | Hemispherical toddy ladle, with slender stem. |
| 1742-3 |  | Jno. Gould ,, 1739. | Four candlesticks : Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|--------------------|--|
| 1742-3 |  | Paul | Crespin ent. 1739. | Circular salt-cellars : Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  | Jos. Allen & } M'decai Fox } | " " | Communion paten : Shenfield, Essex. |
| " |  | Robt. Brown | " " | Beaker, with moulded band and foot. |
| " |  | Fras. Spilsbury | " " | Flat circular wafer or patch box. |
| " |  | Eliz. Tuite | " 1741. | A pair of plain circular trencher salts. |
| " |  | Anne Craig & } John Neville } (see 1745) | " 1740. | Covered cup : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Saml. Wells | " " | Alms-plate : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby | " 1739. | Plain bulb-shaped muffineer. |
| " |  | Jas. Montgomery | " 1742. | Handbell, applied moulded band and ivory handle. |
| " |  | Jos. Timberlake | " 1743. | Dessert-spoon, with shell at back of bowl. |
| " |  | Phillips Garden | " 1739. | Candlesticks : Trinity College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin | " " | * (Brit. and lion's head erased) baluster-shaped taper-holder. |
| " |  | John Cam | " 1740. | Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |
| 1743-4 |  | Dd. Williams | " 1739. | Pair of cups and covers : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Benj. Sanders | " " | Flagon : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | ? Robt. Abercromby | " " | Shell-bordered salver : Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |
| " |  | Wm. Hunter | " " | Pair of tea vases : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Gould | " " | Kettle and stand : Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " |  | Jas. Wilks | " " | Snuffers tray, plain moulded border. |
| " |  | Ed. Feline | " " | Com. cup and flagon : Chilmark, Wilts. |
| " |  | Aug. Courtauld | " " | Milk-jug : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | Geo. Jones | " " | Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Jer'mi'h Ashley | " 1740. | A pocket spirit flask. |
| " |  | Henry Brind | " 1742. | Pear-shaped teapot, with ebony handle. |
| " |  | Robt. Abercromby | " 1739. | Alms-plate on three feet : Todbere, Dorset. |
| " |  | Pere Pilleau | " " | A trussing skewer. |

* See note at foot of page 191.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1743-4 |  | Thos. Whipham ent. 1737. | Beaker : Magdalen College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Cake-basket : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Isaac Duke ,, 1743. | Pair of circular salt cellars on lion's mask and claw feet. |
| " |  | Ed. Malluson ,, " | Three sauce ladles. |
| " |  | Geo. Methuen ,, " | A table-spoon ; also (1760-1) com. plate : St. Andrew's, Plymouth. |
| " |  | Chas. Johnson ,, " | Chased sugar tongs (lion-passant and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Ann Farren ,, " | Two small tea-spoons do. do. |
| " |  | Geo. Ridout ,, " | Double-handled and double-spouted sauce ladle. |
| " |  | Robt. Swanson ,, " | Plain dessert-spoon, Hanoverian pattern. |
| 1744-5 |  | Wm. Soame or Wm. Shaw ,, 1723. } ,, 1727. } | Table-spoon : Rev. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Edwd. Aldridge (see 1740) ,, 1739. | Shell-shaped dishes : Mr. Harry Alston. |
| " |  | Ed. Feline ,, " | Coffee-pot : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Lewis Pantin ,, " | Helmet-shaped ewer on foot, with scroll handle. |
| " |  | Robt. Pilkington ,, " | A plain vase-shaped sugar-caster. |
| " |  | Chas. Hatfield ,, " | Four table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. |
| " |  | Peter Archambo ,, " | A plain soup ladle, do. do. |
| " |  | John Quantock ,, " | Two skewers : Mr. Sorby. |
| " |  | Aymé Videau ,, " | (1745) Com. cup : Bodenham, Hereford. |
| " |  | John Barbe ,, " | A chamber candlestick. |
| " |  | John Edwards ,, " | A plain teapot. |
| " |  | Wm. Bagnall ,, 1744. | A pair of rococo table candlesticks, with shell ornamentation in the style of Louis XV. |
| " |  | Wm. Gwillim & Peter Castle } ,, " | Oval bread-basket, wicker-like pierced sides. |
| " |  | Jas. Smith ,, " | A plain sauce ladle. |
| " |  | John Neville , 1745. | Pair of circular salt-cellars on three feet. |
| " |  | Thos. Jackson ,, 1739. | A large plain gravy spoon. |
| " |  | Nich's Sprimont ,, 1742. | Pair of sauce-boats : Windsor Castle. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1744-5 |  | Jas. Morrison | ent. 1740. | A small waiter, with shell and scroll border. |
| 1745-6 |  | Benj. West | ,, 1739. | Tankards: Mr. Drane and Mr. Whaley. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham & Wm. Williams | } ,, 1740. | Milk-jug: Mr. Parkes; also (1741-2) com. flagon: St. Martin's, Hereford. |
| " |  | Ann John (see 1742) | Craig & Neville } ,, " | Salver: Mr. Boore. Pair of candlesticks (1742-3): Major T. H. Burton Forster. |
| " |  | John Holland | ,, 1739. | An oval bread-basket with pierced border. |
| " |  | Ben. Cartwright | ,, " | Two-handed covered cup: Mr. W. Cosier. |
| " |  | Fred. Kandler | ,, " | Bulb-shaped tankard, domed top, scroll handle. |
| " |  | Wm. Cripps | ,, 1743. | Ink-stand: Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Fras. Crump | ,, 1741. | An escallop shell: Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | John Higginbotham | ,, 1745. | Pair of sugar tongs (lion passant and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Geo. Baskerville | ,, " | Do. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Jas. Manners, Jr. | ,, " | Small tea-spoon do. do. do. |
| " |  | ? Jer'mi'h King | ,, " | Sauce-boat: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | John Swift (probably, see 1754-5) | ,, 1739. | Teapot and covered bowl. |
| " |  | Sam Key | ,, 1745. | Milk-jug on three feet: Mr. Charles Budd. |
| " |  | Robt. Andrews | ,, " | Plain tankard: Mr. C. D. Clarke. |
| " |  | John Harvey | ,, " | Cream-jug: Miss Chivers. |
| 1746-7 |  | Sam Wood | ,, 1739. | Large plain tumbler: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Jas. Gould | ,, 1743. | Candlesticks: Mr. Drane and Mr. W. Smith. |
| " |  | Wm. Hunter | ,, 1739. | Eight small waiters: Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Wm. Peaston | ,, 1746. | Salver: Mr. W. R. M. Wynne. |
| " |  | Jas. Morrison | ,, 1744. | Sauce-tureen: Mr. W. Holloway. |
| " |  | Henry Morris | ,, 1739. | Salver: Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Jos. Barker | ,, 1746. | Three small tea-spoons (lion passant and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Ed. Vincent | ,, 1739. | Small salver, with shell and scroll border: The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Ann Kersill | ,, 1747. | Cruet frame, with casters and bottles: Miss Fox. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1746-7 |  | Ernest Sieber ent. 1746. | Table-spoons : Mr. H. Kelston. |
| " |  | Geo. Young " " | Globular teapot : Miss Drew. |
| " |  | Saml. Meriton " " | Dessert-spoons : Mr. H. Hopkins. |
| " |  | Henry Herbert " 1747. | Pair of vase-shaped tea-caddies. |
| " |  | Do. do. " " | Candlestick : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Simon Jouet " " | Pepper caster : Mr. H. Arnold. |
| " |  | Benj. Cartwright " 1739. | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| 1747-8 |  | Jno. Sanders " " | Waiter on three feet : Mr. Hamilton. |
| " |  | Wm. Gould " " | Four candlesticks : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Richd. Kersill " 1744. | Tumbler : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Williams " 1742. | Pair of com. flagons : St. John's, Hampstead. |
| " |  | Saml. Courtauld " 1746. (see 1750). | Small waiter on three feet. |
| " |  | Jacob Marsh " 1744. | Half-a-dozen three-pronged forks. |
| " |  | Thos. Carlton " " | Tumbler : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | ? John Eckfourd " 1739. | Soup-tureen : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | ? Benj. Griffin or Benj. Gignac " 1742. " 1744. | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Richardson " 1743. | Pair of tea-caddies, repoussé and chased. |
| " |  | Thos. Parr " 1739. | A child's mug ; same maker's mark in circular stamp, on com. plate of 1719 ; Holmer, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | M'duke Daintry " " | Salver, with shell and scroll border : Mrs. Du Pasquier. |
| " |  | Wm. Solomon " 1747. | Small tea-spoons (lion passant and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Saml. Herbert " " | Plain punch bowl, with lion's head and ring handles. |
| " |  | John Fray " 1748. | Mark registered 4 Jan., 1748. |
| " |  | Ben. Cooper " " | Do. do. 27 Feb., 1748. |
| 1748-9 |  | Edwd. Medlycott " " | A plain coffee-pot, with domed lid and ebony handle. |
| " |  | John Wirgman " 1745. | Plain milk-jug : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Hmphy. Payne " 1739. (see 1739) | A " Warwick " cruet frame, with three casters and two bottles. |
| " |  | Elias Cachart " 1742. | Salver on three feet : Mr. G. Hamshaw. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1748-9 |  | M'decai Fox ent. 1746. | An egg-shaped coffee-pot : Mr. G. Fisher. |
| " |  | Wm. Grundy ,, 1748. | Four candlesticks : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | John Carman ,, " | A wide-mouth porringer : Miss Howard Francis. |
| " |  | Geo. Young ,, 1746. | A cream ewer on three legs. |
| " |  | John Barbe ,, 1739. | Cream-jug : Mrs. M. Arnold. |
| " |  | Geo. Hunter ,, 1748. | Set of four circular salt-cellars, each on three legs. |
| " |  | Phillips Garden ,, " | Marrow scoop : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw ,, 1749. | Mark registered 3 Jan., 1749. |
| " |  | Eliz. Hartley ,, 1748. | Table-spoons : Mrs. G. Walker. |
| " |  | Eliz. Jackson ,, " | Gravy spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Eliz. Oldfield ,, " | Small tea-spoons (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Ed. Dowdall ,, " | Do. do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Danl. Shaw ,, " | Chased and pierced sugar tongs (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Walter Brind ,, 1749. | Mark registered 7 Feb., 1749. |
| 1749-50 |  | Wm. Grundy ,, 1743. | Com. cup : St. Mary, Gt. Warley, Essex. |
| " |  | Dan. Piers ,, 1746. | Communion cup : Winkfield, Wilts. |
| " |  | Benj. Cartwright ,, 1739. | Snuff-box : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin ,, " | Inkstand : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pap-boat : Mr. Jas. Owen. |
| " |  | Jerem'h King ,, " | Marrow scoop ; also spoon (1740) : Mr. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Abm. Portal ,, 1749. | Mark registered 26 October, 1749. |
| " |  | Abm. le Francis ,, 1746. | Pint mug : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| " |  | Jabez Daniel ,, 1749. | Small " Warwick " frame, with three casters. |
| " |  | Wm. MacKenzie ,, 1748. | Pair of sauce-boats : Mr. Charles Budd. |
| " |  | Wm. Kersill ,, 1749. | Plain gravy spoon : Mr. Geo. Williams. |
| " |  | Andrew Killick ,, " | Mark registered 7 September, 1749. |
| " |  | Henry Haynes ,, " | Small tea-spoons (lion and maker's mark only). |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1749-50 |  | Geo. Bindon ent. 1749. | Mark registered 13 December, 1749. |
| " |  | Thos. Mann " 1739. | Plain tankard, domed cover : Mr. G. Ford. |
| " |  | John Alderhead " 1750. | Mark registered 23 April, 1750. |
| " |  | Jas. Tookey " " | Chased and pierced sugar tongs (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Wm. Wooler " " | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | Geo. Morris " " | Plain tea-spoons fully marked. |
| " |  | Thos. Jeannes " " | Embossed and chased cream-jug on three legs : Mr. F. Moore. |
| 1750-1 |  | John Priest " 1748. | Pair of 3-light candelabra : The Author's Coll'n. |
| " |  | Chas. Chesterman " 1741. | Pap-boat : The Drane Collection ; spoon : Mr. Widdowfield. |
| " |  | Eben. Coker " 1739. | Pair of rococo candlesticks on shaped bases. |
| " |  | John Rowe " 1749. | { Mark registered 3 June, 1749. { The Davison cup : The Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | Richd. Gurney & Co. " 1750. | Com. flagon : Eweny, Glam. |
| " |  | S. Herbert & Co. " " | Com. paten. : Urswick, Lancs. |
| " |  | Louis Guichard " 1748. | Sugar caster, embossed and chased with festoons of conventional foliage and flowers. |
| " |  | Geo. Campar " 1749. | A bulb-shaped tankard with modern chasing : Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| " |  | Fuller White & John Fray } " 1750. | Kettle, with tripod stand and spirit lamp. |
| " |  | Henry Bayley " " | Mark registered 14 June, 1750. |
| " |  | John Jacobs " 1739. (see 1739) | Waiter and tea-caddies : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Saml. Courtauld " 1746. (see 1747 and 1755) | Caster : Mr. Chas. Davis. |
| " |  | Paul Lamerie " 1732. (see 1729 and 1730) | Bowl : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | A. Montgomery " 1750. | Pair of circular salt-cellars, with chased festoons, lion's mask and claw feet. |
| " |  | Michl. Ward " " | Mark registered 23 July, 1750. |
| " |  | Geo. Bindon " 1749. | A rectangular tea-caddy, chased with festoons of flowers and foliage. |
| " |  | John Harvey " 1750. | A plain cream-jug on three legs : Mr. Chas. Budd. |
| " |  | Thos. Smith " " | A pocket nutmeg grater. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1750-1 |  | John Berthelot ent. 1750. | Combination spoon and marrow scoop. |
| " |  | L'rnce Johnson ,, 1751. | Mark registered 3 April, 1751. |
| " |  | Phillips Garden ,, ,, | Do. do. 18 do. |
| " |  | Math. Brodier ,, ,, | An oval spice-box with four compartments. |
| " |  | Fras. Crump ,, 1750. | Mark registered 9 Nov.. 1750. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, ,, | Do. do. do. do. |
| c. 1750-60 |  | Name not traced. | Small tea-spoon : Mr. Harry Alston. |
| 1751-2 |  | ? John Wetherell ,, 1743. | Alms plate : Bishops Sutton, Hants. |
| " |  | John Payne ,, 1750. | Large alms-dish : St. Lawrence, Jewry. |
| " |  | Denis Wilks ,, 1747. | Corinthian column candlestick : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Fred Knopfell ,, 1752. | Rose-water dish : Synagogue, Duke St., Aldgate. |
| " |  | Saml. Taylor ,, 1744. | Set of three tea vases : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | P. Werritzer ,, 1750. | A half-pint mug, with scroll handle. |
| " |  | Thos. Moore ,, ,, | A vase-shaped caster, chased with flowers and scrolls. |
| " |  | Wm. Woodward ,, 1743. | A plain tumbler : Mr. W. Vivian. |
| " |  | G. & S. Smith ,, 1751. | A rectangular tea-caddy, chased with figures in a Chinese garden. |
| " |  | Geo. Morris ,, ,, | Oval bread-basket, the border pierced, and chased with conventional foliage and scrolls. |
| " |  | Nicks Winkins ,, ,, | A plain tankard : Mr. H. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Paul Pinard ,, ,, | A plain three-pronged fork. |
| " |  | Ed. Doweal ,, ,, | Mark registered 8 Nov., 1751. |
| " |  | Thos. Beere ,, ,, | A small oblong snuff-box, with chased border. |
| " |  | Phil. Bruguier ,, 1752. | A helmet-shaped milk-jug : Mrs. G. Hill. |
| 1752-3 |  | Robt. Cox ,, ,, | A pear-shaped teapot. |
| " |  | Lewis Haman ,, 1739. | Tea-caddies : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Robt. Cox (see above) ,, 1752. | Snuff-box : Mr. S. Lazarus. |
| " |  | Wm. Alexander ,, 1742. | Salver, with shell and scroll border : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | John Payne ,, 1751. | Pair of table candlesticks, fluted baluster stem. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|------------|--|
| 1752-3 |  | Wm. Homer | ent. 1750. | A pair of sauce-boats, on lion's mask and claw feet. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw & } Wm. Priest } | " 1749. | Com. flagon: Wythop, Cumberland. |
| " |  | John Berthelot | " 1741. | A "Warwick" cruet frame on shell feet. |
| " |  | John Richardson | " 1752. | An octagonal mustard pot: Lord Reay. |
| " |  | Danl. Piers | " 1746. | A coffee-pot, chased with flowers and scrolls. |
| " |  | Chas. Chesterman | " 1752. | Mark registered 2 Oct., 1752. |
| " |  | John Carman | " " | A fluted punch ladle: Mr. W. H. Fowle. |
| " |  | Richd. Goldwire | " 1753. | Mark registered 28 March, 1753. |
| " |  | Phillips Garden | " 1751. | A large plain gravy spoon. |
| 1753-4 |  | Geo. Hunter | " 1748. | Tankard: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Danl. Piers | " " | Tea vase: Do. do. |
| " |  | Turner & Williams | " 1753. | Marrow spoon: Mr. S. Deane. |
| " |  | Richd. Gosling | " 1739. | Tea-spoon: The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Robt. Hennell | " 1753. | Do. do. do. do. |
| " |  | John Cafe | " 1742. | Table candlestick, baluster stem: Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Alex. Johnston | " 1747. | Pair of tea-caddies in case. |
| " |  | Fuller White | " 1744. | Beer jug: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Denis Wilks & } John Fray } | " 1753. | A plain saucepan, with open spout and cover. |
| " |  | Wm. Bond | " " | Mark registered 31 July, 1753. |
| " |  | Thos. Towman | " " | Silver-gilt snuff-box: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | John Edwards | " " | Mark registered 1 Nov., 1753. |
| " |  | Gabl. Sleath & } Fras. Crump } | " " | A "Warwick" cruet frame: Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. |
| " |  | D. C. Fueter | " " | Mark registered 8 Dec., 1753. |
| " |  | Dorothy Sarbit | " " | Sugar tongs (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Edward Aldridge (see 1740 and 1744) | " 1743. | Cake-basket: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Edwd. Aldridge & } John Stamper } | " 1753. | Epergne: Do. do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1753-4 |  | Thos. Rowe ent. 1753. | A pair of table candlesticks : Lady Alice Peel. |
| " |  | Saml. Smith ,, 1754. | A plain waiter, with scalloped border. |
| " |  | Simon Le Sage ,, " | An oblong engraved snuff-box. |
| " |  | Henry Corry ,, " | Mark registered 6 April, 1754. |
| " |  | * Benj. Cartwright ,, " | Third mark registered 22 April, 1754. |
| " |  | Sarah Buttall ,, " | A pair of shoe-buckles : Mrs. Holloway. |
| 1754-5 |  | Peter Archambo & } Peter Meure } ,, 1749. | Two soup-tureens : Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| " |  | ? Robt. Perth. | Table-spoons : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Cripps ,, 1743. | A plain coffee-pot. |
| " |  | John Quantock ,, 1754. | Pair of plain table-spoons : Miss Chivers. |
| " |  | Ed. Aldridge & } John Stamper } ,, 1753. | A pierced and engraved fish trowel. |
| " |  | Phillips Garden ,, " | Beer jug : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | John Munns ,, " | A helmet-shaped milk-jug on three legs. |
| " |  | Do'thy Mills ,, 1752. | A vinaigrette, gilt interior. |
| " |  | John Holland ,, 1739. | A plain soup ladle. |
| " |  | John Steward ,, 1755. | Mark registered 29 January, 1755. |
| " |  | Thos. Collier ,, 1754. | A lemon strainer. |
| " |  | Henry Dutton ,, " | A pair of tea-caddies : Mr. R. Wingfield. |
| " |  | Walter Brind ,, 1749. | An oval engraved snuff-box. |
| " |  | Geo. Baskerville & } Wm. Sampel } ,, 1755. | A sauce-boat, with double spout and scroll handles. |
| " |  | Dobson Prior } & Williams } ,, " | Mark registered 10 February, 1755. |
| " |  | John Delmester ,, " | Pierced and engraved fish slice. |
| " |  | ? Wm. Justus ,, 1739. | Pair of sauce-boats : Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | John Swift ,, " (see 1745 and below) | Tankard : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Henry Miller ent. 1740. | Plain bowl : Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| 1755-6 |  | John Swift ,, 1739. | Bulbous flagon S.S. Peter and Paul : Dagenham, Essex ; also (1762) the Westfield cup : Clothworkers' Company. |

* A maker's mark  in script letters (probably the mark of Benj. Cartwright), the lion passant and London date-letter  of 1754-5, occur on a wine taster of Portuguese type with engraved inscription : *Padre Fernando Teixeira Perreira da Veiga, Londres Ao Do 1754.* This taster was no doubt copied from a Portuguese taster and sent from London as a present to the recipient.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1755-6 |  | Wm. Sanden ent. 1755. | Mark registered 30 June, 1755. |
| " |  | Simon Le Sage ,, 1754. | Sauce tureen and cover with lion's mask and ring handles. |
| " |  | Magd'n Feline ,, 1753. | A taper-holder : Lyne-Stephens Collection. |
| " |  | ? Thos. Wright ,, 1754. | Communion flagon : Damicham, Wilts. |
| " |  | Saml. Courtauld (see 1750) ,, 1746. | Beadle's staff head : Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | Paul Crespin (see 1749) ,, 1739. | Table-spoons : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Wm. Bond & John Phipps } ,, 1754. | Small salver, with shell and gadrooned border : The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Wm. Turner ,, " | A plain half-pint mug. |
| " |  | Wm. Bond ,, 1753. | Pair of table candlesticks : Mr. J. S. Hodgson. |
| " |  | Jas. Jones ,, 1755. | A lemon strainer, with open scroll handles. |
| " |  | Peter Taylor ,, 1740. | Salver : Mr. Wickes ; also (1756) tea kettle : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Fred Vonham ,, 1752. | Soup ladle, with shell-shaped bowl : Mr. H. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Saml. Siervent ,, 1755. | Pair of pierced and engraved coasters. |
| " |  | John Wirgman ,, 1745. | Three escallop shells. |
| " |  | Richd. Mills ,, 1755. | Mark registered 14 July, 1755. |
| " |  | Benj. Brewood ,, " | Six small tea-spoons (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Ed. Doweal ,, 1751. | A small waiter : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| " |  | Robt. Cox ,, 1755. | A pair of Corinthian column candlesticks : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Do. do. ,, " | Another mark of R. Cox, registered 17 Dec., 1755. |
| " |  | Thos. Beezley ,, " | Sugar nippers (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | Albert Schurman ,, 1756. | A pair of sugar nippers (lion and maker's mark only). |
| " |  | John Robinson ,, 1739. | A plain salver : Lady Alice Peel. |
| 1756-7 |  | Saml. Wheat ,, 1756. | Set of sugar casters : Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Pierre Gillois ,, 1754. | Beer jug : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Robertson ,, 1753. | A plain tankard : Mr. W. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Wm. Caldecott ,, 1756. | Salver : Mr. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1756-7 | | ? Thos. Gilpin ent. 1739. | Pierced epergne : Sir Redvers Buller. |
| " | | Thos. Heming ,, 1745. | Plate : Messrs. Heming & Co. |
| " | | Name not traced. | Salver : Mr. E. H. Goddard. |
| " | | Mathew Roker ,, 1755. | A plain muffineer. |
| " | | Paul Callard ,, 1751. | A plain coffee-pot, with gadrooned foot. |
| " | | John Edwards ,, 1753. | A pierced mustard pot, with glass liner. |
| " | | Wm. Gould ,, " | A "clobbered" flagon : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " | | T. Devonshire } & W. Watkins } | " 1756. A plain coffee-pot. The same letters, etc., within a circle, on skewer : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Ben. Cartwright ,, " | A plain soup ladle : Lord Dormer. |
| " | | Edw. Jay ,, 1757. | Salver, with scroll border : Rev. W. B. Hawkins. |
| 1757-8 | | David Hennell ,, 1736. | Plain tumbler : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Joseph Clare ,, 1713. (see 1716) | Shield of arms : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Eliza Godfrey ,, 1741. | A pair of tea vases : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | John Jacobs ,, 1739. | A small globular teapot : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | | W. & R. Peaston ,, 1756. | A lemon strainer, with scroll handles : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | | Ed. Darvill ,, 1757. | A pair of rectangular tea-caddies, repoussé and chased. |
| " | | Robert Innes ,, 1742. | Alms-dish : Swithland, Leicestershire. |
| " | | Stephen Ardesoif ,, 1756. | A small waiter, with gadrooned border. |
| " | | Ed. Bennett ,, 1739. | A tea kettle, repoussé and chased, on tripod stand. |
| " | | John Kentenber & } Thos. Groves } | " 1757. A plain cream-jug on circular foot, scroll handle. |
| " | | John Frost ,, " | A pair of sauce ladles : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| " | | Do. do. ,, " | Two table-spoons : do. do. |
| " | | John Hyatt & } Chas. Semore } | " " A plain circular waiter, with moulded border. |
| " | | Arthur Annesley ,, 1758. (see 1761) | A small plain mug, with scroll handle. |
| " | | Robt. Burton ,, " | A plain milk-jug on three legs : Mr. W. Boore. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1757-8 |  | John Schuppe ent. 1753. | Cow milk-jugs: The Author's Collection; and (1755): Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Wm. Cafe " 1757. | Candlesticks: Lady Riddell. |
| 1758-9 |  | Fras. Nelme " 1722. | { Milk-jug: The Drane Collection. { Tea-spoons: Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Saml. Taylor " 1744. | Sugar box: The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Cripps " 1743. | Heads of four beadles' staves: St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pair of Corinthian-column candlesticks: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw & } Wm. Priest } | " 1749. Salver: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pair of waiters on three feet: Holburne Museum; also com. flagon: Landford, Wilts. |
| " |  | John Hague " 1758. | A chamber candlestick: Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Wm. Bell " 1759. | A large meat skewer, with shell and ring. |
| " |  | Lewis Herne & } Francis Butty } | " 1757. Standing cup: Mr. R. Meldrum. (See also 1761.) |
| " |  | Jos. Bell " 1756. | { Table-spoon: Messrs. Crichton. { Set of tea-spoons: Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pierced bread-basket: Lord Hastings, Melton Constable. |
| 1759-60 |  | S. Herbert & Co. " 1750. | Bread-basket, with trellis and scroll ornaments between beaded bands, on shell and scroll feet: Mr. H. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Fred. Kandler " 1739. | Oval pierced cake-basket, engraved with figures, flowers, and appliqué masks: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | John Delmester " 1755. | Mustard pot: The Author's Collection; and (1772) flagon: Wyke-Regis, Dorset. |
| " |  | John Perry " 1757. | A plain soup ladle: Mrs. Dawson. |
| " |  | Saml. Wood, 2nd mk. " 1739. | { Rose-water ewer: The Author's Collection. { Cruet-frame: Mr. E. H. Griffiths. |
| " |  | Geo. Ibbott " 1753. | Sugar vase: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | John Perry " 1757. | Set of candlesticks: Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " |  | Simon Le Sage " 1754. | Ink-stand: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | ? Walter Brind " 1749. | Sugar vase: Do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Cripps " 1743. | Pair of fruit dishes: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " |  | John Hyatt " 1748. | Punch ladle: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Henry Bayley (probably). | A chamber candlestick with extinguisher: The Day Collection. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1759-60 |  | ? Saml. Wheat ent. 1756. | Altar candlesticks : Trin. Coll., Oxford. |
| " |  | Stephen Abdy & } Wm. Jury } | " 1759. Two-handed cup and cover : Gregory Coll'n. |
| " |  | Alex. Barnett " " | A plain waiter, with scroll and shell border. |
| " |  | Thos. Congreve " 1756. | A cream-jug, chased with pastoral subject. |
| " |  | Thos. Doxsey " " | Table-spoons, with embossed scrolls on back of bowl. |
| " |  | Wm. Moody " " | A small plain mug, with scroll handle. |
| " |  | Wm. Day " 1759. | A hand candlestick : The Marquess Townshend. |
| " |  | Saml. Eaton " " | A plain tankard, with domed cover and scroll handle. |
| " |  | ? Jno. Kentenber | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| 1760-1 |  | Robt. Rew " 1754. | Circular salver : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Edwd. Wakelin " 1747. | Sauce-boats: Hol. Mus.; and (1756) tea-caddies : Lord Carbery. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Tall sugar caster, with gadrooned base. |
| " |  | Fuller White " 1758. | A plain tankard with scroll handle : Mr. H. G. Hussey. |
| " |  | Alex. Saunders " 1757. | A muffineer, the lower part conventionally chased. |
| " |  | John Moore " 1758. | Plain tankard, domed top, scroll handle : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | C'nst'ne Teulings " 1755. | Oblong silver-gilt snuff-box, chased with scrolls and flowers. |
| " |  | Wm. Howard " 1760. | A pear-shaped coffee-pot, with modern chasing. |
| " |  | Geo. Methuen " 1743. | Communion plate : St. Andrew's, Plymouth. |
| " |  | John Eaton " 1760. | Plain cylindrical tankard, domed top, scroll handle. |
| c. 1760-1 |  | Name not traced. | Pair of sugar-nippers : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Jeremy Lee " 1739. | Do. do. do. do. |
| 1761-2 |  | Richd. Rugg " 1754. | Circular salver, shell and scroll border, chased centre. |
| " |  | Wm. Plummer " 1755. | Small pierced basket : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Louis Herne & } Fras. Butty } | " 1757. Oval meat dishes, with gadrooned borders. (See also 1758.) |
| " |  | Fras. Butty & } Nicks. Dumee } | " " Soup tureen : Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. |
| " |  | Wm. Shaw " 1749. | Communion cup : Llanwern, Mon. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1761-2 |  | John Horsley. | Candlestick: Cambridge Plate Exhibition, 1895. |
| " |  | John Gorham ent. 1757. | Table-spoons: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Arthur Annesley (see 1757) | " 1758. Cake-basket: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Geo. Hunter | " 1748. Pair of sauce-boats: Do. do. |
| " |  | Magdalen Feline | " 1753. Maces: Okehampton, Devon. |
| " |  | Thomas Heming (see 1756) | " 1745. Soup-tureen and cover engraved, <i>Thomas Heming Fecit</i> 1761: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Mary Piers | " 1758. Plain sauce-boat, on three lion's-mask and claw feet. |
| " |  | Thos. Powell | " " Pair of Corinthian column candlesticks. |
| 1762-3 |  | Jas. Jones | " 1755. Table-spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Tant (probably) | " 1773. Do. do.: Do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Sampel | " 1755. Plain cream-jug on three feet: Lady Molesworth. |
| " |  | Louis Black | " 1761. Pair of circular salt-cellars, each on three feet. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham & Chas. Wright } " | " 1757. Three plain sugar casters: Mr. W. Boore: also (1763-4) com. paten: Dilwyn, Herefordshire. |
| " |  | Geo. Ibbott | " 1753. Circular salver, with gadrooned border. |
| " |  | Saml. Delamy | " 1762. A plain coffee-pot, with domed lid. |
| " |  | W. & J. Deane | " " A lemon strainer, with open scroll handles. |
| " |  | Jos. Bell | " 1756. A large plain gravy spoon: Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  | Edwd. Aldridge & Co. | Cream-jug, repoussé and chased with conventional foliage. |
| " |  | Wm. Day | " 1759. A plain bulb-shaped tankard: Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  | Wm. Watkins | " 1756. Marrow scoop: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Edward Aldridge | " 1739. Frame: Mr. Anthony White. |
| " |  | R. Peaston | " 1756. Pepper caster: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| 1763-4 |  | Richd. Thomas | " 1755. An engraved fish slice, partly pierced. |
| " |  | Tmpsn. Davis | " 1757. An oval snuff-box: Mr. Peters. |
| " |  | Edward Aldridge | " 1739. Pierced cake-basket: Trin. Coll., Oxford. |
| " |  | Thos. Whipham & Chas. Wright } " | " 1758. Standing cup and cover: Messrs. Harman & Co. (See also 1762.) |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1763-4 | | Danl. Smith & } Robt. Sharp } | Salver : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | T. & W. Chawner (probably). | Gravy spoon : Hon. Soc. Grays Inn. |
| " | | Ebenezer Coker " | Com. paten, on three feet : Wythop, Cumb. |
| " | | Phil. Vincent ent. 1757. | A plain punch ladle, with whale-bone handle. |
| " | | Wm. King ,, 1761. | A small mug : Edkins Collection. |
| " | | John Buckett. | A pair of Corinthian column candlesticks. |
| " | | John Aspinshaw ,, 1763. | A "Warwick" cruet frame, with vase-shaped casters. |
| " | | John Lamfert ,, 1748. | "Onslow" pattern table-spoons : Mr. Davison. |
| c. 1763-4 | | Name not traced. | Tea-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Do. do. | Do. do. do. |
| 1764-5 | | D. & R. Hennell ,, 1768. | Salts, each on four feet : Mrs. Budd. |
| " | | ? Thos. Hannam } Rich. Mills } | Small waiter : Lord Swaythling. |
| " | | Name not traced. | Sugar-basket, with glass liner : Mr. Winstone. |
| " | | W. & R. Peaston (probably). | Candlesticks on vase-shaped stems, gadrooned feet. |
| " | | Names not traced. | Four sauce tureens : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | John Hyatt & } C. Semore } ent. 1757. | Pair of candlesticks : Lady Alice Peel. |
| " | | Aug. Le Sage ,, 1767. | Plain soup bowl and dish : Lord Dormer. |
| " | | Thos. Freeman & } J. Marshall } ,, 1764. | Plain tankard : Mr. Chas. Clarke. |
| " | | Anthy. Calame ,, " | Pair of candlesticks : Lyne-Stephens Collection. |
| " | | J. A. Calame ,, " | Pierced fish-trowel, with ivory handle. |
| " | | John Innocent (probably). | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | W. & R. Peaston (see above) " | Tankard : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Wm. Cafe ent. 1757. | Communion flagon : St. Michael's, Derby. |
| " | | Name not traced. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " | | Do. do. | Plain water-jug : Mr. W. A. Willson. |
| " | | Thos. Whipham & } Chas. Wright } ,, 1758. | Fluted soup ladle : Mr. Harry Alston. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1765-6 |  | Names not traced. | Sugar-basket : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Four table candlesticks, with vase-shaped stems. |
| " |  | Wm. Caldecott ent. 1756. | Milk-jug : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Eben. Coker (probably). | Candlestick : Do. do. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Alms-dish : St. Mabyn, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Emick Romer " | Candlesticks : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pyriform coffee-pot : Mr. Hugh Cobb. |
| " |  | ? R. Peaston. | Warwick cruet frame : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | John Allen ent. 1761. | A set of coasters : Sir Charles Welby, Bart. |
| " |  | Sam. Howland ,, 1760. | Four circular salt-cellars on feet. |
| " |  | Geo. Hunter ,, 1765. | A gourd-shaped teapot, with Arabesque chasing. |
| " |  | T. & W. Chawner (probably). | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| 1766-7 |  | Name not traced. | Loving cup : Gloucester Corporation. |
| " |  | Louisa Courtauld. | { Tea urn : Messrs. Garrard. { Table bell (1766) : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| " |  | John Lampfert ent. 1748. | "Onslow" pattern sauce ladle : Barber Surgeons' Company. |
| " |  | John Langford & } John Sebille } | Cruet frame : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Matthew Ferris ,, 1759. | Tripod salt : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Thos. Hannam & } John Crouch } | Paten : New Church, Romney Marsh. |
| " |  | Fras. Crump ,, 1756. | Epergne, with pierced centre basket : Lord Dormer. |
| " |  | Geo. Andrews ,, 1763. | A small salver, with shell and scroll border. |
| " |  | Thos. Dealtry ,, 1765. | Table-spoons : Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Chas. Miegge ,, 1767. | A plain soup ladle and two sauce ladles. |
| " |  | Dorothy Mills (probably). | Table-spoons : Mr. Lowe. |
| " |  | Thos. Wynne ent. 1754. | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| 1767-8 |  | Jno. Richardson ,, 1752. | Sauce-pan : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Names not traced. | Coffee-pot : Do. do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 1767-8 |  | Thos. Bumfries & } Orlando Jackson } ent. 1766. | Tea caddy: Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | S. Herbert & } Co. } " 1750. | Pierced basket: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pair of candlesticks: do. do. |
| " |  | Wm. Abdy " 1767. | Oval toilet-box: Rev. W. B. Hawkins. |
| " |  | Geo. Fayle " " | Two circular salt-cellars: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | Wm. Tuite (probably). | Sauce-boat on four legs: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | A lemon strainer, with two handles: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1768-9 |  | John Parker & } Edwd. Wakelin } | Badge: The Duke of Devonshire; also (1769) inkstand: Soane Museum. |
| " |  | James Hunt ent. 1760. | Gold chatelaine: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | T. & W. Chawner (probably). | Large skewer: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " |  | Dan. Smith & } Robt. Sharp } | (See also 1773); Standing cup: Messrs. Harman & Co. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Tobacco-box: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Fras. Spilsbury, Jr. | Pierced salts: Mr. Cecil B. Morgan. |
| " |  | ? Eliz. Tuite ent. 1741. (see 1742) | Table-spoon: Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pair of soup ladles: Hon. Soc. Inner Temple. |
| " |  | Edward Capper (probably). | Large waiter: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Fras. Crump ent. 1756. | Communion cup and paten: Maryport, Cumb. |
| " |  | W. & J. Priest. | Tankard: Mr. W. H. Fowle, Andover. |
| " |  | John Lamfert " 1748. | Table-spoon: The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Benj. Blakeley " 1739. | Table-spoons: Westgate Hotel, Newport, Mon. |
| " |  | John Darwall " 1768. | Domed-top tankard, with scroll handle and open thumb piece. |
| 1769-70 |  | John Neville (probably). | Large cruet frame: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Chas. Aldridge & } Henry Green } | Two-handled cup and cover: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Fras. Crump ent. 1756. | Com. cups and flagon: St. Anne's, Limehouse. |
| " |  | Geo. Seatoun. | Milk jug: The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Chas. Woodward. | Two com. cups: St. Dionis, Parsons Green. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1769-70 |  | John Kentenber ent. 1757. | Tall coffee-pot: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| " |  | Aug. Le Sage ,, 1767. | Tea-caddy: Messrs. Tiffany. |
| " |  | Edwd. Lowe ,, 1777. | Coasters: Noted by the Author; (see also 1778). |
| " |  | Walter Brind ,, 1757. | A plain pear-shaped coffee-pot, with fluted spout. |
| " |  | Wm. Grundy ,, 1748. | Pair of pierced oval salt-cellars, with glass liners. |
| " |  | Septimus Crespell } & James } | Set of dishes, with gadrooned edges. |
| " |  | Thos. Jackson ,, 1769. | A gourd-shaped teapot, with ebony handles. |
| " |  | Louisa Courtauld } & Geo. Cowles. } | Candlesticks: Queens' Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Robt. Rogers ,, 1773. | Gold signet-ring: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | John Baker ,, 1770. | A plain wine funnel with strainer. |
| 1770-1 |  | Benj. Gignac ,, 1744. | Two com. cups: St. John's, Hampstead. |
| " |  | Thos. Heming ,, " | { Sucrier with Adam festoons: S. Kensington Mus.; also (1767) Corporation maces: Rye. |
| " |  | Jas. Allen ,, 1766. | A small pierced muffineer with glass liner. |
| " |  | Septimus Crespell } & James } see 1769. | Hot-water jug: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | ? Thos. Powell ent. 1756. | Epergne: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Thos. Arn'd ,, 1770. | A fluted and engraved coffee-pot. |
| " |  | John Baxter ,, 1773. | A pierced and engraved cruet frame. |
| " |  | Chas. Wright. | (See also 1772) tea-urn: Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | ? John Buckett ,, 1770. | Sugar tongs: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | John Langford & } John Sebille } | Inkstand: Mr. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. Alstons & Hallam. |
| " |  | E. Romer (probably). | Table-spoons: Sir Frederick L. Currie, Bart. |
| " |  | Orlando Jackson ent. 1759. | An "Aigyle" gravy pot, with hot-water jacket. |
| " |  | Sam. Wheat ,, 1756. | Pierced mustard-pot, with glass liner. |
| " |  | John Gimblett & } Wm. Vale } | " 1770. Muffineer embossed and chased with flowers and foliage. |
| " |  | J. Bassingwhite ,, " | Table candlesticks (loaded), with fluted stems, circular plinths. |
| 1771-2 |  | John Crouch & } Thos. Hannam } | Fine tea vase: Barber Surgeons' Company. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1771-2 | TF | Thos. Foster | ent. 1769. | Sauce-boat : Messrs. Alstons & Hallam. |
| " | DB | David Bell | " 1756. | Glass-lined sugar basket : Mr. Arthur J. Finch. |
| " | R S | ? Rol. t. & Jno. Schofield | } " 1776. | Standing cup ; Messrs. Harman & Co. |
| " | T D | Thos. & Jabez Daniel | } | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " | S·B | ? Sarah Buttall | " 1754. | Pierced mustard-pot : Mr. Cecil B. Morgan. |
| " | JA | Jonathan Alleine. | | Soup ladle, engraved stem, shell pattern bowl. |
| " | WP | Wm. Penstone. | | Table-spoon : The Drane Collection. |
| " | W·S | Wm. Sheen | " 1755. | Sugar tongs : The Author's Collection. |
| " | TC | Thos. Chawner. | | Table-spoons : Mr. G. Hibbert. |
| " | SH | Saml. Howland | " 1760. | Dish cross, with spirit lamp : Holburne Museum. |
| " | AU | A. Underwood. | | Inkstand : Do do. |
| " | CC | Chas. Chesterman | " 1771. | Pierced fish slice : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | EI | Edwd. Jay | " 1757. | Salver, Mr. W. Boore ; also (1776-7) com. paten : St. Weonard's, Herefordshire. |
| " | TT | Thos. Towman (probably). | | Two-handed engraved cup, with moulded band in centre. |
| " | WT | Wm. Tuite | ent. 1756. | Oblong inkstand, with pierced gallery. |
| " | IR | John Romer | ent. before 1773. | Soup tureen in the Adam style : The Author's Collection. |
| 1772-3 | IC | John Carter | " " | { Com. paten : Temple Sowerby, Westmorland. Tea vase, repoussé and chased with festoons, acanthus leaves at base : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " | TC | Tho. Chawner | " " | Three-pronged forks : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | ET | Eliz. Tookey | " " | "Onslow" pattern table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " | WF | Wm. Fearn | " " | Large perforated spoon. |
| " | BD | Burrage Davenport | " " | Sugar tongs : Dr. Propert. |
| " | IA | John Arnell | " " | Salt-cellars on feet : General Meyrick. |
| " | J·S | John Swift | " " | { Tankard : Mr. Saml. Deane. Candlesticks (1776-7) : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " | PN | Philip Norman | " " | A pair of snuffers and octagonal tray. |
| " | CW | Chas. Wright | " " | A small cream-jug on three shell feet. |
| " | P·D | Peter Desergnes or Peter Devese. | } | Pair of sauce-boats : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | Wa | ? Wm. Watkins | " 1756. | Pair of candlesticks : Do do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1772-3 |  | Henry Hallsworth. | Set of candlesticks : Messrs. Heming & Co. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Teapot : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | John Fayle ent. 1772. | Pierced and engraved waist buckle : Lady Page Turner. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley (probably). | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| 1773-4 |  | Dan. Smith & } ent. before Robt. Sharp } 1773. | Two-handed cup, with festoons of drapery : Messrs. Dobson & Son. |
| " |  | Orlando Jackson ,, 1759. | O.E. pat. table-spoons, with feathered edges : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Harvey ,, 1739. | Alms-dish : St. Mary, Ealing. |
| " |  | Thos. Smith ,, 1750. | Milk-jug : Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Com. paten : St. Anne's, Limehouse. |
| " |  | Abr'm Barrier & } Lewis Ducornieu } | Silver-gilt spoon : St. Michael's, Highgate. |
| " |  | Wm. Sheen ,, 1775. | Sauce-boat : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Jabez & Daniel } see 1771. | Tea-caddy : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Burrage Davenport. | Muffineer : Mr. J. L. Propert. |
| " |  | Saml. Wood (probably). | Set of three tea and sugar vases : Col. Longfield. |
| " |  | P. Freeman ent. 1773. | Pair of shoe buckles : Lady Emsley Carr. |
| " |  | Mary Makemeid ,, .. | Nutmeg box : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Thos. Tookey ,, .. | Watch case : Mr. W. Iggulden. |
| " |  | Louis de Lisle ,, .. | Wine labels : Sir Frederick L. Currie, Bart |
| " |  | Wm. Le Bas ,, .. | Vinaigrette, with delicately pierced and engraved inner lid. |
| 1774-5 |  | Jas. Stamp ,, 1774. | Pair of candlesticks, with fluted vase-shaped stems. |
| " |  | Wm. Penstone ,, .. | A fluted and engraved coffee-pot. |
| " |  | Eliz. Tookey ,, 1773. | Table-spoons : Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Thos. Evans ,, 1774. | Milk-jugs : Lady Page Turner ; and (1775-6) : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Jas. Young & } Orlando Jackson } ,, .. | Wine funnel, with gadrooned edge. |
| " |  | John Deacon ,, 1773. | Teapot : Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Thomas Daniel (probably). | Cruet frame : Holburne Museum. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1774-5 | PF | P. Freeman | ent. 1774. | An oval cruet frame with reeded borders. |
| " | WF | Wm. Fennell. | | A small cream jug, chased with wreaths of foliage, a shield in front. |
| " | IY | Jas. Young | " 1775. | "Warwick" cruet frame: Lady Page Turner. |
| " | IS | Jas. Stamp | " 1774. | Engraved punch ladle: Gen. A. W. H. Meyrick. |
| 1775-6 | W.T | Walter Tweedie | ent. before 1773. | Small paten: S.S. Peter and Paul, Harlington, Middlesex. |
| " | EC * | ? Ed. Capper | (see 1776). | Argyle: Mr. W. B. Gair. |
| " | WC | ? Wm. Cox. | | Basin: St. Clement, Cornwall. |
| " | IK | ? John Kentish Jas. King or Jas. Kingman | } ent. 1773. | Straining funnel: Sir Charles E. Welby, Bart. |
| " | WS RC | Wm. Sumner & Richd. Crossley | } " 1775. | Wine funnel, with gadrooned rim. |
| " | IY | Jas. Young | " " | Vase-shaped tea-caddy, engraved with festoons. |
| " | TL | Thos. Langford | (probably). | Plain goblet, on short stem and foot. |
| " | I.E WF | ? John Easton & Wm. Fearn or Wm. Fennell, etc.) | } | Engraved tea-kettle: Lord Dormer. |
| " | RR | Robt. Ross | ent. 1774. | Circular salver, with chased centre. |
| " | MC | Mark Cripps | " 1767. | Plain tankard, with moulded band and foot. |
| " | CW ** + | Chris. Woods | " 1775. | Hand candlestick and extinguisher: Colonel Fitzgerald. |
| " | RR | Richd. Rugg | " " | Fish slice, with stained ivory handle. |
| " | RI | Robt. Jones | " 1776. | Pair of circular salt-cellars on shell feet. |
| " | T G.B M | Geo. Baskerville & T. Morley | } " 1775. | A set of four escallop shells. |
| " | RP | Robt. Piercy | " " | A circular engraved mustard-pot, with beaded rim. |
| " | LD | Louis Ducomieu | " " | A pair of plain sauce-boats on feet. |
| " | BS | Ben Stephenson | " " | A pair of snuffers and tray: Col. Fitzgerald. |
| 1776-7 | CH | Name not traced. | | Punch ladle: General Meyrick. |
| " | HS | Henry Sardet. | | Com. flagon and paten: St. Mary-le-bone. |
| " | RP | Robt. Piercy | " " | A pair of sugar tongs, with shell ends. |
| " | AB | Alexr. Barnet | " 1759. | A plain oval tea-caddy, with beaded edges. |
| " | N.D | Nich. Dumee | " 1776. | A pair of circular salt-cellars, with gadrooned edges. |
| " | W G.H C | Geo. Heming & Wm. Chawner | } " 1774. | Small coffee-pot: Col. Fitzgerald. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--|------------|---|
| 1776-7 |  | John Lautier | ent. 1773. | Pierced sugar basket: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | John Wakelin & } Wm. Taylor } | " 1776. | Standing cup, with serpent handles: St. John's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Chas. Aldridge & } Henry Green } | " 1775. | The "Younge" salvers, and two wine-jugs: Clothworkers' Company. |
| " |  | A. Calame | " 1764. | { Small two-handled cup: Mr. C. M. Morgan. { Cream-jug (1777-8): Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Edwd. Capper or } Edwd. Cooke } | " 1773. | Octagonal teapot: Mr. Rossi, Norwich. |
| " |  | Aug. Le Sage | " 1767. | Two small pierced sugar-baskets: Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| " |  | Phil. Roker | " 1776. | Table-spoons: Mr. J. M. de Gumacio. |
| " |  | Eliz. Roker | " " | Do. do.: do. do. |
| 1777-8 |  | Henry Greenway | " 1775. | Chocolate pot: S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Jon'th'n Alleine. | | Com. patens: St. Andrews, Boreham, Essex. |
| " |  | Robt. Makepeace } & Richd. Carter } | " 1777. | { Com. flagon and a paten: St. Mary-le-bone. { Pair of candlesticks (1772): Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Joseph Heriot | " 1750. | Toilet-box: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Wm. Holmes | " 1776. | Urn, with serpent handles: St. John's College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | Wm. Potter | " 1777. | Tea vase in the Adam style: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Howe & } Wm. Clark } | " " | A circular tripod stand and spirit lamp for a coffee-pot. |
| " |  | Wm. Grundy | " " | A plain saucepan and cover with beaded edges. |
| " |  | Geo. Natter | " 1773. | A small circular bulb-shaped and engraved coffee-pot. |
| " |  | Robt. Jones & } John Schofield } | " 1776. | An engraved cream-jug, with beaded base. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | | Sugar nippers: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | T. Daniel | " 1774. | Warwick cruet frame: The Author's Collection. |
| 1778-9 |  | Name not traced. | | Escallop shells: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Andrew Fogelberg. | | Argyle: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | J. Denzilow. | | Tea vase, with oval shields and festoons of drapery: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley. | | Com. flagon: St. John the Baptist, Leytonstone, Essex. |
| " |  | Hester Bateman. | " 1774. | Table-spoons, "Onslow" pattern, and pierced salts: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Holmes & } Nichs. Dumeé } | " 1773. | A pair of three-legged butter boats, with gadrooned edges. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|------------|---|
| 1778-9 |  | Nichs. Hearnden | ent. 1773. | A circular teapot, repoussé and chased with foliage and flowers. |
| " |  | Ed. Dobson | " 1778. | A pair of oval salt-cellars on four legs. |
| " |  | Rich. Carter, Danl. Smith & Robt. Sharp } | " " | A large plain caster on square base. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley & Geo. Pierpoint } | " 1778. | A trowel-shaped pierced fish slice, with ivory handle. |
| " |  | John Deacon | " 1776. | A snuffers tray, with beaded edge, and the snuffers pertaining to it. |
| " |  | Chas. Kandler | " 1778. | A meat skewer, with shell and ring at end. |
| " |  | Ed. Lowe | " 1777. | Four circular salt-cellars, each on three feet. |
| " |  | Geo. Rodenbostel | " 1778. | A small plain mug, with threaded hoops. |
| " |  | Thos. Wallis | " 1773. | An engraved caddy spoon. |
| 1779-80 |  | John Schofield | " 1778. | Stand for supporting a "Queen Anne" monteith: Lord Swaythling. |
| " |  | Edith Fennell | " 1780. | (With Britannia standard marks). Rose-water dish: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Geo. Heming & Wm. Chawner) (see also 1781) | " 1774. | Soup-tureen: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Hester Bateman | " 1774. | Sugar caster: Mr. J. Whaley. |
| " |  | Thos. Satchwell | " 1773. | Sugar bowl and milk-jug: Mr. Ince. |
| " |  | Thos. & Richd. Payne } | " 1777. | Cream-jug on three legs. |
| " |  | W. L. Foster | " 1775. | Table-spoons, gravy-spoon, and sauce-ladles. |
| " |  | Wm. Grundy & Ed. Fennell } | " 1779. | Chased beaker: Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | Louisa & Samuel Courtauld } | " 1777. | A tankard, spoiled by coarse modern chasing. |
| 1780-1 |  | Fras. Stamp | " 1780. | Pair of Corinthian candlesticks. |
| " |  | Wm. Garrard (probably). | " | A waiter on three feet. |
| " |  | Jane Dorrell & Rich. May } | ent. 1771. | An ewer-shaped cream-jug. |
| " |  | Jas. Sutton | " 1780. | A soup ladle, with feathered edge. |
| " |  | Wm. Vincent | " 1773. | Upright oval tea-pot, engraved with festoons. |
| " |  | Jas. Mince & Wm. Hodgkins } | " 1780. | A coarsely pierced fruit dish, with glass liner. |
| " |  | T. P. Boulton & Arthur Humphreys } | " " | Soup ladle, shell-shaped bowl. |
| " |  | John Langlands & John Robertson) of Newcastle | " " | Bulb-shaped tankard, domed top: Mr. Lowe. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 1780-1 |  | Name not traced. | Sugar-nippers : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Joseph Preedy. | Tea-caddy : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | John Kidder ent. 1780. | A pair of small sauce ladles. |
| 1781-2 |  | T. B. Pratt & } Arthur Humphreys } | " 1773. Engraved tea-caddy : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Chas. Wright " 1775. | Two communion cups and a flagon : St. Magnus, London Bridge. |
| " |  | Robt. Cruickshank " 1773. | Oval hot-water jug : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Crouch & } Thos. Hannam } | " " Two com. patens : St. Mary's, Hanwell, Mids |
| " |  | Josh. Lejeune " " | Teapot, with figure of seated Chinaman on lid. |
| " |  | Luke Kendall " 1772. | A taper holder of baluster form. |
| " |  | Geo. Heming & } Wm. Chawner } | " 1781. An engraved salver : Edkins Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Playfair & } Wm. Wilson } | " 1782. A large meat skewer. |
| " |  | Thos. Daniel & } John Wall } | " 1781. A plain circular waiter, with beaded edge. |
| 1782-3 |  | Geo. Smith " 1782. | Tea vases with four handles : The Author's Colln. |
| " |  | John Wren " 1777. | Do. with rams' heads : Do. do. |
| " |  | George Giles (probably). | Fair of O.E. pattern engraved table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Andr. Fogelberg & } Steph. Gilbert } | ent. 1780. Coffee-pot : Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  | Robt. Hennell " 1773. | Engraved snuffers tray : The Author's Colln. |
| " |  | Wm. Bayley. | Communion cup : St. Giles, Ickenham, Mids. |
| " |  | This mark is A N S A. Name not traced. | Milk-jug : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Abm. Peterson & } Peter Podie } | " 1783. Small two-handled cup on low foot. |
| 1783-4 |  | John Lamb " " | O.E. pattern engraved dessert-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Jas. Sutton & } Jos. Bult } | " 1782. Sugar tongs : Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Wm. Tant " 1773. | Tumbler : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Brown (probably). | Toy mug and small spirit measure. |
| " |  | ? Saml. Bradley. | Hand bell : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Soup-tureen : Mr. S. J. Phillips. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------|------------|--|
| 1783-4 | EF | Ed. Fennell | ent. 1780. | Two alms-dishes: St. Mary's, Islington. |
| " | SW | Saml. Wintle | " 1783. | Sugar-tongs: Mrs. Briscoe. |
| " | MS | Wm. Sumner | " 1782. | Tea-vase of classic form: Mr. Lowe. |
| " | M | Name not traced. | | Epergne, with pierced baskets: Lord Dormer. |
| " | HT | John Townshend | " 1783. | Tumbler: Judge Wynne-Ffoulkes. |
| " | TC | Thos. Chawner | " 1773. | Small oval tray, probably for snuffers. |
| " | IT | John Tayleur | " 1775. | Bulb-shaped mug, with scroll handle. |
| " | ES | John Schofield | " 1778. | Two-handled cup: Tailors' Guild, Carlisle. |
| 1784-5 | LI | Name not traced. | | Rose-water salver: The Author's Collection. |
| " | BM | Do. do. | | Ribbed tankard: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | CH | Chas. Hougham | " 1785. | Caddy spoon: Mr. A. J. L. Grimes. |
| " | HG | Hen. Greenway | " 1775. | Table-spoon: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| " | SA | Stephen Adams | " 1760. | Table-spoon: Do. do. |
| " | SG | Saml. Godbehere | " 1784. | Tea-spoons: Mrs. Budd. |
| " | WS | Wm. Simmons | " 1776. | Teapot stand, oval, with beaded edge. |
| " | PG | Peter Gillois | " 1782. | Engraved mounts of walking stick. |
| " | RI | Robt. Jones | " 1778. | Small engraved waiter, on three feet. |
| 1785-6 | WA | Wm. Abdy | " 1784. | Wine strainer: The Author's Collection. |
| " | I-MF | Name not traced. | | Caddy spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | HV | Do. do. | | Pair of folding spoons: Mr. A. J. L. Grimes. |
| " | B-L | Ben. Laver | " 1781. | Three alms-dishes: St. Nicholas, Chiswick. |
| " | WT | Walter Tweedie | " 1775. | Teapot stand: Mr. Trapnell. |
| " | TW | Thos. Wallis | " 1778. | Gravy spoon: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| " | TD | Thos. Daniel | " 1774. | Oval teapot: Holburne Museum. |
| " | LK | John Kidder | " 1780. | Plain muffin dish and cover. |
| " | TS | Thos. Shepherd | " 1785. | A shoe-lifter. |
| " | AB | Abm. Barrier | " 1775. | A mathematical instrument case. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1786-7 |  | Saml. Godbehere } ent. 1786. & Edwd. Wigan } | Pair of sauce-boats, scroll handles. |
| " |  | T. Pratt & } Arth. Humphreys } | " 1780. Salt-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Wm. Sutton " 1784. | Sugar-tongs : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Reynolds " 1773. | Table-spoons : Mr. F. Gothard. |
| " | | Robt. Hennell as 1782. | Trencher salt : Pemb. Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Henry Chawner ent. 1786. | Communion cup : Kirk Deighton, Yorks. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Pepper caster : Mr. S. Deane. |
| " |  | Chas. Aldridge " 1786. | Pair of shoe buckles : Lady Emsley Carr. |
| " |  | Thos. Daniel " 1774. | Sugar basket with glass liner. |
| " |  | Danl. Denny " 1782. | Small ring, repoussé and chased. |
| " |  | Wm. Pitts " 1786. | Pair of oval entrée dishes. |
| 1787-8 |  | Saml. Massey (probably). | Two com. cups : St. Dunstan, Feltham. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Wine label, pierced and chased. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley. | Fish server and mazarine. |
| " |  | Thos. Mallison ent. 1773. | Punch ladle : Mr. S. Deane. |
| " |  | Danl. Smith & } Robt. Sharp } | " 1780. Octagonal sugar-bowl with handles. |
| 1788-9 |  | Edwd. Jay " 1773. | Two-handled oval tray on four feet : Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " |  | John Carter before " | Sauce-boats, with medallions and festoons : S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Thos. Powell, probably 1770. | Epergne, with large centre dish and small dishes on branches : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Geo. Baskerville (probably). | Sauce-ladle : Mr. S. Deane. |
| " |  | Henry Cowper ent 1782. | Two-handled vase : Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Cornls. Bland " 1788. | Sauce-ladle : Westgate Hotel, Newport, Mon. |
| " |  | Thos. Ollivant " 1789. | Plain bulb-shaped tankard, domed top. |
| 1789-90 |  | Hester Bateman " 1774. | Com cup : St. Paul's, Covent Garden. |
| " |  | Henry Greenway " 1775. | Vases, as heads of beadles' staves : St. Clement Danes. |
| " |  | John Thompson " 1785. | Tankard, bulb-shaped, domed top : Mr. Chisholm. |
| " |  | John Edwards " 1788. | Engraved snuff-box : Lady Emsley Carr. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1789-90 | TW | Thos. Willmore ent. 1790. | Vinaigrette : Mr. M. Falk. |
| " | PC | Name not traced. | Patch box : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1790-1 | P-P | Peter Podie ,, 1783. | Sugar basket : Do. do. |
| " | TP ER | T. Phipps & } E. Robinson } | Com. flagon : St. Mary's, Wanstead, Essex. |
| " | GS WF | Geo. Smith & } Wm. Fearn } ,, 1786. | { Large pierced spoon : Do. do. do. { Skewer (1791-2) : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " | RH | Robt. Hennell ,, 1773. | Spoon tray : St. Mary's, Wanstead, Essex. |
| " | PB IB | Peter & Bateman } Jonath'n } | Pair of gravy spoons : Mrs. Budd. |
| " | SD | Saml. Davenport ,, 1786. | { Table spoons : Do. { Paten (1827-8) : St. John's Church, Truro. |
| " | WA | Wm. Abdy ,, 1784. | Octagonal sugar bowl, with two handles. |
| " | AP | Abm. Peterson ,, 1790. | Spirit lamp, on cross supports for a dish. |
| 1791-2 | WP JP | Wm. Pitts & } Jos. Preedy } ,, 1791. | Oval tray : St. Dunstan's, Feltham. |
| " | GB | Geo. Baskerville (probably). | Table-spoons : Various owners. |
| " | GS | Geo. Smith ent. 1773. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| " | RS | Robt. Salmon ,, " | Sugar bowl, on low spreading foot. |
| " | WF DP | Wm. Fountain & } Danl. Pontifex } | Oval hot-water jug, engraved ornamentation. |
| " | IB EB | Jas. & Bland } Eliz. } | Snuffers tray, boat-shaped, with pointed ends. |
| " | JL | John Lamb ,, 1783. | Plain oval salt cellars, on moulded feet. |
| " | TS | Thos. Streetin ,, 1791. | Set of four pierced coasters. |
| " | EB | Name not traced. | Candlesticks : The Earl of Yarborough. |
| " | SG RW | Do. do. | Cup : Mr. Samuel S. Mossop. |
| 1792-3 | W.L | Do. do. | Oil and vinegar cruet : Windsor Castle. |
| " | W.P I.P | Wm. Pitts & } Jos. Preedy } (see above) | Communion cup and cover : Saffron Walden. |
| " | HC | Henry Chawner ent. 1786. | Fluted baptismal basin : St. Margaret's, Westminster. |
| " | TH | Thos. Howell ,, 1791. | Table-spoons : The Author's Collection. |
| " | TN | Thos. Northcote. | Do. do. : do. do. |
| " | GS TH | Geo. Smith & } Thos. Hayter } ent. 1792. | Alms-dish : Ravenstonedale, Cumberland. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS MARKS AND NAMES | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1792-3 |  | Wm. Frisbee & } Pau'. Storr | ent. 1792. | Two-handed vase, of Greek form. |
| " |  | John Fountain | " " | Small oval tray for snuffers or tea-spoons. |
| " |  | Thos. Graham | " " | Small muffineer, shaped as an egg-cup and egg. |
| " |  | Edwd. Jay | " " | Two-handed tray: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1793-4 |  | J. Wakelin & } Robt. Garrard | " " | Half-a-dozen salt-cellars, with lobed bodies. |
| " |  | John Moore | " 1778. | Plain paten: Marston-Meysey, Fairford. |
| " |  | John Schofield | " " | Candlestick: Queen's Coll., Cambridge. |
| " |  | Peter & Ann Bateman | " 1791. | { Cream-jug: The Author's Collection. { Com. cup and paten: Sutton Viney, Wilts. |
| " |  | Robt. & Thos. Makepeace | " 1794. | Sauce tureen, with oval salver pertaining to it. |
| " |  | Duncan Urquhart & } Naphtali Hart | " 1791. | Knob and ferrule of walking-stick. |
| " |  | John Fountain & } John Beadnall | " 1793. | Pair of gravy spoons converted into salad servers. |
| " |  | Wm. & John Fisher | " " | Small oval tray, with beaded edge. |
| 1794-5 |  | Wm. Frisbee | " 1792. | Marrow spoon: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| " |  | John King | " 1785. | Cream-jug: Mr. Trapnell. |
| " |  | ? Mark Bock (see 1798). | | Wine funnel: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | ? Francis Thurkle. | | Sword hilt: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | John Robins | ent. 1774. | Wine labels: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | John Wren | " 1777. | Table-spoons: Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Michl. Plummer | " 1791. | Fish slice: Queens' College, Cambridge. |
| " |  | W. Fountain | " 1794. | Bright-cut O.E. pattern table-spoons. |
| " |  | Thos. Northcote & } Geo. Bourne | " " | Child's christening mug, with ribbon handle. |
| 1795-6 |  | Richd. Gardner or } Robt. Gaze | " 1773. " 1795. | { Plain oval meat dish. |
| " |  | Thos. Ellis | " 1780. | Argyle: The Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Robt. Makepeace | " 1795. | Communion cup: St. Lawrence, Brentford, Mids. |
| " |  | Peter & Ann Bateman | " 1791. | { Tea set, of fluted pattern, on ball feet. { Cream jug (1794-5): Mr. Ll. Davies. |
| " |  | T. B. Pratt & } Arthur Humphreys | " 1780. | A small muffineer and a nutmeg grater. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley. | | Dessert-spoons, noted by the Author. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1795-6 | SH | Name not traced. | Com. cup.: Grinsdale, Cumberland. |
| " | IP IP | J. & J. Perkins ent. 1795. | Oblong salt-cellar, rounded corners, lobed bodies. |
| " | HN | Henry Nutting ,, 1796. | Plain sauce-boats, scroll handles. |
| 1796-7 | SP | Name not traced. | Table-spoons, dessert-spoons and punch ladle. |
| " | RH DH | Robt. & David Hennell } ,, 1795. | Two-handed engraved tea-vase. |
| " | IM | John Mewburn ,, 1793. | Plain oval tobacco box. |
| " | IBO | Jos. B. Orme ,, 1796. | A small salver, with beaded edge. |
| " | WEH | Wm. Hall ,, 1795. | Inkstand: Mr. Cecil B. Morgan. |
| " | HC IE | Hy. Chawner & Jno. Eames } ,, 1796. | Teapot: Dr. Woodhouse. |
| 1797-8 | RC | Richd. Crossley ,, 1782. | Com. paten and a spoon: St. Mary's, White-chapel. |
| " | HC IE | Henry Chawner & John Emes } ,, 1796. | Tea and coffee service, and a cake basket. |
| " | GC | Geo. Cowles ,, 1797. | Small sugar basin, engraved ornament. |
| 1798-9 | EM | E. Morley. | Two punch ladles: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " | IP | Jos. Preedy ,, 1777. | Oval spoon tray: St. Mary's, Hanwell, Mids. |
| " | IB | John Beldon ,, 1784. | Table-spoons: The Author's Collection. |
| " | WE WF | Wm. Eley & Wm. Fearn } ,, 1797. | A soup ladle, and a pair of sauce ladles. |
| " | GS | Geo. Smith. | Gravy spoon: Mr. Saml. Deane. |
| " | IH TL | Jos. Hardy & Thos. Lowndes } ,, 1798. | Wine straining funnel. |
| " | M-B | ? Mark Bock. | Dessert knives: Windsor Castle. |
| " | J& | John Emes. | Tea tray: Mr. Lambert. |
| " | T-D | Thos. Dealtry ,, 1765. | Table forks: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1799 1800 | WP | Wm. Pitts ,, 1781. | Pair of classic vases with handles: City of London Corporation. |
| " | WB | Wm. Bennett ,, 1796. | Snuffers: Holburne Museum. |
| " | WP | Wm. Pitts ,, 1799. | Small tea-vase with two handles. |
| " | RC | Richd. Cooke ,, " | Large spoon, pierced, for sifting sugar. |
| " | AF | Andrew Fogelberg ,, 1776. | Oval engraved teapot and stand. |
| " | IH | John Hutson ,, 1784. | Oval engraved milk-jug, no foot. |
| " | W.S. | Name not traced. | Taper stand: The Author's Collection. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1799 1800 |  | Jos. Preedy ent. 1800. | Snuffers and tray : Noted by the Author. |
| 1800-1 |  | Paul Storr ,, 1793. | Two-handed standing cup, presented to the Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple by His Majesty King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales and Treasurer of the Inn. |
| " |  | J. Wakelin & } Robt. Garrard } | Alms-dish : St. Mary's, Stanwell, Mids. ,, 1792. |
| " |  | Wm. Hall ,, 1795. | Milk-jug : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Saml. Godbehere } Ed. Wigan & } J. Bult } | Soup-ladle: Do. do. do. ,, 1800. |
| " |  | Thos. Hannam & } John Crouch } | Set of dinner plates, with beaded edges. ,, 1799. |
| 1801-2 |  | Robt. Garrard ,, 1801. | Com. flagon : St. Dunstan's, Feltham, Mids. |
| " |  | John Parker. | { Table-forks : Mr. Dudley Westropp. { Cream-jug : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Emes ,, 1796. | "Argyle" : Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Peter, Ann & } Wm. Bateman } | Oval mustard-pot : The Author's Collection. ,, 1800. |
| " |  | Geo. Smith & } Thos. Hayter } | Table-spoons : Westgate Hotel, Newport, Mon. ,, 1792. |
| " |  | Robert, David } & Saml. Hennell } | Coffee-jug : The Author's Collection. |
| 1802-3 |  | John Harris ,, 1786. | Waiter : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Digby Scott & } Benj. Smith } | Meat dishes, etc. : Windsor Castle. ,, 1802. |
| " |  | Wm. Burwash ,, " | Small tray : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Peter, Ann & } Wm. Bateman } | Cruet frame and mounts of cruets : The Author's Collection. ,, 1800. |
| " |  | Alice & Burrows ,, 1802. | Two-handed cup : Messrs. Hancock. |
| " |  | Christr. Barker ,, 1800. & T. W. | Two-handed tea vase : Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1803-4 |  | Benj. Laver ,, 1781. | Two sets of com. plate : St. George's, Hanover Square. |
| " |  | Thos. Holland ,, 1798. | Tea service, squat-shaped bulging body. |
| " |  | G. & T. Burrows. | Tea-spoons : Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Saml. & Whitford ,, 1802. George | Salt-cellar : The Drane Collection. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Milk-jug : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | John Robins (probably). | Double set of com. plate : Bromley-by-Bow. |
| " |  | ? Timothy Renou. | Oval salver : Mr. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | John Austin. | Wine labels : noted by the Author. |
| 1804-5 |  | Wm. Purse. | Beaker : Messrs. Crichton. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1834-5 |  | Name not traced. | Various small articles: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Rundell, Bridge & Rundell. | Tea service: Messrs. Elkington. |
| " |  | Geo. Wintle ent. 1804. | Table-spoons: Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Robt. Garrard " 1802. | { Large oval tray, with two handles: The Author's Collection; com. cup: Ulverston, Lancs. |
| " |  | Jos. Hardy " 1799. | Plain Old-English pattern table-spoons. |
| " |  | Hannah Northcote " 1798. | Sugar tongs: Mrs. Hammond. |
| 1805-6 |  | Danl. Pontifex " 1794. | Muffineer: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Emes. | Inkstand: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | ? T. Ash. | Salt-cellars: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Wm. Burwash & } Richd. Sibley } | " 1805. A hand-bell, with ivory handle. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Table forks, plain Old-English pattern. |
| 1806-7 |  | R. & S. Hennell " 1802. | Com. paten.: St. Mary's, Hanwell, Mids. |
| " |  | Peter & Wm. Bateman " 1805. | Tea-spoons: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | John Sanders (probably). | A plain soup ladle, and a punch ladle. |
| " |  | Crespin Fuller " | { Communion cup: St. Mary's, Hornsey. Sugar bowl (1810-11): Mr. Clement Gadsby. |
| " |  | John Salkeld " | Cheese scoop, with engraved Vitruvian scroll ornament, as border. |
| " |  | Thos. Robins " | Silver grid: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Wm. Fountain ent. 1794. | Com. flagon: Brasenose Coll., Oxford. |
| 1807-8 |  | T. & J. Guest & } Josh. Cradock } | " 1806 Milk-jug (oval shape, without foot). |
| " |  | P. & W. Bateman " 1805. | Tea-spoons: Mrs. Budd and the Author. |
| " |  | Saml. Whitford " 1807. | Vase-shaped cup, with festoons of drapery; also cream-jug: Mr. J. H. Thomas. |
| " |  | Thos. Halford " " | Child's mug, with two ribbon bands. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Meat dish: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | T. Robins " " | Soup-tureen: Lady Riddell. |
| " |  | ? J. W. Storey. | Communion cups: Aylsham, Norfolk. |
| 1808-9 |  | John Crouch " 1808. | Cake basket: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Decanter stand: Mr. Anthony White. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1808-9 |  | ? T. W. Matthews. | Wine-strainer: Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | John Crouch ent. 1808. | Communion flagon: Illogan (Treverson Chapel), Cornwall. |
| " |  | E. Morley. | Soup-ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Wm. Eley, Wm. Fearn & Wm. Chawner } " | " " Beaded-pattern table spoons and forks. |
| " |  | Henry Nutting & Robt. Hennell } " | " " Mustard-pot, oblong shape, bulging body. |
| " |  | Richard Crossley & Geo. Smith } " 1807. | Perforated spoon: All Hallows, Bromley-by-Bow. |
| " |  | Wm. Sumner " 1802. | { Table-spoons: The Drane Collection. { Large engraved spoon: Mr. J. H. Thomas. |
| " |  | John Crouch " 1808. | Goblet, on plain stem and foot. |
| 1809-10 |  | Chas. Hougham " 1785. | Oval engraved milk-jug. |
| " |  | Thos. Wallis " 1792. | Table-spoons, beaded edge: The Author. |
| " |  | David Windsor (probably). | Large spoon: Christchurch, Stepney. |
| " |  | Thomas Jenkinson " | { Com. cup and paten: Kirkby, Ireleth, Lancs. { Small fluted mug: Mr. Clement Gadsby. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Dish: Windsor Castle. |
| 1810-1 |  | Do. do. | Wine labels: Do. |
| " |  | ? Richd. Cooke. ent. 1799. | Pair of Jardinieres: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Benj. Smith & Jas. Smith. } | { Pierced bread-basket: M. & S. Lyon. { Much plate: Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | T. Phipps & E. Robinson } | A nutmeg grater. Also tipstaff of 1790: St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Tea-spoons: Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Thos. Wallis & Jonath'n Hayne } " 1810. | Snuffers tray (corners clipped), and snuffers. |
| " |  | John Cotton & Thos. Head. } " 1809. | Table-spoons, forks, and dessert-spoons. |
| 1811-2 |  | James Beebe " 1811. | Do. do. and milk-jug. |
| " |  | Benj. & Jas. Smith. | Pair of ice pails: Messrs. Dobson & Son. |
| " |  | Wm. Kingdon (probably). | A bulb-shaped christening mug. |
| " |  | Robt. Rutland ent. 1811. | Table-spoons and forks, Tea-spoons (1807-8): Mr. Llewellyn Davies. |
| " |  | Saml. Hennell " " | Wine funnel: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| " |  | Digby Scott, Benj. Smith, } (probably). Jas. Smith } | Plate: Windsor Castle. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--|--|
| 1812-3 | T B ? T. Barker. | Mustard spoons : Windsor Castle. |
| " | J S ? John Sanders. | Wine labels : Do. do. |
| " | T I Thos. Jenkinson (probably). | Patent on foot : St. Mary Magdalen, East Ham. |
| " | R E E B Rebecca Emes & Edwd. Barnard } ent. 1808. | Com. cup and patent : St. Michael's, Ashford, Mids. |
| " | G S Geo. Smith ,, 1812. | Table-spoons and forks : Woods' Hotel. |
| " | M S E S Mary & Eliz. Sumner ,, 1809. | Plain butter-boat, with salver attached. |
| 1813-4 | J C W R Jos. Craddock & Wm. Reid } ,, 1812. | Small vase-shaped tea-urn with high reeded handles. |
| " | P S BRITANNIA Paul Storr ,, 1793. | Large caster or dredger (Britannia Standard marks). |
| " | I W S E J. W. Story & W. Elliott } ,, 1809. | Pair of coasters with vine foliage : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1814-5 | S H Saml. Hennell ,, 1811. | O.E. pattern gravy spoon : Mrs. Budd. |
| " | R E E B Emes & Barnard ,, 1808. | A milk-jug and oblong sugar basin, with rounded corners. |
| " | S A Stephen Adams, junr. | Tea-spoons : Mrs. Budd. |
| " | W B Wm. Bell (probably). | An engraved snuff-tray and snuffers. |
| " | W E Wm. Elliott ent. 1810. | Pickle fork : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " | I L W A Name not traced. | Snuff-box : H. E. Fernandez. |
| " | S H I T S. Hennell & J. Taylor } (probably). | Tea-set : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1815-6 | T P E R J P Name not traced. | Cucumber slicer : Windsor Castle. |
| " | J E E F Do. do. | Mounts of sugar stand : Windsor Castle. |
| " | I P G P Do. do. | A pair of sauce ladles, and a punch ladle. |
| " | Emes & Barnard as above. | Communion cup : St. Mary's, Chelmsford. |
| " | R G Robt. Garrard ent. 1801. | Three com. patents : St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. |
| " | C R D R Christ'n Reid & ano'r of Newcastle ,, 1815. | Plain bulb-shaped coffee-pot : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1816-7 | W B Wm. Burwash ,, 1813. | Asparagus tongs : The Author's Collection. |
| " | I L Jas. Lloyd. | Gold pap bowl : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1817-8 | S R I E D Name not traced. | Teapot : Do. do. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1817-8 |  | Wm. Bateman ent. 1815. | Basin : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Tea-set : noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Wm. Chawner " " | Spoon : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | T. Robins (probably). | Tea-set : Mr. Tessier. |
| " |  | Wm. Chawner ent. 1815. | Table-spoons and dessert-spoons. |
| " |  | Geo. Purse. | A nutmeg-grater : The Drane Collection. |
| 1818-9 |  | Geo. Wintle " 1813. | Spoon with perforated bowl : St. Mary's, Stratford-le Bow. |
| " |  | Joseph Wilson. | Bowl : Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |
| " |  | Robt. Garrard " 1801. | Pair of covered basins and stands : Messrs. Comyns. |
| 1819-20 |  | Name not traced. | Meat skewers : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Dessert-knife : do. do. |
| " |  | Henry Nutting " 1809. | Teapot, ornamented with foliage in relief. |
| " |  | Wm. Stevenson (probably). | Salver on eight claw feet : The gift of Earl Powis to the Corporation of Shrewsbury. |
| " |  | See 1812-3 above. | Pap spoon : Mr. Saml. Deane. |
| " |  | Philip Rundell ent. 1819. | Oval tray, with concave flutings on border. |
| 1820-1 |  | Wm. Bateman " 1815. | Two large silver-gilt maces : Shrewsbury Corporation ; also a large ewer presented by Sir Jas. St phen to the Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | John & Henry Lias " 1819. | Oval cruet frames for two bottles. |
| 1821-2 |  | Thos. Baker " 1815. or Thos. Balliston " 1819. | } Dessert-knife : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | ? J. E. Terry & Co. " 1818. | |
| " |  | ? John Foligno. | Mark noted by the Author. |
| " |  | An Exeter maker (probably). | Sugar tongs : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | J. & J. Aldous " | Top of beadle's staff : St. Mary's, Hampton, Mids. |
| 1822-3 |  | Paul Storr " | Communion plate : St. Pancras New Church. |
| " |  | William Abdy " | Cream-jug : Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple. |
| " |  | Wm. Trayes ent. 1822. | King's pattern table-spoons and forks. |
| 1823-4 |  | Name not traced. | Helmet-shaped flagon : St. Mary's, Ealing. |
| " |  | John Angell (probably). | Teapot : Holburne Museum. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--|
| 1823-4 | | John Bridge | ent. 1823. | Ink stand, with pin tray and wafer holder. |
| " | | Benj. Smith. | | Large centre piece, with female figures holding fruit dishes. |
| 1824-5 | | Thos. & Geo. Hayter | " 1816. | Tea-spoons: The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Name not traced. | | Pair of sugar bowls: Hon. Soc. Middle Temple. |
| " | | Robt. Hennell. | | Two com. patens: St. John's, Wapping. |
| " | | Name not traced. | | Clothes brush: Windsor Castle. |
| " | | Do. do. | | Egg spoon: Windsor Castle. |
| " | | Geo. Knight (probably). | | Muffineer: Mr. John B. Wood. |
| " | | Wm. Edwards (") | | Dessert knives: Windsor Castle. |
| 1825-6 | | James Collins (") | | Hash-dish: Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple. |
| " | | John Bridge | ent. 1823. | Half-pint mug, shaped like a swan. |
| " | | R. Peppin (probably). | | Communion cup: Whitbeck, Cumberland. |
| " | | C. Eley (") | | Asparagus tongs: Windsor Castle. |
| " | | Fras. Higgins (") | | Tea-spoons: Windsor Castle. |
| 1826-7 | | John, Henry & Chas. } Lias | ent. 1823. | Shaped venison dish, with gadrooned edge. |
| " | | A. B. Savory | " 1826. | Dessert knives and forks: Lady Emsley Carr. |
| " | | Randall Chatterton | " 1825. | { Table and dessert spoons: Do. do. { Forks (1831-2): Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| 1827-8 | | Name not traced. | | Set of communion plate: St. Giles-in-the-Fields. |
| " | | T. Cox Savory | " 1827. | A cheese scoop, with ivory handle. |
| " | | Jacob Wintle | " 1826. | Table and dessert spoons: Woods' Hotel. |
| " | | Moses Emmanuel (probably). | | Marrow spoon: Windsor Castle. |
| 1828-9 | | Wm. Schofield (") | | Tea-spoons: The Author. |
| " | | E. S. Sampson (") | | { Communion set: St. Day. { Rose-water dish: Truro Cathedral. |
| 1829-30 | | Jas. Hobbs (") | | Communion cup and paten: Mithian, Cornwall. |
| " | | Edward Edwards. | | Snuff-box: Trinity College, Dublin. |
| " | | Robt. Garrard | ent. 1801. | Set of communion plate: St. Paul's, Clerkenwell. |
| 1830-1 | | Chas. Plumley (probably). | | Communion cup: St. Michael's, Highgate. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1830-1 |  | Thos. Dexter (probably). | Shaving pot: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Communion cup and paten: Towednack, Cornwall. |
| 1831-2 |  | " " | Pair of communion cups: Stansted Mount-fitchet, Essex. |
| " |  | R. Hennell. | Small oblong tray, with rounded corners. |
| 1833-4 |  | Paul Storr ent. 1793. | Toast rack: The Author. |
| " |  | Adey, Joseph & Albert } Savory " 1833. | Fiddle-pattern asparagus tongs. |
| 1834-5 |  | N. Morrison (probably). | Nutmeg box: Fitz-Henry Colln., S.K. Museum. |
| " |  | Jas. Franklin " | Hand candlestick: Mr. R. Flower. |
| " |  | W. Bellchambers " | { Spoons and forks: Mr. S. J. Phillips. { Meat dishes (1838-9): Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Name not traced. | Alms-dish: Bodmin. |
| " |  | T. Eley. | Snuff-box: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| 1835-6 |  | Chas. Fox ent. 1822. | Tea-vase: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | J. Chas. Edington " 1828. | Four alms-plates: St. Mary's, Leyton. |
| " |  | Reily & Storer (probably). | Mounts of decanters and wine labels. |
| 1836-7 |  | See 1835-6. | Com. flagon and paten: St. Mary's, Little Baddow, Essex. |
| " |  | Edwd. Barnard, } ent. 1829. Edwd. Barnard, jr., John Barnard, & Wm. Barnard | Hot-water jug: Holburne Museum. |
| 1837-8 |  | Wm. Eaton. | Hand candlestick, with Queen Adelaide's scypher: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Richard Sibley (probably). | Set of four coasters, with vine leaf ornament. |
| " |  | George Webb " | Butter bowl, with salver and knife. |
| " |  | Robert Garrard ent. 1821. | Entrée dishes, stamped "Garrards, Panton Street". |
| " |  | Mary Chawner. | Table-spoons and forks: Messrs. Lambert. |
| 1838-9 |  | Wm. Theobalds } " 1838. & Robt. Atkinson | Fiddle-pattern table-spoons and forks: Mrs. Budd. |
| " |  | Rawlins & Sumner. | Set of four sauce-boats. |
| 1839-40 |  | Wm. Bateman & } " 1839. Danl. Ball | Large teapot, coffee-jug and spirit lamp. |
| " |  | Francis Dexter " " | Set of four salt cellars, oblong shape, with rounded corners. |
| " |  | Wm. Cooper (probably). | Set of four coasters: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Jos. Taylor " | Jug and mustard-pot: Windsor Castle. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1839-40 |  | Ed. Edwards (probably). | Church plate, Zennor, Cornwall. |
| 1840-1 |  | Name not traced. | Table-fork : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | Thos. Cording " | Handles of carving knives : Windsor Castle. |
| " |  | Geo. W. Adams ent. 1840. | Table spoons and forks. |
| " |  | J. & J. Aldous.* | Alms-dish : St. Martin's, Little Waltham, Essex. |
| " |  | Mary Chawner & } Geo. W. Adams } " " | Fish servers, with ivory handles. |
| 1841-2 |  | Jos. & Albert Savory " " | Victorian copy of a George III. cake-basket. |
| " |  | John Lacy or } John Law } (probably). | Box with ink-bottle : Windsor Castle. |
| 1842-3 |  | J. Chas. Edington ent. 1828. | Alms-dish : S.S. Peter & Paul, South Weald, Essex. |
| " |  | R. Hennell. | Vase-shaped hot-water jug, on raised foot. |
| " |  | Brown & Somersall (probably). | Mustard-pot : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1843-4 |  | Wm. K. Reid. | Circular entrée dish and cover. |
| " |  | Wm. Brown (possibly). | Alms-dish : St. Mary's, Walthamstow. |
| " |  | Joseph & John Angel see 1844. | (1842-3) Com. cup and paten : St. Michael's Highgate. |
| " |  | Richd. Sibley ent. 1837. | Communion flagon : Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. |
| 1844-5 |  | R. Garrard " 1801. | Plate : Messrs. Garrard. |
| " |  | Joseph & John Angel. | Wine strainer : Truro Cathedral. |
| " |  | R. G. Hennell. | Two communion cups : St. George's, Bloomsbury. |
| " |  | Benj. Smith (probably). | Tall presentation cup on stand. |
| 1845 6 |  | John S. Hunt ent. 1844. | Milk-jug : Messrs. Hunt & Roskell. |
| " |  | Chas. T. Fox & } Geo. Fox. } | Figure of punchinello : Messrs. Hancock. |
| 1846-7 |  | G. F. Pinnell. | Com. paten : St. James', Friern Barnet. |
| " |  | Hyam Hyams. | Set of circular salt-cellars on three feet. |
| " |  | E. J. & W. Barnard. | { Communion flagon : Grasmere, Westmor. { Do. do. : Wilton, Dorset. |
| 1847-8 |  | John & Henry Lias. | { Table forks : Mrs. H. Morris. { Do. do. : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| " |  | R. Pearce & } G. Burrows. } | Two com. cups : St. Andrew's, Enfield, Mids. |

* Possibly John Angell & Co.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1847-8 |  | Eliz. Eaton. | Table-forks : Mrs. E. H. Goddard. |
| 1848-9 |  | E. J. & Barnard. } W. | Two com. cups : St. Nicholas Shipperton, Mids. |
| " |  | R. Hennell. | Com. flagon : St. Peter's, Little Warley, Essex. |
| " |  | Jacob Wintle (probably). | Child's fork, spoon, and handle of knife. |
| 1849-50 |  | Chas. T. Fox & } Geo. Fox } | Com. flagon : Harleston, Norfolk. |
| " |  | Frans. Douglas. | Toilet set : The Author. |
| " |  | W. R. Smily. | Tea-spoons : noted by the Author. |
| 1850-1 |  | John Keith. | Four com. cups : All Saints, West Ham. |
| " |  | George Ivory. | Com. paten : St. Edward the Confessor, Romford, Essex. |
| 1851-2 |  | E. & J. Barnard. | Com. cup : St. Lawrence, Brentford, Mids. |
| 1852-3 |  | James Edwards (probably). | Do. do. : St. Lawrence, Whitchurch, Mids. |
| " |  | I. Foligno. | Set of engine-turned toilet-case fittings. |
| 1853-4 |  | E. & J. Barnard. | Ink-stand with taper-holder. (Communion cup (1861-2) : Wilton, Dorset. |
| 1854-5 |  | W. R. Smily. | Ccm. cup : All Saints, Edmonton, Mids. |
| 1855-6 |  | George Angell. | Dessert knives and forks, and grape scissors. |
| 1856-7 |  | Chas. T. Fox & } Geo. Fox } | Ink-stand : Messrs. Hunt & Roskell. |
| 1857-8 |  | Henry Wilkinson of Sheffield. | Salver : Mr. W. Comyns. |
| 1858-9 |  | Joseph Angell. | Soufflé dish and cover. |
| " |  | W. Mann. | Bulb-shaped coffee-pot. |
| " |  | Roberts & Briggs. | Pair of sauce-boats and ladle . |
| 1859-60 |  | George Angell. | Small sauce-tureen and salver. |
| 1860-1 |  | Messrs. Eady. | Set of spoons and forks. |
| " |  | Rawlins & Sumner. | Spirit flask : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1861-2 |  | Robt. Harper. | Milk-jug, with engraved ornamentation. |
| 1862-3 |  | Richard Hennell. | Large hot-water jug, with ivory handle. |
| 1863-4 |  | Geo. Fox. | Brit. Standard candlestick, matching one by A. Nelme of 1700-1. |
| 1864-5 |  | Geo. Angell. | Tall milk-jug, in form of ewer on foot. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1864-5 | | | Communion cup: Treslothan, Cornwall. |
| 1865-6 | | I. J. Keith. | Communion paten: Scole, Norfolk. |
| " | | Richd. Hennell. | Sugar bowl, repoussé, with festoons. |
| 1866-7 | | | Preserve dishes and servers. |
| 1867-8 | | Macaire & Dewar. | Gold watch-case: Mrs. Budd. |
| " | | | Set of communion plate: St. Thomas, Salisbury. |
| 1868-9 | | | Communion set: Davidstow, Cornwall. |
| " | | Chas. Stuart Harris. | Brit. St. candlesticks, Wm. III. pattern. |
| 1869-70 | | J., E., W., & J. Barnard. | Large ink-stand, and a child's mug. |
| 1870-1 | | Wm. Smiley. | Hot-water jug, with engraved ornamentation. |
| 1871-2 | | H. E. Willis. | Communion paten: Harleston, Norfolk. |
| 1872-3 | | Richd. Sibley. | Small bowl, on moulded foot. |
| 1873-4 | | Martin Hall & Co. of Sheffield. | Frame of hand glass. |
| 1874-5 | | Mappin & Webb.* | A goblet, on stem, and spreading foot. |
| 1875-6 | | | A large tea tray and tea set. |
| 1876-7 | | Messrs. Hancock. | Large race cup: The Makers. |
| 1877-8 | “ | “ | A jewel basket: Do. |
| " | | | Communion set: St. Teath, Cornwall. |
| " | | | Gold snuff-box: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| 1878-9 | | Stephen Smith. | Large circular salver on feet. |
| 1879-80 | | Hands & Son. | Candlesticks, octagonal pattern, George II. style. |
| 1880-1 | | J. W. Dobson. | A tea service, of fluted pattern, George III. style. |
| " | | | Church plate: Zennor, Cornwall. |
| " | | | Communion cup: Margenny, Cornwall. |
| 1881-2 | | Francis Higgins. | Tea-spoons: Lady Emsley Carr. |
| 1882-3 | | Chas. Stuart Harris. | Candlesticks, with fluted columns, William III. pattern. |

* This may be $\begin{matrix} J & N & M \\ G & W & \end{matrix}$, the middle letter of the upper line not being clear.

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1882-3 |  | | Communion paten : St. John, Truro. |
| 1883 4 |  | | On Cornish Church plate supplied by Messrs. Mappin & Webb. |
| " |  | | Church plate : Porthleven, Cornwall. |
| " |  | | Small waiter on three feet. |
| 1884-5 |  | J. R. Hennell. | Large punch bowl, plain flutes around base. |
| 1885-6 |  | | Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Messrs. Hancock. | Large two-handed cup : The Makers. |
| " |  | J. Wakley & } F. C. Wheeler. } | On plate from 1885 to 1907. |
| 1888-9 |  | | Umbrella mounts : The Author. |
| " |  | | Two-bottle ink-stand, with rail. |
| 1889-90 |  | Messrs. Hancock. | Toilet-box : The Makers. |
| 1891-2 |  | | Communion plate : Penzance. |
| 1892-3 |  | | Do. do. : Do. |
| " |  | W. Comyns. | Toilet set : Mrs. Budd. |
| 1893-4 |  | S. W. Smith & Co. (of Birmingham). | Set of three dredgers, George I. pattern. |
| " |  | | Paten : St. Stythians, Cornwall. |
| 1894-5 |  | | Communion flagon : Pillaton, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Brownell & Rose. | Ink-stand : The Author. |
| " |  | Messrs. Barnard. | Standing cup : Mr. L. A. West. |
| 1895-6 |  | | Toy windmill. |
| " |  | | Communion paten : St. Neot, Cornwall. |
| 1896-7 |  | W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd. | Ink-stand : Lord Riddell. |
| 1897-8 |  | Messrs. Carrington. | Afternoon tea set : The Makers. |
| 1898-9 |  | | Small stew-pan : Mr. Davidson. |
| 1899 1900 |  | E. C. Purdee. | Hot-water jug : Do. |
| " |  | | Church plate : Illogan, Cornwall. |

| DATE. | GOLDSMITHS' MARKS AND NAMES. | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1900-1 |  | C. C. Pilling. | Presentation cup : Mr. Ignatius Williams. |
| 1901-2 |  | C. Krall. | Communion cup : St. Olave, York. |
| 1902-3 |  | W. Comyns & Sons. | Butter-dish : The Makers. |
| 1903-4 |  | Edward Barnard & Sons, Ltd. | Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | H. Lambert. | Two handled octagonal bowl. |
| " |  | | Church plate : St. Elwyn, Cornwall. Also of 1915 by same maker. |
| " |  | | Church plate : St. John's, Penzance. |
| 1904-5 |  | | Bust of Duke of Wellington. |
| 1905-6 |  | Thos. Bradbury of Sheffield. | Inkstand : Messrs. Spink & Sons. |
| " |  | Alstons & Hallam. | Sugar caster, etc. |
| 1906-7 |  | Carrington & Co. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1907-8 |  | | Communion plate : Newquay, Cornwall. |
| " |  | | Church plate : Mullion, Cornwall. |
| 1908-9 |  | Thos. Bradbury & Son of Sheffield. | Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | | Alms dish : Truro Cathedral. |
| " |  | Wakeley & Wheeler. | Plate from 1908 to 1920. |
| 1909-10 |  | John Marshall. | Mark from Messrs. Spink. |
| 1910-1 |  | S J. Phillips. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1911-2 |  | Thomas & Co., Bond Street. | Tea service and other plate. |
| 1912-3 |  | Heming & Co., Ltd. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1913-4 |  | A. & F. Parsons, (of Edward Tessier). | Standing-cup. |
| " |  | | Gold chalice : Truro Cathedral. |
| 1914-5 |  | D. & J. Welby. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1915-6 |  | Dobson & Sons. | Cup and bowls. |
| " |  | S. J. Phillips. | Coffee-pot and other plate. |
| 1916-7 |  | Crichton Bros. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1917-8 |  | | Communion plate : Kenwin, Cornwall. |
| 1918-9 |  | Chas. & Richard Comyns. | Fruit dish, milk-jug, and other plate. |

CHAPTER IX
 CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF NAMES OF LONDON
 GOLDSMITHS

[FROM A.D. 1090 TO A.D. 1850]

For a large number of the names in the following list, thanks are due to Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., who generously placed the results of his labours in the compilation of lists of the names of the goldsmiths of London and most of the English provincial towns where plate has been assayed, at the disposal of the Author for the purpose of this work. In Mr. Hope's lists the surnames are arranged alphabetically; but having regard to the fact that such arrangement results in names of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries coming, in many instances, before those of the thirteenth, and so forth, it has been deemed preferable to adopt a chronological order. Moreover, by reason of the rule as to the letters used in makers' marks from 1697 to 1720 being different from that in force before and after that period, no regular alphabetical arrangement could be adopted whereby the identification of marks with names would be rendered easy. The alphabetical order has therefore been disregarded, and the following list has been arranged, chronologically, with the prenomens and surnames in their proper order, so that the initials appear as they are generally found on plate.* Mr. Hope's lists have been extended by the addition of several hundred names, which have been collected by the Author from early records, directories and similar sources.

To facilitate the finding of initials, these have all—as well in the case of surnames as Christian or personal names—been printed in vertical lines with a clear space between. Occasionally, names which appear at one date, re-appear at a later date. In these cases, for the

* In the case of "firm-names," such as Horne & Temple, in which no Christian name or prenomens occurs, the first surname which appears in the "style" of the firm, is for the sake of convenience printed in the prenomens column. The first two letters of the surname, which appear in makers' marks on plate of the Britannia Standard from 1697 to 1720 and occasionally to 1739, may be easily identified in the following list by reason of the surnames being set clear of the Christian names.

most part, the addresses are different, and although the person may be the same, the reverse is possible. Many names are repeated in the Goldsmiths' books by reason of the re-registration of marks; but wherever it has been ascertained that the same person—not being associated with another—has re-entered his name, the repetition has been avoided, except in a few cases, where a change in the spelling of the name appears to be noteworthy.

Some names have been found recorded in one year only; others in two years, one immediately following the other, or at very short intervals. It should not be concluded in such cases that the goldsmith worked for a period no longer than is thereby indicated, because marks have been found to have been in use for a much longer period than is denoted by records. In many instances marks have been used a year or two before their registration, and in others they have been used by successors after the death of the goldsmiths in whose names they had been entered:—

(“Earliest Mention” and “Latest Mention” refer to the earliest and latest mention which has been noted; d. means died; c. means *circa*.)

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Otto the Elder | | 1090 | Graver to Mint 1090. | 1100 | Henry de Frowyk | 1279 | | | |
| Leofstane | ----- | c 1100 | | 1135 | William (Sir) Faryngdon | “ | Mayor. | | 1290 |
| Otto the Younger | | | c 1120 | | Thos. (Sir) de Frowick | “ | “ | | “ |
| William Fitz Otto | | | c 1130 | | Hugh Fitz Otho | 1280 | Master of Mint. | | “ |
| Ralph Flael | | 1180 | First Mayor of London | 1213 | Laurence Ducket | | | | 1284 |
| Henry Fitz Alwyn | | 1189 | Warden of Mint. | 1193 | William Fitz Otho | 1290 | | | 1294 |
| Henry de Cornhill | | 1191 | | | William Torel | “ | | | |
| William Fitz Ilger the | William Goldsmith | 1212 | | | John le Mazerer | 1303 | | | |
| Everard the Goldsmith | | 1223 | | | John le Honilane | | | | d 1303 |
| Ralph Essory | | 1242 | | | John le Whympler | 1307 | | | |
| William Fitz Otto | | 1243 | | | John de Louthe | “ | Queen's G'smith. | | |
| Richard Abel | | 1243 | | | William de Berkinge | “ | | | |
| Hugh Bland | | “ | | | Nicholas (Sir) Faren(g)don | 1308 | | | d 1361 |
| William of Gloucester | | 1255 | | 1258 | Richard de Wyhall | 1323 | | | |
| Thomas Fitz Otho | | 1265 | | 1275 | Robert Box | “ | | | |
| Ralph le Blount | | 1267 | | 1269 | Thomas de Lincoln | “ | | | |
| Conrad the Goldsmith | | | | “ | Walter de Lincoln | “ | | | |
| John Fitz Patrick | | | | “ | Roger of Ely | “ | | | |
| Hubert the Goldsmith | | | | “ | Richard (Sir) Britane | 1326 | Mayor. | | |
| Gregory de Rokesley | | 1271 | Assay Master & Mayor. | 1285 | Henry of Gloucester | | | | 1332 |
| Michael Thovy | | | | 1275 | Thomas de Berkele | 1334 | Warden. | | |
| Josee the Goldsmith | | 1276 | Mint Master. | | Richard Loverye | “ | | | 1337 |
| | | | | | John de Makenhead | “ | | | |
| | | | | | Simon de Berking | “ | | | 1349 |
| | | | | | William Speron | 1336 | | | |
| | | | | | Thomas de Rokesley | 1337 | | | |
| | | | | | John de Kingeston | “ | | | |
| | | | | | William d' Espagne | 1339 | | | |
| | | | | | Robert le Shoreditch | “ | | | 1350 |
| | | | | | Nicholas de Walyn'wick | “ | | | |
| | | | | | William Wyndesore | 1340 | | | |
| | | | | | William de Walton | 1347 | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Nicholas | Walsh | 1348 | | | Carlos | Spaen | | 1447 | |
| Adam de | Walpole | " | Warden. | 1350 | John | Skinner | 1449 | | |
| John de | Walpole | " | " | d 1349 | John | Streete | " | | |
| John de | Lincoln | 1350 | " | " | William | Scales | " | | |
| Rafe | Comins | " | " | " | William | Rymore | " | | |
| John (Sir) de | Chichester | 1359 | " | 1369 | William | Welstonby | " | | |
| Thomas | Raynham | 1360 | " | " | German | Lyas | 1450 | | 1452 |
| Thomas | Hessey | 1366 | " | " | William | Breakspere | " | | d 1461 |
| William | Hersey | " | " | " | John | Adys | " | | d " |
| Simon le | Maserer | 1369 | " | " | John | Crebit | 1451 | | |
| John | Standulph | " | Master. | " | John | Waryn | " | | |
| John | Hyltoft | " | " | " | William | Boston | " | | |
| John | Walsh | 1370 | " | " | Mathew (Sir) | Phillips | " | | 1464 |
| Thomas | Raynham or | 1371 | " | 1390 | Hu'ph'y (Sir) | Hayford | " | Mayor | 1478 |
| | Reynold | " | " | " | | | | 1477. | |
| Thomas | Lauleye | 1372 | " | " | Thomas | Leget | " | | |
| Peter | Randolfe | 1376 | " | " | Robert | Boteler | " | | 1488 |
| Nicholas (Sir) | Twyford | 1379 | Mayor | d 1390 | Matthew | Hall | " | | |
| | | " | 1388. | " | John | Crowe | " | | |
| John | Edmund | 1380 | Graver | 1390 | Roger (Sir) | Brown | " | | |
| | | " | to Mint. | " | William | Hitches | " | | |
| Robert | Lucas | " | Warden. | " | John | Walsh | " | | |
| John | Cramb | " | " | " | John | Adys | " | | 1512 |
| Harre | Bame | " | " | " | Thomas | Harrison | 1452 | | |
| Harre | Malvayne | " | " | " | Robert | Harding | " | | 1503 |
| | Godfrey | " | " | " | John | French | 1453 | | |
| Adam (Sir) | Bamme | 1382 | Mayor | 1397 | John | Wicks | " | | |
| | | " | 1391. | " | Edward | Clough | " | | 1454 |
| John | Frensshe | " | " | " | William | Wodeward | 1455 | Engraver | |
| John | Mayhew | 1390 | " | 1399 | | | | to Mint. | |
| John (Sir) | Frances | " | Mayor | d 1405 | William | Hede | 1456 | | |
| | | " | 1400. | " | Hans | Christian | 1457 | | |
| Drugo (Sir) | Barentyne | 1394 | M.P. for | d 1415 | Edward | Rawdon | 1458 | | |
| | | " | City | " | German | Lynche | 1460 | | 1483 |
| Thomas | Pole | " | " | d 1395 | William | Bowdon or | " | | |
| Adam | Browne | 1397 | Ld. Mayor | " | | Bowden | " | | |
| Thomas atte | Hay | " | " | d 1405 | William | Shaw | 1462 | | |
| William | Grantham | 1403 | Warden. | " | Edm'nd (Sir) | Shaa (or Shaw) | " | | 1488 |
| Salamon | Oxeneye | " | " | 1419 | Thomas | Muschamp | 1463 | Sheriff. | |
| Thomas | Senycle | " | " | " | Mathew (Sir) | Philip | " | Mayor | 1474 |
| Robert | Hall | " | " | " | | | | 1463-4. | |
| William | Chicheley | 1409 | Sheriff. | " | Whyte | Johnson | 1464 | | |
| John | Bernes | 1422 | " | " | John | Byrlyney | 1465 | | |
| Gilbert van | Brandenberg | " | Engraver | " | | (the elder) | " | | |
| | | " | to Mint. | " | Diryke | Ryswke | " | | |
| Bart'l'mew | Seman | " | " | d 1430 | John | Alyn or | " | | |
| William | Russe | 1429 | Master of | 1432 | | Alleyne | " | | |
| | | " | Mint. | " | Thomas | Cartelage | " | | |
| William | Russ | 1430 | " | " | Umfrey the | Goldsmythe | " | | |
| John | Hill | " | " | " | Richard | Mesyngre | " | | |
| Richard | Whichdale | " | " | " | Garrod | Hawerbeke | " | | |
| John | Orwell | 1432 | " | d 1472 | Bart'l'mew | Semern | 1468 | | |
| John (Sir) | Pattisley | " | Mayor | 1450 | John | Barker | 1469 | | |
| | | " | 1440. | " | Henry | Massey | " | | |
| | Redmonde | 1437 | " | " | Hugh (Sir) | Bryce | " | Alderman | 1497 |
| John | Sutton | 1440 | Sheriff. | d 1450 | | | | 1478. | |
| John | Buching | 1441 | " | " | Robert | Hill | " | | |
| John | Thompson | 1442 | " | " | Richard | Preston | " | | |
| | Tomkins | " | " | " | Hu'ph'y (Sir) | Heyford | 1477 | | |
| Robert | Hall | " | " | " | Robert | Harding | 1478 | | d 1485 |
| William | Walton | 1443 | Warden. | 1455 | Henry | Coote | " | Free | 1478. |
| William | Porter | " | " | " | Miles | Adys | " | " | d 1514 |
| William | Rockley | " | " | " | William | Palmer | " | " | 1492 |
| William | Bismere | " | " | " | John | Wolk | 1480 | " | |
| Oliver | Davy | " | " | 1474 | Mathew | Shore | " | " | |
| Baynham | Dickens | " | 1447 | " | | Selys | " | " | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Bart'w (Sir) | Reade | 1481 | Mayor 1502-3. | 1503 | John Garrard | 1520 | | | |
| Alen | Newman | 1483 | Free 1488. | | Morgan Wolff | " | | | 1553 |
| Stephen | Kelke | " | " | d 1511 | Henry Averell | 1523 | | | " |
| John | Ernest | " | " | | Robert Caer | " | | | " |
| Henry | Cole | " | " | | Manasses Stockton | 1528 | | | 1569 |
| John (Sir) | Shaa or Shaw | " | Mayor 1501. | 1502 | John Carswell | 1529 | | | " |
| Thomas | Wood | 1491 | | | Joseph Allen & ano'r | " | | | " |
| John | Vandelf | 1497 | | | Robert Cowper | " | | | " |
| Christopher | Eliot | 1500 | | d 1505 | Richard Asplin | " | | | 1531 |
| Michael | Dersk | " | | | William Sympson | " | | | 1533 |
| William | Tallsworth | " | | | Robert Reyns | 1530 | | | 1553 |
| Louis | Boreman | " | | | Thomas Trappis | " | | | " |
| John | Frende | " | | d 1505 | Cornelius Hughes | " | | | " |
| Thomas (Sir) | Exmewe | 1508 | Mayor 1517-8. | d 1528 | or Hayes | " | | | " |
| Richd. (Sir) | Martin | 1509 | | 1588 | William Southwood | " | | | d 1557 |
| John (Sir) | Ashley | " | | | Thomas Calton | " | | | 1553 |
| Nicholas | Warley | " | | 1537 | Richard Allyn | 1531 | | | " |
| Richard | Apulton | " | | 1520 | Robert Trappis | " | | | " |
| John | Banyard | " | | 1516 | John Patterson | " | | | " |
| Ralph | Latham | " | | 1519 | Henry Colville | " | | | " |
| Henry | Warley | " | | | John Mabbe | 1532 | | | 1569 |
| Henry | Coste | " | | d 1509 | John Harrison | 1534 | | | " |
| Ralph | Apulston | " | Free 1510. | | John Frende | 1535 | | | 1553 |
| John | Barrett | 1511 | | | Simon or Symond | 1538 | | | " |
| John de | Loren | " | | | Robert Spych | " | | | " |
| Robert | Fenrother | 1512 | | d 1525 | Edmund Henrick | " | | | " |
| John | Kewe | " | | | Regin. Horton | " | | | 1540 |
| Robert | Mayne | " | | | Thomas Boughton | " | | | " |
| Agas (Mrs) | Harding | 1513 | | | Thomas Hays | " | | | 1553 |
| Christopher | Terry | 1515 | | | Edmund Lee | " | | | " |
| E. | Bussey | 1516 | | | Henry Bonsall | " | | | " |
| --- | Melton | " | | | Walter Lambert | " | | | " |
| --- | Reed | " | | | Nicholas Johnson | " | | | " |
| --- | Nele | " | | | John Lewes | " | | | " |
| --- | Ashley | " | | | Vincent Mundy | " | | | " |
| T. | Green | " | | | George Webbe | 1539 | | | " |
| William | Preston | " | | | William Humble | " | | | d 1574 |
| --- | Lowth | " | | | John Keale | " | | | 1553 |
| --- | Pyke | " | | | Robert Aley | " | | | " |
| --- | Allen | " | | | Fabyan Wydder | " | | | " |
| William | Beck | " | | | Robert Spendly | 1540 | | | " |
| R. | Vedale or Udall | " | | 1519 | Nicholas Aldewyn | " | | | " |
| R. | Warley | " | | | John Chaundeler | " | | | " |
| --- | Seyley | " | | | Robert Draper | " | | | " |
| John | Twisselton | " | | d 1525 | Hatwoode | " | | | " |
| Thomas | Bokys | " | | | Martin (Sir) Bowes | " | Mayor 1545-6. | | 1566 |
| Thomas | Wastell | " | | 1553 | John (Sir) Williams | " | | | " |
| Richard | Bray | " | | | William Symonds | " | | | d 1543 |
| Christopher | Tyrril | " | | | Rogier Mundy | " | | | 1553 |
| Edward | Lee | 1517 | | | Silvester Todd | " | | | " |
| Roger | Winburgen | " | | | Nicholas Bull | " | | | " |
| John | Nicholl | 1518 | | 1521 | John Freeman | " | | | " |
| Roger (Sir) | Mundy | " | | d 1537 | William Chambers | " | | | " |
| Robert | Oxendly | " | | | Margery Herkins | " | | | " |
| Robert | Amades | " | | 1520 | Rowland Staunton | " | | | " |
| Henry | Calton | " | | | John Waberley | " | | | " |
| Thomas | Reede | " | | 1553 | Thomas Marshall | " | | | " |
| John (Sir) | Thurston | 1519 | | d 1521 | John Bolter | " | | | " |
| Walter | Lamb | " | | | Thomas Glenton | " | | | " |
| Thomas | Banister | " | | | Robert Lawerd | " | | | " |
| | | | | | John Hart | " | | | " |
| | | | | | John Harvey | " | | | " |
| | | | | | John Reynolds | " | | | 1552 |
| | | | | | John Barons | " | | | 1553 |
| | | | | | Robert Frew | " | | | " |
| | | | | | John Gardener | " | | | " |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Thomas | Weltherell | 1540 | | | Hugh | Crooke | 1558 | | |
| Robert | Danbie or Danbe | 1541 | | | Henry | Gillard | " | | |
| Laurence R. | Warren Maynard | 1545 | | | Christopher | Ffulke | " | | 1569 |
| John | Andewerpe | " | | | Richard | Franklin | " | | |
| Thomas | Hartoppe | " | | 1569 | Laurence | Rycle | 1559 | | |
| Thomas | Keeling | 1546 | | 1583 | John | Ealeston | " | | |
| Richard | Lounde | 1548 | | | Nicholas | Courtball | " | | |
| Robert | Brandon * | 1549 | | 1569 | John | Wheeler | " | | |
| William | Kelwaye | " | | 1553 | Hugh | Keale * or Kayle | 1560 | | 1571 |
| Robert | Tayleboys | " | | | Richard | Hanberrie | " | | 1569 |
| Nicholas | Bartholomew | " | | 1569 | James | Storke | " | | |
| John | Kettlewood | " | | | John | Alsop | " | | |
| William | Lymson | " | | 1553 | Stephen | Durrant | " | | |
| Thomas | Stevens (Stevyns) | " | | d 1578 | Thomas | Maye | " | | |
| John | Waterstone | " | | 1549 | William | Jones | " | | |
| Henry | Newhall | 1550 | | | Gabriel | Newman | " | | |
| Ralph | Lathom | " | | d 1556 | Robert | Tailbrushe | " | | |
| John | Wickes | " | | | George | Gatchet | " | | |
| John | Cross | " | | | William | Carter | " | | 1570 |
| Robert | Reyns | " | | | William | Cater | " | | |
| Thomas | Metcalf | " | | 1566 | Thomas | Green | " | | |
| John | Danyell | " | | | Roger | Hyat | " | | |
| Derrick | Antony | " | | 1569 | Edward | Ranklyn | " | | 1579 |
| Robert | Harrison | " | | | Simon | Brooke | " | | 1575 |
| William | Beereblocke | " | | | Robert | Taylebois | " | | 1566 |
| Affabel | Partridge * | " | | 1568 | Thomas | Muschampe | " | | 1573 |
| Thos. (Sir) | Gresham | " | | d 1579 | Thomas | Gardiner | " | | |
| Robert | Ffrice | " | | | Peter | Bolton | 1561 | | |
| John | Palterton | " | | | Francis | Heton | " | | 1568 |
| Wark | | 1551 | | | Thomas | Godderyeke | " | | d 1561 |
| John | Clarke | " | Warden 1566. | | Thomas | Heard | " | | |
| Richard | Robyns | 1552 | | 1569 | Robert | Medley | " | | 1569 |
| George | Warrenson | " | | " | Robert | Aske | " | | |
| Humphrey | Stephens | " | | " | William | Gylbart | " | | |
| Nicholas | Molde | 1553 | | | William | Dyckeson (Dyxson) | 1562 | | d 1562 |
| Ralph | Lynne | " | | d 1559 | John | Matthew | " | | |
| John | Latham | " | | | Nicholas | Sutton | " | | |
| John | Bardolph | " | | | Antony | Bate | " | | |
| Thomas | Browne | " | | | George | Martin | " | | |
| Rachel | Cornyshe | " | | | Thomas | Yemans | " | | |
| John | Dale | " | | | John | Hallywell | " | | d 1563 |
| Henry | Goldeville | " | | | Ambrose | Yonge | " | | d " |
| Rogier | Horton | " | | | James | Nutshawe | 1564 | | |
| Edmond | Hatcombe | " | | | Edward | Stocke | 1565 | | |
| William | Tylsworth | " | | | Edward | Gilberd | " | | |
| Thomas | Spooner | " | | 1553 | Jasper | Fysher | " | Warden 1566. | |
| Rogier | Taylour | " | | " | George | Dalton | 1566 | | |
| Anthony | Neale | " | | " | Henry | Gaynsford | " | | |
| Robert | Hortopp | " | | " | Richard | Rogers | 1567 | | 1586 |
| Rafe | Rowlett | " | | " | Robert | Sharpe | " | | 1569 |
| Thomas | Baven | " | | " | Thomas | Pope | " | | |
| Andrew | Pomer | 1554 | | | Peter | Maas † | " | | |
| Thomas | Dewey | " | | | Thomas | Bampton | " | | |
| John | Hulson | " | | 1555 | John (Sir) | Langley (Ald'n) | " | | 1586 |
| Robert | Wygge | 1557 | Warden 1566. | 1586 | Richard | Robins | " | | |
| John | Bull | " | | 1569 | Thomas | Hampton | " | | 1569 |
| Henry | Boswell | " | | | William | Notte | " | | d 1568 |
| William | Foxe | " | | | W. | Calton | 1568 | | 1569 |
| John | Pekenyng | " | | | John | Bird | " | | |
| R. | Durrant | " | | | William | Ffynstwayte | " | | |
| Richard | Sharpe | " | | | Thomas | Hatcombe | " | | |
| William | Walker | " | | | Thomas | Conell | " | | |
| George | Longedale | " | | | Christopher | Wace | " | | |

* Mentioned in *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses and Processions* as a goldsmith and purveyor to Her Majesty.

† See page 100, year 1567.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| George | Warren | 1568 | | 1586 | George | Newbole | 1580 | | |
| Edmund | Cornwall | " | | | William | Noke | " | | |
| Francis | Jackson | " | | | Reinard | Trip | " | | |
| Robert | Harryson | | | d 1568 | John | Collins | " | | |
| Henry | Gilberd | 1569 | | 1569 | Robert | Planckney | " | | |
| Robert | Wright | " | | 1578 | Richard | Lory | " | | |
| John | Lannyson | " | | | Roger | Easton | " | | |
| John | Foxe | " | | | Audrian | Queeney | " | | |
| Thomas | Turpin | " | | 1570 | Henry | Gilbert | " | | |
| Henry | Sutton | " | | 1586 | Robert | Andrews | " | | |
| Richard | Howe | " | | | John | Fox | " | | d 1597 |
| J. | Alleyne | " | | 1570 | James | Poole | " | | |
| John | Keale | " | | | Nicholas | Johnson | " | | d 1581 |
| Thomas | Sympson | " | | | Thomas | Nedom | " | | d " |
| Thomas | Benson | " | | | George | Osburne | " | | d " |
| Robert | Frye | " | | | Robert | Shewte | " | | d " |
| Robert | Signell | " | | | Thomas | Hartoppe | " | | d 1582 |
| William | Jones, sr. | " | | | William | Rawlinson | 1582 | | |
| William | Jones, jr. | " | | | Richard | Brooke | " | | |
| Robert | Hawkins | " | | | Richard | Matthew | 1583 | | |
| William | Holborne | " | | | Humphrey | Dutton | " | | 1586 |
| William | Burney | " | | | Henry | Colley | " | | |
| John | Wetheryll | " | | | Thomas | Kelynge | " | | " |
| Edward | Creake | " | | | Thomas | Francknall | " | | |
| John | Harryson | | | 1569 | John | Speilman or Spilman * | " | Queen's G'smith. | 1597 |
| Thomas | Harrison | | | " | Edward | Harding | " | | |
| W. | Alsoppe | | | " | John | Morris | " | | d 1583 |
| Thomas | Clerke | | | " | Francis | Heton | " | | d 1584 |
| John | Goodrich | | | " | Francis | Shute | 1584 | | |
| William | Marten | | | " | John | Brode | " | | |
| Robert | Durrant | | | " | Stephen | Mabbe | 1585 | | |
| Thomas | Denham | | | " | John | Morris | " | | |
| John | Pinfold | | | " | James | Feake | " | | |
| John | Loveyson, Lavyson or Lannyson * | 1570 | Master of Mint. | d 1583 | William | Johnson | " | | 1585 |
| Edward | Delves | " | | 1599 | Thomas | Taylor | 1586 | | |
| John | Castell | " | | 1572 | Harry | Cornford | " | | |
| Nicholas | Hillyard | " | | d 1619 | John | Fox | " | | " |
| X'pofor | Brickbeck | " | | d 1570 | Peter | King | " | | |
| George | Haynes | 1572 | | | John | Wilson | " | | |
| Peter | Hibbins | 1573 | | | Justyne | Spencer | " | | |
| William | Leighton | " | | | John | Moothe | " | | |
| Cuthbert | Crackford | " | | | T. | Newton | " | | 1596 |
| Isaac | Sutton | 1574 | | d 1589 | Henry | Keele | " | | |
| Francis | Jackson | " | | d 1574 | Thomas | Robinson | " | | |
| Edward | Lyngard | " | | d " | Christopher | Waiste † | " | | 1605 |
| Richard | Phillipps | " | | d " | Edward | Greene | " | | |
| Hance | Payne | " | | d 1575 | William | Ffreeke | " | | 1586 |
| Thomas | Gough | " | | d " | Richard | Ballett | " | | d " |
| John | Mabbe, jr. | 1575 | | d " | George | Aley | " | | d 1587 |
| Samuel | Cole | 1576 | | | Andrew | Bawdyn | " | | d " |
| John | Wilkins | " | | 1599 | John | Morley | 1588 | | |
| William | Cocknidge | " | | | Simon | Sedgwick | " | | 1630 |
| Thomas | Jenkinson | " | | | William | Franch | 1589 | | |
| Thomas | Gardner | " | | d 1576 | Robert | Tripps | " | | |
| John | Clarke | " | | d " | John | Bull | " | | d 1589 |
| William | Bowyer | " | | d " | Manasses | Stockton | " | | d " |
| John | Wetherell | 1577 | | 1586 | Richard | Williams | " | | d 1590 |
| Richard | Robinson | " | | | Francis | Longworth | 1590 | | d 1598 |
| James | Stocke | " | | d 1578 | Henry | Hargrave | " | | |
| William | Frank | 1579 | | | Nicholas | Heyrick | " | | d 1601 |
| John | Cranks | " | | | Giles | Sympson | " | | d 1608 |
| Cornelius | Vandort | " | | | Thomas | Laurence | " | | |
| | Heydon | " | | | John | Robinson | " | | |
| Robert | Hutchinson | " | | 1597 | Thomas | Bowes | " | | |
| Rowland | Johnson | 1580 | | | Robert | Durrant | " | | d 1591 |
| Edmund | Grete | " | | | Robert | Brandon | " | | d " |
| | | | | | Thomas | Clarke | " | | d " |

* See footnote on preceding page.

† See page 105, year 1586-7.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Richard | Cheney | 1592 | | d 1625 | F. Terry | | 1606 | | |
| Albert | Hadock | | | d 1592 | Fabyan | Sympson | " | | |
| Thomas | Glasse | | | d " | Richard | Phillips | 1607 | | |
| Nicholas | Herricke | | | d " | William | Rawlins | " | | |
| Henry | Sutton | | | d " | William | Francis | " | | |
| Thomas | Jemson | | | d 1593 | Anthony | Bates | " | | d 1607 |
| Robert | Medley | | | d " | Henry | Cheshire | 1608 | | |
| John | Lovejoy | 1594 | | | John | Wheeler | " | | |
| Richard | Croshaw | " | | d 1621 | Richard | Wheeler | " | | |
| Hugh | Wall * | " | | | Arthur | Bassett | 1609 | | |
| Hugh | Kayle, jr. | " | | 1599 | John | Broad | " | of the Irish Society. | |
| Noye | Farmer | " | | d 1600 | | | | | |
| Edward | Brooke | " | | | John | Reynolds | " | | 1619 |
| Thomas | Bancks | " | | d 1594 | Wm. (Sir) | Ward | " | | 1630 |
| William | Huntington | " | | d " | Robert | Orpwood | " | | d 1609 |
| John | Ballett | " | | d 1595 | Humphrey | Lambert | " | | " |
| Thomas | Thurseby | " | | d 1596 | John | Williams | 1610 | | |
| Francis | Glanfield | 1597 | | | John | Wardlaw | " | | |
| I. | Doe | " | | | Thomas | Savage | " | | d 1611 |
| Edward | Hyde | " | | | William | Shordeer | 1611 | | |
| John | Moore | " | | | Oliver | Mantle | " | | |
| Robert | Thomas | " | | | Thomas | Boyce | " | | |
| Daniel | Binnell | 1598 | | | William | King | " | | |
| William | Carco | " | | | Simon | Sedgwick | 1612 | | d 1619 |
| John | Glover | " | | d 1598 | Derrick | Beley | " | | |
| Peter | Blundell | 1599 | | | Robert | Shirley | " | | |
| Balthazar | Lawt | " | | | | (the Elder) | " | | |
| Hugh (Sir) | Myddleton | 1600 | | d 1631 | John | Boulby | 1613 | | |
| William | Keale | " | | 1611 | John | Graves | " | | |
| John | Hoare | " | | 1607 | John | Bowman | " | | |
| Roger | Bootby | " | | | Nicholas | Hooker | " | | 1630 |
| Peter | Marmur | " | | | Gaius | Newman | " | | d 1613 |
| Anthony | Bull | " | | | H. | Babington | " | | 1664 |
| John | Acton | " | | 1630 | Francis | Chapman | 1614 | | 1635 |
| Thomas | Ffranklyn | " | | | Henry | Blackmore | " | | 1651 |
| Richard | Keane | " | | | Benjamin | Tate or Yate | 1615 | | 1635 |
| Nicholas | Hooper | 16— | | | William | Keble | " | | |
| John | Lovejoy | 1600 | | 1609 | Thomas | Simpson | " | | |
| William | Heyricke | " | | | George | Smithies | " | | d 1615 |
| George | Carol or Carro | " | | | Robert | Brocklesby | " | | " |
| Randall | Rawlinson | " | | 1612 | Richard | Adams | 1616 | | 1648 |
| Timothy | Eman | " | | | Richard | Phelce | " | | |
| Anthony | Herring | " | | | William | Ireland | " | | |
| William | Terry | " | | d 1629 | William | Peacock | " | | |
| Dame Mary | Ramsey | " | | | George | Wakefield | " | | 1647 |
| Valentine | Judd | " | | | Richard | Weld | " | | |
| Simon | Edmonds | " | | | Timothy | Reade | " | | d 1616 |
| William | Rolph | " | | d 1647 | Joshua | Walter | 1617 | | |
| John | Rundall | 16— | | | Michael | Bold | " | | d 1617 |
| John | Colte | 1601 | | | Thomas (Sir) | Exmewe | 1618 | | |
| John | Cooke | " | | d 1601 | John | Middleston | " | | |
| James (Sir) | Pemberton | 1602 | Mayor 1611-2. | d 1613 | Henry | Feake | " | | |
| | | | | | George | Binge | " | | |
| Barnabe | Gregory | " | | | Thomas | Garrett | " | | |
| Richard | Rogers | " | | 1632 | Robert | Davies | 1619 | | |
| Phillip | Strelley | 1603 | | | Anthony | Risby | " | | |
| James | Birkhead | " | of Knights- bridge. | 1620 | John | Pemberton | " | | |
| | | | | | Thomas | Dymock | " | | d 1619 |
| George | Heriot | " | | d 1624 | — | Tirie | 1620 | | |
| Philip | Shelley | " | | 1603 | Michael | Barkstead | " | | |
| Henry | Duckett | " | | d " | George | Willie | " | | |
| Bennett | Prynne | " | | d " | Anthony | Peniston | " | | |
| John | Elkinton | " | | d 1604 | William | Fairfax | " | | |
| Francis | Haddon | 1604 | | | John | Hanfan | " | | |
| Richard | Man | " | | | John | Peacock | 1621 | | |
| William | Wood | " | | | Francis | Malbery | " | | d 1638 |
| Christopher | Wase | " | | d 1605 | William | Webbe | " | | |
| Gabriel | Barber | 1606 | | | Henry | Banister | 1622 | | d 1622 |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John | Wilde | 1622 | | | John | Perrin | 1637 | | d 1656 |
| Robert | Treat | " | | | Richard | Vance | " | | d 1641 |
| Humphrey | Hargrave | " | | | William | Eversley | " | | |
| Thomas | Nevett | " | d 1655 | | William | Mainwaring | " | | d 1659 |
| Thomas | Bowen | 1623 | | | Charles | Punge | " | | d 1665 |
| John | Leigh | " | | | Geo. | Day | " | | |
| John | Weld | " | | | J. | Buckle | 1638 | | |
| John | Jennings | 1624 | | | John (Sir) | Wollaston | " | d 1658 | |
| Edward | Hole | " | | | Andrew | Edwards | 1639 | | |
| --- | Patrickson | " | | | John | Goodwin | " | | |
| Thomas | Death | " | | | William | Johnson | " | | 1652 |
| Arthur | Panter | " | | | Robert | Paine | 1640 | | |
| Walter | Shute | " | | | John | Flake | " | | 1653 |
| Richard | Snow | 1625 | | | Ralph | Robinson | " | | |
| Arthur | Wright | " | | | George | Snell | " | | 1677 |
| William | Beale | " | | | John | Crounton | " | | |
| Richard | Treat or Trett | 1626 | | | Edward | Michell | " | | 1652 |
| William | Sandy | " | | | Thomas | Smith | " | | |
| Frances | Bishop | 1627 | | 1633 | Robert | Jenner | " | | d 1648 |
| Thomas | Treat | " | | | John | Westman | " | | |
| Thomas | Violet | " | | 1660 | George | Courthope | " | | 1649 |
| William | Sanckney | " | | | Jacob | Isaac | 1641 | | |
| Matthew | Paris | 1629 | | | Thomas | Maundy | " | | 1665 |
| Thomas | Nene | " | | | John | Smith | " | | |
| Matthew | Culleford | 1630 | | | Hennifrie | Bates | 1642 | | |
| Maurice | Walron | " | | | Tobias | Coleman | " | | 1653 |
| Richard | Gosson | " | | | Abraham | Smith | " | | |
| Thomas | Leadham | " | | | Thomas | Hogges | " | | |
| William | Roger | " | | | John | Mackarnes | " | | 1643 |
| Humphrey | Banckes | " | | | Richard | Marsh | " | | " |
| Thomas | Palmer | " | | | Edward | Edmunds | 1643 | | |
| T. | Dove | " | | | John | Portman | 1644 | | d 1683 |
| Walter | Furzer | 1631 | | | William | Jackson | " | | d 1644 |
| Richard | Crowthaw | " | | | Thomas (Sir) | Viner or Vyner | 1645 | | d 1665 |
| W. | Rainbow | " | | | Francis | Harris | " | | |
| William | Mantle | 1632 | | d 1665 | William | Comyns | " | | |
| William | Clent | " | | | Gabriel | Marriott | " | | 1655 |
| Samuel | Moore | " | | d 1677 | Richard | Waring | 1646 | | |
| Simon | Gibbon | " | | | Ant. | Fickets | " | | |
| William | Feake | " | | 1632 | William | Hough | " | | " |
| Anthony | Bradshaw | 1633 | | | Michael | Herring | " | | |
| Clement | Stonor | " | | 1689 | Nicholas | Wollaston | " | | |
| Henry | Futter | " | | 1650 | Cardinal | Orme | " | | |
| William | Brown | " | | | Robert | Lumpny | 1647 | | |
| W. | Maunday | " | | | Thomas | Hodges | " | | |
| Richard | Ocall | 1634 | | | Richard | Vaughan | " | | |
| Humphrey | Bedenfield | " | | | Thomas | Smithie | " | | 1649 |
| William | Harrenden | " | | | Thomas | Noel | 1649 | | |
| Francis | Hall | " | | 1649 | William | Wayne | " | | 1658 |
| Giles | Alleyne | " | | | Richard | Morrell | " | | d 1703 |
| John | Gerrard | " | | | Richard | Gibbs | " | | " |
| William | Daniel | " | | | Matthew | Mason | " | | " |
| Richard | Clay | " | | | Alexander | Jackson | " | | " |
| Simons | Gibson | " | | | Humphrey | Bath | 1650 | | |
| Walter | Merrell | " | | | A. | Moore | " | | |
| William | Gibbs | " | | | Henry | Pinckney | " | | 1660 |
| Edward | Elton | " | | | John | Terry | " | | 1650 |
| Francis | Ash | " | | 1652 | Robert | South | " | | " |
| Thomas | Collyer | 1635 | | | Leonard | Collard | 1652 | | |
| Stephen | Venables | " | | 1688 | William | Symonds | " | | 1652 |
| James | Beamont | " | | | Alexander | Hoult | " | | |
| Peter | White | " | | | Henry | Greenway | 1653 | | |
| William | Wheeler | " | | 1699 | George | Pemberton | 1654 | | |
| James | White | " | | | Edward | Backwell | " | | d 1683 |
| John | Pargiter | 1636 | | d 1668 | John | Colville | 1655 | | 1665* |
| John | Rayne | " | | | Richard | Neale | " | | |
| Henry | Starkey | " | | | Field | Whorwood | " | | |
| Benj. | Francis | " | | | Edward | South | " | | 165 |

* *Pepys' Diary*, 19 June, 1665.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Henry | Whittingham | | | 1655 | Robert | Fintham | 1668 | | |
| William | Rawson | 1656 | | 1666 | Edward | Cossen | " | | |
| John | Sketcher | " | | | Michael | Kirby | " | | |
| Chris. | Shaw | " | | | Edward | Barwell | " | | |
| William | Smithier | 1657 | | | Thomas | Sturgis | " | | |
| Ralph | Leet | " | | 1680 | Hinton & Co. | | " | | |
| Edward | Abel | " | | | John | Maidson | " | | |
| George | Best | " | | | William | Peirson | " | | |
| Hugh | Lewis | " | | 1657 | Simon | Middleton | " | | |
| George | Bullen | " | | " | Richard | Lucas | " | | |
| Charles | Everard | 1658 | | d 1665 | Augustus | Dudley | " | | |
| George (Sir) | Viner | " | | d 1673 | Jeremy | Gregory | " | | |
| Henry | Baggs | " | | 1658 | Henry | Rouse | " | | |
| Roger | Lee | 1659 | | | John | Lindsay | " | | |
| Simon | Player | " | | | Waterhouse | | " | | 1670 |
| John | Garrett | " | | | J. | Burt | " | | |
| William | Sankey | " | | 1659 | Bartholo'ew | Soane | " | | |
| Thomas | Bonny | " | | " | Robert | Tempest | " | | |
| John | Feake | 1660 | | | William | Sanberry | " | | |
| Edmund | Michell | " | | 1665 | Edmund | Hinton | " | | |
| Henry | Fuller | " | | | William | Preston (?) | " | | |
| William | Johnson | " | | | John | East | " | | 1677 |
| John | Wasson | " | | | Edward | East | " | | |
| | Cuthbert | " | | 1677 | Thomas | Rowe | " | | " |
| John | Billingsby | 1661 | | | Thomas | Potter | " | | |
| | Wimbush | 1662 | | | Henry | Blomer | " | | |
| Robert (Sir) | Viner | " | | 1689 | Bernard | Turner | " | | 1670 |
| Francis | Meynell | " | | | John | Snell | " | | 1680 |
| James (Sir) | Drax | 1663 | | | John (Sir) | Shorter | " | | 1687 |
| William | Pinchley | " | | | William | Gosling | 1670 | | 1674 |
| Edward | Greene | " | | | John | Temple | " | | 1677 |
| Robert | Wealstead | " | | 1702 | Thos (Sir) | Cook | " | | 1686 |
| John | Hinde | " | | 1677 | Thomas | Kirkwood | " | | |
| John | Adtherton | 1664 | | | John (Sir) | Brattle | " | | 1690 |
| Thomas | Panton | " | | | Michael | Whaley | " | | |
| Anthony | Walter | " | | | John | Tassel | " | | 1692 |
| Nicholas | Clobury | 1665 | The Dogger Ordinary. | | Gilbert | Whitehall | 1672 | | |
| | | | | | George | Portman | " | Mayor 1713. | 1718 |
| | | | | | Richd. (Sir) | Hoare | " | | |
| Nicholas | Sulle | " | | | Robert | Welstead | " | | |
| Will | Wode | " | | | Thomas | Williams | 1673 | | d 1697 |
| John | Sealey * | " | | 1682 | John | Innes | " | | |
| John | Hind | " | Foster Lane. | | Edward | Gladin | " | | |
| John | Harling | " | The Intel- ligencer. | | James | Whitehead | 1674 | | |
| John | Marryott | 1666 | | | John | Saunders | " | | |
| William | Hall | " | | | John | Thursby | 1675 | | 1677 |
| John | Smithies | " | | | W. | Pinkney | " | | |
| | Colfe | " | | | Phillip | Rolles | " | | 1720 |
| William | Hulin | " | | | Thomas | Ash | 1676 | | 1697 |
| Chas. (Sir) | Doe | " | | | John | Burrow | 1677 | | |
| Bartholo'ew | Leyton | " | | 1668 | Thomas | Pardo | " | | |
| Edward | Backwell | " | | d 1679 | John | Blake | " | | |
| Joseph | Hornby | " | | 1677 | John | Brabant | " | | |
| | Mason | " | | | John | Bolitho & Wilson | " | Golden Lion. | |
| William | Boteler | 1668 | | | Benjamin | Rigforth | " | | |
| John | Austin | " | | | John | Ballard | " | | |
| John | Gaston | " | | | John | Morris | " | | |
| Isaac | Meynall | " | | | Peter | Wade | " | | 1681 |
| Nathaniel | Hornby | " | | | Charles | Duncombe | " | The Grass hopper. | |
| Nicholas | Dawes | " | | | & Richard | Kent | " | The Bolt and Tun. | |
| Francis | Kenton | " | | | Job | Bolton | " | | |
| John | Mawson & Co. | " | | | | | " | | |
| John | Coggs | " | | | Henry | Nelthorpe | " | | |
| John | Gilbert | " | | | Samuel | Brabourne | " | | |
| Jerem'h (Sir) | Snow | " | | d 1702 | Peter | Percival & Evans | " | | |
| Robert | Blanchard | " | | 1680 | Stephen | | " | | |

* Pepys' Diary, 11 December, 1665.

(The dates under the heading "Entered" are those of entry or registration at Goldsmiths' Hall.)

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Re-marks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| William Depster | | 1677 | | | Robert Blanchard & } Richard Child } | 1677 | The Mary-gold. | | |
| Thomas Cook & } Nicholas Carew } | | " | The Griffin. | | John Nunesan | " | | | |
| Hugh & Jno. Lent | | " | | | John Aldis & Co. | " | | | |
| John Addis & Co. | | " | At the Sun. | | Samuel Burlingham & Co. | " | | | |
| Thomas Price | | " | | | Thos. (Sir) Fowles | " | The Black Lion. | 1691 | |
| John Grimes | | " | | | James Johnson | " | | | |
| Augustus Allard | | " | | | James Hore | " | The Golden Bottle. | | |
| Stat Ahearn | | " | | 1703 | James Hore | " | The Star. | | |
| Humphrey Stocks | | " | | | Joseph Hornby & } Nathaniel Hornby } | " | | | |
| George Copp | | " | | | John Sweetapple | " | | 1692 | |
| Henry Lamb | | " | | | Peter White & } Churchill } | " | | | |
| Robert Ward & } John Townley } | | " | | | Robert Wilstead | 1678 | | | |
| John Hind & } Thomas Carwood } | | " | | | John Hareling | " | | | |
| Benjamin Hinton | | " | The Flower de-Luce. | | Barnard Eales | " | d | 1694 | |
| Thomas Kilburne & } James Capill } | | " | | | Mr. Fells | 1679 | | | |
| James Lapley | | " | | | Benjamin Pyne | " | 1697 | 1723 | |
| John Mawson & Co. | | " | | | Thomas Jameson | " | | | |
| Bart. Turner & } Saml. Tookie } | | " | | | Ralph Leeke | " | | | |
| Richard Staley | | " | | | Peter White | " | | | |
| John Temple & } John Seale or } Sealey } | | " | | | Richard Lassels | 1680 | | | |
| Thomas Flowerdew | | " | | | Francis Garthorne | " | " | | |
| Edward Blake | | " | | | Richard Sheldon | " | | | |
| Audrean van Schipcroft | | " | | | John Butler | " | | | |
| Thomas White | | " | | | Lawrence Coles | " | " | | |
| Nicholas Lock | | " | | | Heneage Price | 1681 | | 1687 | |
| Simon Clark | | " | | | Nicholas Smith | " | | | |
| Edward Wards | | " | | | Thomas Wilcox | " | | 1681 | |
| John Hill & } Thomas Carwood } | | " | | | Charles Wheeler | 1682 | " | 1698 | |
| William Fasset | | " | | | George Garthorne | " | | 1687 | |
| Churchill | | " | | | Thomas Seymour | 1683 | | | |
| Warw Yard | | " | | | William Walker | " | | | |
| Major John Wallis | | " | | | Mr. White | " | | | |
| Paul Alestre | | " | | | Nicholas Smith & } W. Potter } | " | | | |
| John Edmonds | | " | | | John Maurice | " | | | |
| John Ewing & } Benjamin Norrington } | | " | The Angel and Crown. | | John Batch | 1684 | | 1697 | |
| John Bruse | | " | | | John Phelps | " | | | |
| James Heriot | | " | The Naked Boy. | 1690 | Anthony Ficketts | 1685 | | | |
| Richard Stayley | | " | | | George Middleton | " | | | |
| Ralph Far | | " | | | D. Buteux | " | | | |
| Benjamin Bathurst | | " | | | John Marlow | 1686 | | 1688 | |
| Michael Schrimshaw | | " | | | Henry Jennings | " | | | |
| Peter Vergrew | | " | | | Edward Pinfold | 1687 | | | |
| Joseph Chapman | | " | | | John Jas. Saint | " | 1698 | | |
| James Caepell | | " | | | Nathaniel Greene | 1688 | | | |
| Thomas Rowe & } Thomas Green } | | " | | | Robert Vyner | 1688 | | | |
| | | | | | Sir Francis Child | " | | | |
| | | | | | William Pierson | 1689 | | | |
| | | | | | William Gamble | " | 1697 | | |
| | | | | | Peter Harrache | " | | 1716 | |
| | | | | | Charles Brattle (Assay Master) | 1690 | | | |
| | | | | | Joseph Brandon | " | | 1708 | |
| | | | | | H. Hankey | " | | | |
| | | | | | Nathaniel Poole | " | | | |
| | | | | | Robert Timbrell | " | " | 1715 | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| William | Scarlett | 1691 | | 1725 | William | Middleton | | 1697 | |
| Philip | Booker | " | | | Richard | Syngin | | " | 1701 |
| | Sweetapple | " | | | George | Titterton | | " | |
| Richard | Snagg | " | | | William | Penstone | | " | |
| Middleton & | Campbell | 1692 | | | William | Gimber | | " | |
| Arthur | Maynwarding | | | | John | Downes | | " | |
| | Lowders | 1693 | | 1694 | Seth | Lofthouse | 1697 | " | 1716 |
| William | Keatt | " | 1697 | 1698 | Benjamin | Braford | | " | |
| Robert | Mory | " | | | John | Penfold | | " | |
| | Lane | 1694 | | | Jonathan | Crutchfield | | " | |
| John | Diggle | " | | 1700 | Francis | Archbold | | " | |
| Edward | Jones | " | " | | Jonathan | Lambe | | " | |
| Jeremiah | Marlowe | " | | | | Thriscoos | | " | |
| John | Freame | " | | | Joyce | Issod | | " | |
| John | Ruslen | " | " | | Richard | Nightingale | | " | |
| John | Freame | " | | | John | Edwards | | " | |
| Thomas | Allen | " | " | 1709 | Samuel | Thorne | | " | |
| John | Laughton | " | " | | Benjamin | Harris | | " | |
| Peter | Monga | 1695 | | | Anne | Roman | | " | |
| Peter | Lupart | 1696 | | | Robert | Timbrell | | " | |
| William | Gladwin | " | | | George | Havers | | " | |
| Land | Doyle | " | | | Joshua | Readshaw | | " | |
| Thomas | Brydon | " | " | | Edward | Ironside | | " | |
| Robert | Cooper | " | " | | Robert | Peake | | " | |
| Joseph | Bird | " | " | | Phillip | Roker | | " | |
| William | Brett | " | " | | Edward | Jones | | " | |
| Andrew | Raven | " | " | | Samuel | Hood | | " | |
| Matthew | Madden | " | " | | Isaac | Dighton | | " | |
| Stephen | Coleman | " | " | | William | Flemming | | " | |
| Thomas | Jenkins | " | " | | A. | Montgomery | | " | |
| Jonah | Kirk | " | " | | John | Snelling | | " | |
| Henry | Penstone | " | " | | John | East | | " | |
| Ralph | Leeke | " | " | | Thomas | Parr | | " | |
| | Wimans | " | " | | Charles | Overing | | " | |
| Lawrence | Jones | " | " | | John | Diggle | | " | |
| John | Hodson | " | " | | William | Bambridge | | " | |
| Timothy | Ley | " | " | 1729 | Francis | Billingsley | | " | |
| William | Matthew | " | " | | John | Sutton | | " | |
| Samuel | Dell | " | " | 1703 | Daniel | Garnier | | " | |
| Joshua | Frenshaw | " | " | | John | Cole | | " | |
| Edward | Freeman | 1697 | " | | Jonathan | Bradley | | " | |
| John | Spackman | " | " | | Edward | Courthope | | " | |
| Charles | Williams | " | " | | John | Smithsend | | " | |
| Edmund | Townsend | " | " | | Isaac | Davenport | | " | |
| William | Gibson | " | " | | James | Blaygrave | " | " | |
| Francis | Hoyte | " | " | | William | Denney & | " | " | 1716 |
| Jonathan | Bassy | " | " | | John | Backe | " | " | |
| Joseph | Stokes | " | " | | William | Denney | | " | 1733 |
| Edward | Gibson | " | " | | Christopher | Riley | | " | |
| John | Ladyman | " | " | 1704 | Francis | Singleton | | " | 1699 |
| James | Chadwick | " | " | | Hugh | Roberts | | " | 1701 |
| John | Cory | " | " | 1702 | William | Andrews | | " | 1707 |
| Thomas | Issod | " | " | | John | Leach | | " | 1710 |
| Israel | Pincking | " | " | | John | Bodington | | " | 1715 |
| Samuel | Hawkes | " | " | | Joseph | Ward | | " | 1720 |
| John | Jackson | " | " | | Anthony | Nelme | | " | 1728 |
| Dorothy | Grant | " | " | | David | Willaume | | " | 1741 |
| Edward | Brockes | " | " | | William | Gamble | | " | 1736 |
| John | Shepherd | " | " | | Christopher | Canner | | " | 1720 |
| Andrew | Moore | " | " | | Moses | Brown | | " | 1701 |
| Mathew | West | " | " | | John | Fawdery | | " | |
| William | Denny | " | " | | Benjamin | Traherne | | " | |
| Samuel | Jeffreys | " | " | | William | Francis | " | " | 1723 |
| James | Edgar | " | " | | Richard | Hutchinson | " | 1699 | |
| Alexander | Roode | " | " | | Michael | Wilson | 1698 | " | |
| John | Brassey | " | " | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John Pearson & Launcelot Keate | } | 1698 | | | Ralph Crowder | 1700 | | | |
| Henry Collins | | " | 1698 | | Thomas Falkenham | " | | | 1722 |
| Mark Paillet | | " | " | Benjamin Prynne | " | | | | 1712 |
| Freame & Gould | | " | | Benjamin Tudiman | " | | | | 1700 |
| Peter Harrache | | " | | Timothy Lee | | | | | 1720 |
| Peter Harrache, jun. | | " | | Samuel Lee | | | 1701 | | |
| John Cove | | " | | Samuel Wastell | | | " | | |
| John Chartier | | " | | Thomas Sadler | | | " | | |
| George Cox | | " | | John Cope | | | " | | |
| Nathaniel Lock | | " | | David Greene | | | " | | " |
| James Pearce | | " | | William Spring | | | " | | |
| John Porter | | " | | Jean Petrig | | | " | | |
| Benjamin Bentley | | " | | Willoughby Masham | | | " | | |
| Mark Paillet | | " | | Joshua Field | | | " | | |
| John Eckfourd | | " | | John Tiffin | | | " | | |
| John Coxgrove | | " | | John Reade & Daniel Sleamaker | | | " | | |
| Benjamin Watts | | " | | Gerrard & Newell | | | " | | 1706 |
| White Walsh | | " | | Samuel Pantin | | | " | | 1720 |
| William Bull | | " | | John Corosey | | | " | | " |
| William Fawdery | | " | 1700 | Humphrey Payne | | | " | | 1750 |
| Edward Lambert | | 1699 | | George Boothby | 1701 | | " | | |
| Ralph Gerrard | | " | | Launcelot Keatt | " | | " | | 1716 |
| Andrew Stone | | " | | Thomas Waterhouse | | | 1702 | | |
| John Cooke | | " | 1699 | Anthony Blackford | | | " | | |
| Pierre Platel | | " | " | Jonathan Madden | | | " | | |
| William Petley | | " | " | Charles Adams | | | " | | |
| John Fawdery | | " | " | Matthew Cooper | | | " | | |
| Job Hanks | | " | " | William Barnes | | | " | | |
| Ishmael Bone | | " | " | Abraham Russell | | | " | | |
| John Heley | | " | " | Robert Lovell | | | " | | |
| Thomas Corbet | | " | " | Richard Morrell | 1703 | | " | | |
| John Broake | | " | " | Joseph Wilson | " | | " | | 1710 |
| Phillip Oyle | | " | " | William Charnelhouse | | | 1703 | | |
| Lewis George | | " | " | George Gillingham | | | " | | |
| Matthew Cooper | | " | " | Richard Greene | | | " | | |
| William Lukin | | " | | Matthew Pickering | | | " | | |
| George Lewis | | " | | Andrew Archer | | | " | | |
| John Fletcher | | " | 1700 | Jonah Clifton | | | " | | |
| Gabriel Player | | " | " | Joseph Barbitt | | | " | | |
| William Gosson | | " | " | Louis Cuny | | | " | | 1719 |
| Stephen Edmonds | | " | " | William Warham | | | " | | |
| Samuel Smith | | " | " | William Juson | | | 1704 | | |
| John Gibbons | | " | " | Daniel Sleamaker | | | " | | |
| Edmund Proctor or Procter | | " | " | Edmund Pearce | | | " | | |
| William Matthew | | " | " | James Beschefer | | | " | | |
| Mary Matthew | | " | " | Alexander Hudson | | | " | | |
| Richard Bigge | | " | " | John Chamberlen | | | " | | |
| John Goode | | " | " | Thomas Peele | | | " | | |
| John Backe | | " | " | John Read | | | " | | |
| Lewis Mettayer | | " | | John Wisdome | | | " | | |
| Thomas Spackman | | " | | William Hinton | | | " | | |
| Henry Green | | " | | John Rand | | | " | | |
| William Green | | " | | Isaac Liger | | | " | | 1724 |
| Alice Sheene | | " | | John Smith | 1704 | | 1710 | | |
| John Bathe | | " | | Jonathan Kirk | 1705 | | " | | |
| Joseph Moore | 1700 | " | | John Hudson | " | | " | | |
| Charles (Sir) Duncombe | " | " | | David Venables | " | | " | | |
| Bassy & Caswall | " | " | | John Martin Stocker & Edward Peacock | | | 1705 | | |
| Benjamin Tudiman & Stephen Shield | } | " | | Phillip Rolles, jun. | | | " | | |
| Nathaniel Woolfrey | | " | " | William Warham, jun. | | | " | | |
| Henry Aubin | " | " | | Matthew E. Lofthouse | | | " | | 1721 |
| Richard Morson | " | " | | Edward York | | | " | | 1773 |
| Robert Stokes | " | " | | James Thomason | 1706 | | | | |
| | | | | Thomas Burrige | | | 1706 | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Thomas | Folkingham | | 1706 | | John | Stockar | | 1710 | |
| Andrew | Raven | | " | | William | Pearson | | " | 1720 |
| John | Abbott | | " | | Thomas | Payne | 1711 | " | |
| William | Denny | | " | | Isaac | Dalton | | 1711 | |
| William | Fordham | | " | | Thomas | Sutton | | " | |
| Jacob | Margas | | " | | Jonathan | Newton | | " | |
| David | Williams | | " | | John | Holland | | " | |
| John | Crutcher | | " | | Joshua | Holland | | " | |
| Gabriel | Sleath | | " | 1750 | William | Matthew | | " | |
| James | Hallett | 1707 | " | | Samuel | Lea | | " | 1718 |
| Christopher | Atkinson | | 1707 | d 1753 | Hezekiah | Mountford | | " | |
| Mary | Matthew | | " | | Ellis | Gamble | 1712 | " | |
| Pierre le | Cheaupe | | " | | Thomas | Bevauld | | 1712 | |
| Thomas | Holland | | " | | Richard | Raine | | " | |
| Thomas | Farrar | | " | | Samuel | Hitchcock | | " | |
| Phillip | Rainaud | | " | | Richard | Williams | | " | |
| Phillip | Brush | | " | | Paul | Lamerie | | " | 1749 |
| Thomas | Fawler | | " | | Edward | Vincent | 1713 | " | 1739 |
| Thomas | Farren | | " | | George | Lambe | | 1713 | |
| Jean | Petrij | | " | | Michael | Boult | | " | 1720 |
| Edward | Cornac or | | " | 1731 | Thomas | Mann | | " | |
| | Cornock | | " | | William | Looker | | " | " |
| Mary | Bainbridge | | " | | Thomas | Evesdon, or | | " | |
| Thos. (Sir) | Rawlinson | | " | 1754 | | Ewesdin | | " | |
| Robert | Yate | 1708 | " | | George | Beale | | " | |
| Henry | Hankey | " | " | | Thomas | Port | | " | |
| Augustin | Courtauld | | 1708 | 1739 | Phillip | Robinson | | " | |
| Thomas | Wall | | " | " | John | Ludlow | | " | " |
| John | Reade | | " | | David | Tanqueray | | " | |
| John | Clifton | | " | | Joseph | Ward | | " | 1717 |
| John | Ruslen | | " | | Joseph | Clare | | " | |
| Richard | Bayley | | " | | Nathaniel | Bland | | 1714 | |
| Andrew | Dalton | | " | | John | Farnell | | " | 1720 |
| Joseph | Smith | | " | 1737 | Henry | Beesley | | " | |
| Richard | Clarke | | " | | Josiah | Daniel | | " | |
| Henry | Clarke | | " | 1709 | Samuel | Welder | | " | |
| Francis | Turner | | " | 1720 | William | Spackman | | " | 1723 |
| Thomas | Pritchard | | " | | Charles | Jackson | | " | |
| Edward | Holaday | | " | | William | England & | | " | |
| Edward | York | | " | | John | Vaen | | " | |
| Gundry | Roode | | " | 1721 | Isaac | Riboulau | | " | |
| Ebenezer | Roe | | " | | Samuel | Margas | | " | |
| William | Twell | | " | | Richard | Gines | | " | |
| Nicholas | Clausen | | " | 1718 | James | Seabroke | | " | |
| Edward | Jennings | | " | | Thomas | Langford | | 1715 | |
| James | Wethered | | " | | Daniel | Yerbury | | " | |
| Charles | Shales | 1710 | " | | Paul | Hanet | | " | |
| ----- | Payne & Co. | " | " | | Edward | Barnet | | " | |
| James | Fraillon | | 1710 | | Benjamin | Blakely | | " | |
| Richard | Watts | | " | | Francis | Plymley | | " | |
| Edward | Peacock | | " | | Petley | Ley | | " | |
| Nathaniel | Roe | | " | | David | Kilmaine | | " | |
| James | Rood | | " | | Benjamin | Howell | | " | d 1715 |
| Robert | Keble | | " | | Henry | Jay | 1716 | " | 1770 |
| Joseph | Fainell | | " | | George | Horn | " | " | |
| Andrew | Archer | | " | | Richard | Greene | " | 1716 | 1726 |
| John | Humphrey | | " | | James | Morson | " | " | |
| William | Turbit | | " | | Robert | Hill | " | " | 1720 |
| Isaac | Malyn | | " | | Daniel | Cunningham | | " | " |
| Robert | Kempton | | " | | Lewis | Hamon | | " | 1738 |
| John | Keigwin | | " | | William | Bellassyse | | " | 1720 |
| John | Flight | | " | | Thomas | Mason | | " | |
| William | Truss | | " | | Richard | Edwards | | " | |
| James | Goodwin | | " | 1721 | Joseph | Bell | | " | |
| John | Matthew | | " | | John | Harris | | " | 1786 |
| Joseph | Sheene | | " | | John | Corporon | | " | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| J. | Barbitt | | 1717 | | Mary | Roode | | 1720 | 1721 |
| Thomas | Shermer | | " | | George | Squire | | " | |
| Paul | Hanet | | " | | Isaac | Ribouleau | | " | |
| William | Bellamy | | " | | James | Smith | | " | |
| William | Street | | " | 1720 | Benj. | Watts | | " | |
| William | Penstone | | " | | J. | Burridge | | " | |
| John | Phillips | | " | | Ambrose | Stephenson | | " | |
| Thomas | Parr | | " | 1733 | Glover | Johnson | | " | |
| Joseph | Ward | | " | | Henry | Miller | | " | |
| William | Petley | | " | | Thomas | Tuite | | " | |
| John | Sanders | | " | 1720 | John | Betts | | " | |
| Samuel | Welder | | " | " | Jacob | Margas | | " | |
| Starling | Wilford | | " | 1737 | Humphrey | Payne | | " | |
| Simon | Pantin | | " | 1720 | Francis | Turner | | " | |
| Thomas | Burridge | | " | " | Henry | Greene | | " | |
| John | Guerre | | " | | Thomas | Ffarrer | | " | |
| John | Wisdome | | " | | George | Brydon | | " | |
| John | Pero | | " | 1739 | Richard | Bayley | | " | |
| Richard | Gines | | " | | Joshua | Holland | | " | |
| Gabriel | Barber | 1717 | " | | Thomas | Bamford | | " | |
| John | Hill | " | " | | Michael | Ward | | " | |
| Henry | Hoare | 1718 | " | 1722 | Sarah | Parr | | " | |
| John | Brumhall | " | " | | John | Barnard | | " | |
| René | Hudell | " | 1718 | | Edmund | Pearce | | " | |
| John | Millington | | " | 1720 | John | Wisdome | | " | |
| George | Gillingham | | " | | Phyllis | Phillip | | " | |
| John | Lingard | | " | 1719 | John | Newton | | " | |
| Jonathan | Newton | | " | | Samuel | Blacktorrow | | " | |
| William | Paradise | | " | | Michael | Boult | | " | |
| Thomas | Morse | | " | | Nicholas | Clausen | | " | |
| John | Bignel | | " | | David | Willaume | | " | |
| John | Le Sage | | " | 1736 | John | Farnell | | " | |
| Hugh | Sanders | | " | | Thomas | Folkingham | | " | |
| James | Smith | | " | 1737 | Richard | Gines | | " | |
| William | Darkeratt | | " | 1731 | William | Scarlett | | " | |
| John | Motherby | | " | | Josiah | Clifton | | " | |
| Sarah | Holaday | | 1719 | 1725 | Pere | Pilleau | | " | |
| John | White | | " | 1724 | Gabriel | Barber | | " | |
| Hugh | Arnett & Edward | | " | | Richard | Watts | | " | |
| Edmund | Pocock | | " | | David | Tanqueray | | " | |
| Richard | Hodgkis | | " | | Matthew | Cooper | | " | |
| Edmund | Hickman | | " | | Benjamin | Watts | | " | |
| Richard | Scarlett | | " | | Hugh | Arnett & Edward | | " | 1724 |
| Jane | Lambe | | " | 1729 | Edward | Pocock | | " | |
| Hugh | Arnett | | " | | Bowles | Nash | | " | |
| Joseph | Steward | | " | | Edward | Feline | | " | 1744 |
| Christopher | Gerrard | | " | | John | Lingard | | " | |
| Samuel | Smith | | " | | John | East | | 1721 | 1725 |
| Edward | Gibbons | | " | | Paul | Hanet | | " | |
| Thomas | Tearle | | " | | Anthony | Jolland | | " | |
| John | Jones | | " | 1733 | Gundry | Roode | | " | |
| Thomas | Gladwin | | " | | John | Tuite | | " | 1740 |
| Peter | Archambo | | 1720 | 1768 | John | Emes | | " | |
| John | Bromley | | " | | Francis | Garthorne | | " | |
| Anne | Tanqueray | | " | | Hugh | Spring | | " | |
| Edward | Hall | | " | | Samuel | Green | | " | |
| Edward | Turner | | " | | George | Gillingham | | " | |
| William | Truss | | " | | George | Wickes | | " | |
| William | Fawdery | | " | | Abraham | Buteux | | " | 1731 |
| Arte | Dicken | | " | | Thomas | Cooke & Richard | | " | |
| Paul | Crespin | | " | | Richard | Gurney | | " | |
| Henry | Clarke | | " | 1722 | David | Willaume | | " | |
| Phil. | Rolles | | " | | George | Boothby | | " | |
| John | Hopkins | | " | | Humphrey | Heyford | | 1722 | |
| John | Smith | | " | | Humphrey | Hetherington | | " | |
| William | Spackman | | " | 1723 | Emick | Romer | | " | |

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| Augustus | Lesage | | 1722 | | Jacob | Foster | | 1726 | |
| Henry | Dell | | " | | George | Weir | | 1727 | |
| Edward | Dymond | | " | | Christian | Claris | | " | |
| James | Wilkes | | " | | Charles | Perier | | " | |
| George | Young | | " | | Charles | Kandler & | | " | |
| Nathaniel | Gulliver | | " | | James | Murray | | " | |
| Francis | Nelme | | " | | Edward | Bennett | | " | |
| Edward | Wood | | " | | Richard | Hutchinson | | " | |
| Meshach | Godwin | | " | | William | Shaw | | " | |
| John | Gould | | " | | Charles | Hatfield | | " | |
| James | Gould | | " | | Edmund | Bodington | | " | |
| Joseph | Adams | | " | | Hester | Fawdery | | " | |
| John | Clarke | | " | | Abel | Brokesby | | " | |
| Isaac | Cornasseau | | " | | Mary | Johnson | | " | |
| William | Soame | | 1723 | | Richard | Gurney | | " | |
| Bernard | Fletcher | | " | | Blanche | Fraillon | | " | |
| Michael | Nicholl | | " | | Dike | Impey | | " | |
| Simon | Jouett | | " | | Charles | Kandler | | " | |
| Phillip | Robinson | | " | | Pierre | Bouteiller | | " | |
| Richard | Scarlett | | " | | Thomas | Cooke | | " | |
| Jeremiah | King | | " | | Samuel | Laundry | | " | |
| John | Edwards & | | " | | William | Shaw | | " | |
| George | Pitches | | " | | Richard | Pargeter | 1727 | 1730 | |
| William | Owen | | " | | George | Braithwaite | 1728 | " | |
| James | Hallett | | " | d 1723 | John | Bland | " | " | |
| John | Richardson | | " | 1752 | James | Savage | | 1728 | |
| William | Bellasyse | | " | | William | Matthews | | " | |
| James | Fraillon | | " | | John | Taylor | | " | |
| Philip | Goddard | | " | | J. | Millington | | " | |
| John | Gibbons | | " | | Samuel | Bates | | " | |
| Jonathan | Robinson | | " | | George | Hodges | | " | |
| George | Jones | | 1724 | | James | Maitland | | " | |
| John | Owing | | " | | John | Swift | | " | |
| Samuel | Hutton | | " | | Ralph | Frith | | " | |
| James | Burne | | " | | John | Fawdery | | " | |
| Fleurant | David | | " | | Joseph | Smith | | " | |
| Edward | Peacock | | " | | Thomas | Potts | | " | |
| Wescombe | Drake | | " | | Deptford | Wichaller | | " | |
| Thomas | Rush | | " | | David | Willaume | | " | |
| John | Edwards | | " | | Edward | Cornac | | " | |
| Joseph | Bird | | " | | l. | Wichaller | | " | |
| Edward | Conen | | " | | James | Wilkes | | " | |
| William | Toone | | 1725 | | Caleb | Hill | | " | |
| Louis | Laroche | | " | | Edward | Pocock | | " | 1732 |
| Peter | Tabart | | " | | Benjamin | Bentley | | " | |
| Joshua | Healy | | " | | Eraye | Berthet | | " | |
| Abraham de | Oliveyra | | " | | John | Gorham | | " | 1730 |
| William | Lukin | | " | | Thomas | Glagg | 1729 | " | |
| William | Atkinson | | " | | Dennis | Wilks | | 1729 | 1753 |
| Thomas | England | | " | | Starling | Wilford | | " | |
| John | Eckfourd, jun. | | " | | Daniel | Chapman | | " | |
| Matthew | Cooper | | " | | John | Montgomery | | " | " |
| Thomas | Clark | | " | | Edith | Fletcher | | " | |
| Peter | Simon | 1725 | 1726 | | Elizabeth | Goodwin | | " | |
| John | Gorsuch | 1726 | " | | Francis | Spilsbury | | " | |
| John | Newton | | " | | Charles | Martin | | " | |
| Harvey | Price | | " | | Samuel | Welder | | " | |
| George | Brome | | " | | Richard | Mills | | " | |
| Peter Le | Chuabe | | " | | Francis | Pages | | " | |
| Robert | Lucas | | " | | Phillip | Roker | | " | |
| John | Flavill | | " | | Charles | Alchorne | | " | |
| Robert | Williams | | " | | Joseph | Allen & Co. | | " | |
| John | Gamon | | " | | Aug. | Courtauld | | " | |
| Gawen | Nash | | " | | Aaron | Bates | | 1730 | |
| Isaac | Callard | | " | | Benjamin | Godwin | | " | |
| David | Williams | | " | | Joseph | Sanders | | " | |

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Edward | Yorke | | 1730 | | Edward | Wood | | 1735 | 1740 |
| John | Chapman | | " | | William | Young | | " | " |
| John | Liger | | " | | Frederick | Kandler | | " | " |
| Jeffrey | Griffith | | 1731 | | Freame & | Barclay | 1736 | " | " |
| Robert | Abercromby | | " | | Robert | Ladbrook & Co. | " | " | 1774 |
| William | Justus | | " | | Thomas | Mann | | 1736 | " |
| Etienne | Rongent | | " | | Louis | Dupont | | " | " |
| William | Woodward | | " | | David | Hennell | | " | " |
| William | Reeve | | " | | Robert | Brown | | " | " |
| William | Darkeratt | 1731 | " | | Dike | Impey | | " | " |
| James | Jenkins | | " | | Thomas | Jackson | | " | 1769 |
| Thomas | Merry | | " | 1773 | Christian | Hilland | | " | " |
| William | Darker | | " | " | Jeremiah | King | | " | " |
| George | Hindmarsh | | " | " | Benjamin | Sanders | | 1737 | " |
| Simon | Pantin, jr. | | " | " | Dennis | Wilks | | " | 1739 |
| Charles | Perier | | " | " | John | Barrett | | " | " |
| Ralph | Maidman | | " | " | Samuel | Wood | | " | " |
| Richard | Beale | | " | " | Philip | Platel | | " | " |
| Peter | Bennett | | " | " | Thomas | Whipham | | " | 1772 |
| Thomas | Causton | | " | " | Benjamin | West | | " | " |
| Mary | Lofthouse | | " | " | Thomas | Gladwin | | " | " |
| Samuel | Laundry & | | " | " | Bennett | Bradshaw & | | " | " |
| Jeffrey | Griffith | | 1731 | | R. | Tyrell | | " | " |
| Charles | Gibbons | | 1732 | 1734 | James | Shruder | | " | 1753 |
| William | Gould | | " | " | Benjamin | Sanders | | " | " |
| George | Smith | | " | " | William | Westbrook | 1738 | " | " |
| Benjamin | Godwin | | " | " | Thomas | Pye | | 1738 | " |
| Paul | Lamerie | | " | " | George | Baskerville | | " | 1745 |
| James | Slater | | " | " | William | West | | " | " |
| William | Soame | | " | " | Robert | Perth | | " | " |
| Benjamin | Godfrey | | " | " | Benjamin | Blakeley | | " | " |
| Griffith | Edwards | | " | " | Phillip | Brugier | | " | " |
| James | Gould | | " | " | David | Mowden | | " | " |
| John | Pero | | " | " | Thomas | Townsend | | " | " |
| John | Fossy | 1733 | " | " | James | Jenkins | | " | " |
| Lewis | Pantin | | " | " | Henry | Bates | | " | " |
| Mary | Pantin | | " | " | Ebenezer | Coker | | " | " |
| Samuel | Wood | | " | 1773 | James | Langlois | | " | " |
| Roger | Lee | 1734 | " | " | John | Robinson | | " | " |
| Samuel | Hutton | | 1734 | " | William | Soame | | " | " |
| Hugh | Arnell | | " | " | John | Pero | | " | " |
| Richard | Gurney & | | " | " | Gabriel | Barber | 1739 | " | " |
| Thomas | Cook | | " | " | William | Garrod | " | " | " |
| John | Quantock | | " | " | William | Brown | " | " | " |
| William | Kidney | | " | " | Thomas | Turle | " | " | " |
| John | Harwood | | " | " | James | Gould | | 1739 | " |
| Anne | Hill | | " | " | David | Willaume | | " | " |
| John | Taylor | | " | " | Thomas | Mason | | " | " |
| James | Manners | | " | " | Edward | Aldridge | | " | 1753 |
| John | Gahegan | | " | " | John | Robinson | | " | " |
| Charles | Sprage | | " | " | Edward | Bennett | | " | " |
| James | Brooker | | " | " | John | Pollock | | " | " |
| Richard | Gurney & Co. | | " | " | Richard | Bayley | | " | " |
| Henry | Herbert | | " | " | George | Boothby | | " | " |
| Alexander | Coates & | | " | " | Griffith | Edwards | | " | " |
| E. | French | | " | " | Jonathan | Fossy | | " | " |
| John | Jacob | | " | " | Phillip | Roker | | " | " |
| John | Pollock | | " | 1749 | William | Hopkins | | " | " |
| John | Bryan | | 1735 | " | John | Holland | | " | " |
| George | Weekes | | " | " | John | Eckfourd | | " | " |
| Bowyer | Walker | | " | " | George | Wickes | | " | " |
| John | Barbe | | " | " | John | Barrett | | " | " |
| William | Garrard | | " | " | Thomas | Mann | | " | " |
| Gabriel | Sleath | | " | " | William | Hunter | | " | " |
| Richard | Zouch | | " | " | Jessie | McFarlane | | " | " |
| Henry | Herbert | | " | " | Marmaduke | Daintry | | " | 1747 |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Richard | Gurney & Co. | | 1739 | | Thomas | Farren | | 1739 | |
| Thomas | Gilpin | | " | | John | Gamon | | " | |
| James | Paltro | | " | | J. | Verlander | | " | |
| William | Justus | | " | | James | Wilks | | " | |
| Daniel | Hayford | | " | | John | Swift | | " | |
| J. | Barbitt | | " | | Thomas | Edmonds | | " | |
| Henry | Bates | | " | | Louis | Dupont | | " | |
| Edward | Felina | | " | | Thomas | Parr | | " | |
| Thomas | Tearle | | " | | Griffith | Edmonds | | " | |
| Joseph | Sanders | | " | | Henry | Morris | | " | |
| Richard | Gosling | | " | | William | Young | | " | |
| Henry | Morris | | " | | Robert | Abercromby | | " | |
| Paul | Crespin | | " | | Peter | Bennett | | " | |
| John | Pont | | " | | Gawan | Nash | | " | |
| Francis | Spilsbury | | " | | William | Shaw | | " | |
| Ayme | Videau | | " | | Charles | Jackson | | " | |
| John | Berthelot | | " | | Abraham de | Oliveyra | | " | |
| William | Kidney | | " | | George | Wickes | | " | |
| James | West | | " | | Peter | Archambo | | " | |
| Roger | Tasker | | " | | John | Newton | | " | |
| Thomas | Rush | | " | | Robert | Pilkington | | " | |
| Charles | Clark | | " | | Francis | Nelme | | " | |
| Lewis | Hamon | | " | | Simon | Jouet | | " | |
| Augustus | Courtauld | | " | | George | Jones | | " | |
| John | Tuite | | " | | Joseph | Allen & } Mordecai Fox } Ebenezer Coker or } Coker } | | " | 1746 |
| Thomas | Pye | | " | | Jeremy | Lee | | " | |
| John | Gray | | " | | Louis | Laroche | | " | |
| James | Manners | | " | | Benjn. | West | | " | |
| Frederick | Kandler | | " | | J. | Barker | 1740 | " | |
| Humphrey | Payne | | " | | Charles | Bellassyse | | 1740 | |
| John | Bryan | | " | | Dinah | Gamon | | " | |
| Richard | Pargeter | | " | | Thomas | Mercer | | " | |
| Pere | Pilleau | | " | | T. | Whipham & } W. Williams } | | " | |
| Peter | Werritzer | | " | 1750 | Samuel | Roby | | " | |
| James | Shruder | | " | | John | Roker | | " | |
| Richard | Zouch | | " | | John | Gimblett & } William Vale, of } Birmingham } | | " | 1773 |
| William | Gould | | " | 1748 | Charles | Martin | | " | |
| Benjamin | Godfrey | | " | | Samuel | Hutton | | " | |
| Benjamin | Cartwright | | " | | Benjamin | Gurdon | | " | |
| Richard | Bayler | | " | | Samuel | Wells | | " | |
| William | Soame | | " | | James | Morrison | | " | |
| Bennett | Bradshaw & Co. | | " | | Lewis | Ouvry | | " | |
| Lewis | Pantin | | " | | William | Gwillim | | " | |
| John | Jacobs | | " | | John | Cam | | " | |
| John | Eckmonds | | " | | Sussanah | Hatfield | | " | |
| Isaac | Callerd | | " | | Henry | Miller | | " | |
| John | Weatherell | | " | | Peter | Taylor | | " | |
| Jeremiah | King | | " | | Daniel | Chartier | | " | |
| Joseph | Steward | | " | | S. | Wood | | " | |
| Benjamin | Sanders | | " | | Anne | Craig & } John Neville } | | " | |
| John | Barbe | | " | | Phillip | Robinson | | " | |
| John | White | | " | | Abraham | Le Francis | | " | |
| Paul | Lamerie | | " | | Horne & | Temple | | " | 1740 |
| Daniel | Hayford | | " | | Edward | Lambe | | " | |
| Thomas | Farrar | | " | | John | Cafe | | " | |
| Francis | Pages | | " | | Sarah | Hutton | | " | |
| Thomas | Bamford | | " | | Jerem } econ }iah | Ashley | | " | 1742 |
| Phillips | Garden | | " | " | Edward | Wood | | " | |
| David | Williams | | " | | | | | | |
| Thomas | Jackson | | " | 1769 | | | | | |
| Robert | Lucas | | " | | | | | | |
| John | Luff | | " | | | | | | |
| John | Le Sage | | " | | | | | | |
| Richard | Beale | | " | | | | | | |
| Thomas | England | | " | | | | | | |
| John | Edwards | | " | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John | Spackman | | 1741 | | George | Young | | 1746 | |
| Francis | Crump | | " | | Samuel | Courtauld | | " | |
| John | Hyatt | | " | | Ernest | Sieber | | " | |
| James | Willmott | | " | | James | Smith | | " | |
| Elizabeth | Tuite | | " | | Richard | Gurney & } | | " | |
| Charles | Chesterman | | " | | Thomas | Cook | | " | |
| Charles | Woodward | | " | | Samuel | Merriton | | " | |
| Isabel | Pero | | " | | Joseph | Barker | | " | |
| Charles | Hillan | | " | | Daniel | Piers | | " | 1749 |
| James | Gould | | " | | William | Peaston | | " | |
| Charles | Laughton | | " | | Mordecai | Fox | | " | |
| Elizabeth | Godfrey | 1742 | | | Abraham | Le Francis | | " | |
| Robert | Tyrril | | 1742 | | W. | Benn | 1747 | | |
| John | Barbe | | " | | Edward | Wakelin | | 1747 | |
| Robert | Innes | | " | | Samuel | Herbert | | " | |
| Benjamin | Griffin | | " | | Alexander | Johnston | | " | |
| Nicholas | Sprimont | | " | d 1770 | Simon | Jouet | | " | |
| Henry | Brind | | " | | Anne | Kersill | | " | |
| William | Alexander | | " | | Henry | Hebert | | " | |
| Jeremiah | King | | " | | William | Solomon | | " | |
| Richard | Mills | | " | | Edward | Dowdall | | 1748 | |
| George | Smith | | " | | Elizabeth | Hartley | | " | |
| Elias | Cachart | | " | 1751 | Louis | Guichard | | " | |
| William | Williams | | " | 1745 | George | Hunter | | " | |
| Thomas | Lawrence | | " | | Elizabeth | Oldfield | | " | |
| Charles | Johnson | | 1743 | | John | Priest | | " | |
| George | Ridout | | " | | William | Grundy | | " | |
| George | Methuen | | " | | John | Lamfert | | " | |
| Robert | Swanson | | " | | Benjamin | Cooper | | " | |
| Edward | Aldridge | | " | | John | Carman | | " | |
| John | Stamper | | " | | William | Mackenzie | | " | |
| John | Kineard | | " | | Edmund | Medlycott | | " | |
| Edward | Malluson | | " | | Daniel | Shaw | | " | |
| William | Grundy | | " | | Elizabeth | Jackson | | " | |
| Joseph | Timberlake | | " | | Robert | Cox | 1749 | 1752 | 1756 |
| James | Betham | | " | | Jabez | Daniell | | 1749 | |
| William | Woodward | | " | | Peter | Archambo & } | | " | 1753 |
| Isaac | Duke | | " | | P. | Meure | | " | |
| William | Cripps | | " | | Henry | Haynes | | " | |
| John | Wetherell | | " | | George | Campar | | " | |
| Ann | Farren | | " | | George | Bindon | | " | |
| George | Ridout | | " | | John | Rowe | | " | |
| Thomas | Carlton | | 1744 | | Walter | Brind | | " | |
| Samuel | Taylor | | " | | Andrew | Killick | | " | |
| Benjamin | Gignac | | " | | William | Kersill | | " | |
| Fuller | White | | " | | William | Shaw | | " | |
| John | Fray | | " | | William | Shaw & } | | " | 1758 |
| Samuel | Bates | | " | | William | Priest | | " | |
| James | Smith | | " | | Abraham | Portal | | " | 1760 |
| William | Bagnall | | " | | Walter | Brind | | " | |
| William | Gwillim & } | | " | | William | Garrard | | " | |
| Peter | Castle | | " | | John | Lavis | | " | |
| Jacob | Marsh | | " | | J. | Blackford | 1750 | | |
| Richard | Kersill | | " | 1763 | Samuel | Wells | | 1750 | |
| John | Wirgman | 1745 | | | William | Wooler | | " | |
| Sir H. | Marshall | " | | 1773 | John | Montgomery | | " | |
| John | Harvey | | 1745 | | Samuel | Herbert & Co. | | " | |
| William | Peaston | | " | 1750 | John | Hyatt & } | | " | |
| John | Neville | | " | 1749 | Charles | Semore } | | " | |
| Thomas | Heming | | " | | Fuller | White & } | | " | |
| James | Morrison | | " | 1780 | John | Fray } | | " | |
| George | Baskerville | | " | | George | Morris | | " | |
| John | Higginbo tt a | | " | | Thomas | Moore | | " | |
| Hugh | Mills | | " | | George | Baker | | " | |
| James | Manners, jun. | | " | | Thomas | Smith | | " | |
| Robert | Andrews | | " | | James | Tookey | | " | |
| Samuel | Key | | " | | Thomas | Jeannes | | " | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Joseph | Heriot | | 1750 | | J. | Collins | | 1754 | |
| John | Berthelot | | " | | Edmund | Ironside | | | d 1754 |
| Peter | Werritzer | | " | | Campbell & | Coults | 1755 | | |
| William | Homer | | " | | William | Sanden | | 1755 | |
| Michael | Ward | | " | | John | Laithwait | | " | |
| Henry | Bayley | | " | | William | Sheene | | " | |
| John G. | Alderhead | | " | | ———— | Dobson | | " | |
| A. | Montgomery | | " | | ———— | Prior & | | " | |
| John | Bayley | | 1751 | | ———— | Williams | | " | |
| Phillips | Gardener | | " | | William | Butcher | | " | |
| Paul | Callard | | " | | William | Sampel | | " | |
| William | Paradise | | " | | John | Steward | | " | |
| Matthew | Brodier | | " | | William | Garrard | | " | |
| John | Payne | | " | | Edward | Dobson | | " | |
| Thomas | Beere | | " | | John | Delmester | | " | |
| Paul | Pinard | | " | | Thomas | Beezley | | " | |
| Lawrence | Johnson | | " | | William | Plummer | | " | |
| Edward | Doweal | | " | | Matthew | Roker | | " | |
| G. & S. | Smith | | " | | George | Baskerville | | " | |
| Nicholas | Winkins | | " | | & T. | Morley | | " | |
| Thomas | Watson | 1752 | " | | Robert | Cox | | " | |
| R. | Alsop | " | " | | Samuel | Siervent | | " | |
| William | Brown | " | " | | Richard | Thomas | | " | |
| John | Richardson | " | 1752 | | Benjamin | Brewood | | " | |
| Dorothy | Mills | | " | | Constantine | Teulings | | " | |
| John | Carman | | " | | George | Baskerville | | " | |
| Charles | Chesterman | | " | | & William | Sampel | | " | |
| Frederick | Vonham | | " | | James | Williams | | " | |
| Frederick | Knopfell | | " | | Richard | Mills | | " | |
| Philip | Bruguiet | | " | | John | Townsend | | " | |
| William | Bond | | 1753 | | James | Jones | | " | |
| Thomas | Towman | | " | | Thomas | Powell | | 1756 | |
| William | Robertson | | " | | Benj m. | Cartwright | | " | |
| Gabriel | Sleath & | | " | | Francis | Crump | | " | |
| Francis | Crump | | " | | David | Bell | | " | |
| Thomas | Rowe | | " | | William | Shaw & | | " | |
| Dennis | Wilks & | | " | | William | Priest | | " | |
| John | Fray | | " | | Thomas | Doxsey | | " | |
| George | Ibbott | | " | | Thomas | Congreve | | " | |
| John | Munns | | " | | William | Watkins | | " | |
| D. C. | Fueter | | " | | Albert | Schurman | | " | |
| William | Gould | | " | | William | Moody | | " | |
| Turner & | Williams | | " | | Samuel | Wheat | | " | |
| John | Schuppe | | " | | Stephen | Ardesoif | | " | |
| Edmond | John | | " | | W. & R. | Peaston | | " | 1763 |
| Magdalen | Feline | | " | | William | Caldecott | | " | |
| Richard | Goldwire | | " | | Thomas | Powell | | " | |
| Dorothy | Sarbit | | " | | Joseph | Bell | | " | |
| Edward | Aldridge & | | " | | Edward | Bennett | | " | |
| John | Stamper | | " | 1757 | William | Tuite | | " | 1769 |
| Thomas | Collier | | 1754 | | William | Watkins & | | " | |
| William | Bond & | | " | | T. | Devonshire | | " | |
| John | Phipps | | " | | Francis (Sir) | Gosling | 1756 | | d 1768 |
| Samuel | Smith | | " | | Alexander | Saunders | | 1757 | |
| Benjamin | Cartwright | | " | | John | Kentenber & | | " | |
| Peter | Gillois | | " | | Thomas | Groves | | " | |
| Richard | Rugg | | " | | John | Frost | | " | |
| Thomas | Wright | | " | | William | Reynoldson | | " | |
| Job | Trip | | " | | John | Perry | | " | |
| Henry | Dutton | | " | 1773 | John | Gorham | | " | |
| John | Quantock | | " | | Phillip | Vincent | | " | |
| Robert | Rew | | " | | Paul | Crespin | | " | |
| William | Turner | | " | | William | Cafe | | " | |
| Henry | Corry | | " | | Thompson | Davis | | " | |
| Simon | Le Sage | | " | | Edward | Darvill | | " | |
| Thomas | Wynne | | " | | Lewis | Herne & | | " | |
| Sarah | Buttall | | " | | Francis | Butty | | " | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John | Hyatt & | | 1757 | | Thomas | Heming | | 1767 | |
| Charles | Semore | | | | George | Fayle | | " | |
| Francis | Waysmith | | " | 1773 | Augustus | Lesage | | " | |
| Edward | Jay | | " | 1789 | William | Cripps, junr. | | " | |
| Philip | Vincent | | " | | Mark | Cripps | | " | |
| James | Baker | 1758 | | | John | Carter | 1768 | | 1776 |
| Robert | Burton | | 1758 | | John | Halifax | | " | " |
| My. | Piers | | " | | Fras. | Spilsbury, jr. | | " | |
| John | Moore | | " | 1793 | D'd. & Robt. | Hennell | | 1768 | |
| Thomas | Wallis | | " | 1800 | John | Darwall | | " | |
| Theophilus | Davis | | " | | Fuller | White | | " | |
| Fuller | White | | " | | Thomas | Hallifax | | " | |
| Thomas | Whipham & | | " | 1760 | Joseph | Heriot | | 1769 | " |
| Charles | Wright | | " | | Thomas | Foster | | " | |
| Edward | Bennett, jr. | | " | | Jeremiah | King | | " | |
| John | Barry | | " | | Thomas | Jackson | | " | |
| Arthur | Annesley | | " | | George | Seatoun | 1769 | | |
| John | Hague | | " | | Charles | Woodward | | " | |
| Parker & | Wakelyn | 1759 | | 1763 | W. | Hancock | 1770 | | |
| John | Langford & | | " | | John | Baxter | | " | |
| John | Sebille | " | " | | Tindall | Rushworth | | " | |
| Orlando | Jackson | " | 1759 | 1773 | William | Bayley | | " | 1770 |
| Alexander | Barnet | | " | | John | Bucket | | " | " |
| Ayme | Videaux | | " | | William | Bromage | | 1770 | |
| Wm. | Day | | " | | Thomas | Arnold | | " | |
| Matthew | Ferris | | " | | J. | Bassingwhite | | " | |
| William | Bell | | " | | John | Baker | | " | |
| Samuel | Eaton | | " | | Richard | May & | | " | |
| Francis | Butty & | | " | | Jane | Dorrell | | 1771 | |
| Nicholas | Dumee | | " | 1766 | Charles | Chesterman | | " | |
| Stephen | Abdy & | | " | | Phillip | Norman | 1771 | | |
| William | Jury | | " | | A. | Underwood | | " | |
| John | Eaton | | 1760 | | William | Norman | | " | |
| Stephen | Adams | | " | 1799 | John | Nodes | | " | 1773 |
| James | Hunt | | " | | Thomas & | Daniel | | " | |
| William | Howard | | " | | Jabez | | | " | |
| Samuel | Howland | | " | | Peter | Floyer | 1772 | | |
| John | Allen | | 1761 | | John | Wickenden | | " | |
| Louis | Black | | " | | Thomas | Wright | | " | |
| William | King | | " | | Jos. | Adams | | " | 1799 |
| W. & J. | Deane | | 1762 | | Henry | Hoare | | " | |
| John | Fountain | | " | | Jonathan | Alleine | | " | |
| Samuel | Dellamy | | " | | Samuel | Smith | | " | |
| George | Rotherdon | 1763 | | | Luke | Kendal | | 1772 | |
| W. | Dorrell | | 1763 | | J. | Fayle | | " | |
| John | Aspinshaw | | " | | Richard | Meade | 1773 | | |
| George | Andrews | | " | | William | Meadhurst | | " | |
| Daniel | Smith & | | " | 1782 | Thomas | Webbe | | " | |
| Robert | Sharp | " | 1780 | | Edmond | Vincent | | " | |
| William & | Priest | 1764 | | 1773 | Thomas | York | | " | |
| James | | | " | | William | Keays | | " | |
| Septimus | Crespell | " | " | | Thomas | Parr | | " | |
| & James | | | " | | Jonas | Osborne | | " | |
| Thomas | Freeman & | | 1764 | | Lawret | Mertz | | " | |
| J. | Marshall | | " | | Charles | Miegg | | " | |
| J.A. | Calame | | " | | Anne | Miller | | " | |
| A. | Calame | | " | | Richard | Pargetier | | " | |
| George | Hunter | | 1765 | | Matthew | Perchard | | " | |
| Thomas | Dealtry | | " | | My. | Makemeid | | 1773 | |
| William | Abdy | | " | | Thomas | Whipham | | " | |
| John | Phipps | 1765 | | | James | Young | | " | |
| Thomas | Hannam & | | 1766 | 1799 | William | Weston | | " | |
| John | Crouch | | " | | Thomas | Chawner | | " | 1783 |
| Jackson | Bumfries & | | " | 1766 | Louis de | Lisle | | " | |
| Orlando | Jackson | | " | | Thomas | Tookey | | " | |
| James | Allen | | " | | Phillip | Freeman | | " | |
| William | Abdy | | 1767 | | Herman | Wallis | | " | |

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|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Phillip | Goddard | | 1773 | | James | Bellis | 1773 | | 1780 |
| Arthur | Worboys | | | 1773 | Andrew | Fogelberg | | | |
| Robert | Hennell | | " | | Louis | Benoimont | | | |
| Samuel | Wheat | | " | | Christopher | Binger | | | |
| John | Bennett | | " | | Christopher | Biron | | | |
| Thomas | Wallis | | " | | James | Birkenhead | | | |
| John | Weldring | | " | 1790 | James | Birt | | | |
| James | Young | | " | " | Mark | Bock | | | |
| Samuel | Whitford | | " | " | John | Bourne | | | |
| James | Wiburd | | " | " | Albrecht | Borchers | | | |
| John | Kidd | | " | 1783 | Samuel | Bradley | | | |
| William | Summer & | | " | | Aaron | Bourne | | | |
| Richard | Crossley | | " | | John | Brockus | | | |
| George | Natter | | " | | Edward | Capper | | | |
| Thomas | Augier | | " | | John | Chaldecott | | | |
| Ralph | Ayscough | | " | | George | Chalmers | | | |
| William | Bell | | " | | B. A. | Chambrier | | | |
| William | Holmes & | | " | | Edward | Cooke | | | |
| Nich. | Dumee | | " | | James | Cox | | | |
| John | Burrow | | " | | William | Cox | | | |
| Orlando | Jackson | | " | | George | Coyte | | | |
| William | Aldridge | | " | | Septimus | Crespell & | | | |
| John | Arnell | | " | | James | Crespell | | | |
| Pointer | Baker | | " | | Josh. | Creswell | | | |
| William Le | Bas | | " | | Jasper | Cunst | | | |
| Richard | Andrews | | " | | John | Dare | | | |
| James | Barber | | " | | John | Deacon | | | |
| John | Baxter | | " | | John | De Gruchy | | | |
| John | Beadle | | " | | Peter | Desergnes | | | |
| Thomas | Chawner | | " | | Fredk. | Deveer | | | |
| James | Beaty | | " | 1773 | Thomas | Devonshire | | | |
| David | White | | " | " | Israel | Devonshire | | | |
| William | Winter | | " | " | Peter | Devese | | | |
| John | Watkins | | " | " | Richard | Dovey | | | |
| Richard L. | Wotton | | " | " | Dru. | Drury | | | |
| Samuel | White | | " | " | John | Drysdale | | | |
| John | Wright | | " | " | Lewis | Dumont | | | |
| Moses | Willots | | " | " | Stephen | Eastrom | | | |
| John | Winter | | " | " | James | Evans | | | |
| Paul | Wright | | " | " | Thomas | Fair | | | |
| Samuel | Withers | | " | " | John | Farran | | | |
| Thomas | Wilkinson | | " | " | Will | Fisher | | | |
| Sacheverel | Wright | | " | " | William | Flints | | | |
| James | Wight | | " | " | John | French | | | |
| Thomas | Woodhouse | | " | " | John | Fry | | | |
| Thomas | Wigan | | " | " | Rob. | Fryar | | | |
| James | Waters | | " | " | Richard | Gardner | | | |
| John | Winsmore | | " | " | Reynolds | Grignion | | | |
| Henry | Walpole | | " | " | Benj. | Gurdon | | | |
| Richard L. | Wotton | | " | " | Thos. | Hall | | | |
| Edmond | Wells | | " | " | Thos. | Hallows | | | |
| William | Whitford | | " | " | Thos. | Harding | | | |
| John | Williams | | " | " | Thos. | Harrache | | | |
| William | Worthington | | " | " | Henry | Hallsworth | | | |
| Thomas | Wynne | | " | " | L. | Haucher | | | |
| Herman J. | Walther | | " | " | Benj. | Hawkins | | | |
| John | Westhay | | " | " | Maurice | Heeser | | | |
| Robert | Wherit | | " | " | John | Hoist | | | |
| Thomas | Wilson | | " | " | Henry | Hobdell | | | |
| Gabriel | Wirgman | | " | " | Andrew | Hogg | | | |
| Christ'er Fly | Wood & | | 1773 | | Edward | Holmes | | | |
| Thomas | Filkin | | " | | John | Horsley | | | |
| William | Meers | | " | | Nat. | Horwood | | | |
| Robert | Metham | | " | | George | Houston | | | |
| Richard | May | | " | | William | Howse | | | |
| Francis | Meynell | | " | 1782 | Jas. | Hughes | | | |
| Charles | Wright | | " | 1790 | John | Huntley | | | |
| William | Vincent | | " | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Wm. | Hunter | 1773 | | | Thos. | Swift | 1773 | | |
| John | Jackson | " | | | Peter | Tabois | " | | |
| Dennes | Jacob | " | | | William | Tant | " | | |
| Samuel | Jarman | " | | | Mark | Thomegay | " | | |
| Nathaniel | Jefferys | " | | | Fras. | Thurkle | " | | |
| John | Innocent | " | | | Marmaduke | Tokitt | " | | |
| John | Johnson | " | | | Eliz. | Tookey | " | | |
| James | Johnston | " | | | John Hy. | Vere | " | | |
| Stephen | Joyce | " | | | Wm. | Vincent | " | | |
| John | Irvine | " | | | John | Underwood | " | | |
| John | Kentish | " | | | Thomas | Webb | " | | |
| James | King | " | | | William | Weston | " | | |
| James | Kingman | " | | | James | Wiburd | " | | |
| William | Kinman | " | | | Samuel | Wood | " | | |
| Fras. | Lawley | " | | | William | Worthington | " | | |
| John | Lautier | " | | | Paul | Wright | " | | |
| Charles | Leadbetter | " | | | Evan | Thomas | | 1774 | |
| Josh. | Lejeune | " | | | John | Robins | | | 1800 |
| Thos. | Liddiard | " | | | T. | Daniel | | | 1784 |
| Samuel | Littlewood | " | | | J. | Denizilow | | | |
| Lawrence | McDuff | " | | | Robert | Ross | | | |
| Jos. | Malpas | " | | | Wm. | Penstone | | | |
| Wm. | Mears | " | | | James | Stamp | | | 1779 |
| Lauret | Merz | " | | | John | Brown | | | |
| James | Morriset | " | | | George | Heming & } William Chawner } | | | 1781 |
| Richard | Morrison | " | | | James | Young & } Orlando Jackson } | | | |
| Richard | Morson & } | " | | | Hester | Bateman | | | 1789 |
| Benjamin | Stephenson } | " | | | William | Fearn | | | |
| Peter | Muire | " | | | Louis | Ducornieu | | 1775 | |
| John | Naylor | " | | | Richard | Rugg | | | |
| Albertus | Pars | " | | | William | Fennell | | | |
| James | Perry | " | | | Benjamin | Stephenson | | | |
| John | Phillips | " | | | John | Tayleur | | | |
| James | Phipps | " | | | Robert | Piercy | | | |
| William | Pickett | " | | | Walter | Tweedie | | | |
| Robert | Piercy | " | | | Thomas | Wallis | | | |
| William | Portal | " | | | Charles | Aldridge | | | |
| Edward | Price | " | | | George | Baskerville & } T. Morley } | | | |
| John | Raeburn | " | | | James | Young | | | |
| John | Randles | " | | | Christopher | Woods | | | |
| William | Rawle | " | | | Henry | Greenway | | | |
| John | Reynolds | " | | | William | Sheen | | | |
| William | Reynolds | " | | | Abraham | Barrier | | | |
| William | Robertson | " | | | W. L. | Foster | | | |
| Robert | Rogers | " | | | Burrage | Davenport | | 1776 | |
| John | Romer | " | | | William | Holmes | | | 1776 |
| Peter | Romilly | " | | | Robt. & Jno. | Schofield | | | |
| Fras. | Ruffin | " | | | Thomas | Northcote | | | |
| Elias | Russell | " | | | Robert | Jones & } John Schofield } | | | |
| John | Russell | " | | | Phillip | Roker | | | |
| Richard | Rawlins | " | | | William | Simmons | | | |
| Robert | Sallam | " | | | Nicholas | Dumee | | | |
| John | Saffory | " | | | Robert | Jones | | | 1796 |
| Robt. | Salmon | " | | | John | Deacon | | | |
| John | Sarney | " | | | Elizabeth | Roker | | | |
| John | Scuppe | " | | | John | Wakelin & } William Taylor } | | | 1792 |
| Edward | Scales | " | | | William | Potter | | 1777 | |
| Samuel | Shelley | " | | | Edwd. | Lowe | | | |
| Richard | Simkiss | " | | | William | Grundy | | | |
| William | Simons | " | | | Joseph | Preedy | | | 1783 |
| James | Smith | " | | | | | | | |
| William | Smith | " | | | | | | | |
| John | Sterling | " | | | | | | | |
| Charles | Storey | " | | | | | | | |
| Josh. | Sutton | " | | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|---|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Thos. & Rd. Payne | | | 1777 | | John Lamb | | | 1783 | 1791 |
| Louisa & Samuel } Courtauld | | | " | | Abraham Peterson & Peter Podie | | | " | |
| John Wren | | | " | | John Beldon | | | 1784 | |
| Robert Makepeace & Richard Carter | | 1772 | " | | Samuel Godbehere | | | " | |
| William How & William Clark | | | " | | William Basnet | | | " | |
| John Temple & John Searle | | | " | | William Sutton | | | " | |
| Bernard Turner & Samuel Tookie | | | 1777 | | John Hutson | | | " | |
| Abraham Barrier & Louis Ducornieu | | | " | | William Abdy | | | " | |
| Richard Carter | | | 1778 | | Charles Hougham | | | 1785 | |
| Edward Dobson | | | " | | John King | | | " | |
| John Moore | | | " | | William Sanden | | | " | |
| Thomas Wallis | | | " | | John Thompson | | | " | |
| G. Rodenbostel | | | " | | Thomas Shepherd | | | " | |
| William Eley & George Pierpoint | | | " | | George Smith | | | " | |
| John Schofield | | | " | 1796 | John Harris | | | 1786 | |
| Charles Kandler | | | " | " | Henry Greene | | | " | |
| Robert Jones | | | " | " | Daniel Denney | | | " | |
| Richard Carter, Daniel Smith & Robert Sharp | | | " | " | William Pitts | | | " | |
| J. Broughton | | | 1779 | | Edward Godbehere & William Wigan | | | " | |
| William Grundy & Edward Fernell | | | " | | William Stephenson | | | " | |
| Andrew Fogelberg & Stephen Gilbert | | | " | 1791 | Charles Aldridge | | | " | |
| T. P. Boulton & Arthur Humphreys | | | " | " | Samuel Davenport | | | " | |
| Francis Stamp | | | " | " | George Smith & William Fearn | | | " | |
| John Kidder | | | " | " | Henry Chawner | | | " | 1796 |
| James Sutton | | | " | " | George Wintle | | | 1787 | |
| Thomas Ellis | | | " | " | John Edwards | | | 1788 | 1791 |
| James Mince & William Hodgkins | | | " | " | Cornelius Bland | | | " | |
| Edward Fennell | | | " | " | Thomas Olivant | | | 1789 | |
| T. B. Pratt & Arthur Humphreys | | | " | " | Robert Sharp | | | " | |
| Benjamin Lance | | | 1781 | 1784 | William Plummer | | | " | " |
| Walter Brind | | | " | " | Peter & Jonathan Bateman | | | 1790 | |
| Thomas Daniel & John Wall | | | " | " | Thomas Willmore | | | " | |
| William Pitts | | | " | 1799 | Abraham Peterson | | | " | |
| Benjamin Laver | | | " | 1789 | William Pitts & Joseph Preedy | | 1790 | 1791 | 1800 |
| William Sumner | | | 1782 | 1810 | Thomas Howell | | | " | |
| Thomas Evans | | | " | " | Jas. & Eliz. Bland | | | " | |
| George Smith | | | " | " | Thomas Streetin | | | " | |
| Henry Cowper | | | " | " | Wm. Fountain & Danl. Pontifex | | | " | |
| Peter Gillois | | | " | " | Michael Plummer | | | " | |
| Richard Crossley | | | " | " | Peter & Anne Bateman | | | " | |
| William Playfair & William Wilson | | | " | " | T. Phipps & E. Robinson | | | " | |
| James Sutton & Joseph Bult | | | " | 1784 | Duncan Urquhart & Naphtali Hart | | 1791 | " | 1805 |
| John Lee | | | " | " | Thomas Howell | | | " | |
| John Tweedie | | | 1783 | " | Thomas Wallis | | | 1792 | 1815 |
| William Skeene | | | " | " | George Smith & Thomas Hayter | | | " | |
| Thomas Chawner | | | " | " | John Wakelin & Robert Garrard | | | " | 1802 |
| Samuel Wintle | | | " | " | Thomas Graham | | | " | |
| John Townsend | | | " | " | Thomas Renou | | | " | |
| | | | " | " | William Frisbee & Paul Storr | | | " | |
| | | | " | " | William Frisbee | | | " | |
| | | | " | " | Paul Storr | | 1792 | 1793 | 1834 |
| | | | " | " | Wm. & John Fisher | | | " | |
| | | | " | " | John Fountain & John Beadnall | | | " | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Saml. | Godbehere & } | | | | Nathaniel | Jeffreys | 1801 | | 1804 |
| Edward | Wigan | | 1793 | | John | Parker | " | | " |
| John | Mewburn | | | 1793 | Richard | Cooke | " | | 1803 |
| William | Fountain | | 1794 | | Smith & | Sharp | " | | 1802 |
| Daniel | Pontifex | | " | | Stephen | Adams | " | | 1824 |
| Jas. & Eliz. | Bland | | " | | Thomas | Wiltshire | " | | 1817 |
| Robert & Thomas | Makepeace | | " | | — | Burrows & Son | " | | 1819 |
| Thomas | Northcote & } | | " | | William | Cordy | " | | 1840 |
| George | Bourne | | " | | W. | Clarke | " | | 1807 |
| Robert | Gaze | | 1795 | | Thomas & | Evans | " | | " |
| Robert | Makepeace | | " | | W. | Hunter | " | | 1803 |
| Jonathan | Perkins | | " | | William | Purse | " | | 1806 |
| | senr. & junr. | | " | | William | Squire | " | | 1813 |
| Robert & David | Hennell | | " | | Horn & | Ash | " | | 1814 |
| William | Hall | | " | | Edward | Francis | " | | " |
| William | Pitts & } | | " | | W. | Watson | " | | 1809 |
| Joseph | Preedy | | " | | Bates & | Doggett | " | | 1808 |
| Henry | Chawner & } | | " | | William | Stevenson | " | | 1826 |
| John | Eames | 1796 | 1796 | 1808 | William | Holmes | " | | 1807 |
| Joseph B. | Orme | " | " | " | William | Harris | " | | " |
| William | Bennett | " | " | " | William | Bousted | " | | 1809 |
| Henry | Nutting | | " | 1804 | Thomas | Hoby | " | | 1813 |
| William | Eley & } | | 1797 | | T. | Dennett | " | | 1806 |
| William | Fearn | | " | | J. T. | Bartram | " | | 1837 |
| George | Cowles | | " | | Robert | Chandler | " | | 1833 |
| William | Eley | | " | | Thomas | Hamlet | " | | 1840 |
| Robert | Williams | | " | 1797 | R. | Needham | " | | 1816 |
| Jos. | Hardy & } | | 1798 | | James | Tedbury | " | | 1817 |
| Thos. | Lowndes | | " | | Joseph | Savory | " | | 1818 |
| Hannah | Northcote | | " | | John | Salkeld | " | | 1810 |
| Thomas | Holland | | " | | Joseph | Brassbridge | " | | 1822 |
| Richard | Cooke | 1799 | " | | N. | Carter | " | | 1824 |
| Jos. | Hardy | | " | | Thomas | Dean | " | | " |
| William | Pitts | | " | | M. | Spink & Son | " | | 1850 |
| George | Smith, Jr. | | " | 1815 | Charles | Chesterman | 1802 | | 1814 |
| Thomas | Streetin | 1799 | " | 1843 | Robert | Garrard | " | 1802 | 1822 |
| John | Lias | | " | 1840 | John | Coles | " | | 1808 |
| Richard | Coote | | " | | W. | Cording | " | | 1823 |
| Samuel | Godbehere | | " | | John | Steward | " | | 1804 |
| Edward | Wigan & } | | 1800 | | George | Purse | " | | 1832 |
| James | Bult | | " | | William | Burwash | " | | 1823 |
| Peter, Anne & William | Bateman | | " | | R. | Urquhart | " | | 1832 |
| Joseph | Preedy, Jr. | | " | 1808 | Ellis & | Collins | " | | 1803 |
| John James | Hill | 1800 | " | 1803 | T. | Carr | " | | 1812 |
| Timothy | Renou | | " | 1804 | Robt. & Sml. | Hennell | " | | " |
| Robert | Garrard | | 1801 | | John | Martin | " | | 1804 |
| Edward | Fernall | 1801 | " | 1807 | I. | Perry | " | | 1836 |
| Smith & Son | Cole | | " | 1810 | W. | Bradford | " | | 1809 |
| Benjamin | Cole | | " | | John | Hawkins | " | | 1830 |
| Henry | Lee | | " | | John | Denziloe | " | | 1808 |
| D. | Pontifex | | " | | Peter | Patmore & Co. | " | | 1821 |
| Edward | Beauchamp | | " | | Alice & George | Burrows | " | | " |
| David | Windsor | | " | 1813 | J. | Dyer | 1803 | | 1811 |
| G. | Grainger | | " | 1815 | I. | Rogers | " | | 1804 |
| Tobias & Co. | | | " | | James | Godwin | " | | " |
| George | Dobree | | " | 1819 | Thomas | Cording | 1804 | | 1806 |
| Joseph | Dodds | | " | 1811 | Thomas | Pitts | " | 1804 | " |
| John | Farmer | | " | 1830 | Thomas | Dobson | " | | 1807 |
| Page & Gordon | | | " | 1804 | George | Wintle | " | | " |
| John | Shackleton | | " | | Richard | Clark & Son | " | | 1823 |
| Phineas | Barratt | | " | 1803 | Benjamin | Gurdon | " | | " |
| Parker & Birkett | | | " | 1804 | Moses | Levy | " | | " |
| | | | " | | Mills & | Whalley | " | | " |
| | | | " | | John J. | Austin | " | | 1814 |

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| John | Blake | 1804 | | | George | Morris | 1807 | | 1818 |
| E. and J. | Clark | " | | 1813 | B. | Massey | " | | 1840 |
| Edward | Edlin | " | | 1823 | Albra | & Co. | 1808 | | |
| Crespin | Fuller | " | | 1827 | Joseph | Cording | " | | 1809 |
| T. W. | Matthews | " | | | William | Eley, | " | | |
| William | Plumley | " | | 1828 | William | Fearn & | " | | |
| Thos. Paine | Dexter | 1805 | 1805 | 1824 | William | Chawner | " | | |
| William | Burwas' & | " | | | William | Parker | " | | 1819 |
| Richard | Sibley | " | " | | Charles | Hollingshead | " | | 1814 |
| Peter & Wm. | Bateman | " | " | | William | Allen | " | | 1810 |
| Thos. & Jos. | Guest & | " | | | Rebecca | Eames & | " | | |
| Joseph | Cradock | " | 1806 | | Edward | Barnard | " | 1808 | 1828 |
| Thos. | Guest, | " | | | John | Crouch | " | " | 1813 |
| Josh. | Guest & | " | | | George | Hall | " | | |
| Josh. | Craddock | " | | | Henry | Nutting & | " | | |
| Nicholas | Edwards | 1806 | | 1807 | Robert | Hennell | " | " | |
| Urquhart & | Whalley | " | | | Mary | & Sumner | " | " | 1814 |
| George | Like | " | | 1814 | Eliza | | " | | |
| James | Harris | " | | 1807 | John | Sanders | " | | 1813 |
| J. L. | Simmonds | " | | 1839 | John | Wort | " | | |
| Joseph | Martin | " | | 1814 | Joseph | Taylor | " | | 1824 |
| Josiah | Parker | " | | 1816 | M. | Crosswell | " | | 1837 |
| William | Stephens | " | | 1814 | James | Bruce | " | | 1839 |
| Burwash & | Sibley | " | | 1824 | G. & B. | Blogg | " | | |
| William | Davis | " | | 1828 | Eames | & Barnard | " | | 1828 |
| Watson & | McDowell | " | | | Salkeld | & Acklam | " | | 1815 |
| Absalom | Marsh | " | | | Guest & | Gradock | 1809 | | 1812 |
| John | Simpson | " | | 1823 | W. | Windsor | " | | 1810 |
| Peter | Purchard | " | | | Joseph | Bates | " | | 1817 |
| Richard | Cooke | " | | 1815 | Samuel | Durrant | " | | 1811 |
| Charles | Cording | " | | 1827 | C. W. | Auber | " | | |
| Samuel | Solomon | " | | 1813 | James | Turner | " | | |
| T. | Guest & Sen | " | | 1809 | Henry | Dobson | " | | 1813 |
| J. B. | Cole | " | | 1817 | Robert | Batham | " | | 1816 |
| Thomas | Layton | " | | 1822 | Joseph | Folkard | " | | 1820 |
| Thomas | Pace | " | | " | Robert | Gaze | " | | 1819 |
| William | Bennet | " | | 1823 | S. W. | Story & | " | | |
| E. | Morley | " | | 1818 | W. | Elliott | " | 1809 | 1810 |
| T. | Gosler | 1807 | | 1822 | Robert | Hennell | " | " | 1817 |
| Edward | Fleming | " | | 1819 | John | Cotton & | " | | |
| Thomas | Jenkinson | " | | | Thos. | Head | " | " | 1811 |
| John | Coles | " | | | Joseph | Brookes | " | | 1811 |
| John | Clarke | " | 1807 | 1811 | John | Beauchamp | " | | 1840 |
| Thomas | Page | " | | 1815 | Henry | Fleming | " | | |
| John | Barber | " | | 1817 | Edward | Lees | " | | |
| T. | Robins | " | | 1820 | Francis | Sims | " | | |
| Edward | Fleming | " | | 1809 | Read | & Son | 1810 | | |
| William | Bannister | " | | 1811 | Thomas | Payne | " | | |
| J. | Ashman | " | | 1819 | Ede | & Hewatt | " | | |
| William | Fountain | " | | " | Thomas | Dockwray | " | | 1814 |
| Thomas | Halford | " | | | Joseph | Lewis | " | | 1813 |
| Grayhurst & | Harvey | " | | 1816 | Joseph | Smith | " | | 1816 |
| William | Gordon | " | | 1810 | Thomas | Wallis & | " | | |
| John | Ashley | " | | " | Jonathan | Hayne | " | 1810 | |
| Will. & Jas. | Birkett | " | | | Hugh | Brodie | " | | |
| H. | Efex | " | | 1823 | Nathaniel | Pryor | " | | 1833 |
| William | Parr | " | | 1813 | W. H. | Fleming | " | | 1830 |
| William | Wakefield | " | | 1828 | H. | Nutting | " | | 1815 |
| John | Butt | " | | 1829 | Thomas | Roberts | " | | 1813 |
| Samuel | Whitford | " | | | Joseph | Browning | " | | 1817 |
| Barber & | Lancaster | " | | | Mary | Willis | " | | 1835 |
| Richard | Crossley & | " | | | William | Elliott | " | | 1844 |
| George | Smith | " | | | Storr | & Co. | " | | 1824 |
| John | Smith | " | | 1832 | Watson | & Chaffers | " | | |
| John | Dobree | " | | 1834 | Wheatley | & Evans | 1811 | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Whitford & Pizey | 1811 | | | Daniel Hockle | 1814 | | |
| David Lamb | " | | 1815 | Percy & Son | " | | 1823 |
| James Fontaine | " | | " | Joseph Wilson | 1815 | | " |
| H. Wright | " | | 1819 | Edward Frears | " | | " |
| Samuel Hennell | " | 1811 | 1818 | S. M. Charouneau | " | | 1819 |
| H. W. Wilson | " | | 1822 | Thomas W. Barker | " | | " |
| Thomas Vincent | " | | " | William Chawner | " | 1815 | 1837 |
| Jeremiah Hodgkins | " | | 1814 | Thomas Remett | " | | " |
| John Taylor | " | | 1828 | William Bateman | " | " | 1840 |
| Elliott & Storey | " | | 1815 | Thomas Gardner | " | | " |
| John Wakefield | " | | 1819 | Joseph Daniel | " | | 1822 |
| Moses Emanuel | " | | 1815 | T. Martin | " | | 1817 |
| R. H. Starcke | " | | " | N. Hart | " | | " |
| Samuel Davis | " | | " | Obadiah Cooper | " | | " |
| S. Phillips & Co. | " | | " | Richard Brook | " | | 1823 |
| Farmer & Son | " | | " | Eley, Fearn & Eley | " | | " |
| Gordon & Foster | " | | 1816 | John Houle | " | | 1843 |
| I. Robinson | " | | " | J. Fairbrother | " | | " |
| Thomas Holland | " | | 1815 | John Cowie | " | | 1819 |
| Thomas Miller | " | | 1819 | John Angell | " | | 1837 |
| William Frisbee | " | | 1815 | G. & T. Farmer | " | | " |
| Robert Rutland | " | " | 1828 | E. Souttin | " | | " |
| James Beebe | " | " | 1847 | Matthew Linwood | 1816 | | 1817 |
| S. Salmon | 1812 | | " | Thomas Fisher | " | | 1821 |
| T. Pierson | " | | 1813 | Alston & Lewis | " | | 1827 |
| William Flemming | " | | 1821 | James Collins | " | | 1826 |
| George Smith | " | 1812 | " | R. Booth | " | | " |
| Robert Beauchamp | " | | 1831 | James Cordy | " | | 1818 |
| Margaret Gordon | " | | 1814 | Thomas Sowerby | " | | 1830 |
| J. Prior | " | | 1817 | Brent & Peppin | " | | 1823 |
| J. Read | " | | " | Rowland Hastings | " | | " |
| James Masters | " | | " | Jane Cotton | " | | 1818 |
| Joseph Cradock & W. Reid | " | " | 1826 | J. Troup | " | | " |
| William Page | 1813 | | " | A. & G. Burrows | " | | " |
| George Wintle | " | | 1818 | John Murray | " | | 1837 |
| William Kingdon | " | 1813 | " | George Lane | " | | 1821 |
| Rachel Farmer | " | | " | George Richards | " | | " |
| Samuel Harding | " | | 1828 | Samuel Nelme | " | | " |
| P. Lindeman | " | | " | Frederick Seagood | " | | " |
| James Lloyd | " | | 1817 | Thos. & Geo Hayter | " | 1816 | " |
| J. Wassell | " | | 1841 | Elizabeth Morrill | " | | 1819 |
| John E. Wilson | " | | " | Dockwray & Norman | " | | 1821 |
| William Bell | 1814 | | 1817 | Alexander Gordon | " | | 1818 |
| Robert Needham | " | | 1815 | Lewis Solomon & Co. | " | | 1824 |
| A. G. Priestman | " | | " | A. Hewat & Co. | " | | 1829 |
| Jos. & John Wright | " | | " | Nickolds & Roberts | " | | 1817 |
| John Reeve | " | | " | Henry Marshall | 1817 | | 1818 |
| Thomas Sherborn | " | | " | Edward Gibson | " | | " |
| Joseph Willmore (of Birmingham) | " | | " | Thomas James | " | | " |
| Samuel Wheatley | " | | " | Page & Ramsey | " | | 1821 |
| John Paul | " | | " | David Cameron | " | | 1838 |
| S. Whitaker | " | | 1838 | John Jones | " | | 1840 |
| John White | " | | 1815 | William Foster | " | | " |
| Richard Hoby | " | | 1822 | Gresham & Barber | " | | 1820 |
| Edward Clark | " | | 1818 | Needham & Dobson | " | | 1818 |
| Richard Sibley | " | | 1839 | William Pulleyn | 1818 | | 1819 |
| Banks Farrand | " | | " | J. Peppin | " | | " |
| Charles Norton | " | | 1832 | Pemberton, Son & Co. | " | | 1826 |
| William Neate | " | | " | J. E. Terry & Co. | " | | 1849 |
| D. Sutton | " | | 1818 | Hart & Harvey | " | | 1825 |
| John Tatum | " | | 1823 | R. Hennell & Son | " | | 1835 |
| Ash & Sons | " | | " | John Banfield | 1819 | | " |
| A. Lee & Co. | " | | " | John Bannister | " | | " |
| | | | | John Booth | " | | " |
| | | | | John Brown | " | | " |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Joshua | Bayles | 1819 | | | Taylor & Son | 1819 | | | 1823 |
| John | Douglas | " | | | Hugh Beavan | " | | | |
| J. C. | Grey | " | | 1833 | H. Cowen | " | | | |
| John | Cuff | " | | 1828 | Lawton & Motley | " | | | |
| John | Harvey | " | | | H. Lazarus | " | | | |
| J. | Harris, junr. | " | | 1824 | David Farrow | " | | | |
| Philip | Rundell | " | 1819 | | Daniel Folkard | " | | | |
| George | Farmer | " | | 1823 | Daniel Fox | " | | | |
| Thomas | Wheeler | " | | | George Turner | " | | | 1840 |
| Griffin & Co. | | " | | " | Henry Walker | " | | | 1837 |
| William | Eaton | " | | | George Barker | " | | | 1827 |
| W. & M. | Fillmer | " | | | John J. Kember | " | | | 1837 |
| Blake | & Son | " | | | Francis Steele | " | | | 1838 |
| John & Hy. | Lias | " | " | | Tedbury & Son | " | | | 1835 |
| Brassbridge & Son | | " | | | Edward Marshall | " | | | 1840 |
| Green, Ward & Green | | " | | | Edward Edwards | " | | | 1849 |
| Banting & Muncaster | | " | | | Abel Garnham | " | | | |
| R. W. & T. | Hedges | " | | | Edward Stammers | " | | | 1850 |
| William | Newby | " | | | D. Solome | " | | | 1822 |
| P. | Lawton | " | | | Thomas Thomas | " | | | 1836 |
| William | Abdy | " | | | David Jennings | " | | | |
| Thomas | Clark | " | | | Thomas Cotterell | " | | | 1838 |
| Thomas | Cotterell | " | | | David Jones | " | | | |
| Thomas | Balliston | " | | | John Rose | " | | | 1835 |
| Thomas | Carter | " | | | A. & M. Stracy | " | | | |
| William | Mitchell | " | | | William Knight | " | | | 1850 |
| Wm Geo. | Ring | " | | | Charles Fox | " | | | 1842 |
| W. | Moon | " | | | Jchn Cuffe | " | | | 1828 |
| S. & N. | Latter | " | | | Charles Taylor | " | | | |
| Matthew | Pryor | " | | | William Ingram | " | | | |
| S. | Purver | " | | | George Jump | " | | | 1833 |
| Abraham | Dry | " | | | John Pratt | " | | | |
| Samuel | Roberts | " | | | Joseph Roberts | " | | | |
| W. M. | Smellie | " | | | James Ruel | " | | | |
| William | Sowerby | " | | | Wm. Matthews & Smith | " | | | |
| Barber & Jupp | | " | | 1837 | C. & J. Blake | 1820 | | | |
| W. & S. | Mullins | " | | | Robert Forrester | " | | | 1822 |
| Charles | Fox | " | 1822 | 1842 | A. Tate | " | | | 1837 |
| William | Sanford | " | | | Ashman & Son | " | | | 1830 |
| Wassell & Marriott | | " | | | E. S. Sampson | " | | | 1826 |
| Thomas | Thomas | " | | 1826 | Arrowsmith & Co. | " | | | |
| William | Burwash | " | | " | George Burrows | " | | | 1849 |
| Cloak & Weatherley | | " | | 1832 | James Wintle | " | | | 1828 |
| William | Baker | " | | 1823 | J. & J. Aldous | " | | | 1837 |
| Morrith & Lee | | " | | 1822 | John Robinson | " | | | 1821 |
| William | Edwards | " | | | John Robinson & Son | " | | | " |
| Watson & Co. | | " | | | Fleming & Hornblow | " | | | |
| Simon | Emanuel | " | | 1840 | Richard Thomas & Son | " | | | 1830 |
| T. A. | Parsons | " | | | T. Pilkington | " | | | 1837 |
| John | Thomas | " | | | William Dobree | " | | | 1838 |
| Wise & Page | | " | | | J. Ely | " | | | 1839 |
| William | Hall | " | | | G. H. Cleeve | " | | | 1828 |
| Thomas | Austin | " | | 1837 | J. Bullard | 1821 | | | 1827 |
| L. | Franklin | " | | 1830 | Jupp & Barber | " | | | " |
| J. | Stroud | " | | 1823 | Lawrence Notley | " | | | 1837 |
| J. | Levy | " | | | W. H. Sharpe | " | | | 1828 |
| William | Gording | " | | | Thomas Richard & Son | " | | | |
| Joseph | Marston | " | | | S. Barrow | " | | | |
| John | Guest | " | | | Alexander Purse | " | | | 1830 |
| James | Gatley | " | | | Francis Cotton | " | | | 1838 |
| James | Elley | " | | | George Knight | " | | | 1837 |
| J. | Elliott | " | | | Stonestreet & Poile | " | | | 1824 |
| John | Foligno | " | | | John Carter | 1822 | | | |
| John | Wells | " | | | George Benson | " | | | |
| H. B. | Wheatley | " | | | John Hayne | " | | | |

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|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| George | Fisher | 1822 | | | Edwin | Alderman | 1823 | | 1839 |
| A. H. | Dry | " | | 1823 | R. | Peppin | " | | 1832 |
| Geo. | Hennell | " | | 1833 | E. | Barton | " | | 1846 |
| A. T. | Parsons | " | | | T. B. | Hopgood | " | | 1832 |
| Charles | Needham | " | | 1823 | Storr | & Mortimer | " | | 1840 |
| Benjn. | Moses | " | | | Thos. Paine | Dexter | | 1824 | |
| Charles | Garraway | " | | " | Edward | Barton | 1825 | | 1846 |
| John | Hobbs | " | | 1825 | Henry | Bird | " | | 1844 |
| Francis | Higgins | " | | 1850 | Thomas | Burwash | " | | 1830 |
| Anderson & | Post | " | | 1823 | John | Lacy | " | | 1828 |
| H. | Lambert | " | | " | John | Law | " | | 1835 |
| Aldred & | Tooke | " | | 1833 | Kensington | Lewis | " | | 1839 |
| John | Garnon | " | | 1823 | J. | Walker | " | | |
| Edward | Jenkins | " | | " | R. G. | King | " | | 1826 |
| George | Sellars | " | | " | Randall | Chatterton | " | 1825 | |
| Robert | Barker | " | | " | Samuel | Cohen | " | | |
| Stephenson | & Farrow | " | | 1824 | William J. | Prior | " | | 1831 |
| William | Mott | " | | 1840 | William | Schofield | " | | " |
| Wiltshire & | Sons | " | | " | W. & Thos. | Tyas | " | | |
| J. P. | Acklam | " | | 1823 | Adey B. | Savory | 1826 | 1826 | 1838 |
| James | Robinson | " | | " | C. | Eley | " | | 1840 |
| R. | Marchant | " | | 1840 | H. | Lewis | " | | 1827 |
| Greenwood | & Co. | " | | 1823 | Joseph | Boyd | " | | 1834 |
| R. | Westwood | " | | " | Joseph | Chapman | " | | 1828 |
| Wm. Thos. | Barker | " | | " | Jacob | Wintle | " | | " |
| William | Fawdington | " | | " | James | Hobbs | " | | 1834 |
| William | Traves | " | 1822 | " | W. | Eley | " | | 1830 |
| William | Fleming | " | | " | R. J. | Baylis | " | | 1838 |
| Jones & | Moxon | " | | " | John | Smith | " | | 1840 |
| Patmore & | Routledge | " | | " | Thos. Cox | Savory | 1827 | 1827 | |
| W. | Folkard | " | | 1828 | Dobson | Glover & Co. | " | | 1829 |
| Kent. Avery | & Vincent | " | | " | J. | Cradock | " | | 1833 |
| John | Bridge | " | 1823 | " | T. | Imneys | " | | 1832 |
| M. | Mariott | 1823 | | 1829 | Pemberton & | Scott | " | | 1830 |
| Holdsworth | & Boyce | " | | " | William | Chaulk | " | | 1828 |
| Chaffers & | Mills | " | | " | Hart | & Co. | " | | 1834 |
| Jacob | Russell | " | | 1837 | Robert | Lewis | " | | 1840 |
| John Henry | & Chas. Lias | " | " | " | James | Peachey | " | | " |
| P. R. | Higham | " | | " | George | Pickett | " | | 1839 |
| Hopkinson | & Brassbridge | " | | " | George | Steel | " | | " |
| Susan | Peppin | " | | 1840 | D. W. | Stephenson | " | | " |
| Neate | & Son | " | | " | W. | Mott | " | | " |
| Thomas | Ross | " | | " | Elizabeth | Ramsay | " | | 1835 |
| Hennell | & Son | " | | 1828 | E. | Thomas & Co. | " | | " |
| Tobias | & Levitt | " | | 1824 | W. | Bellchambers | " | | " |
| C. & T. | Gray | " | | 1825 | W. G. | Cockerell, jun. | " | | 1832 |
| G. E. | Cooke & Co. | " | | 1826 | Thomas | Cording | " | | 1831 |
| E. | Thompson | " | | 1830 | Jas. Chas. | Edington | " | 1828 | |
| John | Westlake | " | | 1833 | Thomas | Goode | " | | 1839 |
| Thos. & J. | Stevens | " | | " | Edward | Farrell | " | | 1850* |
| J. | Ramsay | " | | 1828 | C. | Mosley | " | | 1829 |
| William | Barrett | " | | 1830 | Camper | & Rutland | " | | 1836 |
| J. | Robins | " | | " | Henry | Baron | 1829 | | 1832 |
| W. E. | Weatherley | " | | 1836 | Furness | & Moseley | " | | " |
| Sophia | Bull | " | | 1832 | James | Franklin | " | | 1837 |
| W. | King | " | | 1838 | E. | Baylis | " | 1829 | 1838 |
| Samuel | Norman | " | | 1840 | John | Bennett | " | | 1830 |
| A. D. | Fleming | " | | 1837 | James | Collins & Son | " | | 1835 |
| Robert | Essex | " | | 1834 | Henry | Solomon | " | | 1837 |
| Benjamin | Smith | " | | 1850 | W. | Esterbrook | " | | " |
| Hyam | Hyams | " | | " | Clement | Cheese | " | | 1833 |

* Many of the names in this list, although appearing as "last mentioned" in 1850 are those of goldsmiths who continued in business long after that date. Some, indeed, of the names which appear here, have been continued in use as "firm-names" down to the present day: it has, however, been deemed expedient to stop at 1850.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| William Kirkham | | 1829 | | 1831 | Susannah Jupp | | 1834 | | 1839 |
| Charles Plumley | | " | | 1832 | Judah Hart & Co. | | 1835 | | 1840 |
| E., E., J. & W. Barnard | | " | 1829 | | Walter Morrisse | | " | | 1850 |
| E. Barnard & Sons | | " | | 1850 | William Holden | | " | | 1836 |
| Jabez Woodhill | | " | | 1838 | Matthew Oliver | | " | | 1840 |
| Thomas C. Savory | | " | | 1850 | M. Phillips | | " | | 1837 |
| Pearce & Burrows | | " | | 1840 | R. T. Perkins | | " | | " |
| David Jones | | 1830 | | 1837 | I. Behrends | | " | | 1840 |
| Barnard & Sons | | " | | 1850 | Thomas Stephens | | " | | 1838 |
| James Cockerell | | " | | 1831 | W. Hewitt | | " | | 1847 |
| Mann & Muddill | | " | | 1837 | G. F. Pinnell | | " | | 1850 |
| J. Murray & J. Hall | | " | | 1832 | James Collins | | " | | " |
| Kirkham & Harrison | | " | | | Edward Benton | | " | | 1841 |
| Montague | | " | | 1839 | Griffin & Hyams | | " | | 1840 |
| Reilly & Storer | | " | | 1850 | Bernoni Stephens | | " | | 1843 |
| W. & J. Marriott | | " | | 1840 | Glover, Shelley & Carter | | " | | 1841 |
| Taylor & Perry | | " | | 1838 | C. Randall | | 1836 | | |
| Wm. K. Reid | | " | | 1850 | Chas. Shaw | | " | | 1850 |
| Waller Smithson | | " | | 1831 | J. T. Neale | | " | | 1848 |
| William Usherwood | | " | | 1833 | James Catchpole | | " | | 1839 |
| W. Young | | " | | 1832 | Gass & Sons | | " | | " |
| J. Gramshaw | | " | | 1831 | M. Hopgood | | " | | 1850 |
| Henry Glover & Co. | | " | | 1832 | James Bassett | | " | | 1839 |
| H. G. Ive | | " | | 1839 | R. Hennell | | " | | " |
| M. Forrestall & J. Bird | | 1831 | | 1832 | G. Newson | | " | | 1837 |
| B. T. Walter | | " | | 1838 | T. Skrymsher | | " | | 1840 |
| H. W. Fleming | | " | | 1837 | George Beck | | " | | 1837 |
| John Grant | | " | | 1834 | W. & J. Yates | | " | | " |
| J. & T. Perry | | " | | " | Henry Dempster | | " | | 1838 |
| J. Hawkes | | " | | 1837 | William Thomas | | " | | " |
| T. B. Sowerby | | " | | " | Thomas Johnson | | " | | " |
| N. W. Morrison | | " | | 1834 | W. Easterbrook | | " | | 1841 |
| T. J. Bennett | | " | | 1836 | C. J. Willis | | " | | 1837 |
| Francis Harrison | | " | | 1840 | J. T. Bennett | | 1837 | | 1839 |
| W. J. Blake | | " | | 1834 | Mary Harding | | " | | 1838 |
| G. T. Pinnell | | " | | " | Hayne & Co. | | " | | 1850 |
| John W. Pryor | | 1832 | | 1840 | Thomas L. Vinton | | " | | 1815 |
| Reynolds & Field | | " | | " | J. Rutland | | " | | 1840 |
| T. Askey | | " | | 1834 | William Butland | | " | | 1839 |
| T. & J. Bartram | | " | | " | Edward Dry | | " | | " |
| T. Price Jones | | " | | " | William Forrest | | " | | " |
| W. T. Wilcox | | " | | " | Henry Hall | | " | | 1840 |
| Purse & Catchpole | | 1833 | | " | Richard Sibley | | " | 1837 | 1850 |
| Forrestall & Bird | | " | | 1835 | W. Hatton | | " | | " |
| T. Dexter | | " | | " | Samuel Cave | | 1838 | | 1840 |
| B. T. Hopgood & Son | | " | | 1836 | Samuel S. Edkins | | " | | 1841 |
| James Robert | | " | | 1835 | John Jupp | | " | | 1840 |
| A. B., J. & A. Savory | | " | 1833 | 1838 | T. Tate | | " | | " |
| John Sarl | | " | | 1842 | Newson Garrett | | " | | " |
| Francis Pearce | | " | | 1850 | William Bartram | | " | | " |
| Joseph Willmore | | " | | 1838 | Jos. & Jno. Angell | | " | | 1839 |
| Lowdell & Dempster | | " | | 1835 | William Brown | | " | | 1844 |
| William Yates | | " | | " | Mary Chawner | | " | | " |
| Charles Harson | | 1834 | | 1846 | William Crambrook | | " | | 1839 |
| W. Makepeace & Rob. Henry | | " | | 1837 | T. M. Skrymsher | | " | | " |
| W. B. Tomlinson | | " | | " | R. G. Hennell | | " | | " |
| J. Thompson | | " | | 1835 | J. C. Edington | | " | | 1850 |
| Edward Lamb | | " | | 1838 | John Gray | | " | | " |
| John Simonds | | " | | 1850 | John Hatton | | " | | 1840 |
| John Hargrave | | " | | " | H. D. Ellis | | " | | " |
| Edward Pryor | | " | | 1840 | J. A. Muddell | | " | | " |
| Robert England | | " | | 1839 | James Aldous & Son | | " | | " |
| | | | | | Joseph Ball | | " | | " |
| | | | | | Henry Fuller | | " | | " |
| | | | | | H. J. Niblett | | " | | " |

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|---|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Makepeace & Walford | 1838 | | 1849 | Mahala Jago | 1840 | | 1845 |
| Henry Perrin | " | | 1843 | Mary Chawner & Adams | " | 1840 | |
| George Mander | " | | | George Adams | " | | |
| G. R. Chatterton | " | | 1847 | M. Moses | " | | 1849 |
| Charles May | " | | 1846 | Robert Downes | " | | " |
| Robinson & Brown | " | | 1839 | Samuel Foster | " | | |
| Watson & Cooper | " | | 1848 | Samuel Jones | " | | |
| Mark Davis | 1839 | | 1840 | George Adams | " | | |
| S. A. Roberts & Co. | " | | 1850 | Thomas Davis | " | " | |
| Francis Jones & Co. | " | | 1842 | T. L. & J. W. Thomas | " | | |
| Leonard Hill & Son | " | | 1840 | Thomas Potter | " | | |
| John Edmonds | " | | " | William Best | " | | |
| Joseph Taylor | " | | 1846 | Thomas Streetin | " | | 1843 |
| Francis D. Dexter | " | 1839 | | T. & W. Vespers | " | | |
| John Nichols | " | | 1848 | Thomas Thresher | " | | |
| John Mortimer & John Saml. Hunt | " | " | | William Bateman, jr. | " | | |
| John Cuisset | " | | 1840 | William Bishop | " | | 1850 |
| William Theobalds & R. Metcalf Atkinson | " | " | " | William Heath | " | | |
| Samuel Clark | " | | 1842 | W. H. Osborn | " | | |
| George Knapp | " | | 1844 | Emanuel Brothers | " | | |
| Herman Ball | " | | 1843 | Rawlins & Sumner | " | | |
| Charles Bigge | " | | | Roberts & Co | " | | |
| George Reid | " | | 1844 | Robinson & Co. | " | | |
| A. B. Savory & Sons | " | | 1850 | Sharp & Son | " | | |
| Widdowson & Veale | " | | " | Theobalds & Co. | " | | |
| A. L. Newton | " | | 1840 | Barker & Co. | " | | |
| A. M. Simons | " | | " | James Overan | " | | 1845 |
| Charles Vaughan | " | | 1843 | Harvey Denton & Co. | " | | |
| Atkins & Somersall | " | | " | Joseph Jacobs | " | | 1850 |
| William Cochran | " | | " | J. & C. Simonds | " | | |
| Thomas Savage | " | | " | J. G. Clark | " | | |
| Thomas Diller | " | | 1850 | Benjamin Preston | " | | " |
| Thomas Hunt | " | | 1840 | J. Galloway | " | | |
| Samuel Skelton | " | | " | Charles Boyton | " | | " |
| Thomas Wiltshire & Sons | " | | " | Jehn Cording | " | | |
| Robert Hufflin | " | | " | Charles Gibson | " | | |
| William Bateman & Daniel Ball | " | 1839 | " | John Burch | " | | |
| W. & T. Rowlands | " | | " | Charles Kelk | " | | 1848 |
| Stephen Noad | " | | 1849 | H. Holland | " | | 1850 |
| William Neal | " | | 1850 | Charles Lias | " | | " |
| William Cooper | " | | " | Francis Douglass | " | | " |
| William Fitchew | " | | " | Charles W. Shipway | " | | 1844 |
| Samuel Jackson | " | | " | G. Corrie & Co. | " | | " |
| R. Marks | " | | 1841 | David Ellis | " | | |
| Brown & Somersall | 1840 | | 1843 | James Beeb | " | | 1847 |
| Chawner & Co. | " | | 1850 | D. & L. Phillips | " | | 1842 |
| Angell, Son & Angell | " | | " | Gregory Kirby & Co. | " | | |
| W. S. Haynes | " | | " | David Trail | " | | |
| William Skeggs | " | | " | George Drury | " | | |
| William Potter | " | | " | David Calver | " | | |
| William Day | " | | " | George Marshall | " | | |
| William Else | " | | " | Edward Dale | " | | |
| William Chinnery | " | | 1843 | Godfrey Zimmerman | " | | |
| William Peirce | " | | " | George Wheeler | " | | |
| J. Perry | " | | " | H. Abrahams | " | | |
| John Pierson | " | | " | I. Foligno | " | | 1850 |
| J. T. Grey | " | | " | James Andrews | " | | " |
| Thomas Perry | " | | " | James Bult, Son & Co. | " | | |
| Joseph Wood | " | | " | Joseph Lomax | " | | |
| R. Brook & Co. | " | | " | J. & N. Johnson | " | | |
| J. W. Figg | " | | " | T. H. Headland | " | | " |
| S. Whitford | " | | 1848 | Alfred Barton | 1841 | | 1844 |
| | | | | Wm. J. Fryer | " | | 1843 |
| | | | | Alexander Smith | " | | 1850 |
| | | | | Edward Foligno | " | | " |

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| David | Gass & Sons. | 1841 | | | Lewis | Abrahams | 1844 | | 1850 |
| John | Lias & Son. | " | | 1850 | Peter M. | Gottheimer | " | | " |
| Edward | Barnard | " | | 1843 | William | Allen | " | | 1847 |
| Jos. & | } Savory | " | 1841 | | William R. | Smily | " | | 1850 |
| Albert | | " | | | George | Bissmire | " | | " |
| Angel | & Son. | " | | 1842 | John Saml. | Hunt | " | 1844 | " |
| Pearce | & Co. | " | | 1850 | Wolstencroft & | Leete | " | | 1849 |
| Richard | Sullivan | " | | 1844 | George | Ivory | 1845 | | 1850 |
| H. L. | Cavalier | " | | 1842 | George | Unite | " | | " |
| James | Hull | " | | " | George J. | Richards | " | | 1849 |
| John | Angel & Son | " | | 1850 | John | Barber | " | | 1850 |
| Joseph | Angel & Son | " | | " | John | Short | " | | " |
| James | Edwards | " | | " | Thomas B. | Gamson | " | | 1851 |
| Wm. & | } Oliver | " | | | Thomas | Shepherd | " | | 1847 |
| John | | " | " | | W. & Henry | Papprell | " | | " |
| John W. | Figg | " | | 1862 | William | Williams | " | | " |
| John M. | Wintle | " | | 1850 | Wm. Young | Fox | " | | " |
| John | Smee | " | | 1848 | Frederick | Dear | " | | " |
| John | Tearce | " | | 1847 | Robert | Tallack | " | | " |
| Robert | Roberts | " | | 1842 | D. & C. | Houle | 1846 | | 1850 |
| Thomas | Burlton | " | | 1850 | G. & H. | Watson | " | | " |
| T. | Cook | " | | 1846 | Henry | Radclyffe | " | | " |
| Thomas | Hastings | " | | 1843 | John Jas. | Keith | " | | " |
| William | Marriott | " | | 1846 | Michael | Jones | " | | " |
| William | Mote | " | | " | Samuel | Jacobs | " | | " |
| W. Theobalds & | Co. | " | | 1844 | William | Edwards | " | | " |
| Wrangham & | Moulson | " | | 1845 | Hunt | & Roskell | " | | " |
| J., C. & G. | Mullins | 1842 | | | Harris | Brothers | " | | " |
| John | Evans | " | | | Moulston & | Williams | " | | " |
| John | Harris | " | | 1850 | Andrew | Beaton | 1847 | | 1848 |
| John W. | Denning | " | | 1843 | Elizabeth | Eaton | " | | 1850 |
| Matthew | Weed | " | | | William | Grissell | " | | 1848 |
| Robert | Death | " | | 1850 | Andrew | Batchelor | 1848 | | 1850 |
| Thomas | Freeman | " | | 1845 | David | Phillips | " | | 1849 |
| W. Butland & | Walker | " | | | George | Burrows | " | | " |
| Wm. | Pincher | " | | 1843 | Henry | Freeth | " | | 1850 |
| Wm. | Rickards | " | | | Joseph | Miller | " | | 1849 |
| Henry | Glover | " | | 1845 | John | Tease | " | | " |
| Samuel | Hawgood | " | | " | John J. | Whiting | " | | 1850 |
| Joshua | Storrs | " | | " | Jacob | Wintle | " | | " |
| C. & G. | Mullins | 1843 | | 1850 | Clothier & | Tarrant | " | | " |
| John R. | Harris | " | | " | Richard | Britton | " | | " |
| George | Webb | " | | 1848 | Richard | Ewins | " | | " |
| J. | Tapley & Son | " | | 1850 | W. | Cumming | " | | " |
| Sarah | Clark | " | | | William | Wheatcroft | " | | 1849 |
| William | Fenner | " | | 1844 | William | Wright | " | | " |
| William | Hunter | " | | 1850 | William | Phillips | " | | 1850 |
| W. H. | Jones | " | | " | James | Sayer | 1849 | | " |
| William | Ralfs | " | | | S. Whitford & | Son | " | | " |
| Charles | Watson | 1844 | | 1848 | T. S. | Seagers | " | | " |
| J. & D. & C. | Houle | " | | 1845 | William | Stevens | " | | " |
| John & Jas. | MacRae | " | | 1850 | Charles | Bishop | 1850 | | " |
| John | Perkins | " | | 1846 | Robert | Wallis | " | | " |
| John | Sarl & Sons. | " | | 1850 | S. | Edkins & Son | " | | " |

CHAPTER X

THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS

The London Goldsmiths' Company were supposed to have had jurisdiction over all workers of gold and silver within the Kingdom of England, and under their Charters they no doubt had that right. They appear, however, to have exercised their authority only at rare intervals at a distance from the Metropolis, and it seems clear that the Guilds of Goldsmiths at York, Chester, and other provincial towns carried on their affairs independently of the London Company.

There is evidence that goldsmiths worked in the thirteenth century at Chester and Norwich, in the fourteenth century at York and Exeter, and in the fifteenth century at these and other provincial towns. In Chester, one "Nicholas" was known as "the Great Goldsmith" in 1271. In Norwich, in 1285, John Aurifaber and a dozen others carried on the trade of goldsmiths. In Exeter, Johannes Wewlingworth was a goldsmith of note in 1327. A Bishop's crozier is mentioned in 1300 as "Durham-Work,"* and by a will recorded in the York registry, spoons "made in York" were bequeathed as early as 1366.†

Goldsmiths working in Chester, Norwich, York, and Exeter, before A.D. 1400.

In the provincial towns goldsmiths were governed by Guilds composed of the Master Craftsmen of the art or mystery who dwelt and worked there, and by the 28 Ed. I. c. 20 (1300),‡ it was provided that "in all the good towns of England where any goldsmiths be dwelling, they shall be ordered as they of London be, and that one shall come from every good town for all the residue that be dwelling in the same unto London to be ascertained of their touch". The 1 Ed. III. (1327) repeated the above provision as to one goldsmith coming from every good town for all the residue, and required them "there to have a stamp of a puncheon with a leopard's head marked upon their work". It is probable, nevertheless, that the difficulty and danger attendant upon the conveyance of gold and silver wares over considerable distances to the

28 Ed. I. c. 20 (1300). One goldsmith to come to London from every town for the residue, to be ascertained of their "Touch".

* "De Opere Dunelm." Wardrobe Accounts 28 Edw. I.

† "Coclearia facta in Ebor." Test. Ebor.

‡ See this Statute set out more fully in Chapter II. (supra).

Metropolis prevented the above provisions from being strictly followed, and it seems clear that plate was made and sold in the English provincial towns without being sent to London to be assayed. That this was so is borne out by the preamble to the Statute 2 Rich. II. (1378-9), which runs: "*Because gold and silver which is wrought by goldsmiths in England is oftentimes less fine than it ought to be because the goldsmiths are their own judges, be it ordained that every goldsmith put his own mark upon his work; and the assay of the Touch belongs to the Mayors and Governors of the cities and boroughs, with the aid of the Master of the Mint, if there be such, putting the mark of the city or borough where the assay is*". Here we have it clearly recognised that goldsmiths worked in gold and silver in the cities and boroughs, and were their own judges of the quality or standard of the metal wrought, and in order to insure the gold and silver so wrought being of the legal standard, the Mayors and Governors of the cities and boroughs were charged with control of the assay. Here too it is laid down that where there was a Mint, the Master of the Mint was to put on the wrought silver and gold the mark of the city or borough where the assay was. We are thus enabled, even in the absence of other evidence, to distinguish plate stamped with the mark of a particular city or borough as having been assayed and probably made in the city or borough whose mark it bears.

2 Rich. II. (1378).
The Assay of the
Touch belongs to
the Mayors and
Governors of the
Cities and
Boroughs.

Mark of the City
or Borough to be
put on by
Masters of Pro-
vincial Mints.

2 Hen. VI. c. 14
(1423).
York, Newcastle,
Lincoln, Nor-
wich, Bristol,
Salisbury, and
Coventry to
have "Touches".

In 1423, the Statute 2 Hen. VI. c. 14, appointed York, Newcastle-upon-Tine, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristow (Bristol), Salisbury, and Coventry* to have divers "touches," and enacted provisions for their guidance "according to the ordinance of Mayors, Bailiffs, or Governors of the said towns". These provisions were in conformity with the statutes previously enacted relating to the London goldsmiths in particular, and the goldsmiths throughout the realm in general. With reference to the "touching" or selling of any provincial-made plate in London, it was provided that "No goldsmith nor other workers of silver nor keepers of the said touches within the said (provincial) townes shall set to sell nor touch any silver in other manner than is ordained before, within the City of London" under penalty of forfeiture.†

* Chester apparently had a "touch" of its own under the Earl of Chester, and not under the Crown, which accounts for the omission of that city from the Act of 1423, as is more fully explained in Chapter XV.

† Obviously for the preservation of the privileges which had been previously granted to the London goldsmiths.

Notwithstanding that the London goldsmiths claimed the right under their Charter of 1462 to the general control of the working of all gold and silver plate throughout the realm of England and Wales, it seems clear that in the Middle Ages, and later, much plate was made in the provinces without being assayed or marked in any way, "because the goldsmiths were their own judges,"* and that the law requiring them to submit their wares to the "touch," and to set none to sale before being "touched" and "marked" was "*daily broken*, and oftentimes the sign of the worker of the same was not set thereto".†

Much early provincial-made plate not assayed or marked.

The supervision by the London Goldsmiths' Company when exercised seems only to have been occasional, with intervals extending over many years. Two journeys into the country by the Wardens in a period of six years are recorded in 1512 and 1517. At other times the provincial goldsmiths do not appear to have been interfered with in any way.

In the majority of towns before 1378, when the control of the "touch" was given to the Mayors and Governors,‡ no distinguishing mark appears to have been struck on plate to denote the place of its manufacture. After that date the law as to touching and marking seems to have been largely infringed, if one may judge by recurring references in subsequent statutes to irregularities, and by the amount of antique plate found unmarked, or, at most, marked with the maker's mark only.

The quantity and quality of plate wrought in the provinces varied greatly in the several parts of the realm. In some districts large quantities are found, the work on which will in no way suffer by comparison with London-made plate of the same period, while examples found in other districts (such, for instance, as some of the local-made Church plate in Cumberland) are extremely rude both in design and workmanship, suggestive of having been made by a country blacksmith rather than by a worker in the precious metals.

Excellence of the work of some provincial goldsmiths.

The Statute 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 (of 1423) which appointed touches in the seven towns mentioned in the Act, presumably had some effect at the time, but the most careful research by the Author and others has failed to find any records of action having been taken in any one of these places as an immediate consequence of that statute. Later on—but not until more than a century had elapsed—we find "the mark of the city

* 1 Edw. III (1327).

† 17 Edw. IV. c. 1 (1477).

‡ 2 Ric. II. (1378).

or borough" (its badge or armorial bearing) adopted as the mark of the craft of Goldsmiths in several provincial towns.

In York, Norwich, and Exeter, goldsmiths not only worked but flourished from about the middle of the 16th century downwards. They have left behind them records and examples of their work, extending from quite early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with slight intervals, down to the time when their assay offices were closed. Of the Chester goldsmiths some records extend back to a time still more remote than those of York, although no examples of Chester plate are known of earlier date than the 17th century. Since that period the Chester goldsmiths have had an active existence, and the assay office there is the only English provincial office remaining of those which existed prior to 1773. Of the Newcastle goldsmiths there are no records earlier than 1536, when, in conjunction with members of other trades, they were incorporated as a Guild of Craftsmen. The goldsmiths of Hull have left ample evidence of their existence from the time of Queen Elizabeth to Wm. III., and an appreciable quantity of Lincoln-made spoons is known to exist, but of the work of the goldsmiths of Bristol, Salisbury, and Coventry (three of the seven towns appointed to have "touches" by the Act of 1423) very little is known. Indeed, if we except a few small articles, which will be referred to hereafter, it may be said that no antique plate is known which may with certainty be ascribed to the craftsmanship of a goldsmith of any one of those three towns.

1677.
References to
provincial gold-
smiths by the
author of *The
Touchstone*.

In the latter half of the 17th century the London goldsmiths appear to have had a not very exalted opinion of their provincial brethren, if the expressions of a contemporaneous writer* may be taken as a criterion. He says that he "can give no account of the marks which the respective Governors of York, Newcastle, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristol, Salisbury, and Coventry set on the silver works wrought there"; but he asserts that "by reason of the marks of those places being little known, they bear as little credit". He refers to the obligation which provincial goldsmiths were under to make their marks known to the Mayors and Governors of their respective cities and boroughs, and to the Wardens of the London goldsmiths, and points out that the privileges then enjoyed by provincial goldsmiths of "having a touch by themselves,"

* *The Touchstone*, London, 1677.

and being excused of the obligation "of bringing their vessels of silver to London to be stamped with the Leopard's Head, were in danger of being lost". Might this be taken as an indication that efforts were being made by the London goldsmiths to get the privileges then enjoyed by provincial goldsmiths revoked? It has the semblance of a sinister foreboding, which certainly, for a time, affected the provincial goldsmiths very prejudicially. The animus of the author of *The Touchstone* against the goldsmiths of the provinces is shown in his reference to the debased quality of their wares (which he attributes to the laxity of the authorities) and in his advice to intending buyers of plate to give their orders to London goldsmiths. It would be interesting, in view of this allegation, to ascertain by assay the actual amount of alloy in the provincial plate of the period. If its quality had been "as good as sterling" it is strange that the Act of 1696-7* should have provided that all plate stamped with "the mark commonly used at the hall belonging to the Company of Goldsmiths in London besides the worker's mark" should be received at the Mint and paid for without assay at the rate of 5s. 4d. per ounce, and that any not bearing such marks was to be tested by assay, and valued by the Master of the Mint before being paid for.

The Act of 1696-7* had the effect, foreshadowed by the author of *The Touchstone* twenty years before, of depriving the provincial goldsmiths of the privilege which they had long enjoyed of having their wares assayed at the local assay offices. This resulted from the provision that the standard for wrought plate should be 8 dwts. finer than the standard theretofore in force, and that the marks to be used should be the worker's mark (to be expressed by the first two letters of his surname), the marks of the Mystery of the Goldsmiths, "which *instead of the leopard's head and the lion* should be the figure of a lion's head erased and the figure of Britannia, and the variable mark to denote the year in which such plate was made; and that all plate exposed for sale not so marked should be forfeited. These new marks of the lion's head erased and Britannia having been ordered *in place of the leopard's head and the lion* which theretofore had been used solely by the Mystery of Goldsmiths in London, it followed that only the London Goldsmiths' Company could use the new marks, without which no plate could safely be exposed for sale. Thus all the provincial assay offices were deprived

Effect of the
Statute of 1696-7
on Provincial
Assay Offices.

* See the Act more fully set forth in Chapter II.

of their business, and all provincial goldsmiths were obliged to send their wares to London to be assayed and marked.

This wrought a great hardship on the provincial goldsmiths, preventing them from exposing any plate for sale which was not London-marked. There seems, however, to have been no penalty attached to the making of plate *to order* without the new marks, and it is suggested that the English provincial plate marked with the stamps of makers of that period and the words "Sterling" ^{and} or "Britannia," but without any assay office mark, is plate probably "made to order," in the period of three years during which the disability applied to the provincial offices, and that such marks were struck by the makers as their personal warranty of the quality of the plate so made.

With the object of obtaining redress of their grievance, the goldsmiths of Chester, Norwich, and Exeter petitioned Parliament to re-establish their assay offices, and in the year 1700 the Statute 12 Wm. III. c. 4. was passed. This Act recites that the goldsmiths and plateworkers remote from London were under great difficulties and hardships in the exercise of their trades, for want of assayers in convenient places to assay and touch their wrought plate, and for remedy of their grievances and to prevent frauds :—

Statute 12
Wm. III. c. 4
(1700)
re-established
Provincial Assay
Offices.

(Sec. 1.) Appointed the several cities where the Mints had been shortly before erected for re-coining the silver money, viz. :—York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester and Norwich, for the assaying and marking of wrought plate, and for exercising the other powers of the Act :

(Sec. 2.) Incorporated the goldsmiths and plate-workers, freemen of, and living in, any of the said cities and having served an apprenticeship to the said trade, as the Company of Goldsmiths of the said cities respectively, and enabled them annually to choose two wardens to continue for one year and no longer unless re-elected : and

(Sec. 3.) Provided that no goldsmith or plate-worker should work any silver below standard nor sell nor exchange the same until marked with the maker's mark, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, the arms of the city, and a variable yearly letter :

(Secs. 4-6.) That each of the said companies should elect a competent assayer, that he might detain eight grains per lb. Troy of the silver submitted for assay for the purposes of the assay. That the diet box should be in the company's charge, locked with three keys, to be kept by the wardens and assayer and conveyed annually (if required) to the London mint and the diet therein tried as the pyx of the coin is tried, and in case of deceit the company to forfeit £50, recoverable from the company or any member thereof, and if any plate should be "touched" as good by the assayer and any deceit found therein he should forfeit double the value :

(Sec. 7.) That every goldsmith should enter his name, mark and abode, with the wardens, and for striking an unentered mark on plate he should forfeit double its value :

(Sec. 8.) That if any person should counterfeit any of the appointed stamps he should forfeit the sum of £500 : and

(Sec. 9.) Provided for the payment by each goldsmith of a charge not exceeding 6d. per pound Troy for the assayer's trouble in assaying.

Newcastle not having been one of the places wherein a mint had been then recently set up for re-coining the silver moneys of the realm, was not included in the operation of the Act of 1700, and it was not until the year 1702 that the assay office there was re-established, in circumstances detailed in Chapter XIV. This enabled it to again take rank with the other re-established assay offices, of which four only continued in active existence as such until shortly after the middle of the 19th century, when, with the exception of the Chester office, which continues to flourish, each in turn found its work diminishing, and was ultimately closed.

Newcastle Assay Office not included in the Act of 1700, 12 Wm. III. c. 4, but re-established in 1702.

Meanwhile in 1773 new assay offices had been established at Birmingham and Sheffield. These, however, will be found referred to further on, it being more generally convenient, as well as more consistent with the plan of this work, devised mainly for the purpose of reference, to deal with the personality and work of the goldsmiths of each town separately. Before, however, leaving this general reference to English provincial goldsmiths, mention should be made of a Report on the Assay Offices, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 29th of April, 1773.

Report on the Assay Offices. Presented to Parliament in April, 1773.

On the 1st of February in that year, a petition was presented to Parliament by plate-workers carrying on business in the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, setting forth that a considerable trade was being done there, and that the petitioners were put to great and unnecessary expense, inconvenience and delay, in having to send their goods to London to be assayed, and praying that leave might be given to introduce a Bill for establishing an assay office at Sheffield.

On the next day Matthew Boulton and other manufacturers of plate in Birmingham, following the example of the Sheffield plate-workers, prayed that if provision should be made for the establishment of an assay office in Sheffield, a similar privilege should also be granted in the case of Birmingham.

These efforts aroused the opposition of the London Goldsmiths'

Company, who presented counter petitions against the granting of any such privileges to the plate-workers of Birmingham and Sheffield, as were enjoyed by them.

Parliamentary
Inquiry respect-
ing the working
of the Provincial
Offices in 1773.

The matter having been considered in Parliament, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the manner of conducting the assay and marking of wrought plate in the several assay offices in London, York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, Norwich, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and also to inquire into the frauds and abuses alleged to have been committed and attempted in some of such places.

A further petition by goldsmiths of the City of London and its vicinity, was presented to the House of Commons, alleging that frauds and abuses had been committed in or near Sheffield and Birmingham, or one of them, and that artificers there had plated base metal with silver, and had impressed marks thereon in such manner as to give it the appearance of real plate marked at an assay office, and praying that the petitioners might be heard by the Committee (above-mentioned) in proof of their allegations. This petition was referred to the Committee with a request that the petitioners be heard.

The Committee thereupon instituted inquiries as directed, and summoned the Assay Masters from the London and provincial assay offices to give evidence touching the matters inquired into. The evidence given by the Assay Masters of Exeter, Newcastle, and Chester, being of greater interest in connection with the affairs of the goldsmiths of those towns than at this point, will be found set forth in Chapters XIII., XIV. and XV. respectively. It may, however, be here stated that the evidence with regard to the conduct of the assay offices at Chester and Newcastle was as satisfactory as that respecting the Exeter office was the reverse. The offices at York and Norwich were at the time of the inquiry both closed, and there was no evidence to show that Bristol had ever availed itself of the Act of 1700.

Inquiry mainly
directed to the
expediency of
establishing
Assay Offices in
Birmingham and
Sheffield.

The main object of the inquiry was with reference to the applications for the establishment of assay offices at Birmingham and Sheffield, and against the granting of these applications the whole strength of the London Goldsmiths' Company—jealous of their own privileges and anxious to prevent the creation of other rival offices—was directed. It was alleged that the plated wares of Sheffield and Birmingham had been made to simulate real silver, and marked so as to deceive the unwary. These allegations were met by counter allegations as to the

corruption and venality of some of the officers of the London Hall. Mr. W. Hancock, a Sheffield silversmith, said that "his work had been injured by scraping; but that he went to the Hall and gave some drink to the Assay Master and Scaper, after which his plate had been less damaged". Mr. Spilsbury said that "Drawers or Scrapers, if inclined, had opportunities of delivering to the Assayer better silver than that which they scraped from the work; that the Assayer had an opportunity of wrapping in lead whatever scrapings he pleased to put in the cupels delivered by him to the fireman; and as the standard mark was put upon the silver by the report of the Assayer alone, he had opportunities of favouring any silversmith he pleased; that he (Mr. Spilsbury) had several times treated the workmen with drink; and thought it of consequence to be on good terms with the Scrapers, for when plate had been objected to, he had known of difficulties being removed by giving liquor at the Hall".

Allegation of
Corruption.

These allegations of venality appear to have been established, for although Mr. David Hennell, the Deputy-Warden of the London Goldsmiths' Company; Mr. Fendall Rushworth, the senior Assay Master; Mr. George Fair, the Clerk; and Mr. Richard Collins, Fireman and Drawer, each gave evidence with reference to the assay, the diet, the Charters and other matters pertaining to the Company, the evidence of Messrs. Hancock and Spilsbury was not confuted.

It appeared from the evidence that while the Assay Master of Chester was careful not to pass as good any silver under 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine, without cautioning the sender, it was the practice in London to pass plate which came within two pennyweights of standard.

An ingenious fraud, called a *convoy*, sometimes resorted to by dishonest workers, was described by Mr. Hennell, who said, "If scrapings or cuttings are taken from different pieces of the same sort of plate, the whole mass so cut or scraped may prove standard, but several of these pieces may not be standard; and that it is common to put good pieces in spoons, &c., to the extent of 10 dwts. to 15 dwts. above standard, amongst the bad ones as a kind of *convoy* for the rest; but if that is suspected, they separate and make different assays of all the parts, and if they find one part worse than standard, they break the whole".

A "convoy"
described.

Several witnesses testified to the practice of inserting iron, brass, &c., in the handles of tankards, sauce-boats, snuffers, &c. (the whole being sold by weight as so much silver), and to its having escaped

detection at Goldsmiths' Hall, where articles thus fraudulently increased in weight had been marked as good.

Report of
Committee to
Parliament, 1773.

As a result of the inquiry the Committee made a report to the House. The report, after stating the evidence of the witnesses, concluded with the observations that it appeared to the Committee that *the assay offices at Chester and Newcastle had been conducted with fidelity and skill*; that the plating of base metal with silver had been brought to such perfection, that if the practice of putting marks on it similar to those used for silver were not restrained, many frauds might be committed upon the public; that various frauds had been committed with reference to silver plate, contrary to the established legal standards, and that (assuming the new assay offices to be established as prayed for) some further checks and regulations were necessary for the prevention of such frauds, besides those provided by the existing laws.

Assay Offices
established in
Birmingham and
Sheffield, 1773.

The recommendations of the Committee were carried out with reference to Birmingham and Sheffield, and assay offices were established in those towns by Acts of Parliament the same year, but nothing was done with reference to the marks on plated wares until eleven years after, when an Act* was passed amending in that respect the Birmingham and Sheffield Acts of 1773.

The old-established provincial assay offices do not appear to have sent their diet to the Mint for verification. In the course of a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject of plate and its assay marks, conducted in 1856, it was shown that no offices other than Birmingham and Sheffield, had ever within living memory sent up their diet boxes to the Mint for the purpose of having the diet tested, being only liable so to do when required by the Lord Chancellor. The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate at Birmingham and Sheffield are obliged by their respective Acts of Parliament to send their diet to the Mint once in every year to be tested, and the Goldsmiths' Company of Chester, although not legally bound to do so, have taken a similar obligation upon themselves voluntarily.

* The Local Act 24 Geo. III. c. 20 (1784).

CHAPTER XI

THE YORK GOLDSMITHS AND THEIR MARKS

York being the most important provincial city in England in the Middle Ages, and the first mentioned of the seven provincial towns appointed to have "touches" by the Act of 1423, its goldsmiths are here given precedence over those of all other guilds in the provinces.

The Medieval
Goldsmiths.

York-made spoons are mentioned in a will of the year 1366. That there was a local touch in York as early as 1410-1 is proved by a document* in the archives of the city, concerning a dispute between members of the Craft of Goldsmiths as to whether there should be three or only two "searchers".† The question having been referred to the Mayor, Aldermen, and other good citizens on 5 March, 1411^o, it was decided that two "searchers" and no more, both to be Englishmen born, should be chosen and duly sworn. The goldsmiths were required to bring their touch and mark, as the statute directs ("*come la statut purport*"), and those who had no mark were to make for themselves punches in compliance with the law, as required by the community ("*en complisiment de justice come le comune lez eut demand*"). It was further decreed that if they sold any article of gold or silver before the common touch of the said city ("*le comune touch de la dite cite*") and the mark of its maker were properly struck on it, they were to forfeit 6s. 8d.

Although the "common touch of the city" is referred to thus early in the city archives, it is not until twelve years later that we find it given statutory recognition as "the touch ordained in the City of York, according to the ordinance of its Mayor," in conformity with the statute,‡ which provided also that no goldsmith anywhere in England should work silver of worse alloy than sterling, nor offer any for sale without first setting his mark upon it under the penalty of forfeiture, and empowered the Mayor and Justices of the Peace to hear and determine such matters.

* Discovered by Canon Raine.

† Searchers—officers, whose business it is to examine wares as to their quality and mark defects if discovered, otherwise "assayers".

‡ 2 Henry VI. c. 14 (1423).

Goldsmiths of
the 15th Century.

From 1423 onwards, references are to be found in wills and other documents to goldsmiths who carried on business in York. In 1458, John Luneburgh of York, goldsmith, by his will "bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the working goldsmiths (*'auri fabrorum arti'*) towards the cost of a new silver crown, and leaves his tools to his fellow goldsmiths, Robert Spicer and John Pudsay". In another will, dated 1490, an inventory of the tools, utensils, and other appliances used by the testator, one John Colam, in his trade of goldsmith, is given in complete detail.

A.D. 1560.

In the year 1560, "the ancient ordinances of the mystery or craft of goldsmiths of the citie of Yorke were diligently examined and reformed by the right worshipful Parsyvall Crafourth, Mayour, the Aldermen, and Pryvay Councill," at their assembly in "the Counsell Chamber upon Ousebrig," thenceforth to be firmly observed and kept. The old Ordinance of 1410-1 with reference to the two "searchers" was ratified and confirmed, the two "searchers" (Thomas Sympson and Robert Gylmyn), then in office under the said ordinance, and other good men, Masters of the Craft, being present. It was then also ordained that all work should be "*towched with the pounce of this citie, called the halfe leopard head and half flowre-de-luyce*" as the statute purporteth; that wrought gold should be of the "touche of Paryse," that no silver should be worked of "worse alaye than sterlyng," and except that sufficient "sowder" should be allowed, anyone working gold or silver below these standards should forfeit double the value thereof.

The York Mark
described.

The above ordinances were followed by others having reference to apprentices and their admission to the craft, to the punishments to be imposed in respect of fraudulent work, as to what things might be plated with gold and silver, and what exceptions as to gilding might be made in the case of "Ornaments for Holy Church, Knights' spurs, and the apparel that pertaineth to a baron, and above that estate"; all of which merely repeated the general law of the Kingdom with reference to goldsmith's work as set forth in the Statutes 5 Hen. IV., 8 Hen. V., 2 Hen. VI., and others from 1404 downwards.*

Notwithstanding all these ordinances and declarations of statutory law, the goldsmiths of York do not appear to have been more obedient to them or to have worked together more harmoniously than their brethren in London, where in 1566 no less than twenty-eight were fined for offences. While in London, in 1582-3, the assay master (Kelynge)

* See Chapter II.

himself was not above suspicion, so in York (where the craft elected their "searchers" from amongst their own body) in the very same year, malpractices were charged against the two "searchers," Martyn du Biggin and William Pearson. Both were convicted and imprisoned ("committed to ward"), Pearson for a day; du Biggin, however, who seems to have been the greater offender, was deprived of his office and imprisoned during the Lord Mayor's pleasure. Pearson was allowed to continue in office, and Thomas Waddie was elected as his co-searcher in place of Martyn du Biggin, on the 10 May, 1583. Pearson and Waddie do not appear to have been able to perform their duties as assayers without difficulty, for the records show that before they had held office together for a year they had a dispute with George Kitchen, and that the matters in difference were settled by arbitration on the 23 Sept., 1583. Thomas Waddie seems to have tired of his office before he had held it twelve months, for we find that on the 5 Jan., 1584 (158³), he and his co-searcher had resigned, and that John Stocke and William Ffoster were elected in their place. On the 27th of January in the following year (158⁴), the rule formerly observed of electing searchers in the month of January was altered, and it was ordained that thenceforth they were to be elected on the fourth day after the Feast of St. James the Apostle (29 July), and to continue in office till that day year.

Irregularities practised at York in the 16th Century.

From 1584 Officers of the Guild elected in July in each year.

This ordinance, however, does not appear to have been regularly observed, for a minute of the 1 Sept., 1684, records that the searchers were fined 40s. a man, for neglecting to call the meeting to choose their successors, and the company was convened to meet that day fortnight to choose them.

In an entry of the year 1606, in connection with some new ordinances concerning "searching," the York mark is referred to, as in former minutes, as the "*towch and mark belonginge to this cittye, called the halfe leopard head and half flower de luce,*" and this appears to be the last entry in which the old York mark is thus referred to in express terms.

1606. Last mention of "halfe leopard head and half flower-de-luce".

The York goldsmiths from quite early times appear to have occupied prominent positions amongst the citizens. It will be found mentioned in the list with which this chapter concludes that Thomas Gray was Lord Mayor of the city in 1497, that William Wilson filled that office in 1513, George Gale in 1534, and Rad Pulleyn in 1537. Richard Brerey was Sheriff in 1555; John Thompson Lord Mayor in 1685; Charles Rhoades Sheriff in 1694, and Mark Gill Lord Mayor in 1697.

THE YORK GOLDSMITHS' MARKS

We have seen that from the year 1411 it was incumbent upon all the goldsmiths of York, as well by their own ordinances as by the statute law of the realm, to put their own mark upon their work, which was required to be "brought" to the "searchers" to be touched and marked with the city mark, and that no article of gold or silver was to be sold unless marked with such two marks.

1560.
York mark
described as the
"half leopard
head and half
flowre-de-luyce".

In a minute of 1560, as we have seen, the city mark is described as "the half leopard head and the half flowre de luyce". It is therefore established that from 1411 to 1560 all York-made plate was or ought to have been marked with the leopard's head and fleur-de-lys, both dimidiated and conjoined in one stamp, and the maker's mark, and that these marks were continued in use thenceforward until a change was made in the form of the city mark, or "town-mark" as it is generically termed.

Use of date-letter
appears to have
been adopted
in 1560.

At about the same date as that of the above minute (1560) there was added to the two marks formerly in use, a third, consisting of a date-letter or alphabetical mark, which was from the time of its adoption changed in each successive year. From about 1560, therefore, to 1698, York made plate was, or ought to have been, marked with three marks—viz., the city mark, the maker's mark, and the date-letter. The year 1560 is assumed to have been the date of the commencement of the use of a date-letter, because in April of that year, as we have seen, "the ancient ordynances were diligently perused by the right worshipfull the Mayor, the Aldremen and the Privay Councell" when they were *reformed*, "to be thenceforth firmly observed". There is no express mention of the adoption of a date-letter as an additional mark, but upon the earliest known Elizabethan example of York-made plate (a seal top spoon in the Author's collection) there are three marks—viz., the old York mark (above described), the maker's mark (of Robert Gylmyn) and the date-letter D, which cannot well be ascribed to any other year than 1562-3. It is reasonable to assume that the use of the first alphabet was commenced three years earlier with the letter A. With comparatively few exceptions, the Author has found examples illustrating the successive date-letters which were used from 1562-3 until 1698 when, by reason of the Act of 1696-7, the statutory existence of all the English provincial assay offices was temporarily suspended.

Now with reference to the three marks in use from 1560 to 1698 concerning the maker's mark no question arises, and as to the date-letter, there is only the possible difference (about a year or so) in regard to the position of some of the letters, arising from the doubt as to whether the letter J (as well as I) was used in one or two cycles; but on the question of the "town mark" there has been a most extraordinary conflict of opinion. Mr. Octavius Morgan saw the mark, and described it as "the Leopard's head crowned and fleur-de-lis dimidiated and joined together on one shield". Mr. Cripps, adopting Mr. Morgan's description, used it until the late Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., found a large number of examples of York plate bearing a mark which he described as "a fleur-de-lis dimidiating a crowned rose in a circular stamp," whereupon Mr. Cripps dropped Mr. Morgan's description and used that of Mr. Ferguson. But later on, Canon Raine and Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., brought to light the old minutes of 1560 and 1606, in which the mark is described as "the halfe leopard head and half flower de luce," corresponding with the description first given by Mr. Morgan, which was then resumed by Mr. Cripps. Mr. Chaffers, however, persisted (in his *Hall Marks on Plate*) in describing the mark as "half lis and half rose crowned". Now the strange thing about these varying descriptions is that they are each right and each wrong, and the explanation will be seen in the following tables, where every variety of the York mark which has been found, is separately represented in *facsimile*. It will be observed that from 1562 down to 1631 the mark is as described in the minutes of 1560 and 1606, a "halfe leopard head and half flower de luce," but from 1632 till 1698 the place of the half leopard's head is occupied by a half rose crowned. The "town mark" on the example noted by the Author for 1631-2 was much worn, and might possibly have been struck with the earlier stamp, but in all the later examples of the mark, the sinister half can with certainty be distinguished as a dimidiated rose crowned, and not a half leopard's head. How the change came about the Author is unable to say; there appears to be no record of it.

Conflicting opinions in the past regarding the York "town mark".

From 1562 to 1631 the mark is a half leopard's head and half fleur-de-lis, and from 1632 until 1698 a half rose crowned and half fleur-de-lis.

Before leaving the subject of the early York marks it might be suggested that the irregularities of the assayers and their disputes with the craft in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, particularly during the time when Martyn du Biggin, William Pearson, and Thomas Waddie held office, were reflected in the marking of some of the plate of the period.

There is in the Author's collection an apostle spoon with the mark of Thomas Waddie, and the date-letter S (for 1576-7) on the back of the stem ; and in the bowl (where the "town mark" is usually found, and ought to have been struck), instead of the half fleur-de-lis and half leopard's head, the maker's mark is repeated. The Author has found the same maker's mark with date-letter k (for 1592-3) on another spoon which has the half fleur-de-lis and half leopard's head regularly struck in the bowl. Its absence in 1576-7 may very probably have had some connection with the disputes referred to.

From 1560 to 1584-5 the "searchers" appear to have been elected in the month of January, and thereafter on the 29th of July in each year ; the change of date-letter was probably synchronous with the election of these officers. The alphabets used were as follows :—

Date-letters,
1560 to 1698.

1560 to 1583—Roman capitals.

1583 ,, 1607—Black letter, small, in angular shields, with a few exceptions.

1607 ,, 1631—Black-letter capitals in angular shields.

1631 ,, 1657—Italics, small (except k, o, t, u, v, and z), in angular shields.

1657 ,, 1682—Cursive capitals in angular shields.

1682 ,, 1698—Black-letter capitals (except A, B, C, e, and N* which differ from the others), in angular shields.

The difference in the form of the town mark and the makers' marks afford ready means of distinguishing between the alphabets of 1607-1631 and 1682-1698.

On the re-establishment of the York assay office in 1700-1 the distinguishing mark of the office was, in compliance with the Act of Parliament of that year,† changed, and the arms of the city (a cross charged with five lions passant) was thenceforward used as the distinguishing York mark, which in the following tables the Author places under the generic term "town mark". There were added, also in pursuance of the terms of the Act of 1700-1, the lion's head erased and the figure of Britannia, to mark the higher standard during its compul-

* The date-letter N of the year 1694-5 is an italic capital, resembling the date-letter of 1669-70, but the mark of Wm. Busfield (free 1679) which accompanies the letter assigned to 1694-5, is of a form not used by that goldsmith before 1689, and Mr. H. B. McCall, F.S.A., who has examined all the Church plate of Yorkshire, came to the conclusion that the York date-letter used in 1695 was an italic N "some-what though not exactly like the N of 1670". See *Yorkshire Church Plate*, Vol. I. p. 114.

† 12 Wm. III. c. 4.

sory use; the number of marks struck on York plate having been thereby increased from three to five. The maker's mark was changed also in compliance with the Act, and was from 1700 to 1719 formed of the first two letters of the surname, as in the case of London. The date-letter first used in the 18th century was a cursive capital A; for the next year (1701-2) it was the Roman capital B in a square punch with truncated corners; for 1702-3 the letter was a nondescript C, followed in 1703, 1705, and 1706 by the Roman capitals D, F, and G. No other letters of that cycle have been found except those for 1708-9, 1711-12 and 1713-14, which are Court letters, as illustrated in the following tables.

Date-letters,
1701 to 1717.

In 1717 the practice of assaying plate at York was discontinued and not resumed until more than half a century afterwards. John Langwith and Joseph Buckle, who were then the principal goldsmiths in York, entered into an agreement with the Newcastle Goldsmiths' Company for having their plate assayed at the Newcastle assay office and stamped with the Newcastle marks from 1717 onwards by paying an annual fee.

Assaying of plate
at York
discontinued,
1717.

For the years between 1714 and 1779 no York-marked plate has been found, and as the office was closed when the parliamentary inquiry was held in 1773, it seems probable that no assays were made there during that entire period. Articles of a few years later are found marked with the date-letters D, F, G, H and J respectively. On these examples the town mark is in an angular shield, and the leopard's head crowned and lion passant take the places of the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia of the preceding cycle. The communion cup with date letter J, mentioned in Table VIII., has the duty mark, and cannot have been assayed earlier than December, 1784, therefore the flagons marked F, although dated 1780, cannot be earlier than 1781, unless an I was used as well as J. It seems more probable that the money was given for the flagons in 1780, and that they were made and marked the following year. The town mark is in an oval stamp from 1787, when a new alphabet of small Roman letters was commenced. In 1798 the small letters were discontinued and capitals resumed. From 1812 to 1837 small Black letters were used, and from 1837 the letters were Roman capitals, the last letter (for 1856-7) being V and not U as shown in *Old English Plate*.

Resumed about
1780.

Date-letters,
1780 to 1857.

In 1858 the office was finally closed; and as great irregularities,

York Assay
Office finally
closed, 1858.

such as the marking of plate without assay, are said to have taken place during the later years of its existence, it is not likely ever again to be re-opened.

Many of the marks given in the following tables have not been hitherto represented, and several date-letters, notably the **B** of 1608, the **G** of 1613, the **S** of 1624, the **Y** of 1629-30, and a number of makers' marks which will be found here correctly recorded in *facsimile*, have not been accurately represented in any other tables.

Marks on
wrought gold as-
sayed at York.

The marks on wrought gold assayed at York were the same as on plate until 1798. After that date probably no gold was assayed there. If it had been, the remarks would be applicable which occur on page 76 with reference to the substitution of the crown and figures in place of the lion passant on gold of 22 and 18 carats fine respectively, and of figures only in place of the lion passant on gold of the lower standards.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE I.
THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| ELIZ. YEAR. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| 1559-60 | | A |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1560-1 | | B |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1561-2 | | C |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| *1562-3 |  | D |  | Robert Gylmyn. | Seal-top spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| 1563-4 | | E |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1564-5 |  | F |  | ... .. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. G. Alderson Smith. |
| 1565-6 | | G |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1566-7 |  | H |  | Christopher Hunton. | Mount of stoneware jug.† |
| 1567-8 | | I |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1568-9 |  | K |     | Robert Beckwith. Thomas Symson. | Communion cup: St. Mary, Bishop Hill, junr., York.† Com. cup: Great Salkeld, Cumb. |
| 1569-70 |  | L |  | Robert Gylmyn. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. W. Boore. Communion cup: Handsworth. |
| 1570-1 | | M |  | Name not traced. | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Lambert. Also (with K for 1558) com. cup: Elton. |
| 1571-2 | | N |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1572-3 |  | O |   | John Lund. William Foster. | Apostle spoon (pierced bowl): Dullington Church, Northants. Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1573-4 | | P |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1574-5 | " | Q |  | George Kitchen. | Communion cup: dated "1575".* |
| 1575-6 |  | R | " | " " | Seal-top spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1576-7 | | S |  | Thomas Waddie. | Master spoon: The Author's Coll'n. |
| 1577-8 | " | T | | Indistinguishable. | Communion cup: Adwick-on-Dearne, Yorks. |
| 1578-9 | | V |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1579-80 | | W |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1580-1 | | X |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1581-2 | | Y |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1582-3 | " | Z |  | William Rawnson. | Com. cup: Long Preston, Yorks. |

* A York spoon of c. 1490-1500, having a fig-shaped bowl and tapering stem terminating with an ornamental Gothic finial, in the collection of Mr. Harvey Clark, has been noted by the Author. The town mark, stamped in the bowl, resembles that of 1562-3 above, but has a more archaic appearance.

† Noted when in the hands of Bond Street Dealers. Also communion cups at St. Maurice, York, Barnby, Ampleforth and Askham-Bryan, Yorks, and Crosthwaite, Cumberland,

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE II.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| 1583-4 | | | | Wm. Rawnson. | Communion cup : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1584-5 | | | " | " " | Do. do. : Troutbeck. |
| 1585-6 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1586-7 | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1587-8 | " | | | Geo. Kitchen. | Seal-top spoon : Late Mr. W. Old. |
| 1588-9 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1589-90 | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1590-1 | " | | | Geo. Kitchen. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1591-2 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1592-3 | | | | Wm. Rawnson. | Com. cup : Crathorne, near Yarn-on-Tees. |
| | | | | Robt. Gylmyn. | Seal-top spoon : Staniforth Coll'n. |
| 1593-4 | " | | | ? Wm. Hutchinson. | Do. do. : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1594-5 | " | | | Geo. Kitchen. | Seal-top spoon : Do. do. |
| 1595-6 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1596-7 | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1597-8 | " | | | Chris. Harrington. | Small cup, dated 1598 : Mr. Connell. |
| 1598-9 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1599 | " | | | Fras. Tempest. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1600 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1600-1 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1601-2 | " | | " | " " | Cup on baluster stem : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1602-3 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| JAS. I. | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1603-4 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1604-5 | " | | | Chris. Harrington. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1605-6 | | | | | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1606-7 | | | | | Do. do. |

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE III.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1607-8 | | A | | John Moody ? | Coco-nut cup : Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| 1608-9 | | B | | Robt. Casson. Peter Pearson. | Communion cup : Egton. Com. cup : Brantingham, nr. Brough, Yorks. |
| 1609-10 | " | C | | Fras. Tempest. | Com. cup : Old Cottam, nr. Drifffield, Yorks. |
| 1610-1 | " | D | | Peter Pearson. | Apostle spoon : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1611-2 | " | E | | Chris. Harrington. | Cup on baluster stem : Mr. Colburne. |
| 1612-3 | " | F | | Fras. Tempest. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Dobson & Sons. |
| 1613-4 | | G | | Peter Pearson. | The "Wrightington" cup : Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1614-5 | " | H | " | " " | Beaker : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1615-6 | | I | | Chris. Mangy. Fras. Tempest. | Com. cup, dated "1615" : St. Cuthbert's, York. Com. cup : Irthington, Cumberland. |
| 1616-7 | " | K | " | " " | Com. cup : Cleator, Cumberland. |
| 1617-8 | " | L | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1618-9 | " | M | | Sem. Casson. | Com. cup : Bilbrough, Yorks. |
| 1619-20 | " | N | | Peter Pearson. | Com. cup : dated "1619" : Bempton, Bridlington, Yorkshire. |
| 1620-1 | " | O | | Sem. Casson. | Small bowl or "taster" : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1621-2 | " | P | | Peter Pearson. | Foot-rim (dated "1622") of "Scrope Mazer" : York Minster. |
| 1622-3 | | Q | " | " " | Com. cup : Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York. |
| 1623-4 | | R | | Robt. Williamson. ... | Com. cup and cover, inscribed "Houlden 1638" : Howden, Yorks. Seal-top spoon : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1624-5 | | S | | Thos. Harrington. | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. Also S. C. as 1620, com. cup : Naburn. |
| 1625-6 | | T | | Robt. Harrington. | Seal-top spoon : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1626-7 | " | U | | ? | { Com. cup : Cawthorn, near Barnsley, Yorks. Apostle spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1627-8 | " | V | | James Plummer. | Com. cup : Hayton, near York.* |
| 1628-9 | " | X | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1629-30 | " | Y | | Chris. Mangy. | Com. cup and cover inscribed "Bewcastle, 1630" : Bewcastle Church, Brampton, Camb. |
| 1630-1 | " | Z | | Thomas Waite. | Com. cup dated 1630 : All Saints, North Street, York. |

* There was formerly at Thornton-Watlass a communion cup of this year. It was sold for eleven shillings to a dealer!!! The representatives of a deceased incumbent having found the cup somewhat tarnished, in the vicarage, believed it to have been the property of the Vicar, and the marks not having been recognised as silver marks, they were persuaded that the cup was of base metal. This circumstance illustrates the necessity for provincial marks being more widely known.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE IV.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|
| 1631-2 | | a | SC | Sem. Casson. | { Beaker : Messrs. Christie. Communion cup : Calverley, Yorks. |
| 1632-3 | | b | " | " " | Do. do. : St. Helen's, York. |
| 1633-4 | " | c | RH | Robt. Harrington. | Do. do. : Millom near Carnforth, Yorks. |
| 1634-5 | " | d | TH | Thos. Harrington. | Communion cup : Threlkeld, Cumb. |
| 1635-6 | " | e | TF | John { Thomason or Thompson. | Paten cover of cup : Torver, Coniston, Cumb. |
| 1636-7 | | f | RH | Robt. Harrington. | Communion cup : Lanercost, near Bampton, Cumb. |
| 1637-8 | | g | TH | Thos. Harrington. | Communion cup : Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumb. |
| 1638-9 | " | h | RW | Robt. Williamson, Senr. or Richd. Waite. | Communion cup, dated 1638 : Thorner, near Leeds. |
| 1639-40 | " | i | FB | Francis Bryce. | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Coll'n. |
| 1640-1 | " | j | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1641-2 | " | k | LT | John Thomason. | Communion cup : Melsonby, near Darlington. |
| 1642-3 | " | l | TH | Thos. Harrington. | Communion cup : Wheldrake, Yorks. |
| 1643-4 | " | m | LT | John Thomason. | Small beaker : Mr. G. Lambert |
| 1644-5 | " | n | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured |
| 1645-6 | " | o | CM | Chris. Mangy. | Communion cup : Speeton |
| 1646-7 | " | p | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured |
| 1647-8 | " | q | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1648-9 | " | r | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1649-50 | | s | TP | James Plummer. | Tankard from the Franks family of Beverley. |
| 1650-1 | | t | " | " " | Corporation Mace : Richmond, Yorks. |
| 1651-2 | " | u | " | " " | Six seal-top spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1652-3 | " | v | " | " " | Seal-top spoon : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1653-4 | " | w | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1654-5 | " | x | TW | Thomas Waite. | Communion cup : Stockton-on-Forest, Yorks. |
| 1655-6 | " | y | " | " " | Beaker-shaped cup : Cumberworth, nr. Huddersfield. |
| 1656-7 | " | z | PM | Philemon Marsh. | Cup : Messrs. Hancock. |

Period of
Royalist
and Parli-
amentary
Wars. Pro-
bably very
little plate
wrought.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE V.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 1657-8 | | A | IP | John Plummer. | Com. paten : Stillingfleet, near York. |
| 1658-9 | | B | " | " " | Lion tankard : York Corporation. |
| 1659-60 | | C | WV | Wm. Waite. | Two-handled cup : Mr. Lowe. |
| | | | HT | John Thomason. | Porringer and cover : Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| 1660-1 | " | D | IP | John Plummer. | Com. cup : Thornton, near Pickering, Yorks. |
| 1661-2 | " | E | " | " " | Large seal-top spoon : Stanforth Coll'n. |
| 1662-3 | | F | GM | George Mangy. | Com. cup : Birkin, nr. Ferrybridge, Y'ks. Small bowl : Judge Wynne Ffoulkes. |
| 1663-4 | | G | MB | Marmaduke Best. | Com. cup and paten : Bolton Abbey. |
| 1664-5 | " | H | FW | Robt. Williamson. | Do. do. : Tadcaster, Y'ks. |
| 1665-6 | " | J | IP | John Plummer. | Peg tankard and "Strickland" death spoon : Mr. R. D. Ryder. |
| 1666-7 | | K | TM | Thos. Mangy. | Rose-water dish, "given 1668" : Hull Corporation. |
| 1667-8 | " | L | MB | Marmaduke Best. | Com. cup, dated "1668" : Cartmel, Lancs. |
| 1668-9 | " | M | PM | Philemon Marsh. | Lining of "Scrope Mazer" ; York Minst. |
| 1669-70 | " | N | TM | Thomas Mangy. | Peg tankard : The Holms Collection. |
| 1670-1 | | O | MB | Marmaduke Best. | A chamber utensil : Mansion Ho., York. |
| 1671-2 | " | P | RK | " " | Gold cup, dated 1672 : Do. do. |
| 1672-3 | | Q | IT | Roland Kirby. | Small cruet : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1673-4 | " | R | IT | John Thompson. | Com. paten : St. Cuthbert's, York. |
| 1674-5 | " | S | MB | Marmaduke Best. | Tankard : Mansion Ho., York. |
| | | | WV | Robt. Williamson. | Com. cup : St. Mary, Bishop Hill, sen., York. |
| 1675-6 | " | T | TM | Thos. Mangy. | Com. plate, dated 1676 : Ripon Minster. |
| 1676-7 | " | U | WM | Wm. Mascal. | Low covered cup : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1677-8 | " | V | HL | Hénry Lee. | Tankard : Do. |
| 1678-9 | " | W | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Com. cup and paten, "exchd. 1678" : St. Michael's, Spurrier Gate, York. |
| 1679-80 | | X | IP | John Plummer. | Com. cup, "given to Troutbeck Church, 1688". |
| 1680-1 | " | Y | IT | John Thompson. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1681-2 | " | Z | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Com. cup : St. Lawrence, York. |
| 1681-2 | " | Z | IM | Thos. Mangy. | Small com. cup, dated 1681 : Do. do. |

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE VI.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1682-3 | | A | GG | George Gibson. | Mts. of coco-nut cup: Mr. Crichton. |
| *1683-4 | " | B | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Large paten: St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney St., York. |
| 1684-5 | | C | JC | John Camidge. | Trifid spoon: The Author. |
| JAS. II. | | D | IP | John Plummer. | Paten cover of c. cup: St. Maurice, York. |
| 1685-6 | | D | RC | Richd. Chew. | Trifid spoon: Mr. Frank Bradbury. |
| 1686-7 | " | E | IS | John Smith. | Small tankard: Messrs. Lambert. |
| 1687-8 | " | F | IO | John Oliver. | Alms-dish: St. Michael-le-Belfry, York. |
| 1688-9 | " | G | CW | Chris. Whitehill. | Com. cup: Oswaldkirk, nr. York. |
| WM. & MY. | | H | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Do. do.: Holby, Yorks. |
| 1689-90 | " | H | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Do. do.: Rylstone, nr. Skipton, Yorks. |
| 1690-1 | | I | W | Robt. Williamson. | Trifid spoon; also tumbler by Wm. Busfield: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1691-2 | | K | CR | Charles Rhoades. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Mr. Lowe. |
| 1692-3 | " | L | CW | Chris. Whitehill. | Tankard: Mr. H. Hardcastle. |
| 1693-4 | " | M | MG | Mark Gill. | Fluted porringer: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| 1694-5 | " | N | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1695-6 | | O | CR | Clement Reed. | Com. cup: Mytton, nr. Whalley, Yorks. |
| WM. III. | | P | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Do. do.: Rylstone, nr. Skipton, Yorks. |
| 1696-7 | " | P | WB | Wm. Busfield. | Do. do.: Rylstone, nr. Skipton, Yorks. |
| 1697-8 | " | Q | IS | John Smith. | Tumbler: Mr. Thos. Boynton. |
| +1698-9 | " | R | | Wm. Busfield as above. | Plain tumbler cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1699 | | S | | ... | Date-letter stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office. |
| 1700 | | S | | ... | Date-letter stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office. |

* 1683-4 B Thomas Mangy. Communion cup: Todwick.

† R Possibly a variant of the date-letter for 1698-9. Stamped on a small brass plate from the Assay Office.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE VII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | BRIT. ANNIAL. | LION'S HEAD ERASED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1700-1 | | | | | | Chas. Goldsborough (probably) | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Alan Garnet. |
| *1701-2 | | | | | | Danl. Turner. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end, pricked "1702": Mr. Crichton. |
| ANNE. 1702-3 | " | " | " | | | John Best. | Plain tumbler: Mr. Colburne. |
| 1703-4 | " | " | " | | | Wm. Busfield. | Com. cup: St. Michael's, Malton, Yorks. |
| 1704-5 | " | " | " | " | " | John Langwith. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1705-6 | " | " | " | | " | " " | Communion cup: Addingham. |
| 1706-7 | " | " | " | | | Chas. Rhoades. | Tall beaker: Mr. Kenneth Dows. |
| 1707-8 | " | " | " | " | | John Langwith. | Com. cup, dated "1715"; Hawkeswell, Yorks. |
| 1708-9 | " | " | " | | | Wm. Williamson. | Com. cup: Kirkby Ravensworth, Yorks. |
| 1709-10 | " | " | " | " | | ? | Plain tumbler: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1710-11 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1711-2 | " | " | " | | | John Langwith. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Lowe. |
| 1712-3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1713-4 | " | " | " | | " | " " | Salver on foot: Mr. Colburne. |
| GEO. I. 1714-5 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1715-6 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1716-7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |

Very little, if any, plate was assayed and marked at York during the sixty years from 1716 to 1776. None has been found bearing a date-letter for any year between 1713 and 1779. In 1717 the Assay Office was closed; it was still closed in 1773 when the Parliamentary inquiry was being held, but was reopened shortly afterwards.

* Possibly a variant of date-letter for 1701-2. Stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

The date-letter F on communion plate at All Saints', York, and at Burnsall, in Yorkshire, probably stands for the year 1781-2. There is a communion cup without a date-letter, made by Hampston & Prince of York, with the inscribed date 1777, at Selby Abbey, Yorkshire. Assuming the Holme communion cup, with date-letter J and King's head incuse, to have been made in 1784-5, the alphabet of Roman capitals was probably commenced in or about 1776, but no letter of this cycle earlier than the D of 1779 is known to the Author.

TABLE VIII.

FIVE STAMPS UNTIL 1784-5, THENCEFORWARD SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | Town Mark. | Lion Passant. | Leopard's Head Crowned. | Date Letter. | King's Head. | Maker's Mark. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1776-7 | | | | A |  |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1777-8 | | | | B |  |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1778-9 | | | | C |  |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1779-80 | |  |  | D | |  | J. Hampston & J. Prince } | Communion cup: Warthill. Bowls (1783): Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1780-1 | | | | E |  |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1781-2 |  | .. | .. | F | | .. | " " | Communion flagons: All Saints', North Street, York. |
| 1782-3 | .. | .. | .. | G | | .. | " " | Paten on foot; All Saints', North Street, York. |
| 1783-4 | .. | .. | .. | H | |  | " " | Com. cup: Huntington, nr. York. (no town mark.) |
| 1784-5 | .. | .. | .. | J |  |  | Hampston & Prince. | Plate: Messrs. Crichton. Com. cup: Holme, nr. York. |
| 1785-6 | | | | K |  |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1786-7 | | | | L |  |  | ... .. | Do. do. |

The above alphabet was probably not continued beyond L, as a new alphabet of Roman letters was begun in 1787 with a capital A followed by small letters until 1797 when the use of small letters was discontinued, and for the remainder of the cycle capital letters were used.

Some of the marks illustrated in the preceding and succeeding tables have been found on many articles in addition to those mentioned, but it seems unnecessary to multiply instances beyond a sufficient number to establish the tables. The Author has, however, preserved an extensive list of additional examples.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE IX.
SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | RING'S HEAD. | DATE HEAD. LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1787-8 | | | | | A | | J. Hampston & J. Prince. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1788-9 | | | | | b |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1789-90 | " | " | " | " | c | " | " " | Table-spoons: Mr. Greenwood. |
| 1790-1 | " | " | " | " | d | " | " " | Com. flagon, dated 1791: St. John's, Micklegate, York. |
| 1791-2 | " | " | " | " | e | " | " " | Com. flagon, dated 1792: Kirk Deighton, York. |
| 1792-3 | | | | | f |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1793-4 | " | " | " | " | g | " | " " | Table-forks: Mr. Greenwood. |
| 1794-5 | | | | | h |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1795-6 | " | " | " | " | i | | " " | Com. cup: Askham Bryan, Yorks. |
| 1796-7 | " | " | " | | k | " | " " | Goblet: Mr. J. H. Walter, Drayton, Norwich. |
| 1797-8 | | | | | l or L |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1798-9 | " | " | " | " | M | | H. Prince & Co. | Com. flagon, dated 1798: Warter, Yorks. |
| 1799-1800 | " | " | " | " | N | " | " " | Table-forks: Mr. Greenwood. |
| 1800-1 | " | " | " | " | O | | " " | Plain cup: Mr. Bradford. |
| 1801-2 | " | " | " | " | P | | " " | Tea-spoons: Mr. Lowe. |
| 1802-3 | " | " | " | " | Q | " | " " | Gravy-spoon: Do. |
| 1803-4 | " | " | " | " | R | " | " " | Beakers and waiter: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | " | " | S | " | " " | Trowel: Mr. Colburne. |
| 1805-6 | " | " | " | " | T | " | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| 1806-7 | | | | | U |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1807-8 | " | " | " | " | V | | Robt. Cattle & J. Barber. | Communion cups: St. John's, Micklegate, York. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | " | " | W | " | " " | Skewer: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1809-10 | " | " | " | " | X | " | " " | Salt-cellars and spoon: Mr. Williams. |
| 1810-1 | " | " | " | " | Y | " | " " | Table-spoon: Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. |
| 1811-2 | | | | | Z |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |

1805-6 1807-8 1809-10 Possibly variants of date-letters in above cycle. Stamped on small brass-plate from the Assay Office.

Also example of leopard's head, probably used from 1790 to 1836. Stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office.

1787 to 1796 1796 to 1815-6 1816 to 1820 1820 to 1830 Variants of Sovereigns' heads. Stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE X.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TOWN MARK. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | KING'S HEAD. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| *1812-3 | | | | | | | James Barber & Wm. Whitwell } | Dessert-forks: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1813-4 | | | | | | | | Date-letter recorded. |
| 1814-5 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1815-6 | " | " | " | " | | " | " " | Dessert-spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1816-7 | | | | | | | | Date-letter recorded. |
| 1817-8 | " | " | " | " | | " | " " | Salt-cellars and milk-jug: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1818-9 | " | " | " | " | | " | " " | Com. flagon: St. Cuthbert's, York. |
| 1819-20 | | | | | | | | Date-letter recorded. |
| REG. IV. 1820-1 | | " | " | " | | " | " " | Table-forks: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1821-2 | | " | " | " | | " | " " | Table-forks and snuffers tray: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1822-3 | | | | | | | | Date-letter recorded. |
| 1823-4 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1824-5 | " | " | " | " | | | Jas. Barber & Co. | Com. cup: St. John's, Micklegate, York. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | " | " | | | Jas. Barber, Geo. Cattle & Wm. North } | Mustard-pot: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1826-7 | | " | " | " | | " | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| 1827-8 | | | | | | | | Date letter recorded. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | " | " | | " | " " | Table-forks: Mr. Maurice Freeman. |
| 1829-30 | " | " | " | " | | | " " | Fish-slice: Messrs. Crichton. |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | | " | " | | | | " " | Table-forks: Mr. Arthur J. Brown. |
| 1831-2 | | " | " | " | | " | " " | Communion paten: Slingsby Yorks. |
| 1832-3 | | | | | | | | Date-letter recorded. |
| 1833-4 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1834-5 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1835-6 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |
| 1836-7 | | | | | | | | Do. do. |

* In examples of marks from 1812 onward, the leopard's head is sometimes found with whiskers and sometimes without.

1812-3 1813-4 1815-6 1819-20
 1820-1 1821-2 1823-4 1831-2 1833-4

Possibly variants of date-letters in above cycle. Stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office.

MARKS ON YORK PLATE.

TABLE XI.

SIX STAMPS TILL 1848, FIVE AFTERWARDS AS BELOW.

| VICT. | TOWN MARK. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. TILL 1848. | QUEEN'S HEAD. LETTER. | DATE. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1837-3 | | | | | A | | Jas. Barber & Wm. North | Waiver: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1838-9 | " | " | " | " | B | " | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| 1839-40 | " | " | " | " | C | " | " " | Communion cup: Otley. |
| 1840-1 | " | " | " | | D | " | " " | Communion plate: Bishopthorpe. |
| 1841-2 | " | " | " | " | E | " | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| 1842-3 | " | " | " | " | F | " | " " | Com. cup: St. Maurice, York. |
| 1843-4 | " | " | " | " | G | " | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| 1844-5 | " | " | " | " | H | " | " " | Paten: Dishforth. |
| 1845-6 | " | " | " | " | I | " | " " | Alms plate: Bishopthorpe. |
| 1846-7 | " | " | " | " | K | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1847-8 | " | " | " | " | L | " | " " | Com. cup: St. Cuthbert's, York. |
| 1848-9 | " | " | " | " | M | | James Barber | Paten: Scrayingham. |
| 1849-50 | " | " | " | " | N | " | " " | Do. do. |
| 1850-1 | " | " | " | " | O | " | " " | { Noted by the Author: also (with maker's mark IG) communion paten: Snainton, Yorks. |
| 1851-2 | " | " | " | " | P | " | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1852-3 | " | " | " | " | Q | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1853-4 | " | " | " | " | R | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1854-5 | " | " | " | " | S | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1855-6 | " | " | " | " | T | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1856-7 | " | " | " | " | V | | James Barber | Communion cup: St. Helen's, York.* |

* There is at St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, a communion paten stamped with the same marks as those on the communion cup at St. Helens, except that the town-mark is not visible. These examples are understood to have been amongst the last of the plate marked at York, as the office was closed almost immediately afterwards.

1851-2 **P** 1852-3 **Q** Possibly date-letters used in the above Cycle. Stamped on small brass plate from the Assay Office.

NAMES OF YORK GOLDSMITHS.

[FROM A.D. 1313 TO 1851.]

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY FROM THE LIST COMPILED BY
MR. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Adce | Munketon | 1313 | | | Thomas de | Thwayte (Goldbeater) | | | d 1395 |
| William | Scaiceby | | 1314 | | William de | Gatesheved | | 1395 | d 1433 |
| William de | Chester | | 1333 | | Thomas | Fforester | | 1396 | |
| John | Custance | | 1339 | | Alan de | Bedall | | " | |
| John | Cayne (Goldbeater) | | 1340 | | Gilbert | Colonia | | " | |
| John de | Scardeburge | | 1347 | | Thomas | Foster | | " | |
| William de | Hundmanby | | 1349 | | John | Duch | | 1397 | 1411 |
| Thomas de | Blackburn | | 1354 | | John de | Colonia | | " | |
| John | Pownell | | " | | Roger | Grandeson | | " | |
| William | Hovingham | | 1355 | | William | Skyres (Searcher, 1411) | 1398 | 1398 | 1411 |
| Henry de | Plena | | 1360 | | Henry | Frese | | " | |
| John de | Scarges | | 1361 | | John de | Berdnay | | " | |
| Thomas de | Wilberforce | | " | | Henry | Fefe | | " | |
| John de | Snaith | | " | | Henry | Foster | | 1399 | |
| William de | Haunby | | " | | — | Jonyn | 1400 | | |
| William | Gaynell | | " | | — | Wormod | " | | |
| John de | Fforth | | 1362 | | Thomas | Alberwick | | 1400 | |
| Thomas | Winter | | " | | John | Angowe | | 1401 | |
| Robert | Anghoo | | " | | Robert | Barry | | | 1401 |
| John de | Colonia | | 1365 | | Herman de | Tulk (or Gulk) | | | 1402 |
| William | Hiller | | 1367 | | William | Selar | | | d 1402 |
| William | Hillensame | | 1368 | | Thomas | Holme | | 1404 | |
| Alan de | Alnwyck | | | d 1374 | Nicholas | Slingsby | | 1407 | |
| John | Dray (Goldbeater) | | 1374 | | Peter | Bruyle | | 1410 | |
| John | Rownell | | " | | John | Welling | | 1411 | |
| John de | Pinchbeck | | " | | John | Breton | | " | d 1474 |
| John de | Upsale | | 1376 | | John | Bewe | | " | |
| John de | Parish | | " | | John | Paraunt | | " | |
| Thomas de | Clyff | | " | | Thomas | Bright | | " | 1452 |
| Richard de | Ede | | " | | Thomas | Appilton | | 1412 | |
| John de | Grantham | | " | | William | Teesdale | | 1413 | |
| Wakeleyn | Wyttecon | | " | | Bernard | Ffemyndyn | | " | |
| William del | Wyke | | 1384 | | Johannes | Seger dictus " Hanse " | | 1414 | |
| Warymebolt | | | | | John | Watson | | " | |
| de | Arlhum | | 1385 | d 1430 | Richard | Warter | | 1415 | 1421 |
| John | Cateby | | " | | John | Ellis | | " | |
| Richard de | Aselby | | " | | Richard | Waters | | " | |
| John | Symonet | | 1386 | | Walter | Spindeluffor } Spendlove } | | " | 1422 |
| Robert de | Pickering | | " | d 1403 | William | Duke | | 1416 | 1440 |
| Henry | Wyman | | " | d 1419 | John | Close | | " | d 1442 |
| William | Sampson | | 1387 | | William | Snawsehill | | " | d 1437 |
| John de | Colonia | | 1388 | | John | Watson | | 1417 | |
| Thomas de | Menseton | | " | | John | Newland | | 1419 | d 1465 |
| Richard | White | | " | | John | Wynoll | | 1420 | |
| Peter | Porter | | 1389 | | Thomas | Atkinson | | 1420 | |
| Henry de | Stroesburgh | | 1390 | | William de | Halton | | " | 1433 |
| Henry | Selander | | " | | William | Stockton | | 1422 | 1440 |
| William | Fox | | " | d 1393 | William | Appilton | | | 1422 |
| John de | Clyveland (Searcher, 1411) | | 1393 | 1411 | Dirik | Johnson | | | 1423 |
| John de | Ipswich (Goldbeater) | | " | | Nicholas | Suldeney | | | 1426 |
| Robert | Russell | | 1394 | | John | Dyke | | " | |
| William | Porter | | 1395 | | John | Rode | | 1429 | |
| John | Chamberlayne | | " | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| William | Frenland | | 1429 | | Thomas | Marshall | | 1487 | |
| Thomas | Rhoades | | " | | William | Snawsehill | | 1488 | |
| Herman | Horn | | 1430 | | John | Pulleyn or Polan | | " | |
| William | Heend or Heynde | | " | 1467 | Henry | Smith | | " | |
| Robert | Hedwin | | " | | John | Colam (Cullam) | 1485 | 1489 | |
| John | Nevergest | | 1431 | | Thomas | Austin | | 1490 | |
| John | Dalburgh | | 1432 | | William | Wilson (L'd Mayor 1513) | | " | 1544 |
| Henry | Halton | | 1433 | | John | Hayster | | " | |
| William | Snawsehill | | 1436 | | Thomas | Custance | | 1493 | |
| John | Pudsey | | 1437 | d 1458 | Alexander | Jameson | | 1495 | |
| William | Pudsey | | " | 1472 | William | Newton | | " | |
| John Van | Arstot | | 1438 | | Thomas | Bowes | | 1498 | |
| Thomas | Whixley | | 1439 | | Robert | Cure | | 1500 | |
| John | Buck or Buk | | 1440 | | Robert | Wells | | " | |
| Thomas | Widder | | " | | Rad | Polan or Pulleyn | | 1501 | 1537 |
| Nicholas | Colayne | | " | | | (L'd Mayor 1537) | | | |
| Walter | Gorras | | " | 1464 | Michael | Fennay | | 1502 | |
| John | Field | | 1442 | | Thomas | Francis | | " | |
| John | Close | | " | d 1442 | Thomas | Wilson | | 1504 | |
| William | Rotherham | | 1443 | d 1467 | Richard | Plompton | | " | |
| John | Eston | | 1444 | | Robert | Hutchinson | 1506 | | |
| John | Nassing | | " | | George | Gale (L'd Mayor 1534) | | 1512 | 1557 |
| Thomas | Erberry | | " | | William | Goldsmith | | 1515 | |
| Richard | Thwaites | | 1445 | | William | Richardson | | 1517 | |
| Henry | Vanconehoney | | " | | Edward | Burton | | " | |
| John | Colam | | 1448 | | Christopher | Weatley or Wallis | | 1518 | |
| Thomas | Bispham | | 1449 | | Edward | Beckwith | | 1520 | |
| Thomas | Skelton | 1450 | | | Thomas | Hayton | | 1525 | |
| Robert | Bagot | | 1452 | | John | Bell | | " | |
| John | Gillian | | 1457 | | Radus | Beckwith | | 1527 | d 1541 |
| James | Symson | | " | | Martin | Soza | | 1529 | |
| John | Luneburgh | | " | d 1458 | Oswald | Chapman | | 1531 | |
| Robert | Spicer | 1458 | | | William de | Chester | | 1533 | |
| William | Goldsmith | | 1458 | 1517 | Richard | Pigott | | 1534 | |
| Thomas | Wells | | 1459 | 1499 | Richard | Bargeman | | " | |
| Thomas | Watson | | 1460 | | John de | Ulveston | | " | |
| John | Blackburn | | " | | Richard | Brerey (Sheriff 1555) | | " | 1562 |
| Thomas | Hawkes | | " | 1462 | Lawrence | Edmonson | | " | " |
| John | Shingwell | | 1463 | | William | Hopperton | | 1537 | |
| John | Harmann | | 1464 | 1504 | Robert | Wayter | | 1538 | |
| John | Gorras | | " | 1485 | Philip | Caverd | | 1540 | |
| John | Newland | | " | d 1465 | John | Lund | | 1542 | 1575 |
| Barthol'm'w | Lampspring | | 1467 | | James | Howsold | | " | |
| Thomas | Osbalston | | 1468 | | John | Marle | | 1543 | |
| Roland | Kirby | | " | | John | Harper | | " | |
| Thomas | Gray (L'd Mayor 1497) | | " | 1497 | Richard | Crawfurth | | 1545 | |
| James | Traves | | 1469 | | Robert | Beckwith | | 1546 | d 1585 |
| Robert | Dickson | | " | | John | Bargeman | | " | 1588 |
| Christopher | Pudsey | | 1472 | | Thomas | Symson (Searcher 1561) | | 1547 | 1586 |
| William | Omer | | " | | George | Symson | | 1548 | 1583 |
| Peter | Andrew | | 1473 | | Richard | Sympson | | " | 1548 |
| Robert | Harrington | | 1475 | | Thomas | Hedwin | | 1550 | |
| Harman | Holdsworth | | 1476 | | Robert | Mower | | " | |
| James | Symson | | 1477 | | Miles | Gamhell | | " | |
| William | Banes | | 1478 | | Robert | England | | " | |
| Robert | Hutchinson | | " | 1506 | Milo | Snaweshill | | " | |
| John | Tyss or Tyson | | " | | Robert | Gylmyn (Searcher 1561) | | " | 1593 |
| John | Kirk | | " | 1479 | William | Williamson | | 1551 | |
| Thomas | Kirk | | " | 1490 | Christopher | Hunton | | " | d 1582 |
| James | Kirk | 1481 | | | | | | | |
| James | Simson | | " | | | | | | |
| John | Dam | | 1482 | | | | | | |
| Roger | Marshall | | " | | | | | | |
| William | Cook | | 1486 | | | | | | |
| William | Preston | | " | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Roger | Thompson | | 1552 | | John | Hewitson | | 1606 | |
| Thomas | Banks | | 1553 | d 1572 | Robert | Casson | | " | |
| Richard | Walton | | 1554 | d 1567 | Symond | Harrison | | " | |
| George | Gambell | | 1555 | | Christopher | Mangy | 1609 | | 1645 |
| William | Moorhouse | | 1556 | | George | Lacy | 1612 | | |
| Thomas | Blake | | 1557 | 1584 | Sem | Casson | 1613 | | 1635 |
| George | Gylls | | 1558 | | Thomas | Waite | " | | d 1663 |
| Rad | Eamonsen | | 1559 | | Roger | Bargeman | 1615 | | |
| Richard | Bellerby | | " | | John | Waite | 1616 | | |
| Robert | Denome | | " | | Jasper | Foster | " | | |
| William | Todd | | " | 1571 | Robert | Harrington | " | | d 1647 |
| John | Skelton | | 1560 | | William | Hayton | 1617 | | |
| George | Kitchen | | 1561 | d 1597 | James | Plummer | 1619 | | d 1663 |
| William | Rawnsen | 1562 | | 1593 | John | Frost | 1622 | | |
| Francis | Hodson or Godson | | 1562 | | Robert | Williamson | 1623 | | d 1667 |
| Mark | Wray | | 1563 | d 1582 | Thomas | Harrington | 1624 | | d 1642 |
| Robert | Smith | | 1564 | | George | Robinson | 1626 | | |
| Nicholas | Richard | | " | | John | Robinson | " | | |
| John | Stocke | | 1565 | | Henry | Wigglesworth | 1629 | | |
| | (Searcher 1584) | | | | William | Sharpe | 1631 | | |
| John | Bee | | 1566 | | John | Hall | 1632 | | |
| Thomas | Hutton | | 1568 | d 1576 | John | Thomason or Thompson | 1633 | | d 1692 |
| William | Colton | | 1569 | | (Lt. Mayor, 1685) | | | | |
| William | Foster | | " | d 1610 | Francis | Bryne | 1634 | | |
| | (Searcher 1584) | | | | John | Lell | " | | |
| William | Lord | 1571 | | | Francis | Bryce | " | | d 1640 |
| Thomas | Waddie | | 1571 | 1609 | George | Prince | 1636 | | |
| | (Searcher 1583) | | | | James | Ellis | 1636 | | |
| William | Hutchinson | | " | | Edward | Watson | 1637 | | |
| Martyn du | Biggin | | " | | Thomas | Cartwright | " | | |
| | (Searcher 1582) | | | | George | Mangy | 1638 | | 1672 |
| Kenrick | Ducheman | | | d 1571 | Thomas | Freeman | " | | |
| William | Pearson | | 1573 | 1600 | Richard | Waite | " | | 1639 |
| | (Searcher 1582) | | | | Robert | Clayton | 1640 | | |
| Peter | Dangen | | 1574 | | William | Prince | 1645 | | |
| John | Bewe | | " | | Roger | Casson | " | | d 1657 |
| John | Raylton | | " | | Joshua | Geldart | " | | d 1663 |
| John | Moody | | 1575 | | Francis | Buite | 1648 | | |
| Richard | Bonyman | | | 1575 | Christopher | Heward | " | | |
| Joseph | Raylton | | 1576 | | John | Plummer | " | | 1688 |
| Thomas | Howe | | 1577 | | Henry | Mangy | 1650 | | 1672 |
| Thomas | Taylor | | " | | Thomas | Clarke | 1652 | | |
| Thomas | Turner | | 1580 | 1586 | Philemon | Marsh | " | | d 1672 |
| B. | Simson | | 1583 | | Robert | Biliffe | 1653 | | |
| George | Godson | | | 1583 | Robert | Williamson | " | | 1682 |
| William | Blake | | 1584 | | William | Waite | " | | d 1689 |
| Henry | Sproke | | " | | Marmaduke | Best | 1657 | | 1702 |
| Thomas | Pindar | | 1587 | | Thomas | Aire or Arie | 1659 | | |
| John | Bargeman | | | 1588 | Thomas | Oliver | " | | |
| John | Dickenson | | 1589 | | Richard | Plummer | " | | |
| Richard | Gylmyn | | " | | Michael | Plummer | " | | 1689 |
| Francis | Johnson | | | 1590 | Leonard | Thompson | 1660 | | d 1698 |
| John | Share or Shaw | | 1590 | | John | Camidge | 1660 | | |
| Leonard | Beckwith | | " | d 1592 | Richard | Chewe | 1664 | | |
| Edward | Freeman | | 1591 | 1638 | Richard | Shewe | " | | |
| Christopher | Harrington | | 1595 | d 1614 | William | Mascall | " | | 1682 |
| William | Frost | | " | d 1618 | Thomas | Mangy | " | | 1689 |
| Robert | Williamson | | 1597 | | Richard | Waynes | 1666 | | |
| Francis | Tempest | | " | 1619 | Rowland | Kirby | " | | 1684 |
| John | Thompson | | 1599 | | James | Todd | 1671 | | |
| Henry | Frost | 1600 | | | Isaac | Todd | " | | |
| George | Pearson | | 1600 | | John | Geldart | 1674 | | |
| Roger | Hornsey | | 1601 | | William | Elsey | " | | |
| Thomas | Kitchen | | 1603 | | John | Williamson | " | | |
| Charles | Clarke | | " | | Timothy | Smith | " | | d 1679 |
| Peter | Pearson | | " | 1623 | Henry | Lee | 1675 | | |
| George | Clarke | 1604 | | | George | Mangy | " | | |
| William | Hutchinson | | 1604 | | | | | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Christopher | Whitehill | | 1676 | 1693 | Charles | Agar | | 1783 | |
| John | Oliver | | " | " | Richard | Morton | 1784 | | |
| Charles | Rhoades (Sheriff, 1694) | | 1677 | 1707 | Thomas | Hornby | " | | 1789 |
| William | Busfield | 1677 | 1679 | 1705 | William | Astley | | 1784 | 1830 |
| Edward | Ward or Waud } | | 1678 | | George | Cattle | | 1785 | 1807 |
| George | Gibson | | " | 1684 | William | Etherington | | 1788 | |
| Edmund | Maud | | " | 1695 | John | Addison | | 1789 | |
| John | Smith | | 1679 | | H. | Prince & Co. | 1795 | | |
| Mark | Gill (Ld. Mayor, 1697) | | 1680 | 1697 | Thomas | Agar | | 1799 | |
| Charles | Goldsborough | | 1681 | | Jas. Bellamy | Carlille | | 1801 | |
| Roger | South | | " | | Etherington & Crossley | | 1805 | | |
| Arthur | Mangy | | " | d 1696 | J. James | Baker | " | | 1806 |
| William | Prince | | 1684 | | Prince & | Cattle | " | | 1807 |
| Timothy | Plummer | | 1688 | | William | Ashley | " | | 1819 |
| Thomas | Tomlinson | | 1689 | | James J. | Barber | " | | d 1857 |
| Richard | Marsh | | 1692 | d 1705 | (Ld. Mayor, 1833) | | | | |
| Thomas | Reed | | 1693 | | Jonathan | Astley | | 1805 | 1823 |
| John | Best | | 1694 | | J. B. | Booth | 1806 | | |
| William | Williamson | | " | | W. B. | Booth | " | | |
| Thomas | Waite | | " | d 1695 | Richard | Cattle | " | | 1807 |
| Clement | Reed | 1695 | 1698 | | George | Bartliff | 1807 | | |
| John | Langwith | | 1699 | 1714 | Goodman, Gainsford & Co. | | " | | |
| Edward | Parker | 1700 | | 1733 | William | Elliot | " | | |
| Daniel | Turner | | 1700 | d 1704 | G. | Booth | " | | 1810 |
| Christopher | Whitehill | | 1713 | | W. | Booth | " | | 1815 |
| William | Bentley | | 1715 | d 1761 | Robert | Cattle & | " | | 1814 |
| Joseph | Buckle | | 1715 | d 1719 | J. | Barber | " | | |
| Robert | Foster | | " | | Robert | Clarke | | 1807 | |
| John | Morrett | | 1721 | | Robert | Cattle | " | | d 1842 |
| Thomas | Barber | | " | | (Ld. Mayor, 1841) | | | | |
| Thomas | Parker | | " | | Francis | Agar | | 1808 | |
| William | Hudson | | " | 1741 | L. | Cresser | 1809 | | |
| John | Bentley | | 1725 | | R. | Cadman & Co. | " | | |
| Michael | Bentley | | " | | R. | Gainsford & Co. | " | | |
| John | Busfield | | 1727 | 1725 | William | Cay | | 1809 | |
| Samuel | Todd | | 1727 | 1741 | Henry | Watson | | 1810 | 1830 |
| Valentine | Nicholas | | 1733 | 1733 | Christopher | Watson | | 1811 | 1823 |
| Jonathan | Atkinson | | 1735 | 1819 | Joshua | Potts | | 1811 | |
| Oswald | Langwith | 1736 | | | Isaiah | Cresser | | | |
| Edward | Langwith | | 1740 | | James | Barber & | 1812 | | 1841 |
| Stephen | Buckle | | " | 1758 | William | Whitwell | " | | 1851 |
| William | Nicholson (alias Barbour) | 1740 | | 1741 | Jas. (or Jno.) | Burrell (last Assay Master) | | 1814 | |
| Ambrose | Beckwith | 1741 | | 1758 | Christopher | Watson | 1815 | | 1830 |
| John | Ellis | 1748 | | " | William | Cattle | 1816 | | 1823 |
| Richard | Cayley | " | 1753 | " | Wm. Graves | North | | 1816 | |
| William | Leake | " | " | " | G. | Addwell | 1817 | | |
| John | Malton | " | " | " | Edward | Jackson | | | 1823 |
| Francis | Gatcliffe | " | " | 1784 | James | Barber & Co. | 1818 | | 1821 |
| Peter | Goullett | " | 1756 | 1758 | David | Smith | | 1818 | |
| John | Terry | | 1759 | 1774 | John | Whip | | 1820 | |
| John | Agar | | 1760 | 1807 | William | Pulley or Polan | | " | |
| William | Vincent | | 1764 | 1774 | Robert | Ellison | | " | |
| Richard | Norris | | 1770 | 1784 | Joshua | Potts | 1823 | | |
| John | Prince | | 1771 | 1774 | Matthew | Hick | " | | d 1823 |
| Mathew | Darbyshire | | 1772 | 1807 | John | Whitwell | | | |
| Richard | Clarke | | 1773 | 1784 | James | Barber, | 1828 | | |
| James | Brogden | | 1774 | | George | Cattle & | " | | |
| Joseph | Brogden | | " | 1807 | William | North | " | | |
| Edward | Seagrave | | 1776 | 1784 | Thomas | Robert | | 1830 | |
| J. | Hampston & | | " | | John | Buck | | " | |
| J. | Prince | 1777 | | 1808 | John | Bell, jr. | | " | 1851 |
| Thomas | Hornby | | 1778 | 1789 | James | Barber & | 1840 | | 1847 |
| John | Agar, jr. | | 1782 | 1807 | William | North (dissolved partnership, 1817) | | | |
| | | | | | Thomas | Parker | | | 1851 |

CHAPTER XII
THE NORWICH GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Norwich Plate, its antiquity, and excellence of design and workmanship.

As regards the ascertained antiquity of its plate Norwich approaches York very closely. But for the example of York-made plate of the year 1563 recently noted by the Author, it might have been claimed for Norwich that some of its fully marked and authentically dated plate was earlier than that of any other provincial town in England. With reference to quality, the work of the sixteenth century goldsmiths of Norwich is entitled to a place of still higher rank, for in point of design and finish much of the Elizabethan Norwich-made plate is fully equal to the best London-made plate of that period.

Goldsmiths in Norwich from 1285.

The Norwich records show that there were a great many goldsmiths working in Norwich from 1285 to 1305. No goldsmiths' names appear to have been recorded in the next forty-five years, but we find that in 1350 John de Horstede was made free of the city, that Robert de Bumpstead received his freedom in 1366, Robert Rose and William de Denton theirs in 1399, John Hynde and John Goddys were both free in 1409, Robert Boner in 1418, John Nicole in 1419, and John Westwyk in 1422. Norwich was one of the cities appointed to have a "touch" in 1423. Thenceforward, with intervals of a very few years, an unbroken line of goldsmiths is chronicled right down to the end of the seventeenth century.

The earliest existing references to the goldsmiths of Norwich as a company or guild is contained in the lists of "Masters of Crafts" preserved in the records of the Mayor's Court, from which the following entries have been extracted:—

| DATE OF ENTRY. | NAMES OF MASTERS OF THE GOLDSMITHS' CRAFT. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Midsummer 6 Eliz. (1564) | William Cobbolde and William Rogers. |
| " 7 " (1565) | Peter Peterson and William Rogers. |
| " 8 " (1566) | Peter Peterson and William Cobbolde. |
| " 9 " (1567) | William Cobbolde and William Rogers. |
| " 12 " (1570) | Peter Peterson and George Fenne. |
| " 18 " (1576) | George Fenne and John Tesmond. |
| " 29 " (1587) | Peter Peterson and George Fenne. |

No further entries are found till Midsummer 20 Ja. I. (1622-3), when the names of Philip Smith and Daniel Aynesworth are recorded. After this date they occur regularly, but as a chronological list of Norwich goldsmiths is printed at the end of this chapter the names are not continued here. Although by the Act of 1423 Norwich was appointed to have a "touch," the guild of goldsmiths there either omitted to put the provisions of that Act into operation or the Act was allowed to fall into abeyance before the year 1565, when goldsmiths wrought wares of all sorts of qualities, as is shown by the following petition, preserved amongst the Norwich Archives and brought to light by Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A.

"PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY HELD DIE MARTIS 2^{do} DIE OCT.,
7th ELIZ.* CORAM THO. SOTHERTON MAIORE.

*"To the Right Worshipfull Mr. Mayor the Shreves Alderman and common councill
of the Cittie of Norwich.*

"In most humble wyse Sheweth and compleyneth unto yor worshippes your supplyants and daly oratours, the companye or fellowship of the Arte or Science of Goldesmethes wthin the Cittie of Norwiche.

"That wheare(as) many and dyverse absurdytes and abuses have heretofore flowed among the said artificers aswell concernyng the unperfecte working of ther works of gold as ther unfaithfull working of ther works of sylver in souche base wyse and manner as the lyke have no wheare be founde. Whiche things have happenyd not only for that no certeyne order, towche or Standerde have been hetherto appoynted or assynged unto the said artificers neyther yet agreid upon among themselves wthin the said citty towching the manner of working of gold and the directe fynness of silver whereby they shoulde or owght to worke their workes of gold and sylver according to souch fideletie and trewth in that behalf as ben requyred by the Lawes of this Relme, and as hathe ben and yet ys used and practised in other Citties and Townes corporate wthn the same Realme by occasyon whereof some of the said artificers have wrought ther works of golde and sylver after one manner and fynes and som after an other, not according to any perfecte manner and commendable fynes but so unperfectly and in souch base wyse and sorte That the Quenes maiesties subiects have ben thereby greatly deceyved and abused to the greate defasing and slaundour of so famous and worthy an arte or science as the same ys and to the greate reproche and ignomy of souche as do use and frequent the said art wthin the said citty.† But also for that no good orders and constitucons have ben hetherto made and provided for the dewe investigacon and serche of such abuses and for the condingne ponyssshement and correcon of the same. And for that no comon stamp or marke have

Petition of the Goldsmiths of Norwich to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, reciting that no "touch" had been appointed as required by the law, whereby great abuses and deceits had been practised, and that no common stamp or mark had been used whereby the fineness of wrought silver might be known and by whom wrought.

* Tuesday, 2 October, 1564.

† This recital shows that notwithstanding the 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 of 1423 appointing Norwich to have a "touch," the provisions of that Act had not been enforced: and that up to 1564 there had been no adoption of any standard mark for gold or silver wrought at Norwich.

thereto ben used and occupied wthin the saide cittie * whereby the saide works of sylver made and wrought wthin the said cittie might be stamped and signed * as well for the demonstracon of suche trew and perfecte fynesse as ought to be in the same works of sylver as for a declaracon wheare the same works were made and wrought and by whome. For reformacon whereof it may please yor worshippes the premisses tenderly consideryd wth the concent and assent of Mr. Shreves and the cominaltie of this cittie yt may be ordeyned and decreid by this present assembly in manner and forme hereafter following.

Praying that to reform abuses it might be ordained that from 29 Sept., 1565, gold should be honestly wrought under a penalty to be enforced by distress.

“ In primis That every artificer of the seide arte of goldsmiths exercising the same wthin the saide Cittie of Norwich and suburbs of the same shall from and after the feaste of Saynt Michaell tharchangell † next coming after the date of this assembly as well by hymself as by his servants trewly and faithfully worke according to Trewthe and honestie as well all souche works of gold as he from tyme to tyme shall make and work of his owne golde as all souche works of gold as otherwyse shalbe broughte unto hym to be made and wrought by others of what fynes or goodnes so ever they be wthout any maner of imbasing impaying or otherwyse misusing of the same contrary to trewthe and honestie and contrary to the Truste and confidens in hym reposyd in that behalfe upon payne for every offence in that behalfe founde and taken by the Wardens of the saide arte for the tyme being or presented unto them by any other takyng and fynding the same to be fined by the saide wardens according to the quality and quantitie of every souche offence as it shall seme good to ther decrescions thone halfe of all whiche fynes to be to the Mayo^r of the said cittie for the tyme being and thother to be to the use of the company of the saide arte if the same offence shall be founde by the said wardens or to hym or them other then the saide wardens that so shall fynde present and pursue the same, to be levied by M^r Mayors officer for the tyme being by waye of distresse of the goods and cattalls of every souche offendo^r and if the same offendo^r do not paye the same fyne wthin iiij dayes next after the takyng of souche distresse that then it shalbe lawfull to the said Mayo^r or his deputie for the tyme being after thende of the seide fower dayes to cawse the said distresse to be prised by iiij honest men therupon to be sworne before the saide Mayo^r or his Deputie and then to sell the saide distresses and defalking souche sumes of money assessed for fine in that behalffe oute of the price of the same distresse to delyver and render ageyne the overplus and resydew of the price of the same distresse to the owner of the same.

From 29 Sept., 1565, all works of silver to be as good as the standard of the Leopard's head crowned.

A common stamp of the arms of the city, being the Castle and Lion, to be stamped on all works of Silver found good.

“ Itm That from and after the said feaste of St. Michell tharchangell (Sept. 29) the standerde towching the fynes of sylver whereby the said artificers at all tymes hereafter shall worke all ther works of silver within the said Cittie and suberbes of the same shalbe accepted reputed and taken to be of souche and the same fynes and goodnes and better as the Standerde of the lyberds hedde with the crowne ‡ ys and hathe ben alwayes hetherto adjudged and not under the same in enywyse and that a comon stampe or towche of the Armes or Ensigne of the said cittie beyng the castell and the Lyon shall be provided to remayne in the custody and keepyng of the wardens of the saide arte for the time being

* See note (†) on previous page.

† The date of the assembly being 2 Oct., 1564, the next feast of St. Michael (Michaelmas) was 29 Sept., 1565.

‡ The crowned leopard's head, which had been stamped on plate assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, from 1478.

under two severall kyes whereof thone to remayne wth one of the said wardens and the other wth the other warden to thentent to stampe therwithe all souche workes of sylver and every of them as hereafter shall be made and wrought by the saide artificers, beyng founde upon dewe serche thereof made by the said wardens to be of such fynes and goodnes as is before resyted.

“Itm That no artificer of the saide arte nhabyng wthin the saide cittie and suburbes of the same shall from and after the saide feaste of Sainte Michael tharchangell work or cause to be wrought for them selves to thentent to put to sale or for any other person or persons any kinde of work of silver beyng of the weight of one oz. but he shall bring the same worke perfectly made and sett together unburnisshed unto the saide wardens to be dewly serched and assigned by them whether the same shalbe of the standerde and fynes before resited or no. Upone payne to forfett for every oz. of suche worke or works so made put to sale or delyvered to the owner or owners and not fyrst brought to the saide wardens to be towched and assayed as is aforesaide xij^d thone half thereof to be to the Mayo^r of this cittie for the tyme beyng. And thother halfe to the wardens of the saide arte or to such other person or persons as so shall finde take and pursue the same. And to be Levied in manner and forme as before ys resited.

“Itm That the wardens of the saide arte for the tyme being upon the iuste and manifeste profe and assaye by them made as is aforesaide upon every souche worke and workes so brought unto them by the maker and workers thereof shall towche and signe the same worke and workes wth the saide stampe of the armes of the said Cittie taking for ther payment in that behalfe for every pounce weight of any kinde of worke or workes of sylver too pence and so after that rate more or lesse. And if the said wardens shall refuse to towche and signe with the said stampe the saide workes of silver so brought unto them beyng found according to the standerde and fynes aforesaide or shall towche and signe any of the saide works of sylver so brought unto them not being of the standerde and fynes aforesaid the saide wardens to forfett as well for every pece of work so by them refused to be towched and signed as for every pece of worke so by them towched and signed contrary to the forme before resited vij^s viij^d the one moitye thereof to be to the Mayo^r of the Cittie for the tyme being and the other moitye to hym or them that shall fynde the saide defaulte and present and pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme before declared. And that if the said wardens shall find eny of the seide works of sylver eyther when they shalbe browght unto them to be assayed and signed as is aforesaid or in any of the shoppes or other places wheare the same shall happen to be made or wrought not to be of suche standerde and fynes as is before remembryd that then it shalbe lawfull to the saide wardens at all tymes to breke suche works and every of them in to peces according to ther discrecons.

“Itm That every artificer of the same arte inhabiting wthin the said Cittie (being an occupier) shall have a severall punche or marke of such devise as he shall thinke good to thentent to sett and stampe the same upon every pece of worke of silver w^{ch} he shall hereafter make and after the same pece of worke shalbe serched and stamped by the saide wardens with the saide stampe of the armes of the said Cittie. And that none of the said artificers shall sett ther owne punche or marke upon eny pece of work so by them made and wrought before the same shalbe stamped by the said wardens with the comon towch or stamp of tharmes or ensigne of the Cittie as ys aforesaide. And that every of the saide

After 29 Sept., 1565, no silver above one oz. to be sold before being assayed and marked as “standard,” under a penalty of 12d. per oz.

The Wardens to mark with the city stamp all works assayed and found according to standard, and to forfeit, for refusing to touch or for stamping work not being standard, 6s. 8d. per piece.

Work below standard to be broken.

Every worker to set his own stamp on his work after being assayed and not before, under a penalty of 6s. 8d. for every offence.

artificers shall sett ther owne stamp upon the saide works so by them made after the same shalbe stamped wth the seid comon stampe of tharmes of the Cittie upon payne to forfeit for every tyme they shall offend in eyther of thes thinges contrary to the forme before resited vj^s viij^d whereof the one halfe shalbe to the Mayo^r of this Cittie for the tyme being. And thother halfe to the seide wardens or such other person or persons as shall fynde present and pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme before rememberyd.

Quarterly search to be made by the Wardens; no artificer to withstand the search under a penalty of 10s.

“ Itm That the Wardens of the same arte for the tyme beyng shall every quarter in the yeare at the least make diligent serche and inquisicon for the trew investigacon and finding oute of all and singuler defaults and offenses before rememberid upon payne to forfeit for every quarter of the yeare so omytting ther dutie and office in that behalfe x^s thone halfe thereof to be to the Mayo^r of the Cittie for the tyme being and the other halfe to hym or them that shall fynde present and pursue the same to be Levied in forme before resited. And that no artificer or artificers of the said crafte shall lett withstande interrupte or by any meanes denye or geynsaye the saide wardens to com and enter into his shopp or howse for the dewe serche and inquisicon of the premises upon payne to forfeit for every such offence contrary to the trew meanyng hereof x^s thone moytie thereof to the Mayo^r of the said for the tyme being. And thother moytie to the saide wardens or souche other person or persons as shall fynde and diligently pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme afore declaryd.”

This petition establishes the fact that no plate was officially marked at Norwich before 1565, and that the compulsory assaying and marking of plate with the city arms (the lion and castle), and the maker's mark, took effect as from the 29 Sept., 1565. No mention is made of the date-letter, but as the earliest marked examples of Norwich plate have date-letters A, B, C, D., etc., in regular rotation, and as there are in the county of Norfolk a large number of communion cups* and patens marked with the letter C, dated 1567 and 1568, it seems clear that the use of a date-letter was commenced on the 29 Sept., 1565, and that it was regularly changed at Michaelmas in each succeeding year. The letter A, therefore, appears to have been used from Michaelmas, 1565, till the recurrence of that feast in the following year, each succeeding letter having served for three months of one year and nine months of the next.

With reference to the assaying of plate, as established in 1565, the following is extracted from the Mayor's Book, page 136:—

“SAY MASTERS OATHE OF THE SILVER SMITHS TRADE.

“You shall sweare that you will well and truly execute the office of a Say Master to the Company of Silver Smithes within the City of Norwich, & not sett the stampe of the Rose and Crowne † upon any Plate but what is according to the standard. And allsoe doe & execute All other matters & things relating to the said Office according to your best skill & cuninge. So helpe you God.”

The Assay Master's Oath

* No less than fifty have been found so marked, of which eighteen are dated 1567 and a dozen dated 1568.

† The mention of the “Rose and Crown” indicates that the date of this entry is later than 1574-5.

The following is from the "Norwich Liber Albus," f. clxxvi. :—

"THE OTHE OF THE STRAWNGERS * GOLDESMYTHES.

"Ye shall swere That ye shall be feithfull and trewe to our liege Lorde the king † and to his heyres Kynges And noo latten ne copper worke nor doo to worke whereby the king and his peopull mighte be deceyved But ye shall worke and doo to werke trewe golde and Sylver that is to saie The goldeworke to be as goode as the Alaye of the iiiijth ‡ and noon worse And the saide Sylver worke to be as goode as the money of our sovereign Lord the kyng. And all suche workes as ye make, and doo to make, of gold and sylver, *ye shall thereupon set your marke to you assigned by the wardens of the crafte or misterye of the Goldesmythes of the cittie of London.* And noo glasses ne counterfette Stones sette in golde contrary to the goode Rewle and honeste of the crafte or misterye aforeseide. Alsoo if ye knowe any disceiptfull worke of golde or sylver made or put to sale ye shall thereof gyve knowladge to your wardens as one as ye goodly maye for amendement of the same. And that ye sette noo man a worke without he bring A Testymoniall from the wardens that he is admitted and sworn as a brother. And all the goode ordynaunces of the same crafte or mistereye of Goldesmythes made and to be made not repealed ye shall kepe And the Secrettes and privyties of the same crafte ye shall not discover ne tell. But as a goode man and obedyent to your wardens ye shall behave you at all tymes soe healpe you God and hollidame by this Booke."

The Oath of the
strangers or
immigrant
goldsmiths.

The list of names of Norwich goldsmiths at the end of this chapter will be found to comprise all those who are known to have worked in the city from A.D. 1285 to 1735; as no plate was assayed there by virtue of the 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 4 (1700-1), it is unnecessary to extend the list further. The goldsmiths residing in the city after 1700 are more likely to have been dealers in plate than manufacturers, there being no evidence of any plate having been made or assayed in Norwich later than the year 1701-2.

Much of the Norwich plate appears to have been designed in the Dutch taste of the best period, and the names of the goldsmiths in many cases suggest a continental origin. There was a colony of Dutch people in Norwich, and the first mentioned Peter Petersen was called the "Dutchman".§ He is found so described in the city records. He became free in 1494 and worked in the city for a number of years before the establishment of the "touch" there in 1565. His son (or grandson) Peter Peterson was apprenticed to John Basyngham, and was admitted

Dutch Colony in
Norwich.

Peter Peterson,
of Dutch
descent.

* Strangers working in the city not having been admitted freemen.

† This entry is not dated, but the "King" referred to may have been Henry VII, Peter Peterson (the Dutchman) having been admitted in 1495.

‡ Meaning one-fourth alloy and three-fourths gold, which was the standard for gold wares at that time, c. 1571 and up to 1575, when it was increased to 22 carats fine. See p. 30 *ante*.

§ Zachary Shulte ("indigena et alienigena") was another.

a freeman in 1553. He wrought plate for about fifty years, and died in 1602-3 at the age of 84, having made a bequest to "the poorest sort of the Dutch nation settled in Norwich". This Peter Peterson was the most celebrated of the Norwich goldsmiths of the time of Elizabeth, and wrought a large quantity of plate which was highly esteemed for the excellence of its design and workmanship.

In each line of the following tables (except where the date-letter is stated to be "conjectured") the marks are represented in *facsimile*, as found on the plate from which they have been transcribed.

Norwich Town
mark "a Castle
and Lion".

It will be seen that the town mark* (the castle and lion—the arms of the city) is practically unchanged from 1565 to 1575, from which date, until 1581, no example has been found. The marks for 1581 have been transcribed from the silver mounts of a coco-nut cup in the South Kensington Museum. They are a rose crowned, a date-letter R, and a maker's mark, consisting of a five-petalled flower. If the silver of this cup is Norwich work, it is the earliest known example of Norwich plate marked with the crowned rose. The cup appears to have been acquired by the Museum authorities as an example of Norwich work, and is or was described as such, but grave doubts have been expressed with regard to its provenance. It has been, in fact, repudiated by the best informed of the Norwich collectors, and its marks are included by the Author in his Norwich tables solely on the representations of the South Kensington authorities. The crowned rose bears a strong resemblance to that found in the bowls of a great number of apostle spoons of *circa* 1600-40 of Dutch origin (which have been purchased by some unwary collectors as Norwich spoons, whereas no authentic example of a Norwich apostle spoon is known), and it is quite possible that the Norwich collectors are right in saying that the marks on the mounts of this cup are Dutch and not Norwich.†

First cycle of
date-letters
commenced
1565.

With reference to the date-letters, it is conjectured that the first cycle was one of twenty letters, as shown in the tables, but this assumption rests on no authority. It is merely put forward as being that which is most probable, the examples found being the A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, from 1565-6 to 1574-5, and the doubtful R on the South Kensington cup. As to the accuracy of the dates assigned to the letters in

* More correctly "city mark," but the use of the generic term "town mark" is continued.

† The nut itself is admittedly "Dutch"; it has, however, been suggested that the silver work was probably executed in Norwich by a Dutch settler, but on that hypothesis the Dutch character of the marks is still unexplained.

facsimile which precede K, there can scarcely be a question. All the subsequent letters of the first cycle are, however, hypothetical, no example of Norwich plate of a date between 1574 and about 1590 (if we exclude the doubtful R of 1581) being known, and there being no records which throw any light on the subject.

With regard to the period intervening between 1585 and 1624, all that the Author, after minute and long extended research, has been able to discover, tends only to indicate the probability that no date-letter was used, and that the marks which were used as town-marks were various.

Probably no date-letters used from 1585 to 1624.

Early examples of marks used in this period are found on four beaker cups which formerly belonged to the Dutch church at Norwich. The marks are three in number, repeated on each of the four cups, and are illustrated in the following tables, in line with the date c. 1595. The cups bear the inscription: "The gift of Mr. Rychard Browne of Heigham," the donor being a gentleman who was sheriff of Norwich in 1595 and died in that year, which gives us the approximate date of the making of the cups. The marks are:

Marks on the beakers from the Dutch Church, Norwich.

1. The lion and castle—a conventional heraldic castle, different from that of 1565-74.
2. An orb and cross in a shaped shield.
3. A wyvern's head erased.

The second and third marks appear to be makers' marks and may indicate that the cups were wrought by two goldsmiths working in partnership.* The mark of the orb and cross is attributed to the great Peter Peterson, but three forms of the orb and cross mark have been found on Norwich plate, and it has been suggested that the mark of the "great" Peter Peterson was the sun in splendour represented in the following tables opposite 1566-7 and not the orb and cross.. Mr. William Minet, F.S.A., the present owner of two of these cups, said in 1897 with reference to these marks:

"The first is the Norwich City mark, which, as we have seen, dates the cups as not earlier than 1565.† The second is the maker's mark. Now in the collection of plate which belongs to the Norwich Corporation is a cup stamped with the

* Another suggested explanation of the two makers' marks is that the cups were imported from Holland in the "rough" or plain state, and that one of the two makers' marks is that of a Dutch manufacturer, the other being the mark of the Norwich goldsmith who finished them. There is, however, no evidence to support this suggestion.

† Notes on the communion cups of the Dutch church at Norwich. *Proc. Huguenot Soc. London.*

Lion and Castle and the Orb and Cross in a shaped shield, with this inscription, in cusped letters, round its edge :—

THE + MOST + HERE + OF + IS + DVNE + BY + PETER + PETERSON.

“ It has generally been assumed that the history of this cup is explained by the following entry in the Assembly Book, under date September 21st, 1574 :—

“ ‘ This daye by the hole concent of this howse, at the humble suit request and desyer of Peter Peterson of the same cittie, goldsmith, the same Peter Peterson is dispensyd with and discharged from beryng the office of Shrevaltie and all other offices within the cittie, only the office of Chamblyne excepted : for the w^{ch} dispensacon the same Peter Peterson have agreed to geve one standing cupp gylt of the weight of xv. oz. and xl^{li} in money, to be payed in forme following, viz., xx^{li} between this and the purificacon of o^r Lady next ; x^{li} at Michelmas next after that, and the other x^{li} that tyme twelvemonths.’ *

“ It has very generally been assumed that the cup now in the possession of the Corporation, is the cup referred to in this entry ; but, unfortunately for this theory, the existing cup weighs 31 oz. 2 dwts., or just double the weight of what may be called the ransom cup,† and the two can only be connected by crediting Peterson with great generosity (unless some subsequent arrangement was made for the acceptance of the extra weight of silver instead of a part of the money agreed to be paid).‡

“ The fact remains, that we have a cup of Norwich make with the orb and cross in a shaped shield, the inscription on which declares the greater part of it to be the work of Peterson : it would seem therefore but reasonable to attribute the beakers from the Dutch church to him also. The discovery and publication of Peterson’s will has, however (to some minds) † imported a considerable element of doubt into the matter.§

“ This will bequeaths specifically a large amount of plate, and much of what is so bequeathed is identified as having the ‘ sonne ’ on it. This caused the suggestion to be made that the ‘ sonne,’ and not the orb and cross, was Peterson’s mark. A good deal, however, turns on the exact way in which the ‘ sonne ’ is spoken of in connection with these pieces. In the will many spoons are mentioned as having ‘ knoppes of the sonne ’ ; others have ‘ the knoppe of the sonne, and are graven and guylt on the back side wth the sonne ’. Again we find a ‘ tankard of silver graven with the sonne,’ a ‘ cup with a cover, of London tuch w^{ch} cover hath the sonne mentioned in the top thereof with the goldsmith’s arms graven upon it ’ ; a ‘ silver pot graven upon the covers wth the sonne, the Lion and Castle of Norwich tuch, of my own making.’ In addition to the silver so

* *History and Description of the Insignia and Plate belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Norwich* : Norwich, 1890, 17. In the same collection is another example of plate, attributed to Peterson, known as the Reade salt, date about 1568, and stamped with the lion and castle, and the orb and cross ; but the latter is in a lozenge, and not in a shaped shield, as on these cups.

† “ *Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Towns of England and Wales*. Ll. Jewitt & W. H. St. John Hope, London, 1895 ; ii., 185. Nor can the existing cup be the one bequeathed by Peterson to the Corporation (though in this case the weights more nearly correspond), for this latter is specified in the will as of ‘ London tuch ’.”

‡ The words in parentheses are the Author’s and not Mr. Minet’s.

§ *Nor. Arch.*, xi, 259. A paper by C. R. Manning, F.S.A. The will is in the Norwich Archdeaconry ; 1603, fo. 190.

bequeathed, mention is also made of a 'garnish of pewter marked with the sonne,' and a 'half garnish' marked in the same way. In none of these instances, however, is the sun spoken of as being the maker's mark. On the contrary, it may well be argued that it was more in the nature of a badge or crest. It will be noticed for instance:—

"1. That the sun is always spoken of as 'graven,' while a maker's mark would be punched.

"2. The sun was, in the instances quoted above, admittedly used otherwise than as a maker's mark; the spoons, for example, have it for a 'knoppe' or seal end.

"3. In the case of cups having covers, the sun is expressly stated to be 'graven on the cover,' whereas we should expect the maker's mark to be punched both on the cup and cover, being separate pieces.

"4. In one case we are distinctly told of a cover which 'hath the sonne mentioned in the top thereof wth the goldsmith's arms graven on it'; the inference being, that the sun and the arms were both treated in the same way, the arms being evidently graven and not punched.

"5. A cup, of London 'tuch' (and therefore not likely to be Peterson's work), has the sun graven upon it.

"6. The pewter (and we have no evidence that Peterson was a pewterer) also has the sun on it.

"7. Lastly—and this is important as proving what seems clear from the other cases, namely, that the sun was at any rate used otherwise than as maker's mark—a bequest of coals is directed to be distributed by means of leaden tokens stamped with the sun.

"So far as all this goes, it might fairly be argued that the sun was used by Peterson merely as a badge; and that the absence of any mention in his will of the orb and cross does not exclude the possibility of his having used this as his craft mark. Hence, if the question could be left here, it might be assumed, on the evidence of the Corporation cup, and notwithstanding the silence of the will, that the Dutch church beakers were from his workshop. We have, however, one further piece of evidence, which supports the surmise arising from the will, that the sun was Peterson's mark. In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the parish of St. Margaret, Norwich, is an entry under date 1567: 'p^d to Peter Peterson y^e goldsmyth for making y^e comunyon cuppe—and for making y^e cover'.* This cup still exists, bearing the date 1568, and for maker's mark, a full human face surrounded by rays, known heraldically as a head affrontée, and often used as the conventional representation of the sun. Here, then, we have a piece of plate identified as Peterson's work, bearing the mark which his will has told us he certainly used for some purposes, and, moreover, of about the same date as the Dutch cups.

"In the sixth edition of *Old English Plate* it is suggested, on the authority of a communion cup at Haddiscoe in Norfolk, that the orb and cross mark may have belonged to John and Robert Stone; but the mark on that cup is in a plain angular shield with a pointed base. The orb and cross mark is a common one in the county, some twenty instances of it being given in *Norfolk Archæology*; † most of these are however in a lozenge, while the mark on the beakers is in a shaped shield."

* *Norf. Arch.*, X. 92, 392. The cup has a further mark, viz., a trefoil slipped.

† *Ibid.*, X. 95.

The Marks of
Peter Peterson.

It remains to be suggested that Peterson used both marks, the sun as well as the orb and cross, and that John and Robert Stone may have used the orb and cross within an angular shield to differentiate it from the mark of the same description used by Peterson. That the orb and cross in a shaped shield as found on the "Ransom" cup of the Norwich Corporation was the mark, or at least one of the marks, of Peter Peterson (in view of the contemporary inscription on the cup represented below) cannot be denied, and that the four beakers from the Dutch church at Norwich were also the work of Peterson, or were made in his workshop under his eye, a comparison of the work on the respective pieces forces one to admit. In the character of the lettering the following points of similarity may be observed: the manner of the bifurcation of the limbs and the bulbs across them; the conjunction of the letters H and E, and N and E respectively, and the dip in the centre of the cross bar of the H. These coincidences are in the circumstances too remarkable for any other explanation than that the inscriptions were in both cases engraved by or under the superintendence of the same goldsmith. In comparing the lettering, allowance must of course be made for the difference in size of the "Ransom" cup and the Dutch church beakers; the size of the letters in each case being commensurate with the size of the vessel.

The large-size inscription illustrated in the first two lines below is reproduced from the "Ransom" cup, around which it runs in one continuous line; the smaller letters in the third line are reproduced from the beaker in the possession of Mr. W. Minet. In both cases the letters are reduced to a common scale of $\frac{5}{9}$ linear.

†THE†MOST†HEREY†OF†HIS†
 DVNEY†BY†PETER†PETERSON

REG. GIFT. OF. M^r. RICHARD. BROUWNE. OF. NICHAM

It is submitted that the "Ransom" cup of the Norwich Corporation and the four beakers from the Dutch church all emanated from Peter Peterson's "shop," and that therefore the mark of the orb and cross in a shaped shield was his mark. The Author is also of opinion that the standing salt of the year 1567-8 belonging to the Norwich Corporation, with the orb and cross mark in a lozenge; the communion cup at Diss of

1565-6 with the same mark, and the standing cup of the year 1566-7 with the "sun in splendour" mark, are also Peterson's. The Author has had the opportunity of consulting several of the best known collectors of Norwich plate with reference to these marks, each of whom agrees with the opinion here expressed.

Returning to the consideration of the remainder of Table II. the fourth line is remarkable. The four marks are stamped on a seal-top spoon in the collection of Mr. J. H. Walter, of Drayton, Norfolk. They are: (1) The newly introduced mark—the double-seeded rose crowned—struck in the bowl and on the back of the stem; (2) an indistinguishable mark—probably a maker's mark—and (3) and (4) two London Hall-marks, viz., the lion passant and date-letter (the Lombardic N) for the year 1610-1.

The crowned
rose mark.

London marks
on Norwich-
made spoons of
1610-1.

The following explanation of these London marks on Norwich-made spoons is suggested by the Author: There is no evidence of the existence of any regular system of assaying and marking plate at Norwich between 1584-5 and 1624-5, and no record of the election of any officers between 1587 and 1622. In all probability there was no official "touch," in the interval, and the excellent system inaugurated in 1565 had fallen into abeyance, so that in the absence of a local "touch," anyone who required his plate to be Hall-marked would be obliged to get it assayed in London. Thus the Norwich marks found on Norwich-made plate of the period under consideration were in no sense "Hall marks," but merely the marks struck by the makers, the lion passant and date-letter having been struck at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, in 1610-1, when the spoon was assayed there. This, however, while being the obvious explanation, has no documentary evidence to support it.

The next four marks in Table II. occur on another of Mr. Walter's seal-top spoons; they are the crowned rose and castle-over-lion marks (resembling those on the communion flagon of 1627-8 at St. Simon and St. Jude's, Norwich), and for maker's mark a lion rampant in shaped shield, as illustrated in Table III. at 1632 and 1634. Because the castle and crowned rose marks resemble those of 1627 rather than the later examples, its date is ascribed to about 1620.

Table III. (1624-44) presents a fairly regular cycle of date-letters, all in elaborately shaped shields, and the crowned rose is seen to have been regularly used during this period, probably as a standard mark. It is in no sense a maker's mark, since it appears on every piece of plate

The crowned
rose mark,
whence adopted?

mentioned in that table, no matter by whom made. How the rose crowned came to be adopted as a Norwich mark the Author is unable to determine. It has not been found on any plate of the first cycle, with the exception of the mounts of the South Kensington coco-nut, and its use in the reign of a Stuart can scarcely have been because it was a Tudor badge, as is sometimes suggested. Its first appearance on the Dutch work of the South Kensington coco-nut cup suggests the question—was the mark introduced from Holland? In view of the fact that it is very like the Dordrecht mark, and that there was constant communication between Norwich and Holland, the answer is probably in the affirmative.

Probably from
Dordrecht.

Use of date-
letter resumed
1624.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to ascertain how the regularity of the cycle 1624-44 was brought about. The municipal records contain a minute to the effect that at a "Court held 29th May, 9 Jas. I. (1611) a proclamacion from the Counsell was delivered concerning goldsmythes," but whether it had reference to plate being sent to London to be "touched," or to the system which had been established in 1565 having fallen into abeyance, is not stated. We are therefore left to conjecture that before 1624, abuses and deceits had again been practised, and in order to stop them, some regularity of procedure was in that year re-established. We have the fact that while there are no records of the election of officers between 1587 and 1622, it is recorded that in 1622-3 Philip Smyth and Daniel Aynsworth were elected as Masters or Wardens of the Norwich goldsmiths; and for a number of years afterwards these officers were regularly chosen, and authentic assays made. No plate had been found by the Author for any one of the first three years of the cycle 1624-44, until after the publication of the first edition of this work in 1905. The Author has since then noted plate marked with the A, B, and C of the years 1624-5, 1625-6, and 1626-7, and all the succeeding letters from 1626-7 to 1642, with only two exceptions, and the pricked or engraved dates on the respective articles agree so well with the date-letters that it may be regarded as an established fact that the cycle was commenced with the letter A in 1624. That it was continued down to and including the T of 1642-3 is also proved, but whether it stopped there, or was continued to and terminated with the V of 1643-4, as is conjectured, or was continued to Z, as it may have been, it is, in the absence of further information, which appears at present unattainable, impossible to say.

After 1643 no cycle of date-letters is found until 1688. In the interval marks of several kinds were used, and plate of that period is for the most part stamped with marks, consisting of the castle and lion, a crown on a separate stamp, a rose-slip also on a separate stamp, and a maker's mark usually composed of two letters, generally conjoined. The fourth table with its amendments and additions, for which the Author is largely indebted to Mr. J. H. Walter, covers to a great extent the period in question. The marks in the first line of this table (set opposite the date *c.* 1645) occur on a seal-top spoon which belonged to the late Mr. W. Boore and on another spoon belonging to the Author. In this case the marks are three only: a very curious kind of rose with a rosette in the centre and four pellets round it, a castle incuse, and a maker's mark also incuse, the last being a representation of the sun in splendour, something like the mark ascribed to Peter Peterson,* but without the face in the centre. The marks in the next line occur on a seal-top spoon in the collection of Mr. J. H. Walter. The first of these marks is a rose in form, the second a five-petalled rose, the third a crown unlike any other crown which the Author has found stamped on Norwich plate and the fourth the maker's mark (A H conjoined) which is ascribed to Arthur Heaslewood (free 1661). The spoon was in the possession of a Norwich family for several generations before it was acquired by Mr. Walter. In Norwich it has always been believed to be a Norwich spoon, and there appears to be no doubt as to its authenticity. The other marks in this table vary so much that it might be suggested that every individual maker struck all the marks on his own plate with his own puncheons, and that none were stamped by a duly authorised "searcher". In the numerous examples of roses there are several varieties, one being a single rose, the others rose-slips; and in the whole table, consisting of eleven examples, there are six kinds of castle marks, and ten varieties of crowns. It is worthy of note that the rose crowned is never found in combination with the rose-slip. The control of the craft during this period (1645-85) must, if any control existed, have been indifferently exercised, and the records cannot have been consistently kept, if kept at all. It is possible to identify one goldsmith (Thomas Havers) of this period, by his initials, not from any of the records of the craft, but because of his description on being appointed sheriff in 1701 and mayor in 1708.

No date-letter
found between
1643 and 1688.

Variety of con-
temporaneous
Norwich marks
1645 to 1685.

* See Table I. at 1566-7.

More regular system of marking resumed in 1688 which lasted till 1697 when it terminated.

The fifth and last table or group of marks presents indications of some spasmodic efforts having been made to resuscitate a regular system of Hall-marking. In 1688 a new cycle was started with a small black-letter **a** and continued with **b**—probably **c** also, although the Author has found no example of that letter—and **d**, after which, until 1696, the existence of date-letters is merely conjectural, no letter having been found between the **d** of 1691 and the Roman capital **I** of 1696, which was followed lastly, so far as is known, by **K** in 1697. Apart from the eccentricity in the choice of date-letters in this cycle, the other marks from 1689 show an amount of consistency not apparent in the preceding thirty-five or forty years.

The Act of 1697 prevented the Norwich goldsmiths from continuing to work under the old regime, and there does not appear to have been sufficient vitality amongst the few who survived in 1701 to take advantage of the Act of that year, whereby they were enabled, had they been so disposed, to re-establish an assay office. Being unable or unwilling to do so, with the end of the 17th century the existence of the craft of Norwich goldsmiths, as a working body, also ended. It is recorded that one Robert Hartsonge was sworn in as assayer on July 1st, 1702, but no record appears to have been found as to his having assayed any wrought gold or silver, or that any was wrought in Norwich after his appointment.

The marks on wrought gold assayed at Norwich were the same as on wrought silver.

The Author cannot conclude this chapter without acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. J. H. Walter, of Drayton, Norfolk, and to Messrs. Walter Rye and Theodore Rossi, of Norwich, for their valuable assistance in the collecting of many of the facts here recorded and in the compilation of the following tables.

MARKS ON NORWICH PLATE.

TABLE I.
THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE OVER LION. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | DESCRIPTION OF MAKER'S MARK. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------|--|--------------|---|---|--|
| 1565-6 |  | A |  | Orb and cross in lozenge. | Communion cup: Diss, Norfolk. Do. do. : Saxlingham, (1566-7). Standing cup: South Kensington Museum. |
| 1566-7 | .. | B |  | Sun in splendour. Mark of Peter Peterson. | |
| 1567-8 |  | C |  | IV over a heart. | Communion cup: Bintry, Norfolk. |
| | | |  | Maidenhead in shield. | Communion cup: dated 1568: Northwold, Norfolk. |
| | | |  | Flat fish in oval. | Communion cup, dated 1568: St. Martin-at-Oak, Norwich. |
| 1568-9 |  | D |  | Estoile of six curved rays. | Communion cup, undated: Beighton, Norfolk. |
| | | |  | Trefoil slipped. | Communion cup, dated 1570: St. Stephen, Norwich. |
| 1569-70 |  | E |  | Orb and cross in plain shield. | Communion cup, inscribed "Made by John Stone and Robert Stone": Haddiscoe, Norfolk. |
| 1570-1 |  | F |  | { " " " " } Mark of Christ'r. Tannor. | Com. cup: Little Witchingham. Patens at Arminghall and Burgh, Norfolk. |
| 1571-2 | .. | G |  | Orb and cross in shaped shield. | Mounds of stone-ware jug: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1572-3 | .. | H | .. | .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1573-4 | .. | I |  | Trefoil slipped. | Wine-taster: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1574-5 | .. | K |  | A flower with foliated stem and orb and cross as 1571-2 | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1575-6 | .. | L | .. | .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1576-7 | .. | M | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| 1577-8 | .. | N | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| 1578-9 | .. | O | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| 1579-80 | .. | P | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| 1580-1 | .. | Q | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| * 1581-2 | ROSE CROWNED.  | R |  | Flower of five petals. | Mounds of coco-nut cup: South Kensington Museum. |
| 1582-3 | .. | S | .. | .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1583-4 | .. | T | .. | .. | Do. do. |
| 1584-5 | .. | V | .. | .. | Do. do. |

c. 1570



Norwich mark, and mark of Christopher Tannor (free 1562) on seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter.

* See remarks on page 306 ante.

MARKS ON NORWICH PLATE.

TABLE II.

STAMPS VARIOUS AS BELOW.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | DESCRIPTION OF MAKER'S MARK. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1590 |   | A bird. | Communion cup and paten, Guestwick. |
| 1595 |    | Orb and cross, and wyvern's head erased | Four beakers from the Old Dutch Church, Norwich, now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Minet, F.S.A., Miss Colman, and the Nederlandsch Museum, Amsterdam. |
| 1600-10 |   | Orb and cross. | Goblet on baluster stem: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1610 |     | * Indistinguishable. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1620 |     | Lion rampant. | Do. do. |
| " |  "   | Mark of Wm. Hayden. | Beakers: Mr. R. Levine. |
| " | " " "  | W. is probably an Assayer's mark. | Spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1620-40 |    | T.S. | Castle struck twice at right angles, one over the other, and castle (in bowl), maker's mark and castle on back of stem; massive seal-top spoon, pricked 1640: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1624 |     | Arthur Heaslewood (free 1625). | The first mark in bowl, the other three marks on stem; seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |

In order to appreciate the marks illustrated in the preceding and succeeding tables, it is necessary to read the few pages of letterpress with reference to the Norwich Goldsmiths and their marks, where observations are made in explanation of the absence of a date-letter and the irregularity of the marks found on Norwich plate of the period covered by this and the fourth table.

* These marks are in part only those of Norwich, the lion passant and date-letter being London Hall-marks.

MARKS ON NORWICH PLATE.

TABLE III.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE OVER LION. | ROSE CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | DESCRIPTION OF MAKER'S MARK. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|--|
| 1624-5 | | | A | | A pelican, as 1628. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1625-6 | " | " | B | | A pegasus, as 1632. | { Do. do.: Messrs. Crichton. Mounts of wood bowl: Mr. Theodore Rossi. |
| 1626-7 | | " | C | | Timothy Skottowe. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1627-8 | " | " | D | | Orb and cross. | Chalice: Attleburgh. |
| | | | | | A ship. | { Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Lambert. Do. do.: Mr. R. Levine. |
| 1628-9 | | " | E | | A pelican in her piety. | Seal-top spoon, dated 1629: Mr. A. D. George. |
| 1629-30 | | | F |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1630-1 | " | | G | | W. D. conjoined. | { Tall flagon: Norwich Corporation. Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1631-2 | | | H |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1632-3 | " | " | I | | A pegasus. | Com. cup: Great Melton, Norfolk |
| | | | | | A lion rampant. | Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1633-4 | " | " | R | | Arthur Heaslewood. | Com. cup: Aspell, Suffolk. |
| 1634-5 | " | " | L | | A lion rampant. | Com. cup: S.S. Simon & Jude, Norwich. |
| *1635-6 | | | M | | Do. do. | Spoon with virgin and child finial: Mr. R. Levine. |
| 1636-7 | | | N | | A crowing cock † (Herald of the Morn.) | Seal-top spoon: Burlington Fine Arts Club Exhibition. |
| 1637-8 | | | O | | Timothy Skottowe. | Beaker, dated 1638, from a Congregational Ch., Great Yarmouth: Pierpont Morgan Collection. |
| | | | | | A pelican in her piety. | Seal-top spoon, pricked 1637: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1638-9 | " | " | P | | A crowing cock, † see above. | Com. paten: Skeyton, Swanton-Abbot, Norfolk. |
| 1639-40 | | | Q | | A pelican in her piety. | Communion cup at St. Margaret's, Swannington, Norfolk. |
| 1640-1 | " | " | R | | Timothy Skottowe. | Com. paten: Riddlesworth, Norfolk. |
| 1641-2 | " | " | S | | A tower incuse. | Mounts of coco-nut cup: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| | | | | | D. | Com. paten: St. Etheldreda, Norwich. |
| 1642-3 | " | " | T | | Timothy Skottowe. † | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1643-4 | | | V |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |

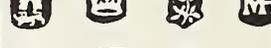
* 1635-6 Accompanying this date-letter, are the mark of Arthur Heaslewood (maker) as 1633-4 and Norwich town-marks as 1637-8; communion paten: Coston, Leicestershire.

† Crowing cock rising from pot or skillet (old legend).

MARKS ON NORWICH PLATE.

TABLE IV.

FROM ABOUT 1645 TO ABOUT 1685. MARKS VARIOUS AS BELOW.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1645 |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | * Seal-top spoon (pricked 1650): Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1653 |  | * Seal-top spoon; (pricked 1653): Mr. J. H. Walter. EM SA |
| 1661 |  | * Trifid-spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Communion cup, inscribed 1661: Southwold, Suffolk. |
| 1670 |  | * Spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | " "  | * Do. do. do. : Do. do. |
| " |  | * Seal-top spoon, pricked WF PC : Do. do. |
| " |  | * Table-spoon: Mr. Thurlow Chamness. |
| 1675 |  | † Communion paten: St. Peter Hungate, Norwich. |
| 1676 | " "  | † Flat-top tankard, dated 1676: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1679 | " "  | † Communion paten, dated 1679; St. Peter's, Mountergate, Norwich. |
| " | " " " "  | Seal top spoon: Mr. A. D. George. |
| 1680 |  | Communion cup, dated 1680: East Dereham, Norfolk. |
| 1685 |  | † Crown, rose, and maker's mark of Thos. Havers; cream jug: Lord Hastings. |

c. 1660



Small jug: Mr. J. H. Walter.

* This maker's mark is probably that of Arthur Heasleywood.
 † Maker's name: Thomas Havers.

MARKS ON NORWICH PLATE.

TABLE V.

FROM 1688 TO 1697. FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | ROSE CROWNED. | CASTLE OVER LION. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------|---|---|---|---|----------------|--|
| 1688 |  |  |  |  | ... | Beaker : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1689 |  |  |  |  | Thomas Havers. | Tankard : Major H. S. Marsham. Bleeding bowl : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1690 | | |  | | ... | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1691 | " | " |  | " | Thomas Havers. | Communion flagon, dated 1694 : St. Michael's-at-Plea, Norwich. Alms-dish and basin : St. Stephen's, Norwich. Dome-top tankard : Mr. R. J. Colman. Small mug : Messrs. Christie. Salver on foot : Mr. R. J. Colman. |
| | " | " | " |  | James Daniel. | |
| | " | " | " |  | ... | |
| | " | " | " |  | ... | |
| 1692 | | |  | | ... | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1693 | | |  | | ... | Do. do. |
| 1694 | | |  | | ... | Do. do. |
| 1695 | | |  | | ... | Do. do. |
| 1696 | " | " |  |  | James Daniel. | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1697 | " | " |  |  | ... | Beaker, pricked 1697 : Messrs. Spink. |
| |  |  | " |  | ... | Beaker and spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |

c. 1697 ,, Castle as 1688, no date-letter.  ... Trifold spoon : Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent.

1701-2      Robt. Hartsonge? Communion paten on foot : Kirkstead, Norfolk.

NAMES OF NORWICH GOLDSMITHS.

[FROM 1285 TO 1735.]

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY FROM LISTS COMPILED BY
MR. WALTER RYE OF NORWICH, MR. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., AND OTHER SOURCES.

Names have not been found to correspond with initials appearing on some of the makers' marks of the 17th century illustrated in the preceding tables; on the other hand, some of the earlier names which appear in different forms very probably refer to the same persons.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date of Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date of Death. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| John | Aurifaber | 1285 | | | George | Hamchirche | | 1457 | |
| John de | Attleburgh | | | 1300 | John | Kebyll | | " | |
| Nicholas de | Swathing | 1286 | | | Thomas | Graye | | 1461 | |
| Walter de | Swathing | " | | | Richard | Herry | | 1466 | |
| Henry the | Goldsmith | " | | | Robert | Saunders | | " | |
| Geoffrey de | Cons'tinople | " | | | William | Bond | | 1467 | |
| Robert le | Orfevre | 1289 | | | John | Rich or | | 1480 | |
| John le | Orfevre | 1295 | | | | Sutton | | | |
| Nicholas le | Rus | " | | | John | Smart | | 1481 | |
| Robert de | Byrri | " | | | John | Belton | | 1491 | 1520 |
| Henry le | Orfevre | 1299 | | | Thomas | Worcester | | 1492 | |
| Daniel de | Swathing | " | | | Robert | Alman | | 1493 | |
| Stephen de | Wells | " | | 1306 | Peter | Petersen | | 1494 | |
| John de | Derham | " | | | Thomas | Maskey | | 1495 | |
| Walter de | Birlingham | " | | | Edward | Belton | | 1499 | |
| Robt. de St. | Edmund | " | | | Walter | Man | | 1501 | |
| Henry de | Brabant or | 1305 | | | John | Hunt | | 1502 | |
| | Boubon | | | | John | Basyngham | | 1517 | |
| John de | Horstede | | 1350 | | Thomas | Bere | | 1518 | |
| Robert de | Bumpstead | | 1366 | | Felix | Puttok | | 1524 | |
| Robert | Rose | | 1399 | | William | Porter | | " | |
| William de | Denton | " | " | | William | Petyer | | 1530 | |
| John | Hynde | | 1409 | | Nicholas | Isborn | | 1535 | |
| John | Goddys | " | " | | John | Elger | | 1537 | |
| Robert | Boner | | 1418 | | Nicholas | Heyward | | 1538 | |
| John | Nicole | | 1419 | | John | Basyngham | | 1539 | |
| John | Westwyk | | 1422 | | Zachary | Shulte | | 1543 | |
| Richard | Brasyer | | 1425 | | William | Umfrey | | 1547 | |
| John | Cok | " | " | | Thomas | Wharlow | | 1548 | |
| Thomas | Wrentham | | 1426 | | | or Wurlow | | | |
| Richard | Bere | | 1428 | | Henry | Sheef | | 1549 | |
| John | Elger | | 1429 | | Augustine | Stywarde * | 1549 | " | |
| Thomas | Burton | | 1433 | | Henry | Shulte | | " | |
| John | Belton | | 1437 | | William | Cobbolde | | 1552 | 1581 |
| Thomas | Grene | | 1442 | | | (Master 1564) | | | |
| John | Cok | | 1443 | | Peter | Peterson | | 1553 | d 1603 |
| James | Caron | | 1446 | | | (Master 1565) | | | |
| John | Clerk | " | " | | Valentine | Isborne | | 1554 | |
| William | Underwode | " | " | | William | Rogers | | 1558 | |
| John | Mathieson | " | " | | | (Master 1567) | | | |
| William | Toftes | | 1449 | | Christopher | Tannor | | 1562 | |
| | (alias Chapman) | | | | Walter | Man | | " | |
| Richard | Fraunceys | " | " | | George | Bladon | | 1563 | |
| Thomas | Chapman | " | " | | Thomas | Buttell | | 1564 | |
| | (alias Toftes) | | | | John | Tesmond | | 1566 | |
| Reginald | Clerk | " | " | | | (Master 1576) | | | |
| John | Dyghton | | 1454 | | George | Fenne | | 1567 | 1587 |
| Thomas | Sheef | " | " | | | (Master 1570) | | | |
| Thomas | Gelyngham | | 1455 | | Robert | Stone | 1569 | " | |
| Thomas | Sellers | " | " | | John | Stone | " | " | |
| Thomas | Willeson | " | " | | | | | | |

* Made the Chamberlain's mace 1549-50.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| John | Graye | | 1591 | | James | Rayner | | 1631 | |
| Nicholas | Wharlow | | 1593 | | | (Armourer) | | | |
| Matthew | Cobbolde | | " | d 1603 | Elias | Brown | | 1633 | d 1660 |
| James | Grundy | | 1594 | 1594 | William | Weston | | 1634 | |
| Simon | Borrowe | | 1596 | | William | Kettleburgh | | " | |
| Emmanuel | Garratt | | 1597 | | James | Grundy | | 1636 | |
| Daniel | Eynsworth | } | | | Thomas | Proctor | | 1641 | |
| | or Aynsworth | | 1600 | 1626 | Daniel | Mathew | | " | |
| | (Mstr 1622-3) | | | George | Grundy | | 1645 | | |
| Richard | Baspoole | | 1603 | | John | Woolfe | | 1648 | |
| Edward | Woolfe | | 1607 | | Edward | Wright | | 1649 | |
| | (Armourer) | | | | A. | R. | 1650 | | |
| Peter | Peterson | | " | d 1609 | William | Edwards | | 1653 | |
| Richard | Shipdam | | 1610 | 1629 | Robert | Neave | | 1655 | |
| William | Haydon | | 1613 | | E. | D. | c. 1660 | | |
| John | Wright | | " | | M. | E. | 1661 | | |
| William | Smyth | | " | | Daniel W. | Hutcheson | | 1661 | |
| Philip | Smyth | | " | 1624 | Arthur | Heaslewood | " | " | 1665 |
| | (Warden 1624) | | | | Robert | Osborne | | 1665 | |
| Edward | Wright | | 1616 | 1629 | Robert | Hartsonge | | 1672 | 1701 |
| (Searcher 1624-5, Master 1626-9) | | | | | Thomas | Havers | | 1674 | d 1732 |
| Timothy | Skottowe | | 1617 | 1644 | | (Sheriff 1701, Mayor 1708) | | | |
| | (Warden 1624) | | | | M. | H. | 1680 | | |
| John | Howlett | | 1620 | 1627 | E. | H. | 1688 | | 1697 |
| | (Warden 1626-7) | | | | James | Daniel | 1691 | 1693 | 1696 |
| Arthur | Heaslewood | | 1625 | | L. | G. | " | | |
| | (Warden 1628-9) | | | | P. | R. | 1697 | | |
| Daniel | Aynsworth | 1625 | | 1626 | Thomas | Harwood | | 1698 | d 1755 |
| | (Warden 1625-6) | | | | Robert | Hartsonge | | 1702 | |
| William | Skerry | | 1627 | | Arthur | Heaslewood | | " | |
| Augustine | Grundy | | 1628 | | Nathaniel | Rowe | 1735 | | |
| W. | D. | | 1630 | | | | | | |

CHAPTER XIII
THE EXETER GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Antiquity of the
Exeter
Goldsmiths.

Next to Norwich in order of antiquity, judging by the examples of their work which have survived to our own times, come the goldsmiths of Exeter. The Statute 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 (1423) makes no mention of Exeter amongst the provincial towns appointed to have touches, and its assay office appears to have had no statutory existence until 1701, when it was established in compliance with the Act 12 and 13 Wm. III. which authorised the appointment of wardens and assay masters to control the assaying and marking of wrought plate. Consequently no Exeter assay-office records earlier than those of the year 1701 are to be found. The names of Exeter goldsmiths, who worked in times prior to that date, have been collected from civic and ecclesiastical records not immediately connected with the "craft," but having indirect reference to its members. At St. Petrock's Church, in the city of Exeter, there is an entry in the churchwardens' accounts of a payment in 1571 "to John Ions, goldsmith,* for changing the chalice into a cup, £1 15s. 5d.". However much we may regret the conversion of a medieval chalice into a post-Reformation communion cup, we have some little compensation, inasmuch as the entry referring to the payment for the "changing" enables us to identify the work of the Elizabethan goldsmith who made the cup (preserved amongst the St. Petrock's sacramental vessels) which bears the stamp "I IONS," and has the date "1572" engraved on the knop of its paten-cover.

No Assay Office
records made
earlier than 1701.

But other re-
cords are in
existence.

A guild or mystery of goldsmiths existed in Exeter long anterior to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is recorded that John de Wewlingworth, a goldsmith, flourished there in the 14th century, and in all probability the existence of this guild was continued down to the 7th of August, 1701, when eleven members of the craft met for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon them by the Act of that year.

* This goldsmith who used the stamp I IONS was really John Jones, the I and J being at that time identical. He is the best known of the early Exeter goldsmiths, examples of his work being found in most parts of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall.

Exeter was too far removed from London for the sending of all its wrought plate to the Metropolitan assay office to have been practical in the 16th and 17th centuries, and there is no evidence of the establishment of any adjacent "touch". Salisbury and Bristol were mentioned in the Act of 1423, but no evidence has been found to prove that assay offices were ever established in those cities. It is, therefore, probable that until towards the end of the 17th century the goldsmiths of Exeter worked under the privileges of a Royal Charter, although its existence has not been discovered. A craft, from whose hands emanated the numerous examples of Elizabethan and Stuart plate with which the counties of Devon and Cornwall abound, is not likely to have continued an illegal existence for so long a period as is indicated by such evidence of their activity.

The distinguishing Exeter plate mark, or "town mark,"* of the 16th and 17th centuries was the Roman letter X. On some of the earlier Elizabethan examples of John Ions' work the mark is found without a crown within a circle of pellets, as it is also found on some of Easton's work. In other examples the X has a crown over it and a mullet or pellet on each side, generally within a circle of very small pellets or elliptical dots. It is, however, also found in a circular stamp without surrounding dots, and on plate of about the middle of the 17th century it is occasionally found in a stamp shaped to the outline of the crowned X. Towards the end of the century instances are found of the crowned X incuse, instead of being raised within a depressed field as in all other cases.

The Exeter
"town mark"

In the 16th century the workers' marks consisted of their surnames, generally accompanied by a single letter (which in the cases of I. IONS, I. NORTH, and others appear to be the initials of Christian names, although in other cases this interpretation seems improbable), and the "town mark" (the letter X as above described).

Makers' marks.

Several of the early marks which in the first edition of this work were ascribed to Exeter, have since been found by the researches of the Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A., to pertain to Barnstaple, to which town they have now been allocated.

Other makers' marks found on early examples of Exeter plate are RH conjoined, RO in a heart-shaped punch, HH conjoined, S MORE,

* More properly city mark, but the generic term town mark is preferable.

HORWOOD, YEDS, ESTON or EASTON, BENTLY, HERMAN, $\begin{smallmatrix} B & E \\ W & A \end{smallmatrix}$, WB, IR, RADCLIFF, OSBORN, IL, IP, HP, TB in monogram, MW with the crowned X between the letters, S beneath the crowned X, IS, JM in monogram, and an incuse cross pattée charged with pellets. All these marks and several others will be found represented in *facsimile* in the following tables. In the earlier marks of IONS the letter N is reversed, as is often the case in lettering of the 16th century. In OSBORN and BENTLY letters are conjoined so that one limb serves for two letters, a practice frequently resorted to in Elizabethan lettering.

With reference to the initial letters referred to above as having been found accompanying makers' names, it is stated in *Old English Plate* * that where there are two of such letters "on stone-ware jugs and communion cups, one might be for dating them, but nothing at all like a date-letter is found on spoons". That observation must now be accepted only with considerable qualification, inasmuch as several spoons have been discovered of about the year 1600, with single letters in plain angular shields, two of them with the letter "a" and one with the letter "b," as set out in *facsimile* in Table II. (*infra*). It is submitted that these marks can be nothing other than date-letters. In Table I. will be found the letters A, B, N, and P. It is suggested that each of these is a date-letter for the year opposite which it is set. The A is found on church-plate, dated (in contemporary engraving) "1575". The B occurs on church-plate similarly engraved with the date "1576". The cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, bearing the letter N is dated "1590". The lion-sejant spoon in the Victoria and Albert Museum, marked "C ESTON P," has no inscribed date, but it is suggested that the letter "P" is the date-letter for the year 1592. The several inscribed dates on the examples above-mentioned correspond so closely with the dates considered to be indicated by the respective letters, that it is difficult to imagine any other explanation of the coincidence than that each letter was intended to indicate the year in which it was struck on the article which bears it. The letters which it is contended are date-letters, are not ranged in columns as in other tables, but are set forth in the order in which they occur on the examples of plate from which they have been transcribed, so that the Author's contention may not appear to

Early date-
letters.

* See 6th Ed., 101.

gain support from any factitious aid. Seeing that the letters in question are different in size and general appearance from the name-letters which accompany them, and that these (date?) letters in the first table are in the second table succeeded by "a" and "b" of a different character, and that the latter are within shields, it seems clear that an alphabet of a kind of Roman capital type was used from 1575 to somewhere near the end of the 16th century, and that about the year 1600 a cycle of small Italic letters was commenced.

In the absence of records it is impossible to say what plan was followed in testing and marking Exeter plate prior to 1701, but as the "craft" probably elected from time to time some or one of their most respected members to be master ^{and} or wardens, one of these was probably entrusted with the punch for striking the "town mark". Each worker would naturally strike his own mark on his work, and where a mark occurs (not being a maker's mark or date-letter), which differs from the common mark of the city, it seems probable that this also was struck by the maker and not by the master or warden. It does not appear that there was a regular assay by cupel at any time before 1701, but probably the "touchstone" was used when a test was deemed necessary, and considered sufficient in view of the fact that all the old Exeter plate appears to have a maker's mark struck on it, and that the maker could have been identified and held liable had his mark been found upon bad plate. It is not known whether, in consequence of the Act of 1696, the Exeter goldsmiths ceased working, or sent their plate to London in compliance with the requirements of that Act until the new powers were conferred upon them by the Statute 12 & 13 Wm. III. c 4 (1701^o), whereby they were authorised to assay and mark plate as from 29 September, 1701. It is, however, certain that other Devonshire goldsmiths, many of whom entered their names and marks at Exeter in 1701, wrought plate between 1696 and 1701. This is proved by the Eddystone light-house salt made by Rowe of Plymouth during the interval.

Probably no regular assay by cupel before 1701.

No time was lost after the passing of the Act of 1700 before the Exeter goldsmiths commenced preparations for carrying out its provisions. They assembled on the 7 August, 1701, to the number of eleven, and met again on the 17 September, and having elected William Ekins and Daniel Slade as first wardens under the Act, they made arrangements for obtaining premises suitable for their assay office. They subsequently passed resolutions with reference to the conduct of the assay, ordered

The Exeter Goldsmiths and their marks subsequent to the 17th century.

punches to be made for marking plate, and appointed Edmond Richards to be their first assay-master. He was sworn in before the mayor on the 19 November, and continued in office till January 1707-8, when he was succeeded by Robert Palmer.

Work having been commenced by assaying plate for those goldsmiths of the city who had entered their names and marks, notices were sent out early in 1702 to goldsmiths known to be carrying on business in other parts of Devon and the neighbouring counties of Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset, informing them that the office was ready to assay plate in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 170^o₁, and in response a number of goldsmiths from Plymouth, Dartmouth, and other towns entered their names and marks. The names of all these goldsmiths were entered in the assay office books with sketches of their marks (composed of the first two letters of their names) adjoining; but the leaf of the book which contained the first series of entries is missing, and the first page extant commences with the name of Peeter Elliott of Dartmouth, who entered his name and mark on the 13 November, 1703.

According to the provisions of the Act of 170^o₁ the Exeter town mark was composed of the arms of the city, viz. : per pale *gules* and *sable* a triple-towered castle, turreted, *or*, and the use of the old town mark (the letter X crowned) was discontinued. For nineteen years, during which only plate of the new standard was allowed to be worked, the marks of Exeter were five in number, viz., the town mark, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, the annual letter, and the maker's mark, which consisted of the first two letters of the goldsmith's surname. Between 1701 and 1882 the design of the town mark, while still answering the above description, was considerably modified on several occasions as illustrated in the following tables. At one period—1831 to 1837—the castle consisted of three separate towers. In 1720, consequent upon the restoration of the old standard by the Act of 1719, the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant took the place of the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia, except on plate of the higher standard, which goldsmiths had the option of continuing to work; the form of the makers' marks was also changed, and new marks, composed of the initials of the makers' Christian and surnames, were entered at the office and thenceforward used on all plate of the restored standard. The leopard's head was not used after 1777. In 1784 the sovereign's head was added.

Throughout the first cycle of twenty-four years after the passing of the Act of 1700, the date-letters used at the Exeter assay office were Roman capitals, and were, with one exception, enclosed in plain angular shields, every letter of the alphabet excepting J and U having been employed. The letter B of 1702-3 is found in an ornamental or "shaped" escutcheon. The letter A which marked the first plate assayed under the new regime in November, 1701, was continued in use till the 7th of August, 1702. Thenceforward the date-letter was changed annually on the anniversary of that day or on such other day as was appointed for the election of wardens for the next ensuing year. The first mention of a date-letter in the existing records is contained in a minute of the year 1710 which refers to the letter K as being the letter for the year 1710-1. In the cycle of twenty-four years, 1725-49, small letters, some Italic and some Roman, were used, as represented in Table V., j and v having been omitted. From 1749 to 1773, the letters were Roman capitals in square shields, with similar omissions. In the following cycle Roman capital letters were again employed down to and including the P of 1788-9, after which small Roman letters were used down to and including the y of 1796-7 with which the cycle ended—all the letters being in plain angular shields, the omitted letters of this alphabet being the capital J and the small v and z. As the use of the leopard's head mark was discontinued in 1777-8, the only letters of this cycle which could possibly be mistaken for those of any other are the A, B, C, D, and E, and these may be distinguished from those of the preceding cycle by the shape of their enclosing shields, and from similar letters in later cycles in the same manner. The next cycle (1797-1816) consisted of twenty Roman capital letters A to U, omitting J, in rectangular shields. The castle and lion passant of this cycle are also in rectangular shields. The cycle 1817-37 consisted of twenty small Roman letters a to u inclusive, omitting j: these are, for the most part, found in square or oblong shields with the upper corners clipped and the bases rounded; some are, however, left rectangular, but the appearance of all the marks throughout this cycle differs so much from that of any other cycle in which small Roman letters are used that no mistake can easily be made. From 1837 to 1857 twenty Black-letter capitals A to U were used, and from 1857 to 1877 twenty Roman capitals A to U (J having been omitted). The presence of the Queen's head stamp affords an easy means of distinguishing these from the letters of any other cycle.

The date-letter
from 1701 to
1883.

Lastly, from 1877 to 1883 (when the office was closed) plain block letters **A** to **F** inclusive were used. It will be observed that from 1797 the date-letters corresponded with those used at Goldsmiths Hall, London, the Exeter letter was, however, a year later than London, but except in this respect and in the shape of the enclosing shields the letters were alike from 1797 to 1856.

The duty-mark of the sovereign's head first appeared in 1784 as on London plate, and was thereafter continued, but the change of stamp denoting the change of reign was considerably delayed, in one instance—that of Wm. IV. in succession to Geo. IV.—as much as four years.

Parliamentary
Inquiry in 1773.

In March, 1773, when the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Provincial Assay Offices was conducting its inquiry, the Exeter assay-master was called before the committee to give evidence concerning the conduct of the business of that office, and the following account of his testimony is copied from the report of the committee presented to Parliament on the 29 April, 1773:—

Method of con-
ducting the
Assay Office at
Exeter.

“ Mr. Matthew Skinner (Assay Master of the Goldsmiths' Company of Exeter), produced, pursuant to the Order of your Committee, the several accounts annexed in the Appendix, No. 4: and informed your Committee, that two of the members of the Goldsmiths' Company of Exeter are not freemen of the City of Exeter, but follow the trade of goldsmiths, and that all the other members are; that all the members inhabit within the city; and that two of them served only a part of their apprenticeships.

“ That he took an oath before Benjamin Heath, town clerk, which was not the oath directed by Act of Parliament; but thinks it was as binding as that in the Act; that he is guided in his duty by an Act passed in the Reign of King William the Third; that he has heard of the said Act from time to time, but never read it until he received an order to attend your Committee.

“ That he never received instructions from any man living how to assay; but when he had purchased the lanthorn, the scales, and all the other implements necessary for assaying, from the late assay master, he then made various experiments by coppelation and fire; that he believes his assay pound weighs about 13 or 14 grains; that he has compared all his assay weights, and found that they all bore a due proportion to each other; that his smallest weight is a halfpenny weight; and that he never made an assay of gold in his life.

“ That after silver is assayed, if it is half a pennyweight better or worse than Standard, he reports it as such, but has no assay tables; that he gets his bone ashes from town to make coppels, and makes as many at one time as serve him for half a year; that his muffles are eight inches long, are arched, and have holes in the sides to give air while the metal is in fusion; that he does not make them himself; and that they will hold from six to nine coppels; that he assays his silver with lead, which he receives from an assay master in London, whom he can confide in.

“ Being desired to describe his method of assaying silver; he said, I take a

small quantity of silver from each piece (the quantity allowed by Act of Parliament is eight grains from every pound troy weight) which I weigh by the assay pound weight: I wrap it up in a thin sheet of lead, and when the furnace is properly heated, the assays are put in and fired off; they are taken out when cool, and then weighed; and from the waste we ascertain its goodness.

“That no officer is employed by the company in assaying Plate besides himself; that he has no salary, and takes what silver is allowed by law for assaying; that he was brought up a jeweller, and is in no way concerned in the manufacturing of plate, but buys all his plate from London.

“That the standard for plate is 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver; and 18 dwt. of alloy; but they allow a remedy of 2 dwt. in the pound, because it would be hard upon a working tradesman, if he was not allowed something, as he does his best, and may be mistaken; that many times he had allowed it, and sometimes had found it over standard.

“Being asked if the trade of a working goldsmith, silversmith or plate-worker was necessary for qualifying a person for scraping or cutting wrought plate properly? he said, he thought a person bred to those trades the best qualified to know if all the plate in one parcel be of the same sort of silver, and whether the plate is forward enough in workmanship, but that he had acquired that knowledge without being brought up to the business, so as to be able to judge; and further said, he thought great judgment was necessary to know all the pieces that were affixed together in a piece of plate, such as a sword hilt, or an epergne; and thinks it impossible for an assay master to judge of the solder necessary for joining a piece of work, unless he was brought up to the trade of a silversmith.

“That the makers of wrought plate send a note with their names to the assay office, containing the name of the owner, the weight of the silver, and what articles it consists of; that he receives a halfpenny per ounce for assaying and marking such plate, which is entered in a book particularizing the day of the month when the plate was assayed, the name of the owner, the species of plate, and, if cut, he enters the worseness.

“That he has heard of convoys, which are intended by workmen to deceive the assayer; that he examines the work as near as he can, but never found out any such thing as convoys.

“That the marks he strikes upon wrought plate are the lion, the leopard's head, the Exeter mark (which is a castle), and the letter for the year; that the letter for the present year is Z, in Roman character; that the letter is appointed annually at the first Hall meeting after the 7th of August, and goes through the whole alphabet, and that A will be the letter for the next year.

“That the workman sets his own mark before the plate is sent to the office; that the witness has the custody of the marks, and if plate is doubtful upon the first assay, he detains it for a second trial; that he puts four grains of silver into the diet box for every pound weight of plate he assays and marks; that there are three locks and two keys to the diet box, one lock being spoilt; and the senior warden who has the custody of the diet box, keeps one of the keys and the junior warden the other; that the diet is put into the box once a year, on the 7th of August, being first wrapped up in paper, and marked what year's diet it is, and the witness has the custody of it until it is put into the box; and knows not when it was sent to the Tower; and that there are many years' diet now in the office.

“That he makes the assays of plate at such times as best suit his convenience, and never had any person to assist him in assaying; and when he is absent or ill the thing stops.

“That he thinks the trust too great to be reposed in one man, and apprehends such a hall as Goldsmiths Hall is safer to the public, where there are so many checks, and no temptation to dishonesty, the officers having good salaries; and he should prefer plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, because of the sanction. That some years ago he assayed plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, out of curiosity, and found it Standard.

“That he has been at Goldsmiths Hall, and seen the progress of business there; and has used the remedy he has spoken of ever since he has been in the office.”

In 1773 the Exeter company of goldsmiths consisted of five members, but there were other goldsmiths then working, and having their plate assayed at the Exeter assay office, who had not been admitted to the freedom of the company. Many of these resided at Plymouth and Dartmouth. The office appears to have done a fairly large amount of business until about the middle of the 19th century, when the number of manufacturing goldsmiths in Exeter, and the West of England generally, became considerably reduced. After 1850 the work dwindled away until at last the charges for assaying were found insufficient to cover the working and establishment expenses of the office, and it was closed in the year 1883.

The marks on wrought gold assayed at Exeter were the same as on plate until 1798. If any were assayed there after that date, what has been said with reference to the substitution of the crown and figures in place of the lion passant in the case of York, on page 284, would be applicable here.

Following the tables of marks will be found a list of the names of Exeter goldsmiths from the 14th to the 19th century, compiled from various sources, with as much completeness as it has been possible to attain. For many of the names in the list, and for assistance in compiling the tables of marks, the Author is indebted to Mr. J. Ellett Lake, Mr. F. T. Depree, of Exeter, and the Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A., and other clergymen of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset, who have, with the greatest possible cordiality, assisted the Author in this portion of his work.

Marks on
wrought gold
assayed at
Exeter.

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

No Exeter town mark has been found of earlier date than c. 1571; before that date only makers' marks appear to have been used.

TABLE I.

FROM 1544 TO 1592 OR THEREABOUT.

(The dates are approximate except where the articles are described as dated.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|---|
| c. 1544-98 | | Richard Hilliard. | Communion cups: St. Edmund's and St. Sidwell's, Exeter. |
| c. 1562 1607 | | Richard Osborne. | Communion cups: Cattleigh. |
| c. 1568-74 | | John North. | Do. cup: Curry Mallett. |
| c. 1570 | | Henry Hardwicke. | Chalices: Parkham and Holsworthy. |
| 1570-3 | | John Ions (Jones). | Communion cup: St. Petrock's, Exeter. |
| " | | Do. do do. | Cover paten: Whitstone. |
| c. 1570 1600 | | Steven More. | Communion cup: Halwell. |
| 1571 | | John North. | Do. do., dated 1571: St. Davids, Exeter. |
| " | | Do. do. | Communion cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | John Jons. | Do. do., dated 1571: Trevalga. |
| 1572 | | John Withycombe. | Trencher used as paten: Berrynarbor. |
| 1575 | | John Jons. | Mounts of cylindrical salt (ivory drum): Lord Swaythling. |
| " | " " " " | Do. do. | Standing salt: Mr. J. Dixon. |
| " | | Do. do. | Com. cup, dated 1575: Lymptone, nr. Exeter. |
| " | " IO " " | Do. do. | Com. cup: Duloe, Cornwall. |
| 1576 | | Do. do. | Do. do., dated 1576: Tamerton, Devon. |
| " |  | ... .. | Do. do.: Eggesford and Broadwoodwiger, dated. |
| 1580 | | Wm. Horwood. | Mounts of stone-ware jug: Messrs. Christie. |
| c. 1580 | | John Eydes. | Mounts of stone-ware jug: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1582 | | C. Eston. | Chalice and paten: Harpford. |
| " | | C. Easton. | Com. cup, dated 1582: Cadbury, Devon. |
| " | | C. Easton. | Do. do. do. 1585: Talaton, do. |
| " | | C. Easton. | Lion-sejant spoon: Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| 1585 | | — Bently. | Com. cup, dated 1582: formerly at Fen Ottery, Devon. |
| " | | R. Herman. | Mounts of stone-ware jug: Ashmolean Museum. |
| 1590 | | C. Eston. | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1592 | | Do. do. | Com. cup, dated 1590: St. Andrew's, Plymouth. |
| 1592 | | Do. do. | Lion-sejant spoon: Victoria and Albert Museum. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM 1600 TO 1640 OR THEREABOUT.

(The dates are approximate except where the articles are described as dated.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1600 |  OZBORN | Richd. Osborn. | Maidenhead spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | "  HERMAN  | R. Herman. | Seal-top spoon: Do. do. |
| " |  | No maker's mark. | Lion-sejant spoon: Do. do. |
| c. 1600 |  RO | Richd. Osborn. | Apostle spoon: Mr. Crichton. |
| 1606 |  OZBORN | " " | Lion-sejant spoon, pricked 1606: Noted by the Author. |
| c. 1610-20 |    a | William Bartlett. (1597-1646). | { Com. cup: Crewkerne. { Seal-top spoons: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1620 | " " " b | " " | Lion-sejant spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " | "  | Edward Anthony (1612-67). | Seal-top spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| " |   | " " | Do. do.: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |     | ? | Six maidenhead spoons: Mr. R. E. Brand. |
| c. 1630 | WB  WB | Wm. Bartlett (probably). | Communion cup and paten, dated 1630: Helston. |
| " |  T  T | Anthony mark, &c.* | Exeter mark in bowl, other marks on stem of seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| c. 1635 | IL  IL | John Lavers. | { (Crowned X repeated after second IL). { Chalice: Ashwater. |
| " |  IP | I. P. | Apostle spoon: noted by the Author. |
| c. 1635-8 |   | John Lavers. | { Seal-top spoon, pricked 1638: do. do. { Do. do.: Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| c. 1640 |   a | ... .. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |    | H. P. | Do. do.: Messrs. Bruford. |
| " |  RADCLIFF  | Jasper Radcliffe. | Do. do.: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  " | L. M. | Snuff-box: Mr. G. Henderson. |
| " |  " " | Jasper Radcliffe. | Com. cup, dated 1640: St. Petrock's, Exeter. |
| " | OSBORN " | Richd. Osborn. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |     | John Lavers. | { Do. do.: Holburne Museum. { Seal-top spoon, with dot at each side of X: Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| " |  | No maker's mark. | Apostle spoon: Holburne Museum. |

* See Truro Marks, p. 462 *infra*.

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE III.

FROM 1640 TO 1698 OR THEREABOUT.

(The dates are approximate except where the articles are described as dated.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------|---|--|---|
| c. 1640-50 |  | { John Elston Anthony Tripe | IE stamped twice, TA in monogram once, on chalice: Broadhembury; also on decorated trifold spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | P. R. | Paten: Gerrans, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Thomas Bridgeman. | Apostle spoon (St. Matthew): Mr. A. D. George. |
| " |  | Edward Anthony. | Apostle spoon (St. Peter): Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Puritan spoon: Do. do. |
| c. 1646-98 |  | I. F. | Patens: Bralton and Nymet St. George. |
| c. 1670 |  | Jasper Radcliffe. | Snuffers tray: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1676 |  | M. W. | Flat-stem spoon (pricked 1676): The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | — S. | Embossed spoon, flat stem, foliated end: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| c. 1680 |  | | Paten: Kingsnympton. |
| " |  | No maker's mark. | Spoon, trifold end (pricked 1690): Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | I. S. | Spoon, flat stem: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1690 |  | John Mortimer. | Do. do. (pricked 1690): Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| c. 1690 |  | Daniel Slade. | Flat-stem spoons: Mr. J. H. Walter, Mr. J. Bennett Stanford, and Messrs. Tessier. |
| " |  | Wm. Ekins. | Flat-stem spoons: Mr. C. H. Chichester. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Do. do.: Messrs. Debenham. |
| " |  | John Mortimer. | Paten on three feet: St. Erth, Cornwall. |
| " |  | | The X mark in bowl, lion and castle (incuse) on stem of Apostle spoon: Kenwyn. |
| " |  | I. P. (See Barnstaple, p. 459 <i>infra</i>). | Communion cup and paten: Lanteglos-by-Fowey. |
| " |  | I. P. | Spoon, flat-stem: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1694 |  | Nichs. Browne. | { Rat-tail spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. Same mark, with WE for Wm. Ekins, as above, on trifold spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1698 |  | No maker's mark. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE IV.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | BRIT. ANNIA. | LION'S HEAD ERASED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1701-2 | | | | A | | J. Elston. | Small mug : Mr. F. L. Fitzgerald. |
| ANNE. | | | | | | | |
| 1702-3 | | " | " | B | | Thos. Foote. | Trifid spoon : Mr. Lambert. |
| 1703-4 | | " | " | C | | Hy. Muston. John Audry. | Alms-dish : St. Stephen's, Exeter. Trifid spoon : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| 1704-5 | " | " | " | D | | Wm. Briant. | Straining spoon : St. Petrock's, Exeter. |
| 1705-6 | " | " | " | E | | Richd. Freeman. | { * Tankard : St. Goran, Cornwall. Also paten 1702 : St. Clear. |
| 1706-7 | " | " | " | F | | Thos. Reynolds. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1707-8 | " | " | " | G | | Richd. Wilcocks. | Do. do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1708-9 | | " | " | H | | Thos. Salter. | Porringer : Mr. J. E. Lake. |
| 1709-10 | | " | " | I | | Name not traced.† | Com. cup : St. Stephen's, Exeter. |
| 1710-1 | " | " | " | K | | Ed. Richards. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1711-2 | " | " | " | L | | Geo. Trowbridge. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1712-3 | " | " | " | M | | Ed. Sweet. | Do. do. : Holburne Museum. |
| 1713-4 | | " | " | N | | Ed. Richards. | Com. flagons : St. Sidwell's, Exeter. |
| GEO. I. | | | | | | Danl. Slade. | Rat-tail spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| 1714-5 | " | " | " | O | | — Tolcher. | Com. paten : St. David's, Exeter. |
| 1715-6 | " | " | " | P | | John Mortimer. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. Glading. |
| 1716-7 | " | " | " | Q | | Geo. Trowbridge. | Com. plate : Redruth, Cornwall. |
| 1717-8 | " | " | " | R | | Pent. Symonds. | Com. cup & paten : Do. do. |
| 1718-9 | " | " | " | S | | Ab'm. Lovell. | Small salver : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1719-20 | " | " | " | T | | Pent. Symonds. | Com. paten : Tamerton Foliott. |
| 1720-1 | " | " | " | U | | Peter Arno. | Rat-tail spoon : S. Ken. Museum. |
| 1721-2 | | | | V | | Andr. Worth. | Do. do. : Mrs. Smithers. |
| 1722-3 | | | | W | | Saml. Blachford | Com. flagon : Tamerton Foliott. |
| 1723-4 | " | " | " | X | | J. Elston. | Salver : Exeter Museum. |
| 1724-5 | " | " | " | Y | | Thos. Sampson. | Rat-tail spoons : Mr. A. Rowe. |
| | | | | Z | | Saml. Blachford | Do. do. : Mr. Ince. |
| | | | | | | J. Elston. | Tankard : Messrs. Debenham and Storr. |
| | | | | | | Jas. Williams.‡ | Rat-tail spoons : Mr. Chisholm. |

* "Ex Dono Trevanion, 1706."

† A name such as Fuller, probably entered on missing page of Register.

‡ An IW, but without crown and mullett, was used at this date by John Webber.

See also additional Makers' Marks on p. 342 *infra*.

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE V.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| 1725-6 | | | | A | | Saml. Blachford. | Communion flagon : Uny-Lelant, Cornwall. |
| 1726-7 | " | " | " | b | | Thos. Sampson. | Gravy spoon: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| GEO. II. 1727-8 | " | " | " | c | | Joseph Collier. | Coffee-pot : Mr. Stevens. |
| 1728-9 | " | " | " | d | | Philip Elliott. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. Davison. |
| 1729-30 | " | " | " | e | | John Elston, jr. | Paten : Morwenstow. |
| 1730-1 | " | " | " | f | | Do. do. | Com. paten : Melksham, Wilts. |
| 1731-2 | " | " | " | g | | James Strang. | Small com. cup : S. Martin's, Exeter. |
| 1732-3 | " | " | " | h | | John Burdon. | Chocolate-pot : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1733-4 | " | " | " | i | | Peter Elliott. | Small mug : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1734-5 | " | " | " | j | | Joseph Collier. | Chocolate-pot : Messrs. Tiffany. |
| 1735-6 | " | " | " | k | | John Elston, jr. | Coffee-jug : Mr. Chappell. |
| 1736-7 | " | " | " | l | | Sampson Bennett. | Table-spoon : Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| 1737-8 | " | " | " | m | | Philip Elston. | Paten : Little Hempstead ; Flagon : Bow. |
| 1738-9 | " | " | " | n | | James Strang. | Com. cup : Bishops Nympton. |
| 1739-40 | " | " | " | o | | Philip Elston. | Tankard : Collampton. |
| 1740-1 | " | " | " | p | | Pent. Symonds. | Small salver : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1741-2 | " | " | " | q | | John Burdon. | Coffee-pot : Mr. A. J. Grimes. |
| 1742-3 | " | " | " | r | | Do. do. | Flagon : Talland Polperro, Cornwall. |
| 1743-4 | " | " | " | s | | Pent. Symonds. | Tankard (Brit. std.) : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1744-5 | " | " | " | t | | Name not traced. | Paten : Down St. Mary. |
| 1745-6 | " | " | " | u | | J. Freeman ? | |
| 1746-7 | " | " | " | v | | John Babbage ? | Pair of alms-basins : St. Ives, Cornwall. |
| 1747-8 | " | " | " | w | | Do. do. | Coffee-pot : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1748-9 | " | " | " | x | | Pent. Symonds. | { Table-spoon : Mr. Lowe { Tankard (1750) : St. Austell. |
| | | | | y | | Thos. Blake. | Alms-dishes, dated 1747 : Crediton. |
| | | | | z | | Jas. Strang. | Small paten : St. Martin's, Exeter. |

Variant of date-letter
for 1748-9



... ..

Mr. A. J. Grimes.

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE VI.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER | MAKER'S MARR. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 1749-50 | | | | A | TB | Thomas Blake. | Table-spoon, double drop : Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1750-1 | " | " | " | B | " | " " | Small salver : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| 1751-2 | " | " | " | C | " | " " | Table-spoon : Mrs. Smithers. |
| 1752-3 | " | " | " | D | WP | W. Parry. | Commun on cup : Yealampton. |
| 1753-4 | " | " | " | E | DC | Danl. Coleman. | Snuffers tray : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1754-5 | " | " | " | F | WP | W. Parry. | Paten, etc. : Dunkeswell. |
| 1755-6 | " | " | " | G | " | " " | Tankard : Buckfastleigh. |
| 1756-7 | " | " | " | H | TB | Thomas Blake. | Table-spoon : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1757-8 | " | " | " | I | " | " " | Soup-ladle : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| 1758-9 | " | " | " | K | " | " " | " |
| 1759-60 | " | " | " | L | SF | Name not traced. | Tankard : Mr. E. A. Sandeman. |
| GEO. III. 1760-1 | " | " | " | M | " | " " | " |
| 1761-2 | " | " | " | N | " | " " | " |
| 1762-3 | " | " | " | O | MS | Mat'w Skinner. | Sauce-boat : Col. Fitzgerald. |
| 1763-4 | " | " | " | P | " | " " | " |
| 1764-5 | " | " | " | Q | " | " " | " |
| 1765-6 | " | " | " | R | " | " " | " |
| 1766-7 | " | " | " | S | RS | Richard Sams. | Lemon strainer : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1767-8 | " | " | " | T | " | " " | Table-spoons : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1768-9 | " | " | " | U | JH | James Holt. | Tea-pot : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1769-70 | " | " | " | W | TC | Thomas Coffin. | Pap-boat : Mr. H. Mallett. |
| 1770-1 | " | " | " | X | IF | J. Freeman. | Tankard : Hon. Mrs. Tremayne. |
| 1771-2 | " | " | " | Y | RS | Richard Sams. | Do. : Holcombe Roger. |
| 1772-3 | " | " | " | Z | " | ... .. | Date-letter recorded. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE VII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW. NO LEOPARD'S HEAD AFTER 1777-8. KING'S HEAD FROM 1784.

| | LEOPARD'S CASTLE. HEAD CROWNED | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------|---|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1773-4 | | | A | RS | Richd. Sams. | Table-spoon : Judge Wynne Ffoulkes. |
| 1774-5 | " | " | B | | | |
| 1775-6 | " | " | C | | Thos. Eustace. William West of Plymouth. | Table-spoon : Mrs. Smithers. Sauce pan : Mr. G. E. Farr. |
| 1776-7 | " | " | D | | | |
| 1777-8 | " | " | E | | | |
| 1778-9 | " | | F | .. | Thos. Eustace. | Table-spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1779-80 | " | " | G | .. | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1780-1 | " | " | H | | | |
| 1781-2-3 | " | " | I | .. | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1783-4 | " | KING'S HEAD | K | WP | W. Pearse. | Skewer : Judge Wynne Ffoulkes. |
| 1784-5 | " | | L | | Thos. Eustace (as 1775-6). | Table-spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1785-6 | " | " | M | TE | Thos. Eustace. | Sauce-ladle : Mr. G. E. Farr. |
| 1786-7 | " | | N | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Table-spoons : Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1787-8 | " | " | O | .. | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1788-9 | " | " | P | .. | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1789-90 | " | " | Q | JP | J. Pearse. | Communion cup : Twitchen. |
| 1790-1 | " | " | R | | | |
| 1791-2 | " | " | f | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Paten : St. Lawrence, Exeter. |
| 1792-3 | " | " | t | | | |
| 1793-4 | " | " | u | | | |
| 1794-5 | " | " | w | | | |
| 1795-6 | " | " | x | RF | Richd. Ferris. | Table-spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1796-7 | " | " | y | | | |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE VIII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|-----------------|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1797-8 |  |  | A |  | RF | Richd. Ferris. | Small salver : Mr. Lowe. |
| 1798-9 | " | " | B | " | " | " " | Coffee-pot : Do. do. |
| 1799 | " | " | C |  | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Table-spoon : Mr. Geo. Henderson. |
| 1800 | " | " | C | " | WW | W. Welch. | Do. do. : Messrs. Debenham. |
| 1800-1 | " | " | D | " | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Do. do. : Mr. Lowe. |
| 1801-2 | " | " | E | " | " | " " | Alms dish : Mesham. |
| 1802-3 | " | " | F | " | " | " " | Tea-spoons : Mr. Fuller. |
| 1803-4 | " | " | G | " | TS | Thos. Eustace. | Tankard : East Worlington. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | H | " | RF | Richd. Ferris. | Table-spoon : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1805-6 |  |  | I | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Mr. Payne. |
| 1806-7 | " | " | K | " | " | " " | Table plate : Mrs. Budd. |
| 1807-8 | " | " | L | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | M | " | " | " " | |
| 1809-10 | " | " | N | " | JL | J. Langdon | Waiter : Rumonsleigh. |
| 1810-1 | " | " | O | " | WW | W. Welch. | Alms-dish : Holy Trinity, Exeter. |
| 1811-2 | " | " | P | " | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Tea spoons : Mr. Bruford. |
| 1812-3 | " | " | Q | " | " | " " | Dessert-spoons : Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1813-4 | " | " | R | " | GT | G. Turner. | Table-spoon : Mr. Harris. |
| 1814-5 | " | " | S | " | " | " " | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1815-6 | " | " | T | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1816-7 | " | " | U | " | GF | Geo. Ferris. | Skewers : Messrs. Crichton. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE IX.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1817-8 | | | a | | GF | Geo. Ferris. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1818-9 | " | " | b | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1819-20 | " | " | c | " | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Table-spoons : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| GEO. IV. 1820-1 | " | " | d | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1821-2 | " | " | e | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1822-3 | " | " | f | | GF | Geo. Ferris. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1823-4 | " | " | g | " | " | " " | Tankard : Uffculme. |
| 1824-5 | " | " | h | " | " | " " | Com. cup : Holcombe Baswell. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | i | " | IE | John Eustace. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1826-7 | " | " | k | " | GM | Name not traced. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1827-8 | " | " | l | " | JO | J. Osmont. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | m | " | " | " " | Table-spoon : Mrs. Budd. |
| 1829-30 | " | " | n | " | JH | Joseph Hicks. | Butter-knife : Do. |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | " | " | o | " | " | " " | Tea-spoons : Do. |
| 1831-2 | | | p | | WS | W. Sobey. | Table-spoons : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1832-3 | " | " | q | " | J-S | John Stone. | Salt-spoons : Do. do. |
| 1833-4 | | | r | " | W-P | Wm. Pope. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1834-5 | " | " | s | | J-O | J. Osmont. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1835-6 | " | " | t | " | WRS | W. R. Sobey. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1836-7 | " | " | u | " | WW | William Welch. | Toast-rack : The Day Collection. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE X.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| VICT. | CASTLE. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1837-8 | | | | | | W. R. Sobey. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1838-9 | " | " | | | | J. Osmont. | Salt-spoons : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| 1839-40 | " | " | | | | Thos. Byne. | Tea-spoons : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1840-1 | " | " | | " | | J. Stone. | Egg-spoons : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| 1841-2 | | " | | " | | — Ramsey. | Tea-spoons : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1842-3 | " | " | | " | | W. R. Sobey. | Com. paten : St. Stephen's, Exeter. |
| 1843-4 | | " | | " | " | " " | Table-spoon : Mr. G. Lowe. |
| 1844-5 | " | " | | " | | " " | Fish-slice : Do. do. |
| 1845-6 | " | " | | " | | " " | Table-spoon : Mr. F. T. Depree. Com. paten : All Hallows, Exeter. |
| 1846-7 | " | " | | " | " | " " | Tea-spoons : Mr. Fuller. |
| 1847-8 | " | " | | " | | ? Williams. | Do. do. : Judge Wynne-Ffoulkes. |
| 1848-9 | " | " | | " | | J. Stone. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1849-50 | " | " | | " | | W. R. Sobey. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1850-1 | " | " | | " | " | " " | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1851-2 | " | " | | " | | J. Osmont. | From Assay Office marks, supplied by Mr. J. E. Lake. |
| 1852-3 | " | " | | " | " | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1853-4 | " | " | | " | | Isaac Parkin. | Do. do. do. |
| 1854-5 | " | " | | " | " | * " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1855-6 | " | " | | " | " | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1856-7 | " | " | | " | | J. Stone. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |

* Also mark of W. R. Sobey, on Communion cup : Harberton.

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE XI.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|--------------|---|---------------|------------------|---|
| 1857-8 |  |  | A |  | J.S | J. Stone. | Paten cover of communion cup : Alderholt. |
| 1858-9 | " | " | B | " | " | " " | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1859-60 | " | " | C | " | " | ... .. | From the Assay Office plate. |
| 1860-1 | " | " | D | " | PO | Name not traced. | Tea-spoons : Mr. T. Perrett. |
| 1861-2 | " | " | E | " | JW | Jas. Williams. | Table plate : Mr. F. T. Depree. |
| 1862-3 | " | " | F | " | " | ... .. | From the Assay Office plate. |
| 1863-4 | " | " | G | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1864-5 | " | " | H | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1865-6 | " | " | I | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1866-7 | " | " | K | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1867-8 | " | " | L | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1868-9 | " | " | M | " | HL | Henry Lake. | Butter dish : Mr. Barnet. |
| 1869-70 | " | " | N | " | " | ... .. | From the Assay Office plate. |
| 1870-1 | " | " | O | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1871-2 | " | " | P | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1872-3 | " | " | Q | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1873-4 | " | " | R | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1874-5 | " | " | S | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1875-6 | " | " | T | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1876-7 | " | " | U | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |

MARKS ON EXETER PLATE.

TABLE XII.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CASTLE. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1877-8 | | | A | | | J. Whipple & Co. | Engraved goblet: Mr. Bruford. |
| 1878-9 | " | " | B | " |  | ... .. | From the Assay Office plate. |
| 1879-80 | " | " | C | " |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1880-1 | " | " | D | " |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1881-2 | " | " | E | " |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1882-3 | " | " | F | " | | Ellis, Depree & Tucker | Com. plate: St. Matthew's, Exeter. |

The communion plate at St. Matthew's above-mentioned appears to have been some of the last work assayed at Exeter, as the office was finally closed in 1883.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS

Impressed at Exeter, but not illustrated in the preceding tables:—

| DATE. | MARK. | NAME. | DATE. | MARK. | NAME. |
|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1701 | | Daniel Slade. | 1722 | | Pentecost Symonds. |
| c 1706 | | Peter Jouett. | 1728 | | Thomas Coffin. |
| 1707 | | Thos. Sampson. | 1730 | | John Reed |
| 1708 | | Richard Wilcocks. ? | 1732 | | Thomas Clarke. |
| 1709 | | Pentecost Symonds. | " | | John Suger. |
| 1710 | | John Pike. | 1741 | | Micon Melun. |
| " | | Joseph Bennick. | 1771 | | Richd. Birdlake (Plymouth). |
| 1713 | | John Suger. | 1825 | | Simon Lery. |
| 1714 | | Anthony Tripe. | 1830 | | Isaac Parkin. |
| 1717 | | Zacariah Williams. | 1835 | | G. Turner & partner (? Son). |
| 1719 | | Joseph Bennick. | 1845 | | J. Golding (Plymouth). |
| 1721 | | Edward Richard. | 1847 | | Henry Ellis. |
| " | | John March. | 1850 | | Isaac Parkin & Geo. Sobey. |

NAMES OF EXETER GOLDSMITHS.

[FROM A.D. 1327 TO 1883.]

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

(Many of the Goldsmiths mentioned in this list may have worked at an earlier date than the first mentioned, and may have continued working later than the last-mentioned date.)

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John de Wewlingworth | 1327 | | | Jasper Radcliffe | 1624 | | 1675 |
| John Busse | 1330 | | | Roger Mallock | 1630 | | 1654 |
| John Russel | 1395 | | 1397 | George Barnes | 1640 | | 1648 |
| John Goldsmith | 1424 | | | H----- P----- | 1646 | | |
| Thomas Colyne | 1474 | | | Thomas Bridgeman | 1650 | | |
| Thomas White | 1477 | | | George Knowling | 1658 | | 1676 |
| William Colton | 1512 | | 1560 | Nicholas Tripe | 1662 | | 1685 |
| William Kitylton | 1513 | | | William Wootton | " | | 1690 |
| Henry the Goldsmith | 1518 | | | William Reed | 1664 | | 1680 |
| Richard Bassett | 1527 | | | Samuel Cowley | 1665 | | 1687 |
| Thomas Erryt | 1528 | | 1552 | John Ridler | 1668 | | 1700 |
| Henry Bestet | " | | 1533 | Thomas Wood | 1672 | | |
| William Smith | " | | 1556 | M----- W----- | 1676 | | |
| Hugh Page | 1533 | | | John Palmer | 1677 | | 1698 |
| Richard Hilliard | 1545 | | d 1594 | James Tucker | 1678 | | 1708 |
| James Walker | " | | 1562 | Thomas Salter | 1679 | | 1723 |
| William Pynnefold | 1559 | | | Samuel Bidwell | 1680 | | 1691 |
| Francis Lavender | 1560 | | | John Mortimer | 1684 | | 1716 |
| John Dayman | " | | | William Bryant | 1685 | | 1706 |
| Richard Osborne | 1562 | | 1607 | Edward Spicer | " | | 1713 |
| Gawey Furney | " | | | Nicholas Glanville | 1686 | | |
| Roger Wodes | " | | | William Ekins | 1687 | | 1712 |
| William Ottery | " | | | John Cleek | " | | |
| William Nicholls | " | | 1566 | Daniel Slade | 1688 | | 1713 |
| John Ions, Jons or Jones | 1565 | | 1580 | William Drake | 1690 | | 1725 |
| T. Mathew of Tregoney | " | | 1585 | I----- S----- | " | | 1715 |
| D. ? Coton | " | | | I----- P----- | " | | |
| John Coton | " | | | Nicholas Browne | 1692 | | 1728 |
| John North | 1568 | | 1574 | Nicholas Kennicot | 1693 | | |
| Edward Spicer | " | | | Edmond Richards | 1694 | | 1736 |
| John Averie | 1569 | | 1621 | (Assay Master 1701-8) | | | |
| Steven More | 1570 | | 1600 | Anthony Tripe | 1695 | 1712 | 1728 |
| Philip Driver | 1571 | | | Peter Townsend | 1698 | | |
| Henry Hardwick | " | | | (Disfranchised this year) | | | |
| Nicholas Reeve | " | | | John Audry | 1701 | | |
| George Lyddon | " | | | Thomas Foote | " | | d 1708 |
| H----- D----- | " | | | Joseph Leigh | " | | 1728 |
| Edward Harman | 1572 | | | J. Elston | " | | " |
| William Nicholls | " | | | Henry Muston | " | | 1721 |
| M----- H----- | 1574 | | | John Browne | " | | c 1730 |
| John Yeds or Eydes | 1575 | | | Peter Elliott | 1703 | 1703 | 1730 |
| C. Eston or Easton | 1576 | | 1592 | (Dartmouth) | | | |
| Thomas Bridgeman | 1577 | | 1620 | Jacob Tythe | " | " | |
| William Horwood | 1580 | | 1613 | (La'n'ston) | | | |
| Bently | 1585 | | | Mary Ashe | " | " | |
| Benetlye | " | | | (La'n'ston) | | | |
| Ralph Herman | " | | c. 1620 | Richard Vavasour | | 1704 | |
| Jeremy Hilliard | 1586 | | | (Totnes) | | | |
| John Lavers | 1595 | | 1648 | Richard Willcocks | | | |
| William Bartlett | 1597 | | 1646 | (Plymouth) | | | |
| William Horwood | 1598 | | 1613 | Richard Holin | | | |
| William Bartlett | 1600 | | 1640 | (Truro) | | | |
| Edward Anthony | 1610 | | 1667 | Edward Sweet | | | 1710 |
| B. Y. or Y. B. | 1620 | | " | (Dunster) | | | |
| R. Osborn | c. 1620 | | | James Strang | | 1705 | 1726 |
| | | | | Robert Catkill | | " | |
| | | | | Thomas Reynolds | | " | 1709 |
| | | | | Thomas Haynshaw or Haysham (Bridgewater) | 1705 | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John | Manly (Dartmouth) | 1705 | | | John | Torkington (Totnes) | | 1727 | |
| Richard | Freeman (Plymouth) | " | | 1729 | Richard | Freeman | 1729 | | 1769 |
| Richard | Plint (Truro) | | 1705 | " | Moses | Pelet | 1730 | | 1734 |
| Peter | Jouet (Topsham) | " | 1706 | | Francis | Trowbridge (Assay Master, 1731-51) | " | | 1757 |
| Samuel | Blachford (Plymouth) | | " | 1728 | Daniel | Coleman | 1738 | | 1758 |
| Pentecost | Symonds (Plymouth) | 1706 | " | 1742 | James le | Compt | 1739 | | 1743 |
| Thomas | Sampson | | " | 1728 | Samuel | Glyde | 1740 | | 1753 |
| Phillip | Elston | 1707 | 1723 | 1748 | Joseph | Pearse | 1748 | | |
| Benjamin | Browne | 1708 | | 1716 | W. | Parry | 1750 | | 1768 |
| Robert | Palmer (Assay Master, 1708-31) | " | | 1726 | William | Browne | 1753 | | 1759 |
| _____ | Fu_____ | 1709 | | | Lewis | Courtail | 1756 | | 1757 |
| John | Pike, jr. (Plymouth) | | 1710 | | Thomas | Coffin | 1757 | | 1773 |
| Joseph | Bennick (Liscard) | | " | | Matthew | Skinner (Assay Master, 1757-73) | " | | " |
| George | Trowbridge Tolcher (Plymouth) | | " | 1741 | Richard | Sams (Assay Master, 1787-9) | " | | 1815 |
| William | Adams (Falmouth) | | " | | _____ | Shatlin | " | | |
| John | Suger | | 1712 | | Ed. | Broadhurst (Plymouth) | | 1757 | |
| Joseph | Collier (Plymouth) | | 1713 | 1728 | Roger B. | Symons (Plymouth) | | 1758 | 1773 |
| Joseph | Coles | 1713 | | 1730 | William | Welch (Plymouth) | | " | " |
| Adam | Hutchings (Totnes) | | 1714 | | Richard | Jenkins (Plymouth) | | 1760 | 1806 |
| Andrew | Worth (Modbury) | | " | 1721 | Thomas | Thorne (Plymouth) | | " | 1773 |
| Edward | Strong or Strang (Fowey) | | 1715 | | David | Jones Symons, jr. (Plymouth) | | 1761 | 1781 |
| John | Brinley | 1715 | | 1717 | Thomas | Strong (Plymouth) | 1766 | | 1773 |
| Peter | Arno (Barnstaple) | | 1716 | | Thomas | Kaynes or Raynes | 1767 | | 1770 |
| Abraham | Lovell (Plymouth) | | " | 1722 | James | Holt | 1768 | | 1773 |
| A. | Brinley | | " | | David | Hawkins (Plymouth) | 1769 | | " |
| John | Reed | 1716 | | 1720 | Thomas | Beer (Plymouth) | 1770 | | |
| James | Williams | | 1717 | 1725 | William | Coffin (Assay Master, 1773-87) | 1773 | | 1787 |
| John | Burdon | 1719 | | 1723 | Thomas | Gilbert | " | | |
| Micron | Melun (Falmouth) | 1720 | | 1727 | William | Harvey (Plymouth) | | | 1773 |
| Francis | Bishop (Bodmin) | " | | 1773 | Benjamin | S. Nathan (Plymouth) | | | " |
| John | Murch (Tiverton) | | 1720 | | John | Tingcombe (Plymouth) | | | " |
| Zachariah | Williams (Plymouth) | | " | | William | Eveleigh (Dartmouth) | | | " |
| James | Stevens | | 1721 | 1750 | James | Jenkins (Plymouth) | | | " |
| Sampson | Bennett (Falmouth) | | " | 1736 | Richard | Birdlake (Plymouth) | | | " |
| Jane | Maryon (Penryn) | | 1722 | | Edward | Broadhurst (Plymouth) | | | " |
| Samuel | Wilmott (Plymouth) | | 1723 | | John | Brown (Plymouth) | | | " |
| John | Elston, jr. | 1723 | | " | Jason | Rolt (Plymouth) | | | " |
| Thomas | Blake | 1724 | | 1759 | John | Eustace (per two) | 1776 | | 1826 |
| John | Webber (Plymouth) | | 1724 | | Ezchiel | Abraham | 1780 | | |
| Thomas | Clarke | | 1725 | | William | Upjohn | " | | |
| James | Marshall | | " | | Richard | Crutchett | " | | |
| John | Babbage | 1725 | | 1741 | W. | Pearse | " | | 1790 |
| John | Boutel (Plymouth) | | 1726 | | J. | Balle | 1782 | | |
| | | | | | W_____ | P_____ | 1783 | | |
| | | | | | Joseph | Hicks | 1784 | | |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Entered. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Moses | Mordecai | | 1788 | | E. | Ramsay | | 1840 | 1860 |
| Richard | Sams, jr. | 1789 | | 1816 | I. | Fulton | | " | " |
| | (Assay Master, 1789-1816) | | | | W. W. | W. | | | 1848 |
| James | Traies | | 1790 | | W. H. | Row | | 1849 | |
| William | Dunsford | | 1792 | | Wm. Thos. Maynard | | 1854 | | 1883 |
| | (Plymouth) | | | | (Assay Master, 1854-83) | | | | |
| Richard | Ferris | 1794 | | 1810 | Joseph | Head | | 1855 | |
| G. | Turner | 1812 | | 1834 | W. W. | Hill | | " | |
| Edward C. | Maynard | 1816 | | 1849 | James | Williams | | 1857 | 1867 |
| | (Assay Master, 1816-49) | | | | Philip | Osmont | | " | |
| George | Ferris | 1817 | | 1838 | George | Ferris, jr. | | | 1859 |
| John or Jas. | Osmont | 1827 | 1835 | 1855 | Thos. H. | Stone | | 1861 | |
| G. | M. | | | 1827 | Henry | Lake | | 1868 | 1883 |
| J. | Langdon | 1830 | | | Jas. Croad | Ross | | 1869 | |
| Samuel | Lery | | 1830 | | Josiah | Williams | | " | |
| William R. | Sobey | 1831 | 1835 | 1851 | Wm. Geo. | Caunter | | 1875 | " |
| W. | S. | " | | | John Ellett | Lake | | " | 1886 |
| John | Stone | 1832 | 1841 | 1859 | J. | Whipple & Co. | | | 1877 |
| W. | Pope | 1833 | | | W. | Ellis | | | |
| Jacob | Nathan | | 1833 | | F. Templer | Depree & } Tucker } | | 1882 | |
| Isaac | Parkin | 1835 | 1835 | 1856 | J. | Tucker | | | |
| | (Assay Master, 1849-54) | | | | Thomas | Salter | | | 1883 |
| E. | Sweet | 1836 | | | W. T. | Maynard | | | " |
| H. | Norris | " | | | (Assay Master) | | | | |
| William | Welch | 1799 | | 1837 | W. | Woodman | 1883 | | |
| Thomas | Byne | 1839 | 1855 | | | | | | |

CHAPTER XIV
THE NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

For much of this chapter the Author is indebted to a monograph on *The Goldsmiths of Newcastle*, by Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., by means of whose kind introduction access was obtained to large collections of plate, both ecclesiastical and secular, in Hull and other parts of Yorkshire, which furnished material for a considerable part of the tables of York, Newcastle, and Hull marks appearing in this work.

History of the
Company.

The earliest known reference to Newcastle goldsmiths occurs in an ordinance of the 33 Henry III. (1248), commanding the bailiffs and men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to choose four of the most trusty persons of their town for the office of moneyers, and other four like persons for the keeping of the king's mints there, *and two fit and prudent goldsmiths to be assayers of the money to be made there*, and one fit and trusty clerk for the keeping of the exchange; and to send them to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was required to be done. By the 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 (1423), an Act previously mentioned, it was ordained that Newcastle-upon-Tyne should have a touch according to the ordinance of its mayor, bailiffs, or governor.

The Goldsmiths
of Newcastle
Incorporated
with other
Craftsmen,
1536.

After that, no reference to the goldsmiths of Newcastle appears till 1536, when they were incorporated, together with freemen of other trades, as a company of goldsmiths, plumbers, glaziers, pewterers, and painters. The original charter of incorporation, granted by the mayor, sheriff, and aldermen of Newcastle, still exists amongst the archives of the Plumbers' Company.

"The Company," as Mr. Boyle explains, "was to be governed by four wardens, viz., a goldsmith, a plumber, a glazier, and a pewterer or painter. No brother was to follow any trade except that to which he was apprenticed, on pain of a penalty of 3s. 4d. Any brother taking 'a Scots man borne in Scotland' as apprentice or workman was to be

fined 40s., half of which went to the company, and the other half to 'the upholding of the works of tyne Bridge'. Every apprentice on obtaining his freedom was to pay 6s 8d., 'and a pott of ale w' thappurtenances'. If any brother defamed another by calling him 'a Scott, a morderer, a thefe,' and 'at sise or sessions was ffounde culpable,' he was to be expelled from the company, and not received again till 'such tyme that he be clerely & duely purged & acquitted by dew order of the law'."

Of the original members of the company, five were goldsmiths, viz., Thomas Cramer, James Chawbre, Geoffrey Hall, Humphrey Coyll, and Nicholas Cramer. From the number of goldsmiths' names recorded, it seems that their art flourished in Newcastle in the 16th century, for although no Newcastle plate of earlier date than about the middle of the 17th century is now known, it is more probable that 16th century plate was melted down in the troublous times of Charles I. than that none was wrought. From 1536 to 1650 thirteen goldsmiths appear to have been admitted to the company. They were Valentine Baker, James Austold, Nicholas Brutte, John Harper, John Cramer, Francis Sose, Anthony Sympson, William Seaton, John Sympson, Oswald Carr, John Baker, James Wylson, and John Baynes.

Goldsmiths of
the 16th and 17th
centuries.

The goldsmiths who joined the company from 1656 to 1697 signed the first transcript of the charter of 1536. At the very bottom the almost obliterated signature of William Ramsay appears, certainly enough identifiable by the long tail of his R. The column headed "Gold-Smiths," after a transcript of the names appended to the original, bears the signatures of William Ramsay, John Wilkinson, William Robinson, John Douthwaite, John Norris, Francis Batty, Albany Dodson, Eli Bilton, Ffrancis Anderson, Cuthbert Ramsay, William Ramsay (junior), Abraham Hamer, Robert Shrive, and Thomas Hewitson. The last-named attained his freedom in 1697.

One of these persons, Ffrancis Anderson, was not a goldsmith but a confectioner.

In 1598 the company consisted apparently of only 14 members, of whom three were goldsmiths, viz., Anthony Sympson, James Wilson and John Baynes. On the 19 June, 1599, Baynes paid 40s. to the company for some "agrement" which "shold have ben thre pound," but 20s. were generously "remitted for his wyffe". On the 17 August in the same year he took one Thomas Royd, son of Thomas Royd,

“mylliner,” as apprentice ; and on the 3 February, 1599-1600, he took as apprentice one John Nicholson, son of George Nicholson.

From this time till 1656, in which year William Ramsay joined the company, the society had no goldsmith amongst its members. There is indeed one person (William Robinson), described as a “Goulsmith, late of Newcastle, deceased,” in the enrolment of his son’s apprenticeship (20 Aug., 1657) and once elsewhere as an “imbroderer” ; doubtless a manufacturer of gold and silver lace, then largely employed in the enrichment of costume. Ramsay’s accession to the company was followed two years later by that of John Wilkinson, from which time till 1697 the goldsmiths of Newcastle appear to have been prosperous.

The Statute
8 & 9 Wm. III.
c. 8 (1696)
deprived the
Newcastle gold
smiths of the
right of assaying
plate.

The Act 8 & 9 Wm. III. c. 8, which raised the standard for plate and inferentially gave to the Goldsmiths’ Company of London the sole right of assaying, inflicted a hardship and inconvenience upon the goldsmiths of Newcastle similar to that suffered by all other manufacturers in the provinces, who were put to the risk, expense, and delay of sending their plate to London to be assayed. To remedy this hardship, the Act 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 4, was passed in 1700, establishing assays at York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, and Norwich, but by reason probably that Newcastle was not one of the places where mints had been established for recoining the silver money, it was not mentioned in that Act. But although plate could not have been legally assayed in Newcastle between 1696 and 1702, there is little doubt about its having been wrought there during the interval, for at All Saints’ Church, Newcastle, there are two communion flagons bearing the marks of Thomas Hewitson, dated the 25 Dec., 1697 and 1698 respectively ; a mug of 1701 bears the mark of Eli Bilton. On the 9 February, 170¹/₂, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by the goldsmiths of Newcastle, supported by another from the Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, and Common Council setting forth the inconvenience they suffered by being compelled to send their plate to York to be assayed, whereby they were in “danger of losing the greatest part of their trade, which chiefly consists of plate bespoke to be wrought up in a short time, and they cannot have it returned from York in less than a fortnight’s time”. In consequence of these petitions an Act of Parliament, 1 Anne, Stat. 1, c. 9, was passed, which received the royal assent on 30 March, 1702, re-establishing the assay office at Newcastle.

The Newcastle
Assay Office
re-established
(1702) by
1. Anne, c. 9.

This Act (reciting that “whereas in the town of Newcastle upon

Tyne there is and time out of mind hath been an ancient company of goldsmiths, which, with their families are like to be ruined" by the operation of the Act of 1696-7, and their trade "utterly lost in the said town; and whereas by the statute of the second of Henry the sixth, the town of Newcastle upon Tyne is one of the places appointed to have touches for wrought silver plate"), enacted that the town of Newcastle should be appointed for the assaying and marking of wrought plate, to execute all "the powers, authorities, and directions" conferred upon other towns and cities by the Act of 1700-1, "as fully and amply to all intents, constructions, and purposes as if the said town had been expressly named in the said act". The same Act provided that the goldsmiths, silversmiths, and plate-workers, who had served apprenticeships to those trades and were freemen of Newcastle, should be incorporated and known as the Company of Goldsmiths of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Act further provided for the election of two wardens annually and for the appointment of an assay master, and stated the marks which were to be impressed upon all plate assayed there.

The marks required at this time were, first, the maker's mark (which consisted of the first two letters of his surname); second, the lion's head erased; third, "the figure of a woman commonly called Britannia"; fourth, the arms of the city or town where the plate was assayed; and, lastly, a variable letter or mark to denote the year in which the assay was made. The only difference between the marks then appointed for Newcastle and those of the other re-established provincial offices being in the respective town marks, which in each case consisted of the arms of the city. London differed from the provincial offices in having no distinguishing town mark.

Although the Act of Parliament constituted the goldsmiths of Newcastle an independent corporation, they continued in association with the plumbers, pewterers, painters, and glaziers (with the exception of an interval from 1707 to 1711), till 1716, when they finally separated themselves. It must, however, be stated that during considerable portions of this period they held meetings independently of the rest of the association, formulated their own regulations, and kept their own minute books, which are perfectly complete from the establishment of the company in 1702 to the time when the assay office was closed in 1885. Their first assay book, however, begins in 1747 and ends in 1755. The next book which has been preserved begins in 1761, and

The Newcastle goldsmiths continued in association with other trades till 1716, when they became a separate body.

from this date the series is complete down to the closing of the office. Almost their most precious record, however, is the circular copper plate on which from shortly after 1702 the punches of the makers whose plate was assayed at Newcastle were impressed. It contains 287 different marks, most of which can be identified. On this copper plate are also to be found the marks of John Langwith and Joseph Buckle, of York, who by agreement (in consideration of an annual fee) had their plate assayed and stamped at Newcastle from the year 1717 when the York office was temporarily closed.

In the early part of 1773 the goldsmiths of Sheffield and Birmingham having petitioned Parliament for the establishment of assay offices in their respective towns, the Goldsmiths' Company of London, in opposing the establishment of these rival offices, suggested that great irregularities, if not frauds, were practised at the provincial halls and, as already stated, a committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and to report thereon to Parliament. The Newcastle Company appealed to their representatives, Sir W. Blackett and Mr. Ridley, to watch and protect their interests. The replies of both members are preserved amongst the company's archives.

Mr. Ridley stated that a separate committee had been appointed to enquire into the alleged malpractices of provincial offices, and suggested that "perhaps the London Gent" may attempt to take away those assay offices already established". He added that a messenger from the House of Commons would be sent to Newcastle to serve the assay master, "who I understand is Matt. Prior," with a notice to attend the committee on the 22 March. The committee ordered a return from each assay office, giving the number and names of the members of its company, the names and trade of the wardens and assessor, an account when and before whom the assayer had been sworn, the names and places of abode of all persons who sent plate to be assayed, and the weight of all gold and silver plate which had been assayed, marked, broken and defaced during the preceding seven years.

Matthew Prior posted to London, and was examined by the committee on the 22 March. His evidence, copied from the minutes of the committee, reported by Mr. Thos. Gilbert and presented to Parliament on the 29 April, 1773, appears on the two following pages.

Parliamentary
Committee
appointed to
enquire into the
working of the
provincial assay
offices, 1773.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE ASSAY OFFICE AT
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

“Mr. Matthew Prior (a musical and mathematical instrument maker and tuner, assay master of the Goldsmiths Company of Newcastle upon Tyne) produced, pursuant to the orders of your committee, the several accounts annexed in the appendix, No. 5 ; and informed your committee that upon his being elected to the office of assay master, he took an oath prescribed by the Act of King William the Third, and is guided in his duty by that Act.

The Assay
Master's evidence before the
Parliamentary
Committee in
1773.

“That he attended the assay office for his father, who was assay master many years before he died, and that the Company had often seen him make assays for his father.

“He also produced to your committee his assay weights, and said he bought them in London ; that he had weighed them to see if they bore a due proportion and had tried them with reports of assays of silver made in London, and found they agreed to about a pennyweight ; and that the lowest subdivision in his reports is half a pennyweight.

“That he makes his assays upon coppels made of bone ashes, which he prepares himself several months before he uses them ; that his muffles are of the same size and form as those made in London, and made of the same sort of clay that glasshouse pots are made of, and will hold about 21 coppels ; that he assays two days a week ; that he puts refined lead with the silver into the coppel in order to make the assay, and assays the lead before he uses it, but never found any silver in it.

“Being desired to describe his method of assaying silver, he said, we scrape a quantity of silver from every part of the vessel that comes to the office ; we weigh that in the assay scales very exactly with the twelve ounce weight ; we then add a quantity of fine lead to the assay, put it upon a coppel, and refine it to fine silver ; when it is fine we draw it out of the fire, and weigh it with 11 oz. 2 dwt., and if it weighs that, we call it standard, though we pass it at 11 oz. ; it has been the practice of the office to allow a remedy of two pennyweight ; that the London office does the same, and it is an indulgence which has always been allowed ; and that he never made use of any other flux but lead in assaying silver. And being asked, if he used any other flux than lead in the assaying of gold? he said, yes, aqua fortis, fine silver, and lead.

“He also informed your committee, that one or both of the wardens always attend on the two assaying days, which are Tuesdays and Fridays, from nine in the morning till the assaying is over, and that they sometimes assist him ; that the scrapings are taken off, the assays made, and the plate marked, in the presence of the wardens ; that he has no fixed salary, but is paid one halfpenny an ounce for all the plate which comes to be assayed, by the owners of it.

“Being asked, if the knowledge of the trade of a working goldsmith, or plate worker, was necessary to qualify a person for scraping or cutting wrought plate properly? he said, he imagined it was ; but also said, that an assayer not brought up to the trade of a silversmith might judge whether all the plate in one parcel was of one sort of silver, and might know whether plate was forward enough in the workmanship for assaying, and whether loaded with unnecessary solder, as well as if he had been brought up to the trade ; and that by the practice he has had at the assay office he has learnt to examine every visible part of the plate very nicely.

“That the makers of wrought plate send a note with each parcel of plate which is entered in a book kept for that purpose, called ‘The Assay Book’.

“That he never heard of convoys; but has known in the same parcel some plate better, and some worse, than standard, but knows not whether it was from fraud or mistake. Being asked, what method he took, when he suspected that some plate in a parcel was better and some worse, to prevent the company marks being obtained? he said, that he made a different assay of all the pieces he suspected, and has done so for many years.

“That when all the pieces in one parcel appear to be of one sort of silver, he takes a small quantity from every piece, as much as will make an assay; that when plate appears under standard, he sometimes re-assays it, and has re-assayed plate three times, in order to satisfy the owner; that he puts four marks upon the plate, viz.: the lion, the leopard’s head, the three castles, and the letter for the year; and that the letter for the present year is D; that these marks are kept in a box which has three locks upon it; that the wardens keep each of them a key at their own houses, and the witness keeps the other in his pocket; and the box cannot be unlocked without producing the three keys; that the diet (which is eight grains from every pound of silver that is marked) is kept in the same box; and all the diet, except two or three ounces is taken out of the box every year by the wardens, and appropriated to defray the expence of the office; and that the company thought two or three ounces a sufficient quantity to be kept.

“That the diet in the office remains in its original state, as scrapings and cuttings from the plate, and he never knew any of it to be assayed, nor does he remember the diet box ever to have been sent or required by the Lord Chancellor to be sent, to the Mint; that he knows nothing of the annual weight of the diet, but the wardens do, as they keep an account of it in a book kept for that purpose;—that there are scrapings now in the office taken in several years, but are mixed together.

“The witness further said, that there never was an assay made at Newcastle by any other person than himself, since he was appointed assay master; that the office is kept in a private house; that there are in it two assay furnaces, and a pair of scales, so exact that a hair off the back of his hand will turn them either way.”

Later in the day on which Prior was examined by the committee, Mr. Ridley wrote to Messrs. Langlands and Kirkup with reference to Prior’s examination as follows:—

“Burlington Street, March 22nd, 1773.

“Sirs,

“I have the pleasure of acquainting you, that this day we got through Mr. Prior’s examination, wherein he acquitted himself with great precision and judgement, and the Committee came to a Resolution, ‘That the Assay Office at Newcastle upon Tyne had been conducted with Fidelity and Skill’. Mr. Prior was discharged from farther attendance, and will set forward on his return to Newcastle next Wednesday. I am very happy that we have got this matter well over, notwithstanding the most violent opposition of the Goldsmiths of London.

I am S^{ts}

Mr. John Langlands &
Mr. John Kirkup.

Your most obed^t servant

M. RIDLEY.

Gold does not appear to have been assayed at Newcastle before 1785. The Company, however, then determined to undertake the assaying of gold plate, and the following information with reference to the matter is cited by Mr. Boyle in his monograph: "Mr. Fendall Rushforth, one of the assayers at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, procured and sent to Mr. Robertson, of the firm of Langlands and Robertson, the necessary implements. These cost £13 1s., and were sent to Newcastle by ship. The company manifested its gratitude by sending Mr. Rushforth a salmon which cost 7s. 6d., and the carriage of which to London cost 6s." The first gold plate was assayed for John Mitchison, of the Side, on the 11 March, 1785.

Gold not assayed
at Newcastle
before 1785.

In 1844 the 'Goldsmiths' Company of London endeavoured to obtain jurisdiction over all provincial offices, and they procured a Bill to be introduced into Parliament, giving the London Company the right to sue the wardens and assayers of provincial halls, on proof that they had passed gold or silver below the standard. "This," says Mr. Boyle, "led to an extensive correspondence between the secretary of the Goldsmiths' Company at Newcastle (Mr. F. Sanderson) and Mr. W. Ord, then one of the representatives of Newcastle. Mr. Ord conducted the goldsmiths' case with energy and tact, and the result of his efforts was that the objectionable clause was so amended as to place all companies upon the same footing, and give provincial offices a right to sue the wardens and assayers of the London Company itself, should they offend against the provisions of the Act."

In 1855 another attempt was made by the London Company to abolish the assay offices at Newcastle and some other provincial towns, and as a consequence, the House of Commons ordered on the 22 June, 1855, that returns should be made by the Inspector-General of Stamps and Taxes on the assaying and marking of plate at Newcastle and other towns, and a report on the same subject by Messrs. Garrard and Johnson, wardens of the London Company. Mr. Boyle having carefully examined a great number of documents relating to this matter, says that he is "convinced that the accusations and insinuations against the practices of the Newcastle Office were entirely without foundation".

In 1853 the weight of the silver assayed at Newcastle was 9644 oz. In 1863 it had fallen to 4394 oz. In 1873 it had further decreased to 1982 oz., whilst in 1883, the last complete year in which the office was open, it had fallen to 316 oz. At the annual meeting of the company

in 1884 it was resolved to discontinue the Newcastle assay. On 20 May in that year the stamps and dies, 21 in number, were delivered to Mr. Alfred Sheriff, the collector of Inland Revenue, and on 13 June the local dies, 11 in number, were effaced in the presence of Mr. Sheriff, Mr. James W. Walkinshaw, and Mr. Thomas Arthur Reed (the wardens appointed in 1883), and Mr. James Robson, the last assay master. The tenancy of the room in Dean Court, for which the company paid Messrs. Mather and Armstrong a rental of £11 per annum, terminated on the 1 May, 1885, since when the company has held its meetings at the Salutation Hotel, Bridge Street. The last assay of silver was made of 30 teaspoons on 22 April, 1884, and the last assay of gold of 30 rings on 2 May. In both cases the property assayed belonged to Mr. R. M. Craig.

There are now no relics of the Newcastle Assay Office except the books and papers, the round copper plate of makers' marks, a square plate on which, from 1864 to 1884, the date-letter was impressed, and two old oaken boxes, in one of which the diet was formerly kept. These are preserved by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

From the time of the separation of the goldsmiths from the plumbers in 1716, the annual meeting of the former was regularly held on 3 May, except when that day fell on a Saturday or Sunday, and then the meeting was held on the Monday following.

THE NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

It does not appear that the marks set on Newcastle plate before the Act of 1702 came into operation, were stamped by any duly authorised officer, after an assay had been first made. There appears to be no evidence of the appointment from time to time of "searchers" or assayers as at York. The town mark on plate of the 17th century made by different goldsmiths differs in appearance very considerably, and this difference is noticeable even in cases where the stamps have apparently been struck at about the same time. It seems probable that every master goldsmith who had been admitted to the freedom of the company was allowed to have a "town-mark" stamp for his own use, and that there was no regular assay by cupel, the mark of each maker being his warranty that his wares were of standard quality, the touch-stone being probably used when a test was considered necessary.

Prior to 1702 probably each Newcastle goldsmith marked his own plate without any official assay.

The "town mark" of Newcastle was at first a single castle, derived probably from the arms of the borough, which are : *Gules*, three castles *argent*. It is found in a plain heraldic shield on communion cups and other plate of about the middle of the 17th century.

The
"town mark."

From about 1670 the mark was the entire coat-of-arms of Newcastle—"the three castles"—at first in a plain heraldic shield. About 1685-6, and again ten years later, it is found in an elaborately-shaped shield, but a plain shield is also found to have been occasionally used at about the same time.

The earliest authenticated examples of Newcastle plate (1658-72) have, in addition to the town mark of the single castle, the mark of a lion passant, "to sinister". A lion "to sinister" is not known to have been used at any other assay office. After the restoration of the old standard the lion is again found "to sinister" in the years 1721 to 1725, although in some examples of 1722-3 it is to dexter, as it invariably is after 1725.*

The lion passant
"to sinister"
peculiar to
Newcastle.

A small mug belonging to the Glovers' Guild of Carlisle, apparently made between 1697 and 1702 by Eli Bilton, bears not only the Britannia standard marks of the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia, with the first two letters of Bilton's surname, but also a single castle in a plain shield. This curious marking clearly shows that the piece was not stamped according to the Act of Parliament, which required the "town mark" to be the arms of the borough, as struck in all cases from 1702 onwards. It was probably made and stamped after 1697 but before the re-establishment of the Newcastle office in 1702.

From 1702 till 1720 the mark used at Newcastle, in addition to the lion's head and figure of Britannia (which closely resemble those of London of the same period), was the "town mark" of the three castles in a shield, quite plain at the sides and base, but with a central notch in the top, or "chief," and the corners clipped. From 1707 to 1710 the shield found is hollowed between the points of the central notch and the corners, and from 1712 to 1720 the shield is quite plain except for the little notch in centre of "chief". Throughout this cycle the maker's mark, in compliance with the Act, is formed of the first two letters of his surname.

After the restoration of the old standard for plate in 1719-20, the marks of the leopard's head and lion passant are found resembling those of London, except that in 1721-2, 1723-4, and 1724-5 the lion is

* See late example of a lion "to sinister," under Table VI., p. 365.

“to sinister”. The maker’s mark is formed of the initials of his Christian and surname. The town mark is in a heart-shaped shield from 1722 until 1757, when it was changed to a plain elliptical shield, but in 1759 the use of the heart-shaped shield was resumed and continued until 1772; from 1772 onwards the shield is egg-shaped.

The Newcastle
Date-letters.

The date-letter, made obligatory by the Act of 1701, was regularly changed every year for the first few years, but subsequently the rule was not always followed. The character of the letters used from 1702 till 1720 was a kind of Black-letter capital, and each letter from **A** to **F** was used in proper rotation—**A** and **B** having a mullet or star on their dexter side. The first letter is found in an oblong punch, the others in a squat oval. **F** and **E** seem to have been used for at least three, and possibly five years. The next letter found after **E** is the **M** of 1712-3. No example of the letter **N** for this cycle has been found. **O** appears to have been used for about three years, followed by **P** and **Q** (each for one year); the letter next in succession was not **R** but a second **D**. Many articles have been found of this cycle (1702-20) bearing the letters **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **F**, **G**, **M**, **O**, **P**, **Q** respectively, but not one has been found with **H**, **I**, **K**, **L**, or **N**, and it seems highly probable that some of the letters were used for more than a year. It is clear that **A** was the letter for 1702-3, but the next *recorded* date-letter is **M** for 1712, the other letters in that cycle fixed by the records being **P** for 1717, **Q** for 1718, **D** for 1719, and **E** for 1720.

In 1721 a new cycle of date-letters in Old English characters was commenced and the alphabet was used consecutively, a distinct letter for each year, from **A** to **S**, and terminating with a Roman capital **T** in a plain angular shield, in 1739-40.

In 1740 was commenced a third cycle consisting of 19 Roman capital letters, **A** to **T** inclusive (omitting **J**), in plain heraldic shields. The letters of this cycle (with the exception of **I** for 1748) are recorded in the minutes, and as five pieces of plate with the **I** of this cycle are known, there can be no question about that letter. There is, however, considerable doubt as to whether the **T** was ever actually struck in 1758-9, inasmuch as while examples of every other letter have been found in plenty, not a single piece has been found with the letter **T** for that year. It is suggested therefore that the letter **S**, which by the way has terminations of a Lombardic character, was used for 1758-9 as well as for 1757-8. It will be observed by a reference to the tables that the top of the shield

enclosing the C of 1742-3 is waved, as in a less degree is that enclosing the S. The date-letters

In 1759 the fourth cycle was commenced with the cursive capital letter *A* for 1759-60 followed by the *B* for 1760-1, both being recorded in the Company's minutes, but the next succeeding entry is dated 1769, recording that the letter for the ensuing year is "©". No explanation, whatever, of the hiatus is made, and the only suggestion of an explanation seems to be that no letter was used other than the *B* adopted in 1760 until the © was resolved upon in 1769. As a quantity of plate bearing the marks of makers who worked at about this time has been found without a date-letter, it is probable that for several years no date-letter was used. After the © of 1769-70 each letter of the alphabet, *Q* to *Z* (omitting *J* and *V*), follows in proper sequence, cursive capitals being used up to and including *F*, and Roman capitals afterwards. Each letter is in a plain angular shield until 1771-2, thenceforward a shield shaped in the base is used with slight variation until 1780, after which date a square shield is, with two exceptions, found till the end of the cycle in 1790-1. Before leaving this cycle, mention must be made of a point in the evidence of Mr. Matthew Prior, the assay-master, given before the Parliamentary Committee in 1773. The report states that he said, "the letter for the present year is *D*". The Author has made several attempts to make his tables agree with this statement, but has utterly failed. In *Hall Marks on Plate*, Mr. Chaffers appears to have evaded the difficulty by the simple expedient of discarding the last three letters (*X*, *Y* and *Z*) of the cycle, and in succeeding editions of that work the same course was followed; but from *G* downwards every letter of the cycle in question is represented in that book in cursive characters, whereas, in fact, every letter from *G* to *Z* actually used was a Roman capital. The three letters, *X*, *Y* and *Z* of this cycle have been found in repeated instances, and it is impossible to disregard them. Prior's reported statement that the letter for 1772-3 was *D* is not referred to in *Old English Plate*, where *F* is given as the letter for that year. If *D* really had been the letter for 1772-3, then, as *S* is fixed as the letter for 1784-5 by the fact of its being found both without and with the incuse king's head, *C* must have been used for three years in succession; and as all the letters represented in Table V. have been found on plate, there must have been changes of the letter twice a year for at least two years between 1773 and 1784. This seems extremely improbable,

The date-letters. and the suggestion that some mistake was made either by Mr. Prior or the reporter in stating that the letter for 1772-3 was D, seems to be the only feasible explanation.

In the next cycle, 1791 to 1814, the letters (Roman capitals) are recorded, and as examples of all have been found on plate, there can be no question about them. The presence of the king's head mark throughout this cycle—absent in the preceding cycle except with the last seven letters—distinguishes all but those; and the truncated corners of the shields of the letters in the later cycle, as well as the slight differences in the form of the other stamps, should prevent confusion, albeit that three-fourths of the letters of both cycles are alike in form.

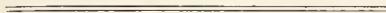
In the following cycle, 1815 to 1838 inclusive, the date-letters are again Roman capitals, but somewhat narrower in proportion to their height than in any of the preceding cycles. The lowness of the crown over the leopard's head (as well as its general form) and the slight differences in the other marks, enable one to distinguish with a little careful observation these marks from others. There were not many goldsmiths or silversmiths working at Newcastle after 1815 and marked examples of their work are not often found. The Author has not found more than eighteen different examples of the marks of the last three cycles, but as the date-letters are all recorded, actual examples are not necessary for the framing of the tables. The marks of the cycle 1839 to 1863 inclusive may easily be distinguished by the head of Wm. IV. in the first two years, and of Queen Victoria thereafter; the leopard's head being generally crowned. In the last cycle, 1864 to 1884, in which year the office was closed, small Roman letters were used, unlike any of previous years. The other four Hall-marks resemble those of 1846-7, and it is unnecessary to repeat them in the table.

The date-letters were as a rule changed immediately after the annual meetings on 3 May, so that, except when the rule was broken, each letter ran from May of one year until May of the succeeding year.

The following tables of marks and the list of names of makers do not appear to require any further explanation than is contained above and in the tables themselves. It may, however, be as well to mention that for the marks down to 1815 the Author has depended not entirely on the examples mentioned in the tables, but on those and many others too numerous to particularize.

The marks stamped on wrought gold at Newcastle were the same as on plate until 1798. From that date the crown and figures 18 were substituted in place of the lion passant on gold of 18 carats fine, gold of 22 carats being stamped as before until 1844, when the crown and 22 were substituted for the lion. After that date the lion was not stamped on gold. From 1854 the three lower standards of 15, 12 and 9 carats fine then authorised, were stamped with the figures 15 '625, 12 '5, and 9 '375 respectively, and neither the crown nor the sovereign's head was stamped on gold below 18 carats in fineness.

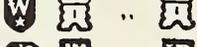
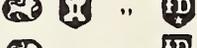
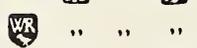
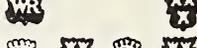
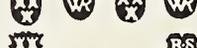
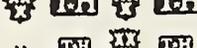
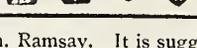
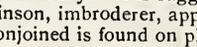
Marks on
Newcastle
gold-ware.



MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE I.

(The dates given in this Table, although in most cases inscribed on the article, must be regarded as approximate, and not actually fixed.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|------------------|---|
| 1658 |  | John Wilkinson. | Communion cup: Trimdon, Durham. |
| 1664 |  | " " | Do. do.: Ryton-on-Tyne. |
| 1668 |  | " " | Tankard: Mr. Geo. Dunn. |
| 1670 |  | John Douthwaite. | Com. flagons, dated 1672: St. Mary's, Gateshead. |
| 1672 |  | " " | Marks noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Wm. Ramsay. | Com. flagon, dated 1670: Sawley, Yorks. |
| 1675 |  | " " | Com. cup: Aspatria, Cumberland. |
| " |  | " " | Do. do.: St. John's, Newcastle. |
| 1680 |  | " " | Do. do. dated 1680: Ennerdale, Cumb. |
| 1684 |  | " " | Do. do. dated 1684: Rose Castle, Carlisle. |
| " |  | " " | Com. paten and flagon: Do. do. |
| " |  | " " | Marks noted by the Author. |
| 1685 |  | Wm. Robinson.* | Com. cups and paten, dated 1686: St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle. |
| " |  | " " | { Com. flagon: St. Nicholas Cathedral, N'cas. { Punch bowl: Mr. Cecil B. Morgan. |
| 1686-7 |  | Eli Bilton. | Com. cup: Chollerton, Northumberland. |
| 1686-8 |  | Wm. Robinson. | Com. paten: St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle. |
| 1690 |  | " " | Tankard: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| 1692 |  | " " | Do. : Blackgate Mus. Exhib., Newcastle. |
| 1694 |  | Robt. Shrive. | Fluted porringer: Major Widdrington. |
| " |  | Eli Bilton. | Chocolate pot: Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| " |  | " " | Mug: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1695 |  | Wm. Robinson. | Tankard: Do. do. |
| 1697 |  | Thos. Hewitson. | Large two-handed cup: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1698 |  | " " | Com. flagons, dated 1698: All Saints' Church, Newcastle. |
| 1698-9 |  | Eli Bilton. | Tankard: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| 1700 |  | " " | Porringer: Taylors' Guild, Carlisle. |
| " |  | John Ramsay. | Tankard: Tanners' Guild, Carlisle. |
| 1701 |  | Eli Bilton. | Half-pint mug: Glovers' Guild, Carlisle. |

* Or Wm. Ramsay. It is suggested that the W R conjoined is the mark of Wm. Robinson (son of William Robinson, imbroderer, apprenticed 1657), who worked in Newcastle from 1665 till 1698. The mark W R conjoined is found on plate which appears to have been made after Wm. Ramsay's death.

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE II.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | THREE CASTLES. | BRIT ANNIA | LION'S HEAD ERASED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---|--|
| ANNE. 1702-3 | | | | A | Ra | John Ramsay. | Tankard: Blackgate Museum Exhibition. |
| 1703-4 | " | " | " | B | Ba | Fras. Batty. | Com. cup: Askham, Westmor. |
| 1704-5 | " | " | " | C | Sh | Robt. Shrive. | Rat-tail spoon (trifid): Mr. Crichton. |
| 1705-6 | " | " | " | D | Bi | Eli. Bilton. | Com. paten: Kirkandrews-upon-Esk. |
| 1706-7 | " | " | " | E | yo | John Younghus-band. | Com. cup: Castle Eden, Durham. Tumbler: Mr. J. Cotterell. |
| 1707-8 | | " | " | F | yo Fr | J'nath'n French. | { Com. cup: Ainstable, Cumb. Tumbler: Tailors' Guild, Carlisle. |
| 1708-9 | " | " | " | B | Bv | John Buckle of York. | Com. flagon: St. Mary-the-less, Durham. Tumbler: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1709-10 | " | " | " | " | Ki | James Kirkup. | Mug: Mr. Colt. |
| 1710-11 | | | | | | | |
| 1711-2 | | | | | Bi | Eli. Bilton. | Com. cup: "re-made, 1712": Holy Island. |
| 1712-3 | | | | D | Hu La | Richd. Hobbs. | Monteith: Corporation of Morpeth { Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Hardcastle. Com. cup: Newton Kyme, Yks. |
| 1713-4 | | | | | Fr | J'nath'n French. | Tankard: noted by Author. |
| GED. I. 1714-5 | | " | " | D | Ba | Fr. Batty, jr. | { Tankard: Messrs. Crichton. ¾ Pint mug: The Author's Coll'n. |
| 1715-6 | | | | | Sh | Nathl. Shaw. | Tumbler: Mr. Geo. Dunn. |
| 1716-7 | | | | | | | |
| 1717-8 | " | " | " | P | Bv | Joseph Buckle. | Small mug: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1718-9 | " | " | " | D | Ba Ki | Fras. Batty, as above. James Kirkup. | Tankard: The Author's Coll'n. Muffineer: Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison. |
| 1719-20 | " | " | " | D | Ma Ba Ca | R. Makepeace & F. Batty. | Punch-bowl: Mr. Tinley Dale, Westoe. |
| 1720-1 | " | " | " | E | Wh | John Carnaby. Wm. Whitfield. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Crichton. Tankard: Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " | | | | H | H | John Hewitt. | Tankard: Mr. G. Dunn. |

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE III.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | THREE CASTLES. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1721-2 | | | | A | | Fras. Batty, jr. John Ramsay, jr. | Com. plate, dated 1722: St. John's, N'cas. Cup: Tanners' Guild, Carlisle. |
| 1722-3 | | | " | B | | Robt. Makepeace. Jas. Kirkup. | Coffee-pot: Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison. Tankard, dated 1730: Carlisle Corpora- tion. |
| 1723-4 | " | | " | C | | Jthn. French. | Beakers: St. Andrew's, Bishop Auckland. |
| 1724-5 | " | " | " | D | | John Carnaby. Thos. Partis. | Communion cup: St. Mary's, Gateshead. Com. cup: Monk Hesledon. |
| 1725-6 | | | | E | | Fras. Batty, jr. | Pint mug: Mr. G. Dunn. |
| 1726-7 | " | " | " | F | | Wm. Whitfield. John Busfield | Noted by the Author. Plate: Messrs. Reid & Son. |
| GEO. II. 1727-8 | | " | | G | | Isaac Cookson. Geo. Bulman. | Small mug: Mr. Geo. Lowe. Cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1728-9 | " | | " | H | | Wm. Whitfield. Wm. Dalton. | Gravy spoon: Mr. G. Lowe. Noted by the Author. |
| 1729-30 | " | " | " | I | | Geo. Bulman. | Salver: Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison. |
| 1730-1 | " | " | " | K | | Wm. Dalton. | Small mug: The Author's Col- lection. |
| 1731-2 | " | " | " | L | | Thos. Gamul? Jon. French. | Noted by the Author. Do. do. |
| 1732-3 | " | " | " | M | | Thos. Makepeace. John Busfield | Salver: Cordwainers' Company, N'castle. Sauce-boat: Rev. Jas. Allgood. |
| 1733-4 | " | " | " | N | | Isaac Cookson. | { Tankard: York Corporation. Coffee-pot, kettle and stand: Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison. |
| 1734-5 | " | " | " | D | | Thos. Partis. | Com. cup and alms-dishes: Sunderland. |
| 1735-6 | " | " | " | P | | Geo. Bulman. | Plain salver: Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1736-7 | " | " | " | Q | | Wm. Partis.* | Small mug: Mr. Widdowfield. |
| 1737-8 | " | " | " | R | | Isaac Cookson.† | Tankard: Mrs. Hodgson Huntley. |
| 1738-9 | " | " | " | S | | Wm. Beilby & Co.‡ | Coffee-pot: Major Widdrington. |
| 1739-40 | " | " | " | T | | Isaac Cookson. Robt. Makepeace. | Salver: Mr. W. Orde. Small mug: Weavers' Guild, Alnwick. |

* Possibly Wm. Prior.

† This mark of Isaac Cookson was found on a coffee-pot (belonging to Mr. W. H. Willson) with the hall-marks and date-letter for 1722-3, although no record of his name as a goldsmith has been found of earlier date than 1724.

‡ Perhaps Wm. and John Busfield of York.

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE IV.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | THREE CASTLES. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| 1740-1 | | | | A | | Stephen Buckle. James Kirkup. | Com. flagon: St. Martin-cum-Gregory, York. Com. flagon: Kirkandrews-upon-Esk. |
| 1741-2 | " | " | " | B | | W. Beilby & Anor. Perhaps Jno. Busfield (of York.) | Gravy spoon: Mr. H. Dawson. |
| 1742-3 | " | " | " | C | | Isaac Cookson. | Two-handed cup: Blacksmiths' Co., Carlisle. |
| 1743-4 | " | " | " | D | | Thomas Stoddart. William Partis. | Cream-jug: Mr. W. H. Willson. Sauce-boat: Submitted to the Author. |
| 1744-5 | " | " | " | E | | F. Martin (probably). | From Assay Office plate. |
| 1745-6 | " | " | | F | | Thomas Blackett (probably). | Do. do. |
| 1746-7 | | | | G | | Isaac Cookson. | Cream-jug: Mr. Crichton. |
| 1747-8 | " | " | " | H | | John Wilkinson of Sheffield (probably). | From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1748-9 | " | " | " | I | | ? Thos. Reid of York. | Do. do. |
| | | | | | | R. Gillson (of Sunderland). | Do. do. |
| 1749-50 | " | " | " | K | | Robert Makepeace. Thos. Partis II. (of Sunderland). | Beaker on moulded feet: Dr. Embleton. From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1750-1 | " | | | L | | William Beilby. | Small plain tankard: Rev. J. Allgood. |
| 1751-2 | " | " | " | M | | William Partis. | Com. plate: Bridekirk, Cumb. |
| 1752-3 | " | " | " | N | | William Dalton. Perhaps John Barrett (of Sunderland). | Com. paten: Berwick-on-Tweed. From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1753-4 | " | " | " | O | | Isaac Cookson. | Sauce-boats: Mr. J. Caldcleugh and Mr. Hesketh-Hodgson. |
| 1754-5 | " | " | " | P | | Langlands & Goodriche. | Coffee-pot: Mr. J. Kirsopp. Salver: Mr. W. Orde. |
| 1755-6 | " | " | " | Q | | John Kirkup. | Table spoons: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1756-7 | " | " | " | R | | John Langlands. | Tankard: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1757-8 | | " | | S | | " " | Do. : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1758-9 | " | " | " | T | | Ralph Beilby. | Mustard-pot: Submitted to the Author. Noted by the Author. |

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE V.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1784, THENCEFORWARD SIX, AS BELOW.

| | THREE CASTLES. | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1759-60 | | | | A | | | Samuel James. | Tankard: Messrs. Spink. |
| GEO. III. 1760-8 | " | " | " | B | | | Saml. Thompson. John Barrett of Sunderland. | (No date-letter) table- spoon: Miss Allgood. From Assay Office plate. |
| 1769-70 | " | | " | C | | | Saml. James. Robt. Peat. | Do. do. Three-quarter-pint mug: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1770-1 | | " | | D | | | John Kirkup. John Fearnly of Sunderland. | Two-handled cup: Mr. T. Watson. From Assay Office plate. |
| 1771-2 | " | " | " | E | | | John Langlands. | Do. do. |
| 1772-3 | | " | " | F | | | James Crawford. | Com. flagon, dated 1773: Holy Trinity, Whitehaven. |
| 1773-4 | " | " | " | G | | | John Jobson. Jas. Hetherington. | From Assay Office plate. Small mug: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1774-5 | " | " | " | H | | | Stalker & Mitchison. | Tankard: Mr. J. A. Holms, Paisley. |
| 1775-6 | " | " | " | I | | | Hetherington & Edwards. Francis Solomon of Whitehaven. | Soup ladle: Mr. Arthur. From Assay Office plate. |
| 1776-7 | " | " | " | K | | | Hetherington & Edwards. James Hetherington. | Gravy-spoon: Mr. Lowe. From Assay Office plate. |
| 1777-8 | " | " | " | L | | | David Crawford. | Small two-handled cup: Mr. Welby. |
| 1778-9 | " | " | " | M | | | Langlands & Robertson. | Com. cup: Newbiggin, Westmor. |
| 1779-80 | " | | | N | | | David Crawford. | Sauce-boat: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1780-1 | " | " | " | O | | | Pinkney & Scott. | Gravy-spoon: Mr. L. W. Adamson. |
| 1781-2 | " | " | " | P | | | Langlands & Robertson (as below). | Plain oval tea-pot: Rev. J. Allgood. |
| 1782-3 | " | " | " | Q | | | John Stoddart. Ben. Dryden. | From Assay Office plate. Do. do. |
| 1783-4 | " | " | " | R | | | John Stoddart. | Do. do. |
| *1784-5 | " | " | " | S | | | Pinkney & Scott. | Com. flagon: St. Mary's, Gates- head; sauce boats: Col. Adamson. |
| 1785-6 | " | " | " | T | | | John Mitchison. | Two sauce-boats: Capt. Bates. |
| 1786-7 | " | " | " | U | | " | " | Oval tea-pot and stand: Mr. Neale. |
| 1787-8 | " | | | W | | | Name not traced. Langlands & Robertson. | Tea-set: Mr. Lowe, Ch's'r. Tankard: Messrs. Deben- ham & Storr. |
| 1788-9 | " | | " | X | | | Chrstn. Reid. | Com. flagon: Greystoke, Cumberland. |
| 1789-90 | " | " | " | Y | | | Pinkney & Scott. | Meat skewer: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1790-1 | " | " | " | Z | | | John Mitchison. | Coffee-pot: The Author's Coll'n. |

* The letter S of the year 1784-5 is found both without and with the King's head stamp incuse.
See also Supplementary List of Makers' Marks on page 368 *infra*.

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE VI.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT.CASTLES. | THREE LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED | KING'S HEAD. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 1791-2 | | | | A | | Langlands & Robertson. | Tankard : Mr. J. W. Pease. |
| 1792-3 | " | " | " | B | | Robert Scott. | Engraved cup : Mr. W. Boore. |
| *1793-4 | " | " | " | C | | Anth. Hedley. | Large tankard : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon |
| 1794-5 | " | " | " | D | | Mary Ashworth of Dur. G. Weddell. | From Assay Office Plate. Do. do. do. |
| 1795 6 | " | " | " | E | | Robertson & Darling. | Com. cup, dated 1795 : Chester- le-Street, Durham. |
| 1796-7 | " | " | " | F | | Thos. Watson. Robertson & Darling. | Milk-jug : Mr. Fred. L. Fitzgerald. Table-spoon : Mr. Davison. |
| 1797-8 | " | " | | G | | Geo. Laws & John Walker. | Table-spoons : Mr. L. W. Adam- son. |
| 1798-9 | " | " | " | H | | Chrstn. Reid. John Robertson. | Tea-spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. Cake basket : Lord Riddell. |
| 1799 1800 | " | " | " | I | | " " | From Assay Office Plate. Do. do. do. |
| 1800-1 | | | | K | | Sarah Crawford. John Langlands, jr. | Tea-pot : Mr. W. Smith, Glasg'w. |
| 1801-2 | " | " | " | L | | Thos. Watson. Ann. Robertson. | From Assay Office Plate. Do. do. do. |
| 1802-3 | " | " | " | M | | David Darling. Chrstn. K. Reid & David Reid. | Do. do. do. Do. do. do. |
| 1803-4 | | " | | N | | Alexr. Kelty. | Do. do. do. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | " | O | | John Langlands, jr. | Table-spoon : Mr. Skinner. |
| 1805-6 | " | " | " | P | | George Murray. | Oval bread basket : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1806-7 | " | " | " | Q | | Thos. Watson. | Com. flagon, "given to the church of Hesket-in-the-Forest, 1807". |
| 1807-8 | " | " | " | R | " | " " | Table-spoons : Mr. Ince. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | " | S | | Darling & Bell. | From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1809-10 | | | | T | | John Langlands. | Pint mug : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1810-1 | " | " | " | U | | Thos. Watson. | From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1811-2 | " | " | " | W | | Drthy. Langlands. Robertson & Walton. | Hot-water jug : Mr. H. D. Ellis. From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1812-3 | " | " | " | X | | Robert Pinkney. Name not traced. | Table-spoons : Mrs. Budd. From Assay Office Plate. |
| 1813-4 | " | " | " | Y | | Chrstn. Ker Reid, David Reid, & Chrstn. Bruce Reid. | Do. do. do. |
| 1814-5 | " | " | " | Z | | John Walton. | Milk-jug : Mr. Williamson. |

* 1793-4 Maker, M. Miller.

1805-6 Maker, Alexander Cameron, of Dundee. Sugar tongs : Mr. Frank Brad-
bury. (Note. — The lion
passant is to sinister.)
Tea-spoons : The Marquess of
Breadalbane, K.G.

† Mark probably used after J. Langlands' death by his widow, Dorothy Langlands.

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLE VII.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| DATE | KING'S LETTER | KING'S HEAD | LION PASSANT | THREE CASTLES | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1815-6 | A | | | | | | Thos. Watson. | Punch-ladle : General Meyrick. |
| 1816-7 | B | " | " | " | " | | " " | Tea-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1817-8 | C | " | " | " | " | | Christ'r. Dinsdale, of Sunderland. | Milk jug : S. & A. Mus., Dublin. |
| 1818-9 | D | " | " | " | " | | Robertson & Walton. | From Assay Office plate. |
| 1819-20 | E | " | " | " | " | | | |
| GEO. IV. 1820-1 | F | " | " | " | " | | Thos. Watson. | Do. do. do. |
| 1821-2 | G | | " | " | " | " | " " | Marrow scoop : Submitted to the Author. |
| 1822-3 | H | " | " | " | " | " | " " | Tea-spoon : Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1823-4 | I | " | " | " | " | " | " " | Small mug : Messrs. Debenham. |
| 1824-5 | K | " | " | " | " | | " " | Large two-handed cup : The Earl of Yarborough. |
| 1825-6 | L | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1826-7 | M | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1827-8 | N | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1828-9 | O | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1829-30 | P | " | " | " | " | | | |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | Q | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1831-2 | R | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1832-3 | S | | " | " | " | " | Thos. Watson. | Sauce-ladle : Mr. J. B. Stansby. |
| 1833-4 | T | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1834-5 | U | " | " | " | " | | Wm. Lister. | From Assay Office plate. |
| 1835-6 | W | " | " | " | " | | | |
| 1836-7 | X | " | " | " | " | | | |
| VICT. 1837-8 | Y | " | " | " | " | | Thos. Watson. | Salt-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1838-9 | Z | " | " | " | " | | Lister & Sons. | From Assay Office plate. |

See also Supplementary List of Makers' Marks on p. 368, *infra*.

MARKS ON NEWCASTLE PLATE.

TABLES VIII. AND IX.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW. LEOPARD'S HEAD UNCROWNED FROM 1846.

| | KING'S HEAD. | LION PASSANT. | THREE CASTLES. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES & OWNERS. | DATE LETTER. | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1839-40 | | | | | A | IW | John Walton. | Com. cup & paten : Aspatria. | †1864-5 | a |
| 1840-1 | " | " | " | " | B | " | " " | Do. do. do. | 1865-6 | b |
| 1841-2 | | " | " | " | C | TW | Thos. Watson. | Small mug : Col. Fitzgerald. | 1866-7 | c |
| 1842-3 | " | " | " | " | D | " | " " | Goblet : Mr. W. Boore. | 1867-8 | d |
| 1843-4 | " | " | " | " | E | " | " " | " " | 1868-9 | e |
| 1844-5 | " | " | " | " | F | " | Lister & Sons (as 1838-9). | Sugar ladle : Messrs. Crichton. | 1869-70 | f |
| 1845-6 | " | " | " | " | G | " | " " | " " | 1870-1 | g |
| *1846-7 | " | | | | H | GG | Name not traced. | Egg-spoon : Mr. Lowe. | 1871-2 | h |
| 1847-8 | " | " | " | " | I | " | " " | " " | 1872-3 | i |
| 1848-9 | " | " | " | " | J | " | " " | " " | 1873-4 | k |
| 1849-50 | " | " | " | " | K | " | " " | " " | 1874-5 | l |
| 1850-1 | " | " | " | " | L | " | " " | " " | 1875-6 | m |
| 1851-2 | " | " | " | " | M | " | " " | " " | 1876-7 | n |
| 1852-3 | " | " | " | " | N | " | " " | " " | 1877-8 | o |
| 1853-4 | " | " | " | " | O | " | " " | " " | 1878-9 | p |
| 1854-5 | " | " | " | " | P | " | " " | " " | 1879-80 | q |
| 1855-6 | " | " | " | " | Q | " | " " | " " | 1880-1 | r |
| 1856-7 | " | " | " | " | R | " | " " | " " | 1881-2 | s |
| 1857-8 | " | " | " | " | S | " | " " | " " | 1882-3 | t |
| 1858-9 | " | " | " | " | T | " | " " | " " | 1883-4 | u |
| 1859-60 | " | " | " | " | U | " | " " | " " | | |
| 1860-1 | " | " | " | " | W | " | " " | " " | | |
| 1861-2 | " | " | " | " | X | " | " " | " " | | |
| 1862-3 | " | " | " | " | Y | " | " " | " " | | |
| 1863-4 | " | " | " | " | Z | " | " " | " " | | |

The office was closed in 1884.

† Mustard spoon of this year with leopard's head uncrowned : Messrs. Reid & Sons.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|--|---|--|-------------|--|
| 1850-1 | | " | " | | M | | David Reid. | Marrow scoop : Mr. A. J. Grimes. |
| 1869-70 | | | | | f | | C. J. Reid. | Pair of salt-spoons : Messrs. Reid & Sons. |

* In some cases the leopard's head has been found with a crown.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS.

Impressed at Newcastle from c. 1750 to c. 1880, but not illustrated in the preceding tables :—

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|-------|---|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| | Name not traced. | | Lister & Sons. | | John Miller. |
| | " " | | " " | | Cuthbert Dinsdale. |
| | Mr. Bartlett? | | John Brown. | | Geo. Sam. Lewis. |
| | Samuel Jones. | | " " | | M. Young & Sons. |
| | Peter James. | | " " | | Simeon Joel. |
| | Name not traced. | | Wm. Sherwin. | | John Cook. |
| | F. Somerville or Summerville, Sen., and F. S. Junr. | | James Dinsdale. | | R. Duncan of Carlisle. |
| | Peter Beatch. | | Name not traced. | | Joseph and Israel Jacobs. |
| | Name not traced. | | Chrstn. J. Reid. | | James Foster. |
| | " " | | Robert Rippon. | | Wm. and Jno. Wilson. |
| | Robt. Wilson. | | John Sutler. | | Thos. Ross of Carlisle? |
| | Darling & Bell. | | John White. | | A. Y. Talbot of Crook, Darlington. |
| | Thos. Huntingdon. | | David Reid. | | Thos. Sewill. |
| | Hugh Brechinridge. | | Wm. Buxton of Bishop Auckland. | | Name not traced. |
| | Peter Lambert of Berwick. | | John Deas? | | " " |
| | Chrstn. K. Reid & David Reid. | | Robt. Oswald of Durham. | | " " |
| | Alexr. Cameron of Dundee. | | Oliver Young. | | " " |
| | John Robertson. | | John Cook. | | " " |
| | | | W. Wilson & Sons. | | " " |
| | | | L. Pedrine of Carlisle. | | " " |
| | | | Alder & Sons of Blyth. | | |

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE GOLDSMITHS.

[FROM 1536 TO 1884.]

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Free. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Free. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Thomas | Cramer | 1536 | | | James | Shrive | | 1710 | |
| James | Chawbre | " | | | Mark | Martin | 1710 | | |
| Geoffrey | Hall | " | | | John | Langwith | 1712 | | 1718 |
| Humphrey | Coyll | " | | | | (York Assay Master) | | | |
| Nicholas | Cramer | " | | | Mark Grey | Nicholson | " | 1718 | 1754 |
| Nicholas | Brutte | " | | | James | Kirkup | " | 1713 | d 1753 |
| James | Austold | c 1560 | | | Moses | Touyen | 1714 | | |
| Nicholas | Brutte | " | | | William | Ramsay | c " | | 1741 |
| John | Harper | " | | | John | Hewitt | | 1714 | |
| John | Cramer | " | | | | (Durham) | | | |
| Francis | Sose | " | | | Joseph | Buckle | 1716 | | d 1761 |
| Anthony | Sympson | 1572 | | 1597 | | (York) | | | |
| William | Seaton | " | | | John | Carnaby | | 1717 | d 1733 |
| John | Sympson | " | | 1589 | Thomas | Gamul | " | " | 1757 |
| Oswald | Carr | " | | | Nathaniel | Shaw | 1717 | | 1741 |
| John | Baker | " | | | Henry | Martin | " | | |
| Valentine | Baker | 1579 | | 1594 | Abraham | Hamer | | | 1717 |
| James | Wilson | 1594 | | 1597 | Robert | Makepeace | | 1718 | 1755 |
| James | Wilkinson | 1597 | | | Abraham | Anderson | 1718 | 1728 | 1753 |
| John | Baynes | 1598 | | 1600 | Thomas | Partis | 1720 | | 1734 |
| Thomas | Royd | 1599 | | | William | Whitefield | c " | 1720 | 1742 |
| | (apprenticed) | | | | John | Ramsay, jr. | " | | 1728 |
| Thomas | Bishop | 1626 | | 1634 | William | Prior | 1722 | | 1738 |
| John | Williamson | c 1634 | | 1670 | | (Assay Master) | | | |
| Richard | Barkston | 1646 | | 1652 | Richard | Holes | c " | | 1741 |
| John | Wilkinson | 1650 | 1658 | 1665 | Daniel | Albert | 1724 | | |
| William | Robinson | | | d 1652 | | (Gateshead) | | | |
| William | Ramsay | 1656 | 1656 | d 1698 | George | Bulman | " | | 1743 |
| | (Mayor 1690) | | | | William | Dalton | " | 1725 | 1767 |
| William | Robinson | " | 1666 | 1698 | * Isaac | Cookson | " | 1728 | 1757 |
| John | Dowthwaite | " | | d 1673 | Thomas | Makepeace | " | " | d 1739 |
| John | Norris | 1674 | | | Edward | Gill | 1725 | | 1754 |
| Francis | Batty, senr. | 1674 | | d 1706 | | Thompson | | 1725 | |
| Thomas | Armstrong | 1676 | | 1704 | | (Durham) | | | |
| | (Warden 1702) | | | | Alexander | Coats | 1729 | | |
| Albany | Dodson | 1679 | | d 1718 | William | Partis | | 1731 | d 1759 |
| Augustine | Float | 1681 | | | John | Langlands, senr. | c 1732 | | |
| Cuthbert | Ramsay | c 1682 | | 1692 | William | Beilby | 1733 | | 1765 |
| Eli | Bilton | | 1683 | d 1708 | Edward | French | 1734 | 1737 | 1780 |
| Ffrancis | Anderson | | | 1687 | William | Carr | | | |
| Abraham | Hamer | | 1690 | 1717 | | (Mayor 1737) | | | |
| William | Ramsay, jr. | 1691 | | d 1716 | William | Wilkinson | 1739 | | 1744 |
| Robert | Shrive | 1694 | | d 1704 | Stephen | Buckle | 1740 | | 1749 |
| Thomas | Hewitson | 1697 | | 1722 | | (of York) | | | |
| John | Ramsay | 1698 | | 1708 | Edward | Hewitson | 1741 | | |
| | Ramsay | 1700 | | 1703 | Robert | Peat | " | | |
| | (or Ramsgill) | | | | John | French | " | | 1780 |
| Margaret | Ramsay | 1702 | | | Richard | Nicholson | " | | " |
| Roger | West | " | | | John | Kirkup | " | 1753 | " |
| Alexander | Campbell | " | | | John | Stoddart | " | " | " |
| Richard | Hobbs | " | | 1744 | Thomas | Blackett | " | " | " |
| Thomas | Lightly | " | 1703 | 1707 | Nicholas | Armstrong | " | " | " |
| Jonathan | French | " | | d 1732 | Richard | Armstrong | " | " | " |
| Thomas | Gannil | 1703 | | 1717 | Thomas | Stoddart | " | 1752 | " |
| Eli | Bilton, jr. | 1704 | | | Stephen | Buckles | c " | | |
| John | Younghusband | | 1706 | d 1718 | John | Langlands | " | 1754 | d 1793 |
| Francis | Batty, jr. | 1706 | 1708 | 1728 | Abraham | Anderson, jr. | | 1742 | |
| Thomas | Snowden | 1707 | | 1708 | Thomas | Gill | 1745 | | 1795 |
| | | | | | Robert | Makepeace, jr. | " | 1755 | d 1790 |

* See footnote † at bottom of Table III., page 362.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Free. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Free. | Latest Mention. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Samuel | Thompson | 1750 | | 1785 | Pinkney & Scott | | 1779 | | 1790 |
| John | Goodrick | 1751 | 1754 | 1757 | George Hogg | | | | 1780 |
| John | Langlands & } Goodrick | 1754 | | 1756 | Robert Mitchell | | | | " |
| Alexander | Bruce | " | | 1764 | John Walker | 1783 | | | 1797 |
| Wm. Geo. | Chalmers | 1755 | | 1780 | John Mitchison | 1784 | | | 1792 |
| Matthew | Prior | 1759 | | 1773 | F. R. | 1788 | | | 1796 |
| | (Assay Master) | | | | Anthony Hedley | 1789 | | | 1800 |
| John | Clarke | 1760 | | | Robert Scott | 1790 | | | 1793 |
| Samuel | Thompson | c " | | 1780 | Robert Pinkney | " | | | 1825 |
| | (of Durham) | | | | W. R. | 1793 | | | |
| James | Crawford | 1763 | | d 1795 | Thomas Watson | " | | | d 1845 |
| David | Crawford | " | | 1784 | John Langlands, jr. | " | | | 1804 |
| Joseph | Hutchinson | " | 1765 | " | William Gray | " | | | " |
| Samuel | James | " | | d 1774 | John Robertson & } | 1795 | | | 1801 |
| James (or John) | Jobson | 1763 | | 1784 | David Darling | " | | | " |
| Robert | Mitchel | 1764 | | " | John Robertson | " | 1813 | | " |
| Peter | James | 1765 | | 1767 | Christopher Dinsdale | " | | | " |
| Robert | Scott | 1770 | 1781 | d 1793 | G. L. & I. W. | 1797 | | | " |
| | (From 1779 to 1790 Pinkney & Scott) | | | | W. Crow | 1798 | | | " |
| Francis | Somerville | 1771 | | 1800 | Anne Robertson | 1801 | | | " |
| John | Fearney | 1772 | | 1773 | Joseph Watson | " | 1809 | | " |
| James | Hetherington | " | | 1782 | Dorothy Langlands | 1804 | | | d 1845 |
| William | Stalker & } | " | | " | Francis Somerville, jr. | 1806 | 1815 | | 1827 |
| John | Mitchison } | 1773 | 1774 | 1792 | John Robertson | 1813 | | | " |
| Robert | Armstrong | 1774 | | 1777 | James Walkingshaw | " | | | 1815 |
| Hetherington & Edwards | " | " | | " | C. D. | 1817 | | | 1818 |
| Matthew | Wilkinson | " | | 1780 | R. C. } | 1819 | | | 1820 |
| Patrick | Redamachen | " | | 1787 | R. D. } | " | | | " |
| Robert | Makepeace | " | | " | John Walton | 1820 | | | " |
| John | Armstrong | " | | 1780 | I. W. | 1839 | | | 1840 |
| Nicholas | Armstrong, jr. | " | 1775 | " | G. G. | 1846 | | | " |
| Richard | Armstrong | " | | " | Reid & Son. | " | | | 1851 |
| Thomas | Armstrong | " | " | " | J. Somerville | " | | | " |
| John | Wilkinson | " | | " | (Assay Master) | " | | | " |
| John | Hackworth | " | | " | Thomas Sewill | " | | | 1880 |
| John | Halden | 1777 | | " | (Warden 1851) | " | | | " |
| William | Wilkinson | " | | " | James W. Walkinshaw | " | | | 1884 |
| Timothy | Wilkinson | " | | " | (Warden) | " | | | " |
| Robert | Pinkney | " | | 1798 | Thos. Arthur Reed | " | | | " |
| John | Langlands & } | " | | " | (Warden) | " | | | " |
| John | Robertson } | 1778 | | 1795 | James Robson | " | | | " |
| Christian | Ker Reid | " | | d 1834 | (Assay Master) | " | | | " |
| Anthony | Hedley | " | | 1789 | R. M. Craig | " | | | " |

The following names and places of residence are those of goldsmiths who had plate assayed at Newcastle and stamped with the Newcastle assay marks but were not members of the Newcastle Guild of Goldsmiths. The dates given refer to the years in which their plate was assayed.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Joseph | Buckle, York, | c 1717. | John | Fearney, Sunderland, | c 1773. |
| John | Langwith, do. | c 1722. | Francis | Sollomon, Whitehaven, | c 1775. |
| Mr. | Thompson, Durham, | 1725. | James | Thompson, Darlington, | " |
| Mr. | Bainbridge do. | 1733. | Samuel | Thompson, Durham, | c 1776-85. |
| James | Lamb, Whitehaven, | c 1748. | John | Thompson, Sunderland, | c 1778-1801. |
| James | Brock, do. | 1749. | Anthony | Hedley, Durham, | c 1780-99. |
| William | Williamson, do. | " | Mary | Ashworth, do. | c 1787-98. |
| Robert | Gibson, Sunderland, | c 1750. | Christopher | Dinsdale, Sunderland, | c 1798-1800. |
| John | Barrett, do. | c 1751. | Mary | Ashworth, Durham, | c 1799-1800. |
| John | Waller, Whitehaven | c 1766. | | | |

CHAPTER XV
THE CHESTER GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

The goldsmiths of Chester have been placed after those of Newcastle, not by reason of their inferiority, but because, unlike all the other provincial guilds, they have an assay office which is still alive, and in full exercise of a healthy competition with modern rivals, thus being a connecting link between the provincial goldsmiths of the Middle Ages and of the twentieth century.

The goldsmiths of Chester, a connecting link between the Middle Ages and the 20th century

In regard to antiquity precedence might well be claimed for the goldsmiths and moneyers of Chester over all their provincial brethren. The names found on Chester coins are those of the earliest of its citizens whose names are recorded. The British Museum list of Chester moneyers contains twenty-seven whose names appear on coins of the time of Athelstan (925-40), one of the reign of Edmund (940-46), twelve of the time of Edgar (959-75), twenty-three of the time of Ethelred, thirty of the time of Canute, sixteen of the time of Harold I. (1035-40), six of the time of Hardicanute (1040-42), and the names of twenty-one are recorded as of the time of Edward the Confessor. It is, however, recorded in Domesday Book that in the reign of Edward the Confessor the legal number of moneyers in Chester was seven only. Mr. J. Brownbill, of Chester, suggests that this limitation of the number may have been made in The Confessor's reign, and directs attention to the similarity of the names of seven moneyers to the names of a like number appearing in Domesday Book as holders of land in the county in 1066—many of the names being identical. They are as follows :

The Saxon "Moneyers" of Chester.

| ON COINS. | IN DOMESDAY BOOK. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Alxxi | Alsi. |
| Arngrim or Ærngrim | Aregrim or Haregrim (for Arengrim). |
| Dunninc | Dunning. |
| Godric | Godric. |
| Leofwine | Leuwin (for Levwin). |
| Leofnoth | Leuenot (for Levenoth). |
| Wolfnoth or Wulnoth | Ulnod (for Wulnoth). |

In a paper read by Mr. Wm. Fergusson Irvine before the Chester Archæological Society, in 1903, on some documents which had been discovered relating to Chester in the 12th and 13th centuries, it is pointed out that the names of several goldsmiths appear described not as moneyers but as goldsmiths ("aurifab").

Names of
Chester gold-
smiths occur in
13th century
deeds.

The earliest of these documents (all of which are in the abbreviated law-Latin of the period) is undated, but the date is otherwise proved to be about 1225. It is a deed whereby one "Adam son of Haman son of Herbert the Skinner quit-claims in full Portmoot (the city court) to Nicholas son of Herbert and his heirs all his lands within the walls of Chester and outside for three marks of silver". One of the many witnesses to the deed is *John the Goldsmith*.

By a later deed (*circa* 1265) Lady Alice de la Haye, Prioress of the nuns at Chester, and the convent there, granted to Margery Erneys, formerly wife of Richard of Rhuddlan, a certain piece of land in the city of Chester (which the said Richard gave to the grantors in pure and perpetual alms) in St. Werburgh's lane in Chester, lying between the land of Henry, nephew of the said Richard, and the land of *Bartholomew the Goldsmith*.

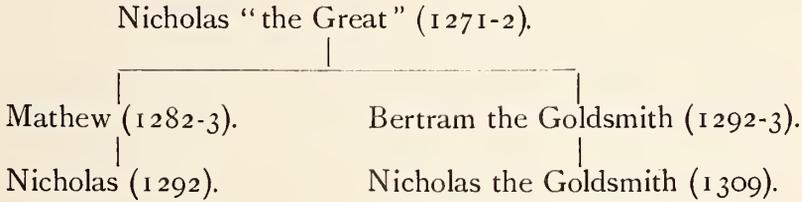
Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., has traced three generations of goldsmiths in Chester in the 13th and 14th centuries. Amongst a number of ancient deeds exhibited by him at a meeting of the Chester Archæological Society on the 24th March, 1903, there were some of particular interest in this connection. The first of these was undated, but from the fact of the Mayor and the two Sheriffs of the city having been witnesses to the execution of this deed the date is fixed as within the years 1271-2. This was a bond from *Nicholas called the Great (goldsmith)* to pay to John de Stanlow, son of Thurstan de Stanlow, 5s. of silver at four terms of the year for certain land of his in Foregate Street of the city of Chester.

In another Chester deed, dated 1282-3, *Matthew the Goldsmith* ("aurifabir") is a witness; in another, dated 1292, the names of *Nicholas the Goldsmith* ("aurifabro") and *Walter the Goldsmith* appear as witnesses, and in another deed, also dated 1292, *Nicholas the Goldsmith* ("aurifabro") is a witness.

A deed dated "Thursday before the feast of St. Mark," 28 Ed. I. (1309) is an appointment by William de Doncaster [by Richard Candelan, citizen of Chester, as his attorney] to put Adam his (Doncaster's) son in seisin *inter alia* of one other messuage with the appurtenances and the cellar "which I bought of Nicholas son of *Bertram the Goldsmith* in

Eastgate Strete of the city aforesaid and in one messuage with appurtenances in Foregate Strete of the city aforesaid lying between the land of Richard the Clerk of Chester on the one part and the lane called Cow Lane on the other part the which I have of the demise of the aforesaid Nicholas called the Goldsmith”.

Mr. Taylor suggests, apparently with sufficient reason, that the latter Nicholas (called the Goldsmith) was a grandson of Nicholas “called the Great” (goldsmith), thus :—



No other goldsmith is found mentioned after Nicholas (the younger) until 1402, when the name of Richard Pratt is found. There is a long gap after this, no other being found mentioned until 1540, when Lawrence Smith, of Chester, goldsmith, was Mayor of the city. He was Mayor also in 1558 and in 1570. Thenceforward goldsmiths’ names are found recorded in a fairly continuous line down to the present day.

Chester is not mentioned in the Statute 2 Henry VI. (1423), by which York and five other towns were appointed to have “touches”; the explanation of the omission being that Chester appears already to have had a “touch”. Inasmuch as there were mints in the city certainly as early as the time of Athelstan, 925-40, and goldsmiths (that is to say, workers of gold and silver as distinguished from makers of coin) were established there in the 13th century, as we have seen by the above references, it seems clear that no statutory provision was necessary in the 15th century for establishing a privilege which had been enjoyed for two centuries previously. It should also be borne in mind, as Mr. Henry Taylor pointed out to the Author, that “from early Norman days both the county and the city of Chester were under the Earl of Chester, who held his court at Chester Castle, and not under the crown; wherefore Chester sent no members to Parliament until the time of Henry VIII.” It is probable therefore that the “touch” of Chester was regulated by its Earl and not by Parliament as York and the other provincial touches appear to have been. A charter granted by Queen

Chester not mentioned in the Act of 1423 as one of the towns appointed to have a “touch,” probably because that privilege was already enjoyed.

Elizabeth recognised, inferentially, the existence of more ancient privileges. Whatever may be the date of the origin of those privileges they certainly appear to have been exercised in the 16th century, for the records prove the existence of a guild or company of goldsmiths in 1573, in October of which year a brother was made free of the "mystery". The undated minute preceding that which relates to the admission of a brother in 1573 runs as follows :—

Maker's mark
required to be
struck on all
plate before 1573.

"Itm that noe brother shall delevere noe plate by him wrought unles his touche be marked and set vpon the same beffore deleverie thereof vpon paine of forfeiture of everie deffalt to be levied out of his goods iij^s. iiij^d."

This minute seems to indicate that there was then no system of assay by a duly appointed "searcher" in force, and that each brother was allowed to "touch" his own wares, but was obliged under the above penalty to stamp them with his own mark before delivery, so that remedy might be obtained by the purchaser in case the plate should prove worse than standard.

An entry of 1585 in the company's books contains a list of the members of the guild then working, and their names will be found in the chronological list of goldsmiths which follows the tables of Chester marks.

The guild appears to have been careful in regulating the charges to be made for work by its members, so that no one should undersell the others, as the following entries, dated 8 March, 1603, with reference to the prices to be charged for the silver arrows and bells given as prizes at the Shrovetide sports, testify :—

No goldsmith to
undersell his
fellow-crafts-
men.

"Y^t is agreed by the whole compeny of gouldsmyths y^t this order shall be houlden and kept amongst us all, that the brood arrows against Shrooftid shall way everie one vj^d 'stalling' and every one of the compeny shall not sell vnder ix^d and for every on that selles vnder ix^d shall fforfyt xij and it is fourther agreyed that the Steward for y^t time shall come and sey them wayd and touchte and have for his paynes ij^d a duzen."

"It is agreed by the Alderman and Steward of the gouldsmiths y^t whosover shall make the bell * that shalbe made against Shrovetide for the Sadlers shall have for his paines iij^s. iiij^d and yf any of the compeny shall offend in the premisses, he shall pay unto the alderman and steward and the reste of the compeny iij^s. iiij^d."

"And y^t all the oulde bells shalbe broke and not any of the compeny to by any to be new burnished or sould to the peneltee aforesaid iij^s. iiij^d."

The books of the company contain entries from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards, but the minutes and accounts of the 17th cen-

* The silver bell appears to have been given as a prize for the fleetest horse in one of the races held in Chester in 1512. This race was the forerunner of the celebrated "Chester cup" race.

tury down to the end of the reign of Charles II. refer for the most part to feasts, processions, charities and fines upon admission to the freedom of the company.* There is no reference to an assay other than by "touch," as mentioned above with reference to the arrows, nor to any marks other than the worker's own mark, and it seems probable that no regular assay was made, and no town mark or date-letter used till after 6 March, 168⁵—the date of the charter granted by King James II. The most persistent search has been made but no evidence has been found indicating their use prior to 168⁶.

No evidence of the use of a Chester town mark or date-letter before 1686.

It seems clear that the cycle of date-letters for the period 1664-5 to 1688-9 and the three marks, consisting of (1) the city arms, (2) the crest (a sword erect), and (3) a date-letter, as set forth in *Hall Marks on Plate*,† are entirely inaccurate, just as the reference to a fleur-de-lis having been used as a Chester mark from 1689 to 1696 most certainly is, as will presently be demonstrated. The first establishment of a regular assay and adoption of assay marks seems beyond doubt to have been in 168⁶, consequent upon the Charter of James II. in 168⁵.

Much plate disappeared from Chester in the time of Chas. I., as is proved by a minute in the Records of the Chester Corporation of the last day of June, 1645, recording a resolution "*to sell so much of the Corporation plate as would amount to £100 to be forthwith converted into coin for the necessary use and defence of the 'citty'*".

Recorded sale of Chester plate for conversion into coin.

This would not, however, account for the disappearance of all Chester-made plate from private hands, and there is probably much still in existence, but as only a maker's mark appears to have been stamped on Chester plate before 168⁶, the identification of any of earlier date is extremely difficult. On this point, it is interesting to note that the Chester mace of the year 1668 has only a maker's mark stamped on it.

The operation of the Charter of James II. was very short-lived, for the rights and privileges conferred by it were suspended by the Act of 1696, but by the Act 12 and 13 Wm. III. c. 4 (170⁰), Chester, being one of the several cities where mints had been erected, was re-established as an assay town, and under that Act, as modified by the 12 Geo. II. c. 26, it has continued a flourishing existence down to the present day, the

Chester assay office re-established by 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 4 (170⁰).

* The following extract from the minute book—"Memorandum that the 22nd of Aprill, 1631, came into the company of the goldsmiths Sillvaynus Glegg and was sworn and paid his money"—is of interest in connection with the fact that six years later he is found to have been established as a goldsmith at Dublin, and named in the charter of 1637 as one of the original members of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company. There was from very early times a close connection between Chester and Dublin.

† Chaffers' *Hall Marks on Plate*, 8th edn., pages 141, 143-4.

work done there of recent years being greatly in excess of anything recorded in its past history.

Chester Goldsmiths of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Chester goldsmiths, like those of other cities, appear to have been well represented amongst the civic dignitaries, as is testified by the number of them who from time to time filled the offices of Mayor and Sheriff. Certain families seem to have furnished goldsmiths in succeeding generations. In the earliest records, as we have seen, Nicholas "the Great," goldsmith, was the father and grandfather of two others; then, there are the Lynglays, followed by the Edwardses in three generations, and, later on, the Pembertons in two generations; the Richardsons, father, son and grandson, apparently, for as there was a Richard Richardson working in connection with the assay office, either assaying or having his wares assayed for no less than eighty-three years, there could not well have been less than three generations of them. Mr. Lowe, the present Assay Master, says that there were at least two in a direct line, for one of them died in 1768, and the name was continued uninterruptedly in working connection with the office from 1708 to 1791, as shown by the following entries:—

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------|--|--------|---|----|----|
| " 1708. | Recd. of Mr. Richd. Richardson in lieu of a feast | ... | 2 | 10 | 0* |
| 1721. | May 20. L'kwiss Mr. Willm. Richardson | ... .. | 2 | 10 | 0* |
| 1724. | Sept. 29. Sums recd. by members from Owen Jones's legacy: | | | | |
| | To Thomas Maddock, Warden | ... .. | 3 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Wm. Richardson, Warden | ... .. | 3 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Richard Richardson, Assay Master | ... .. | 3 | 0 | 0½ |
| 1734. | Aug. 19. Richard Richardson at his admission to the Worshipfull Company of Goldsmiths | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1772. | July 14. To paid the Children of the late Mr. Richardson for arrears due to their late Father. | } .. | 5 | 6 | 4" |

The last entry relating to the Richardsons is dated 1791, and is in connection with "Duty".

In more recent times, there have been goldsmiths of the Lowe family in a continuous line from 1796 down to the present day, the family being now represented by the Assay Master, Mr. W. Foulkes Lowe, and the firm of Lowe & Son, goldsmiths.

It may not be out of place to mention in connection with the Chester

* Formerly, it appears to have been the custom for members of the Company, on admission, to give a feast. This was subsequently commuted to a fine or money payment of £2 10s. od.

goldsmiths the name of the late Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., who, although not a Chester man, had a long continued connection with the city. Born at Newcastle-under-Lyne in 1803 and educated at Chester, after serving an apprenticeship with a relative named Wordsley—a goldsmith in Lord Street, Liverpool—Mayer himself started in the same street a business which he carried on with remarkable success until 1873. For nearly thirty years he sent wrought gold and plate to the Chester assay office, where most of his work, celebrated for its excellence at a time when goldsmiths' work was not generally remarkable for good taste, was assayed. He was a collector of Greek, Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiques, and of British plate, and bequeathed the whole of his collections (amongst which is the celebrated Pudsey spoon) to the town of Liverpool where, in a museum bearing his name, they are preserved. He died in 1886.

In March, 1773, Mr. John Scasebrick,* then the Assay Master at Chester, was summoned to appear before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the manner in which the provincial assay offices were then being worked. The following is Mr. Gilbert's report of his evidence :—

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE ASSAY OFFICE AT CHESTER.

“ Mr. John Scasebrick (essay master of Chester and a jeweller) informed your committee, that there is a company of goldsmiths and watchmakers at Chester, which consists of two wardens and about eight other members; and produced, pursuant to the order of your committee, the several accounts annexed in the appendix No. 3, and said, that he never made any entries of, nor took any diet from, plate that proved worse than standard; but upon his report of it to the wardens it was defaced and returned to the owners; that he cannot recollect the quantity of plate broke since he has been in the office, but about a month ago, one dozen of watch cases, that came from Liverpool to be assayed, were broke; and that he has broke other kinds of plate about a year or two ago, which belonged to a silversmith in Chester; that he is paid for plate which is broke and defaced, the same prices as if it was standard, according to Act of Parliament, and enters such payments in a book; but no entry is made of plate broken.

“ The witness further informed your committee, that the plate which has been sent by Messrs. Boulton and Fothergill, of Soho, near Birmingham, to be assayed and marked at the Chester office, has generally been 2 or 3 dwt. above standard,

* Mr. Henry Taylor suggests that the name is properly “ Scarisbrick,” that of a well-known Lancashire family. It probably became “ Sca'sbrick ” by contraction, and eventually as written by the Parliamentary reporter.

and that he never received any plate from the said Boulton and Fothergill which was under standard ; that he calls 11 oz. 2 dwt. standard and 11 oz. 1 dwt. or anything under 11 oz. 2 dwt. under standard ; and never received any plate in his time from Birmingham or Sheffield that was under standard.

“ Being asked if he had any Assistant in the Office?—he answered, when I am not well, I have a person whose name is Farmer, and who assisted Mr. Richardson my predecessor ; that Farmer was not a sworn officer, neither was he appointed by the company.

“ That the witness served his apprenticeship with Alderman Richardson, the late assay master, and that the assay office is at Alderman Richardson's house, where all the utensils remain ; that he never knew an instance of several things in one parcel of plate sent to be assayed that were made of different sorts of silver as to fineness ; and that when there are a great number of pieces, he scrapes some off most or all of them, and assays them altogether ; that he never knew an instance of buckles worse than standard, having pieces of silver soldered to them in order to obtain the company's marks ; and believes he could very safely swear they were all as they were cast.

“ Being asked his method of drawing, he answered : If pieces come, from which I can cut off bits, I cut them off ; but if there are no pieces fit for cutting, I scrape them with a sharp scraper. I then take an assay weight, called 12 ounces, but which is about 17 grains, and weigh as much of such cuttings or scrapings as are equal to the 12 ounces, which is then wrapped in lead, and when the furnace and coppels are hot enough, the assay is put in and refined, but no flux is used, because the lead refines it ; if it comes out 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine silver, we mark it with the lion, the leopard's head, the city arms (being three lions and a wheat sheaf) and the letter for the year ; the letter for the present year is U. Sometimes we pass it at 11 ounces, but when only 11 ounces, I write to the owners and give them a caution to take care another time.

“ The witness said he wrote to some silversmiths at Liverpool, whose plate was full 11 ounces, not long since, and had done so to others ; and his intentions were not to pass it again if they sent it only 11 ounces fine, but they took care to mend their silver.

“ That if there is a great deal more solder than necessary upon watch cases, and they were melted down into one mass, the standard of such silver would be reduced in proportion to the quantity of solder, because solder has one third of allay in it ; and believes solder may be added to silver wares after they are assayed ; that he knows nothing of the solder necessary for tankards, because he is not acquainted with tankards, having never assayed any ; and never returned any silver wares for having apparently too much solder.

“ That he marks the plate after it is assayed, if it proves standard, and keeps the marks locked up.

“ That the late Mr. Richardson was a manufacturer of silver at the time he was assayer, and generally kept two or three people at work in that manufacture ; and that Farmer (who sometimes assays for the witness when sick or out of town) worked for Mr. Richardson near thirty years, and assayed and marked his plate ; that the witness never heard of Mr. Richardson's plate being objected to as under standard ; and believes it was not in the power of any man living to object to it, as there never was better silver worked ; that it was oftener above standard than

under, and that he had tried it and found it so himself; and never found any of Mr. Richardson's plate under 11 ounces.

"That the witness works a little in the jewelling way; but never worked above ten or twelve ounces since he has been in that trade; that he has no fixed salary as assay master; his profit arises from the prices allowed by Act of Parliament, which never amounted to £10 in any one year.

"That he doth not assay the lead before he puts the silver in it, because he uses litharidge lead, which has had all the silver taken out of it; and although it may happen, that by an overstrong blast upon the test some of the silver may be blown over with the litharidge, yet the quantity is so small that it would make very little difference.

"That he takes ten grains upon every pound of silver which he puts into the diet box, besides which he is paid for the assay; because it is the custom of the town, and allowed by Act of Parliament.

"That the diet was never sent to the tower to be assayed, nor was ever required by the Lord Chancellor, or anybody else, in the witness's time. Being asked what quantity of diet there was now in the office at Chester? he said he could not tell; for when he wanted silver he had taken some out.

"That he has tried all his assay weights, down to the pennyweight, and they all bear a due proportion; and that he has a halfpenny weight.

"That he never met with any silver allayed with tin, and imagines it would not be malleable enough to bear the hammer, but would be too brittle. Upon being asked, how he knew when silver was sufficiently assayed? he answered, we know by the assay, it has first a cap over it, then that works off in various colours and after that it grows quite bright, and then we know all the lead is worked away; we always use a sufficient quantity of lead."

As the result of the inquiry concerning the manner of working at the Chester assay office the following report was made to Parliament:—
"Your committee upon closing the evidence relative to the assay office at Chester, in order to testify their approbation thereof, made the following observation, viz., 'that it appears to this committee that the assay office at Chester has been conducted with fidelity and skill'."

The reputation gained in 1773 appears to have been maintained and increased since then. Under the Acts of Parliament governing its conduct there is no obligation on the Chester Goldsmiths' Company to send its diet to the mint; the Chester authorities, however, in 1889 voluntarily undertook to send it up annually as a guaranty of the propriety with which the business of the assay office is conducted.

The management of the affairs of the assay office is conducted by the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, admission to which is by servitude only, and no person is eligible until after he has served an apprenticeship of seven years to a free brother of the Company.

CHESTER GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

The Chester
"Coat and
Crest" on two
punsons and
annual letter
adopted as
Warden's marks
168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following entry, extracted from the minute book of the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, is the first reference which has been found to any mark other than the maker's mark:—

"1686, Feb. 1st.*—And it is further concluded the warden's marks shall be the coat and crest of the city of Chester on two punsons with the letter for the year, and the wardens according to the statute made in the third year of King Edward the fourth shall go from shop to shoppe once every week or as oft as they see needful to make search for all goldsmiths' wares exposed to sale without such marks as aforesaid.

"And that every Brother of the said Mistery of Goldsmiths shall bring in his mark to be stamped in their office on a table of copper, the impression thereof to remain to the end that every one's perticular mark may be known."

The following entries in the cash accounts and minute book go to show that although the resolution as to marking was carried out, *the letter was not changed every year.*

FROM THE CASH ACCOUNT.

| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|----|----|
| "1687 | Paid for ye tuches engraving | ... | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Paid for ye three punsons | ... | ... | 0 | 00 | 6" |

FROM THE MINUTE BOOK.

"June 2nd 1690. Memorandum it was this day agreed upon by the Company of Goldsmiths and Watch Makers that the second day of June shall be the election day for M^r. and Wardens and accordingly Peter Edwards senior was chosen M^r. and Peter Edwards junior and Timothy Gardner Wardens *and the same day the letter was changed from A to B for one year.*"

FROM THE CASH ACCOUNT.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----|-----|---|----|-----|
| | "Paid for 5 essayes att the tower | ... | ... | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| | For a box and three locks and hinges | ... | ... | 0 | 09 | 06 |
| | For one ounce of fine silver to make essay of... | ... | ... | 0 | 05 | 00 |
| 1692 | April 11th Paid for a puncheon and engraving | | | | | |
| | ye letter C | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 06 |
| 1694 | June 11th To Mr. Bullen for a new letter | | | | | |
| | punson | ... | ... | 0 | 01 | 00 |
| 1697 | June 2nd Paid for the punson and carriage | ... | ... | 0 | 05 | 08" |

The minute of 2 June, 1690, to the effect that on that day the letter was changed from A to B, and the cash entry of 11 April, 1692, "Paid for a puncheon and engraving ye letter C, 1s. 6d.," show that the letter A was not changed until 2 June, 1690, and that from June, 1690, until

* *I.e.* 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

April, 1692, the letter B was used. From April, 1692, until June, 1694, the letter used was C.

The letter on the new puncheon procured from Mr. Bullen in 1694 is not described, but it may be conjectured that it was D. What the "punson" was, which was obtained on 2 June, 1697, does not appear. Possibly it may have been E, but there is no authority for saying that it was that letter, and the ordering by the company of any kind of punch at a time when the right to assay and mark plate was suspended seems to require some explanation.

There appears to have been much misconception as to what the two marks adopted by the Chester Goldsmiths by their resolution of 1 February, 168⁶₇, really were. Mr. Chaffers* made the mistake of imagining that a Chester spoon belonging to the Marquess of Breadalbane bore the mark of a fleur-de-lis (a mark entirely foreign to Chester) and his editor, Mr. Markham, having continued that error, the Committee of the Burlington Fine Art Club were thereby apparently misled into describing in connection with their excellent loan exhibition of plate in 1901 some plainly marked 17th century Lincoln spoons as of "Chester manufacture". In *Hall Marks on Plate* it is stated that "in an old minute book there is a sketch of a fleur-de-lis, from which it may be inferred that the fleur-de-lis was an old Chester mark". A search of all the old minute books reveals no such sketch, and no evidence that any such mark was ever used at Chester. In order to settle this question, Lord Breadalbane lent the (Chester) spoon referred to above (and several other pieces of plate) to the Author for the purpose of transcribing their marks for this work. The way in which the above mistake originated was then revealed. The marks on the spoon are: 1. AP conjoined, in a shaped shield—the mark of Alexander Pulford; 2. The Chester town mark—three garbes surmounted by a sword in pale; 3. A plume of three feathers encircled with a coronet in a plain shield—the badge of the Prince of Wales, who is also Earl of Chester; and 4. A small black letter **a** in a shield. The third mark (placed second in Mr. Chaffers' illustration) was so inaccurately drawn in *Hall Marks on Plate* that it is made to appear like a fleur-de-lis, and on the following page two lines of Lincoln marks with the fleur-de-lis in a circular stamp are given as examples of "uncertain Chester marks," apparently because the plume of feathers had been made to present the appearance of a fleur-de-lis.

The fleur-de-lis erroneously ascribed to Chester.

The Author has found no other example of the plume of feathers on

* Chaffers' *Hall Marks on Plate*, 8th edn., pages 143-4.

Chester plate. In the other six examples of Chester-marked plate of the period 1687-92, the town mark is the same (on a slightly different shield), but a sword erect with a riband attached takes the place of the plume of feathers. With reference to this mark, Mr. Chaffers also fell into an error in describing the sword as "issuing from an earl's coronet, the five pellets underneath indicating the balls of the coronet". What Mr. Chaffers imagined to be pellets indicating the balls of a coronet is in reality a crest-wreath from which the sword issues.* All the date-letters of this period which have been found are A, B and C in a hybrid black-letter and court-hand type. It will be noticed that the date-letter **A** on Lord Breadalbane's spoon is different in character from the other letters. The B and C which follow are nondescript. It seems absurd to suggest on the basis of these four letters that an entire alphabet of black-letter capitals was used from 1664 to 1688. and that eight letters of another alphabet were used from 1689 to 1696, when there is not a tittle of evidence indicating the use of any date-letter before 1687.⁶ Yet one complete cycle of date-letters, and a third of another, covering this period of thirty-four years, were illustrated in *Hall Marks on Plate* upon less foundation than that exhibited in the first of the following tables. The construction of this imaginary table is supported by placing the date-letter "B" of 1690-92 as far back as 1665, without any other reason than that the name of Peter Pemberton (whose initials compose the maker's mark) has been found in the minute book from 1677 until 1702. Tables so constructed cannot but be misleading to those who have not had the time or opportunity to ascertain the facts for themselves.

The date-letters
prior to 1701.

"Sterling"
Mark on Chester
plate.

It will be observed that in the first of the following tables a "sterling" mark is illustrated. The first instance of such a mark occurs on an alms-dish, dated "1683," in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Chester, and the last on a spoon with flat stem and trifid end, which in 1901 belonged to Mr. Heming. The first bears the mark of Ralph Walley, 1682-92, and the last bears what is suggested to be the mark of either Puleston Partington or Peter Pemberton (1677-1701). The alms-dish was probably made before the adoption of the town-mark and date-letter in 1687,⁶ and the "sterling" stamp was probably the maker's guaranty that the silver was of the "sterling" standard. The appearance of the "sterling" stamp, with the date-letter C of 1692-94, after the

* In one of the sword-erect marks a coronet appears: it is, however, not an earl's coronet but one resembling an Eastern crown.

adoption of the town mark in 168⁶, is much more puzzling, and, in the absence of evidence regarding its use, it is scarcely worth while suggesting an explanation.

It appears clear that the date-letters shown in Table I. were each used for more than a year and, having regard to the smallness of the number of goldsmiths and plate-workers at Chester at this time, and the small amount of plate then assayed and marked, it is not surprising that one date-letter stamp should have served for two or three years.

It seems probable, in view of the entry in the cash account of 5s. 8d. paid for a punch in 2 June, 1697, that work was continued after the Act of 1696 had been passed, but what the marks were does not appear by any record, and the Author has found no Chester-marked plate which can be ascribed to the period between 1695 and 1701.

On the re-establishment of the Chester assay office in 1701 by the 12 & 13 Wm. III., c. 4, the marks used were the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia—as in London and all the other English provincial offices—a new form of the town mark, viz., the three lions or leopards of England dimidiating the three garbes of the Earldom of Chester in a plain shield, and a date-letter. The cycle of date-letters from 1701 to 1725-26 inclusive was an alphabet of twenty-five Roman capitals A to Z, excluding J, the top corners of the C, G, and K and the two extremities of the S terminating in a curl. The maker's mark was composed of the first two letters of his surname until 1725.

Marks used from 1701 onwards.

The date-letters from 1701 to 1726.

The following extracts from the assay office cash accounts show all the entries in respect of letter-punches from 1702-24 :—

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------|-------|------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| " 9 July, | 1702. | Paid Mr. Bullen for puncheon (B) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| " " | 1703. | " Mr. Bullen for Letter (C) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 10 July, | 1704. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter D | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| 25 Feb., | 1705. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter E | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1706. | " Mr. Bullen for the Letter F | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| 19 March, | 1707. | for the Letter G | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1708. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter (H) | 0 | 2 | 06 |
| 21 July, | 1709. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter (I) | 0 | 2 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1710. | Paid Mr. Bullen for " " (K) | 0 | 2 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1711. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter (L) | 0 | 2 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1712. | Paid Mr. Bullen for the Letter (M) | 0 | 02 | 06 |
| 9 " | 1713. | Paid Mr. Bullen " " " (N) | 0 | 2 | 06 |
| 9 July, | 1714. | For the Letter O | | | |
| 9 July, | 1715. | For the Letter P | | | |
| 9 July, | 1716. | For the Letter Q | | | |
| 20 Feb., | 1724. | For five Hall Marks | 1 | 0 | 0" |

All the twenty-five letters of the cycle 1701-26 are struck in the copper plate preserved in the Chester assay office, as also are the marks of makers whose plate was assayed there during the period of that cycle.

It should be noticed in the marks of the cycle 1701-26 that, although on the restoration of the old standard in 1720 the leopard's head crowned and lion passant took the places of the lion's head erased and figure of Britannia, the maker's mark—composed of the first two letters of the maker's surname—continued to be used for several years, and the maker's mark, composed of the initials of his Christian and surname, has not been found in conjunction with an earlier date-letter than that of 1725-26.

After the first cycle the accounts for date-letters do not appear to have been kept regularly, as the following extracts show :—

| | | £ | s. | d |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|------|
| " 11 July, 1726. | For punch (A) to Mr. Richardson | ... | 0 | 2 6 |
| 18 June, 1727. | New Mark | ... | 0 | 2 6 |
| 9 July, 1728. | For a new Mark | ... | 0 | 2 6 |
| 10 July, 1749. | The Mark | ... | 0 | 2 6" |

The date-letters
from 1726 to
1751.

The entry of 1726 establishes the fact that the letter *A* was procured for use in that year. The alphabet used from 1726 to 1751 inclusive consisted of cursive capital letters *A* to *Z*, excluding *J*.

The date-letters
from 1751 to
1776.

The letters of the following cycle, 1751-2 to 1775-6, were given by both Mr. Chaffers and Mr. Cripps as Roman capitals, whereas six—the *a*, *c*, *e*, *h*, *m* and *n*—have been found to be small Roman letters. The *G* of this cycle is a Roman capital, the *O* might, of course, be either. The form of the town mark and leopard's head fixes the *a* at 1751-2, because in the following cycle these marks are differently formed. Moreover the *a* of 1776-7 has a much more modern appearance. The form and date of the *m* of 1762-3 is fixed by the communion cup at Tattenhall, Cheshire, inscribed, "*The gift of the Rev. Samuel Peploe, LL.B., Rector 1762,*" the other date-letters by the particulars given in the tables. No question arises here, as sometimes happens in the case of a bequest. The cup was given to the church by the Rector while he filled that office. The next fixture is the *R* of 1767-8, which is on a communion paten also at Tattenhall, inscribed "*The gift of the Rev. Samuel Peploe, LL.D., Rector, 1767,*" by which time the Rector had taken his degree of Doctor. It seems, therefore, that there can be no question as to the placing of the date-letters down to this point. Following the *R* of 1767-8 the letters

down to and including the Y as illustrated in the table have been found. See also the footnote as to letter Z, p. 391 *infra*.

From 1776-7 onwards the arrangement of the date-letters is perfectly simple, the cycle 1776-7 to 1796-7 being composed of twenty-one small Roman letters—a to v inclusive, excluding j. In the cycle 1797-8 to 1817-8 the same number of Roman capitals were used. Before proceeding further it should, however, be remarked that throughout the cycle 1751-2 to 1775-6 the town-mark and leopard's head appear to have been struck with the same two punches, which well might have been the case in view of the comparatively small amount of work done in those years, the only new punch other than date-letter punches being one for the lion-passant mark for which a new punch appears to have been obtained in 1768. In 1779 an entirely new set of punches were procured and put into use, the town mark being changed and the representation of the city arms (as it appears in the town mark from 1687 to 1692) was again adopted, the enclosing shield, however, being plain instead of shaped. In the same year (1779) two new stamps were obtained for the leopard's head and lion-passant marks respectively, and these continued in use until December, 1784, when, on the duty-mark—the king's head incuse—being brought into commission, an entire set of new stamps was obtained of smaller size than those which preceded them. The earlier marks are to be seen on a communion cup at St. Mary's Church, and the later on a pair of gravy spoons belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, Chester, both being of the year 1784-5.

The date-letters from 1776 to 1818.

Town mark changed in 1779.

In 1823 the leopard's head first appears uncrowned, and thenceforward the use of Roman capital letters was continued till 1838-9, in which year the cycle ended with the letter U, and at the same time the use of the leopard's head terminated. In 1839 a new cycle of black letter capitals was commenced with the letter A. In the next year the following entry occurs in the minute book: "5th Aug., 1840, at this meeting the letter was changed from A to B".

Leopard's head (uncrowned 1823) not used after 1839.

After this there is no entry referring to the date-letter until "5th Aug., 1843, that the letter be changed from D to E".

Thenceforward the change of letter was made regularly on the 5 August or following day in each year until 1900, since when it has been made on 1 July; and the letters and other marks used were as they appear in the following tables.

It remains to be said, with reference to the marks stamped on

Marks on wrought gold.

wrought gold assayed at Chester, that the observations regarding gold wares assayed in London are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to wrought gold assayed at Chester, namely, that the marks on gold and silver were identical until 1798, when for 18-carat gold, then first authorised, a crown and 18 took the place of the lion passant, which was continued on 22-carat gold until 1844, when the crown and 22 were substituted for it. Since then the lion passant has not been used on gold. From 1854 the new standards of 15, 12, and 9 carats have been stamped with the figures 15·625, 12·5, and 9·375, respectively, but the crown is not to be found on gold of less fineness than 18 carats.

By the courtesy of the Goldsmiths' Company and the assay master, the marks in the following tables have been compared with those struck on the copper plates so far as they exist at the assay office, whereby their accuracy has, to that extent, been verified.

The names of Chester goldsmiths and of other goldsmiths and plate workers who have had their plate assayed at Chester, which appear in the lists following the tables of marks, were nearly all supplied to the Author by the assay master, the late Mr. Jas. F. Lowe, B.A. ; the names of those still working have, by a rule of the office, been withheld, and where any such appear they have been obtained from other sources.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE I.

| DATE. | MAKER'S MARK, TOWN MARK AND DATE-LETTER. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 1668 |  | George Oulton. | Mace: Presented in 1668 by the Earl of Derby to the Chester Corporation. |
| c. 1683 |    | Ralph Walley. | Alms-dish, dated 1683: St. John the Baptist, Chester. |
| " |  | Nathanl. Bullen. | Large paten: St. Mary's Church, Chester.* |
| c. 1685 |   | " " | Com. cup: Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth, Carnarvonshire. |
| " |  | " " | Rat-tail spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1686-90 |     | Alexand'r Pulford. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |     | Peter Edwards. | { Punch bowl: Messrs. Carrington. { Oval tobacco box: Genl. Wynne. |
| " |     | " " | Punch bowl: Messrs. Carrington. |
| " |     | Ralph Walley. | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Mr. Crichton. |
| 1690-2 |     | " " | Com. flagon: Congregational Church, Oswestry. |
| " |  " " " | Peter Pemberton. | Fluted porringer: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |    | " " | Com. flagon: St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. |
| " |    | " " | Com. cup: Shotwick, near Chester. |
| c. 1692 |    | " " | Com. cup: Llangian, Carnarvonshire. |
| 1692-4 |     | " " | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Mr. Heming. |
| 1695-1700 |    | Name not traced. | Tankard: The Day Collection. (Tentatively ascribed to Chester.) |
| 1695 | |  | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1696 | |  | Do. do. |
| 1697 | |  | Do. do. |

The observations in the preceding pages should be read in connection with this and the following Tables.

* Inscribed "The Gift of Thomas Barlow, of Upton, to St. Mary's Church, Chester, 1683".

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE II.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | BRIT. ANNIA. | LION'S HEAD BRAGED. | DATE LETTER. | TOWN MARK. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| 1701-2 | | | A | | Ri | Richd. Richardson. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. G. Lambert. |
| ANNE. 1702-3 | " | " | B | " | | John Bingley. | Do. do.: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1703-4 | " | " | C | " | | Nath. Bullen. | Table-spoon: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1704-5 | " | " | D | " | | Chas. Bird. | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1705-6 | " | " | E | " | | Richd. Richardson. | Oval tobacco box, dated 1704: Chester Corporation. |
| 1706-7 | " | " | F | " | | Peter Pemberton. | Large rat-tail table-spoon: Mr. Lowe. |
| 1707-8 | " | " | G | " | | Name not traced. | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1708-9 | " | " | H | " | | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1709-10 | " | " | I | " | | Thos. Robinson. | Tumbler cup: Judge Wynne-Ffoulkes. |
| 1710-11 | " | " | K | " | | Name not traced. | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1711-2 | " | " | L | " | | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1712-3 | " | " | M | " | | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1713-4 | " | " | N | " | | — Tarleton. | Do. do. do. |
| GEO. I. 1714-5 | " | " | O | " | | Richd. Richardson. | Com. cup and flagon, "given 1716": St. Peter's, Chester. |
| 1715-6 | " | " | P | " | | " " | Com. paten: Church of St. John Baptist, Northgate, Chester. |
| 1716-7 | " | " | Q | " | | Barth. Duke. | Gravy spoon: Mr. Hignett. |
| 1717-8 | " | " | R | " | | Thos. Maddock. | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Crichton. |
| 1718-9 | " | " | S | " | | " " | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1719-20 | | | T | " | | Richd. Richardson. | Alms-plate, inscribed 1719: St. John's, Chester. |
| 1720-1 | " | " | U | " | | " " | Com. cup: St. Bridget's (now at St. Mary's), Chester. |
| 1721-2 | " | " | V | " | | " " | Small oar: Chester Corporation. |
| 1722-3 | " | " | W | " | | Thos. Maddock. | Rat-tail spoon: The Day Collection. |
| 1723-4 | " | " | X | " | | Richd. Richardson. | Small cup with one handle: Cordwainers' Guild, Carlisle. |
| 1724-5 | " | " | Y | " | | " " | Rat-tail spoon: Chester Corpn. |
| 1725-6 | " | " | Z | " | | " " | { Paten, on foot, dated 1723: St. Michael's, Chester. |
| | | | | | | " " | { Gravy spoon: late Miss Farmer. |
| | | | | | | " " | Plate paten: St. Michael's, Ches. |
| | | | | | | " " | Com. cup: St. John's, Chester.* |
| | | | | | | John Melling. | Table-spoon: Judge Wynne-Ffoulkes. |

1716-7



Mark on small cup at Llanerchymedd; possibly the mark of a Richardson widow.

* Also water-bailiff's oar, dated 1726, badge of jurisdiction over the river: Beaumaris.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE III.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1726-7 | | | | A | BP | Benj'n Pemberton. | Small salver : Messrs. Christie. |
| GEO. II. 1727-8 | " | " | " | B | BP | " " | Large skewer : Messrs. G. |
| 1728-9 | " | " | " | C | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Com. cup, dated 1728 : Kendal. |
| 1729-30 | " | " | " | D | RP | Richd. Pike. | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1730-1 | " | " | " | E | WR | Wm. Richardson. | Do. do. : Do. |
| 1731-2 | " | " | " | F | | R.R. conjoined as at 1728 above. | Pipkin : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1732-3 | " | " | " | G | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Com. cup and cover, dated 1732 : Whitehaven. |
| 1733-4 | " | " | " | H | RR | " " | Assay Office Plate. |
| 1734-5 | " | " | " | I | " | " " | Com. cup and cover : Workington. |
| 1735-6 | " | " | " | K | RR | " " | Do. do. : Kirkby Lonsdale. Do. do., dated 1735 : Poulton- le-Fylde, Lancashire. |
| 1736-7 | " | " | " | L | " | " " | Half-pint mug : Messrs. Comyns. |
| 1737-8 | " | " | " | M | RR | " " | Pair of alms-basins, dated 1737 : Chester Cathedral. |
| 1738-9 | " | " | " | N | " | " " | Large gravy spoon : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1739-40 | " | " | " | O | WR | Wm. Richardson. | Assay Office Plate. |
| 1740-1 | " | " | " | P | BP | Benj'n Pemberton. | Table-spoon : Mr. G. Lambert. |
| 1741-2 | " | " | " | Q | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Sauce-boat : Judge Wynne- Ffoulkes. |
| 1742-3 | " | " | " | R | TM | Thos. Maddock. | Pap bowl : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1743-4 | " | " | " | S | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Do. do. : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1744-5 | " | " | " | T | " | " " | Sauce pan : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1745-6 | " | " | " | U |  | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1746-7 | " | " | " | V |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1747-8 | " | " | " | W | | Thos. Maddock as above. | Table-spoon : Mr. Payne. |
| 1748-9 | " | | " | X | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Pair of beakers : Judge Wynne- Ffoulkes. |
| 1749-50 | " | " | " | Y | " | " " | Plate : Messrs. Comyns. |
| 1760-1 | | " | " | Z | RR | " " | Tumbler : Mr. W. Keir, Corwen. |

Variant of date-letter for 1749-50: Assay Office Plate; and tumbler : Mr. Lowe.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE IV.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1751-2 | | | | a | RR | Richd. Richardson. | Plate submitted to the late Mr. Jas. F. Lowe. |
| 1752-3 | " | " | " | Borb | " | " | " |
| 1753-4 | " | " | " | C | " | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1754-5 | " | " | " | Dord | " | " | " |
| 1755-6 | " | " | " | e | " | " " | Tumbler cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1756-7 | " | " | " | Forf | " | " | " |
| 1757-8 | " | " | " | G | RR | " " | { Cup won at a cock-fight, inscribed, "Drink and be sober": Dr. Jenkins, Ruthin. |
| 1758-9 | " | " | " | h | RR | " " | Tumbler cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1759-60 | " | " | " | Iori | " | " | " |
| GEO. III. | " | " | " | Kork | " | " | " |
| 1760-1 | " | " | " | Lori | " | " | " |
| 1761-2 | " | " | " | Lorl | " | " | " |
| *1762-3 | " | " | " | m | RR RR | " " | { Com. cup, inscribed, "The gift of the Rev. Samuel Peplow, L.L.B., Rector, 1762": Tattenhall, Cheshire. Com. cup: St. Peter's, Chester. |
| 1763-4 | " | " | " | n | RR | " " | Tumbler cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1764-5 | " | " | " | O | RR | " " | Table spoon: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1765-6 | " | " | " | P | " | " " | Mug: Sir P. Egerton, Bart. |
| 1766-7 | " | " | " | Qorq | " | " | " |
| *1767-8 | " | " | " | R | RR | " " | { Com. paten, inscribed, "The gift of the Rev. Samuel Peplow, LL.D., Rector, 1767": Tattenhall, Cheshire. |
| 1768-9 | | " | " | S | " | " " | Ring, noted by the late Mr. Jas. F. Lowe, B.A. |
| 1769-70 | " | " | " | T | | Bolton & Fothergill, Birm. | Mazarin or fish strainer: Birm. Assay Office. |
| †1771-2 | " | " | " | U | IW | Joseph Walley. | Table spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1773 | " | " | " | V | GW I+D | Geo. Walker. { James Dixon or Jos. Duke. | Noted by the Author. Ring: Mr. B. Jefferis. Sauce boat: Mr. Stansby. Noted by the Author. |
| 1774 | " | " | " | W | ID | " " | " |
| 1775 | " | " | " | X | GW | Geo. Walker. | Tumbler: Dr. Jenkins, Ruthin. |
| 1775-6 | " | " | " | Y | RR | Richd. Richardson, jr. | Mustard pot: Messrs. Comyns. |

1755-6 Another example of date-letter for this year: Assay Office Plate. Also on a sugar basin (with mark of Joseph Walley): The Goldsmiths' Co.

* See the observations on pages 384-5.

† Fixed by Mr. Scasebrick's evidence before Parliamentary Committee, March, 1773.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE VI.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD CROWNED. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1797-8 |  |  |  | A |  | GL | George Lowe. | Large skewer : Judge Wynne-Foulkes. |
| 1798-9 | " | " | " | B | " | R-1 | Robt. Jones. | Extinguisher : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1799 | " | " | " | C | " | RG | Robert Green. | Watch-case, noted in Manchester. |
| 1800 | " | " | " | C | " | RG | Robert Green. | Watch-case, noted in Manchester. |
| 1800-1 | " |  | " | D | " | NC | Nicholas Cunliffe. | Do. do. do. |
| 1801-2 | " | " | " | E | " | | Maker's mark indistinct. | Goblet : Messrs. Welby. |
| 1802-3 | " | " | " | F | " | GW | George Walker. | Gravy-spoon : Messrs. Debenham. |
| 1803-4 | " | " | " | G | " | | " " | Table-spoon : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | " | H | " | LE | Name not traced. | Marks noted by the Author. |
| 1805-6 | " | " | " | I | " | NL | Nicholas Lee. | Watch-case, noted in Manchester. |
| 1806-7 | " | " | " | K | " | | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1807-8 | " | " | " | L | " | GL | George Lowe. | Skewer : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | " | M | " | | Mark indistinct. | Table-spoon : Mr. Wills. |
| 1809-10 | " | " | " | N | " | WJ | Name not traced. | Marks noted by Author. |
| 1810-1 | " | " | " | O | " | IW | John Walker. | Watch-case : Mr. Spiridion. |
| 1811-2 | " | " | " | P | " | WP | William Pugh (of Birmingham). | Sugar-tongs : Mr. Harris. |
| 1812-3 | " | " | " | Q | " | A&I | Abbott & Jones. | Watch-case noted by the Author. |
| 1813-4 | " | " | " | R | " | | " " | Do. do. do. |
| 1814-5 | " | " | " | S | " | JM | Jas. Morton. | Sauce-boat : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1815-6 | " | " | " | T | " | | " " | Fish-slice : Mr. Phillips. |
| 1816-7 | " | " | " | U | " | HA | Hugh Adamson. | Watch-case noted by the Author. |
| 1817-8 | " | " | " | V | " | JA | John Abbott. | Do. do. do. |

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE VII.

SIX STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | LEOPARD'S HEAD. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | SOURCE OF MARKS. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| * 1818-9 | | | | A | | JW | J. Walker. | From wax impression : Mr. J. F. Lowe, B.A. |
| * 1819-20 GEO. IV. | " | " | " | B | " | V&R | Vale & Co. | Assay Office Plate and Records. |
| * 1820-1 | " | " | " | C | " | I&R | Jones & Reeves. | Do. do. do. |
| * 1821-2-3 | " | " | " | D | " | HVA | Hy. Adamson. | Do. do. do. |
| * 1823-4 | " | | " | E | | MH | Mary Huntingdon. | Do. do. do. |
| 1824-5 | " | " | " | F | " | JT | John Twemlow. | Do. do. do. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | " | G | " | JM | J. Morton. | Small cream-jug : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1826-7 | " | " | " | H | " | GL | Geo. Lowe. | Plate : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1827-8 | " | " | " | I | " | RB | Robt. Bowers. | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | " | K | " | TN | Thos. Newton. | Do. do. do. |
| 1829-30 WM. IV. | " | " | " | L | " | JH JH | John Hilsby, L'pool. " " " | } Do. do. do. |
| 1830-1 | " | " | " | M | " | JC | John Coakley. | Gravy spoon : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1831-2 | " | " | " | N | " | JP | John Parsonage. | Assay Office Plate, Chester. |
| 1832-3 | " | " | " | O | " | TW | Thos. Walker or Thos. Woodfield | Do. do. do. |
| 1833-4 | " | " | " | P | " | RL | Robt. Lowe. | Do. do. do. |
| 1834-5 | " | " | " | Q | " | RL | Richd. Lucas. | Do. do. do. |
| 1835-6 | " | " | " | R | | IW | John Walker. | Do. do. do. |
| 1836-7 VICT. | " | " | " | S | " | ILS | Jos. L. Samuel. | Do. do. do. |
| 1837-8 | " | " | " | T | " | JS | John Sutters. | Large quantity of table plate, Liverpool. |
| 1838-9 | " | " | " | U | " | HC | Henry Close. | Pocket compass case : Captain Williams. |

* See the observations on page 385.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE VIII.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | SOURCE OF MARKS. | | |
|----------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1839-40 | | | | | | J. & Thos. Lowe. | Sauce-boat ; Mr. P. Lannon. | | |
| * 1840-1 | " | " | | " | | " " " | Assay Office Plate and Records. | | |
| 1841-2 | " | " | | " | | Henry Adamson. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1842-3 | " | " | | " | | P. Leonard. | Do. | do. | do. |
| * 1843-4 | " | " | | " | | Wm. Smith. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1844-5 | " | " | | " | | Ralph Samuel. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1845-6 | " | " | | " | | Adam Burgess. Wm. Crofton. | Do. Do. | do. do. | do. do. |
| 1846-7 | " | " | | " | | J. Burbidge. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1847-8 | " | " | | " | | John F. Wathew. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1848-9 | " | " | | " | | Christr. Jones. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1849-50 | " | " | | " | | T. Wilson. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1850-1 | " | " | | " | | E. Kirkman. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1851-2 | " | " | | " | | Geo. Ward. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1852-3 | " | " | | " | | T. Cubbin. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1853-4 | " | " | | " | | Richard Adamson. G. C. Lowe. (Manchester). | Do. Do. | do. do. | do. do. |
| 1854-5 | " | " | | " | | Thos. Wooley. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1855-6 | " | " | | " | | A. G. Rogers. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1856-7 | " | " | | " | | John Lowe. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1857-8 | " | " | | " | | Joseph Mayer. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1858-9 | " | " | | " | | Edwd. Jones. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1859-60 | " | " | | " | | Elias Nathan. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1860-1 | " | " | | " | | Geo. Roberts. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1861-2 | " | " | | " | | H. Fishwick. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1862-3 | " | " | | " | | H. J. Stuart. | Do. | do. | do. |
| 1863-4 | " | " | | " | | Francis Butt. | Do. | do. | do. |

* See the observations on page 385.

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE IX.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. |
|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1864-5 | | | | | WD | Wm. Dodge. |
| 1866-6 | " | " | | " | IR | John Richards. |
| 1866-7 | " | " | | " | SW | Saml. Ward, Man- chester. |
| 1867-8 | " | " | | " | GL | Geo. Lowe, junr. |
| 1868-9 | " | " | | " | HT HT | Henry Tarlton, Liverpool. |
| 1869-70 | " | " | | " | WR | W. Roskell, Liver- pool. |
| 1870-1 | " | " | | " | S.Q | S. Quilliam. |
| 1871-2 | " | " | | " | GR | Geo. Roberts. |
| 1872-3 | " | " | | " | RO | Robt. Over. |
| 1873-4 | " | " | | " | TR | Thos. Russell. |
| 1874-5 | " | " | | " | HG | Hugh Green. |
| 1876-6 | " | " | | " | S&R | Samuel & Rogers. |
| 1876-7 | " | " | | " | AC | A. Cruickshank. |
| 1877-8 | " | " | | " | SQ | S. Quilliam. |
| 1878-9 | " | " | | " | GFW | Geo. F. Wright, Liverpool. |
| 1879-80 | " | " | | " | JK | Joseph Knight, Birmingham. |
| 1880-1 | " | " | | " | TP &S | T. Power & Son, Liverpool. |
| 1881-2 | " | " | | " | BN | Benge Nathan. |
| 1882-3 | " | " | | " | WS | Wm. Smith, Liver- pool. |
| 1883-4 | " | " | | " | AR | A. Rogers, Liver- pool. |

TABLE X.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890,
FOUR AFTERWARDS.

| | LION PASSANT. | TOWN MARK. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1884-5 | | | | | NBS |
| 1885-6 | " | " | | " | A.B |
| 1886-7 | " | " | | " | JT&S |
| 1887-8 | " | " | | " | A&M |
| 1888-9 | " | " | | " | W.T |
| 1889-90 | " | " | | " | EW |
| 1890-1 | " | " | | " | JW |
| 1891-2 | " | " | | " | TC |
| 1892-3 | " | " | | " | JH AH |
| 1893-4 | " | " | | " | HW |
| 1894-5 | " | " | | " | JD WD |
| 1895-6 | " | " | | " | A.M |
| 1896-7 | " | " | | " | WN |
| 1897-8 | " | " | | " | HK |
| 1898-9 | " | " | | " | WA |
| 1899 | " | " | | " | TPB |
| 1900 | " | " | | " | GN RH |
| 1900-1 | " | " | | " | J.F |
| EDW. VII. 1901-2 | " | " | | " | J.F |
| 1902-3 | " | " | | " | B.B |

MARKS ON CHESTER PLATE.

TABLE XI. FOUR STAMPS, WITH MAKER'S MARK.

| DATE. | LION PASSANT. | TOWN MARK. | DATE-LETTER. | SOURCE OF MARKS. |
|---------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1903-4 |  |  |  | From Assay Office Records. |
| 1904-5 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1905-6 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1906-7 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1907-8 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1908-9 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1909-10 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1910-1 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1911-2 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1912-3 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1913-4 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1914-5 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1915-6 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1916-7 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1917-8 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1918-9 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1919-20 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1920-1 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |
| 1921-2 | " | " |  | Do. do. do. |

MARKS ON CHESTER GOLD WARES.

| | |
|----------|---|
| 22 carat |  |
| 18 " |  |
| 15 " |  |
| 12 " |  |
| 9 " |  |

The S is the date-letter for 1918-9.

The date-letter for 1920-1 is U, as in the table for silver marks above.

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Chester, see page 27, *ante*.

NAMES OF CHESTER GOLDSMITHS.

[FROM 1225 TO 1878.]

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| John the Goldsmith | 1225 | | | Richard Richardson (I.) | 1701 | Sheriff | |
| Bartholomew the Goldsmith | 1265 | | | | | 1714. | |
| Nicholas "the Great" Goldsmith | 1271 | | 1292 | Richard Richardson (II.) | | Mayor | d 1768 |
| | | | | | | 1751. | |
| Mathew the Goldsmith | 1282 | | 1293 | ———— Tarleton | 1712 | | |
| Bertram the Goldsmith | 1292 | | | William Wrench | 1717 | | 1753 |
| Walter the Goldsmith | " | | | Benj'n Critchley | " | | 1752 |
| John the Goldsmith | 1297 | | | Thomas Maddock | " | Mayor | d 1761 |
| Nicholas (son) the Goldsmith | 1309 | | 1315 | | | 1744. | |
| Richard Pratt | 1402 | | | Robert Downes | | Free 1720. | |
| | | Mayor | | William Richardson | 1721 | | 1751 |
| Laurence Smith, Knt. | 1540 | 1540, '58 & '70. | 1585 | Thomas Duke | 1722 | Mayor | d 1764 |
| | | Free 1546. | | | | 1740. | |
| Richard Bexwick | | | | John Melling | 1723 | | 1725 |
| John Trevis | 1560 | | | Benjamin Pemberton | " | | 1753 |
| Thomas Trevis | " | | | John Sharman | " | | 1726 |
| Robert Smith | 1573 | | 1615 | Robert Cawley | 1727 | | d 1772 |
| Richard Warmingshaw | 1577 | | 1609 | Robert Pike | | Entered | |
| Christ'r Conway | " | Free 1583. | 1603 | | | 1727. | |
| John Lynglay | 1585 | | 1612 | Jon. Jones | | 1730 | |
| Griffith Edwards | " | 1607 | d 1640 | Charles Brother | | Free 1731. | |
| Thomas Price | " | " | d 1635 | George Crookes | | 1731 | |
| John Lynglay, jur. | 1594 | | 1609 | Samuel Pemberton | 1732 | | 1752 |
| Richard Gregorie | " | 1594 | 1615 | John Eccles | 1733 | 1733 | 1796 |
| Sylvanus Glegg | 1631 | 1631 | | Richard Richardson (III.) | 1734 | | 1787 |
| Gerard Jones | 1632 | Mayor | 1674 | John Wrench | " | | 1751 |
| | | 1638 | | John Warrington | 1743 | | " |
| Dutton Bunbury | 1636 | Free 1636. | d 1652 | William Wrench | 1746 | | 1753 |
| Peter Eddwardes | 1651 | Mayor | 1696 | Gabriel Smith | 1752 | Mayor | 1796 |
| | | 1682. | | | | 1779. | |
| George Oulton | 1658 | | 1680 | James Conway | " | | " |
| Thomas Chapman | 1661 | Free 1661. | 1702 | Joseph Duke | " | | 1776 |
| Thomas Wright | 1664 | Sheriff | 1676 | John Scasebrick | " | Assay M'r. | |
| | | 1675. | | or Scarisbrick | " | 1772-9. | 1782 |
| John Buck | " | Free 1664. | 1677 | Thomas Brown | 1772 | | 1796 |
| William Warmenshaw | 1666 | 1666 | 1670 | George Walker | " | | 1809 |
| Nathaniel Bullen | 1668 | 1669 | 1712 | Thomas Duke | " | | 1796 |
| Joseph Billington | | " | | Joseph Walley | | Mention'd | |
| Puleston Partington | 1673 | Sheriff | Mayor | | | 1773. | |
| | | 1686. | 1706. | George Smith | | " | |
| Robert Drew | 1675 | Free 1675. | d 1680 | Ralph Wakefield | | " | |
| Symon Wynn | 1676 | 1676 | | James Dixon | | " | |
| Peter Pemberton | 1677 | 1677 | 1706 | W. Fisher | | " | |
| Peter Edwards, jur. | 1679 | Mayor | 1700 | John Gimlet | | " | |
| | | 1682. | | John Gunble & William Vale | | " | |
| Ralph Walley | 1682 | Warden | 1692 | Christian Thyne | | " | |
| | | 1686. | | John Wyke & Thomas Green | | " | |
| Charles Ashton | | Free 1682. | | William Hardwick | | " | |
| Thomas Robinson | 1682 | | 1712 | Wm. Pennington | | " | |
| Joseph Clarke | 1685 | | 1686 | Ralph Walker | | " | |
| Timothy Gardener | 1687 | | 1696 | T. Pritchard | | " | |
| Alexander Pulford | " | | 1710 | Robert Bowers | 1796 | | 1813 |
| John Deane | " | Free 1695. | | George Walker, junr. | " | Sheriff | 1823 |
| John Wrench | 1696 | 1696 | 1725 | | | 1823. | |
| Samuel Edwards | " | " | 1700 | | | | |
| Charles Bird | " | " | 1704 | Robert Barker | " | | 1801 |
| John Bingley | 1697 | 1697 | 1706 | George Lowe | " | | 1841 |
| Bart'mew Duke | " | 1715 | 1726 | William Twemlow | 1797 | | 1823 |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Robert | Bowers, junr. | 1798 | Mayor | 1826 | Comtene | | 1841 | | |
| Joseph | Duke | 1804 | 1811. | 1814 | P. Leonard | 1842 | | 1847 | |
| John | Walker | 1808 | Sheriff | 1839 | John Garner | " | | 1861 | |
| | | | 1827. | | John Lowe | " | | 1864 | |
| Henry | Spencer | 1817 | | 1830 | John F. Wathew | 1843 | | 1852 | |
| Mary | Huntington | 1822 | | 1827 | Geo. Lowe Whitehouse | 1845 | | 1893 | |
| John | Twemlow | 1823 | | 1846 | William Crofton | | 1845. | | |
| George | Hyatt | | Entered | | Thomas Wooley | 1852 | Warden | | |
| | | | 1824. | | | | 1861-1903 | | |
| John | Lowe | 1826 | Sheriff | d 1864 | Francis Butt | " | Sheriff 1865 | d 1869 | |
| | | | 1842. | | Daniel Davies | 1853 | | 1862 | |
| Thomas | Lowe | " | Assay M'r. | 1866 | Joseph Jones | | Entered | | |
| | | | 1842-64. | | John Foulkes Lowe | 1858 | 1857. | | |
| H. M. & S. | Huntington | 1827 | | 1831 | Edward Tatler | 1861 | Sheriff | | |
| John | Walker, junr. | 1829 | | 1840 | Jas. Foulkes Lowe, | 1862 | 1897. | | |
| Thomas | Walker | 1832 | | " | B.A. | 1864-1903 | Master | | |
| John | Walker | 1834 | | " | John Wooley | " | Assay M'r. | | |
| Arthur D. | Walker | 1837 | | " | John Foulkes Lowe | " | 1864 | | |
| Chas. B. | Walker | 1838 | | " | Geo. Bennett Lowe | 1871 | 1864 } | | |
| Henry | Walker | " | | " | Lowe & Sons | 1871 | 1885 } | | |
| William | Hyatt | " | | 1846 | W. Foulkes Lowe, | " | Entered | | |
| Edward | Jones | 1839 | | 1867 | F.I.C. | " | Assay M'r. | | |
| James | Evans | " | | 1846 | Andr. Nixon Godwin | " | Ent. 1871. | | |
| John | Lowe & | 1840 | | 1841 | Alfred W. Butt | 1872 | City Councr. | | |
| Thomas | Lowe | 1841 | | 1843 | Geo. Hy. Williams | " | 1878 | | |
| Richard | Hall | | Mention'd | | | | Warden | | |
| John | Davies | | 1841. | | | | | | |

Names of Liverpool Manufacturing Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Watch-case Makers registered at Chester, whose goods have been assayed there. The Watch-case Makers are denoted by (w.m.)

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| John | Adamson (w.m.) | 1784 | | 1796 | Nicholas Lee (w.m.) | 1796 | | | 1817 |
| John | Clifton | " | | 1785 | Thomas Morrow | " | | | |
| John | Fisher | " | | 1795 | Nicholas Cunliffe | 1798 | | | 1815 |
| Thos. | Green (w.m.) | " | | 1799 | Richard Kilshaw | 1802 | | | |
| Thos. | Pierpoint | " | | 1786 | Hugh Adamson | 1807 | | | 1820 |
| Henry | Rigby | " | | 1787 | Burrell & Co. | 1809 | | | |
| Wm. | Tarlon | " | | | William Jones | " | | | 1821 |
| James | Barton & Co. | 1785 | | 1798 | Abbot & Jones | 1812 | | | 1816 |
| D. | Beyendroff | " | | 1792 | Robert Jones & Son | 1813 | | | 1832 |
| William | Hull | " | | 1801 | J. Clarke | 1814 | | | 1833 |
| Thos. | Harrison | " | | | Compton & Parry | 1815 | | | 1816 |
| Walley & | Jones | " | | 1788 | M. Solomon | " | | | |
| J. | Gilbert | 1786 | | 1797 | J. Abbot | 1817 | | | 1826 |
| Joseph | Hewitt | " | | 1793 | Henry Adamson (w.m.) | 1818 | | | 1849 |
| Richard | Morrow | " | | 1792 | Jones & Reeves | 1820 | | | 1822 |
| Richard | Boulger | 1787 | | | Wm. Cumpsty | 1822 | | | 1824 |
| R. | Preston | " | | 1793 | W. Ball | 1823 | | | 1826 |
| Robt. | Jones | 1788 | | | J. Taylor | 1825 | | | |
| Edward | Maddock | " | | 1815 | J. Miller | " | | | " |
| Robert | Green | 1791 | | 1803 | Edward Christian | " | | | 1829 |
| Isaac | Hadwine | 1792 | | | John Coakley | 1828 | | | 1834 |
| Thomas | Helsby (w.m.) | 1793 | | 1816 | D. Lloyd | " | | | 1831 |
| John | Ellison | " | | 1808 | William Helsby | 1830 | | | |
| James | Richards | " | | 1863 (?) | John Helsby (w.m.) | " | | | 1857 |
| John | Adamson | " | | | H. Close | 1831 | | | 1842 |
| | & Son | 1796 | | | John Parsonage | " | | | 1831 |

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| William Hemming | | 1831 | | 1851 | T. Wilson | | 1846 | | 1850 |
| T. M. Bowen | | 1832 | | 1832 | H. Stuart | | 1849 | | 1866 |
| Thomas Armit | | " | | 1835 | T. W. Willim | | " | | 1851 |
| Thos. Woolfield | | " | | 1845 | Thos. Over | | 1850 | | |
| E. Kirkman (w.m.) | | " | | 1857 | W. Roskell | | " | | 1875 |
| Richard Lucas | " | " | | 1853 | Thos. Russell | | " | still working. | |
| Richard Adamson | | 1833 | | 1858 | | | | | |
| John Sutters | | 1835 | | 1856 | J. F. Quick | | 1852 | | 1868 |
| Joseph L. Samuel (w.m.) | | " | | | Henry Tarlton | | " | | 1869 |
| Thos. Cumming | " | 1837 | | | G. Roberts (w.m.) | | 1855 | | 1875 |
| Jas. Hemming | | " | | | R. Over | | 1858 | | 1879 |
| T. Cubbin | | " | | 1855 | S. Quilliam (w.m.) | | 1861 | | 1882 |
| Samuel Close | | 1838 | | | Samuels & Rogers | | " | | 1881 |
| Ralph Samuel (w.m.) | | " | | 1858 | John Richards (w.m.) | | 1863 | | 1866 |
| Richard Adamson | | 1840 | | | A. Cruickshank | | 1864 | | 1880 |
| J. R. Goepell | | 1842 | | 1847 | Hugh Green (w.m.) | | 1865 | | 1882 |
| H. Fishwick | | 1843 | | 1865 | A. G. Rogers | | 1855 | | 1861 |
| R. Burgess | | " | | 1851 | | | 1867 | | 1894 |
| Christr. Jones | | " | | 1859 | William Smith | | 1870 | | 1887 |
| W. Lucas | | " | | 1846 | T. J. Paris | | 1875 | | 1878 |
| W. Smith | | " | | | Geo. F. Wright | | 1878 | | |
| Adam Burgess | | 1845 | | 1846 | Benjn. Nathan | | 1879 | | |
| J. Burbidge | | 1846 | | 1849 | T. Power & Son | | " | | |
| Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. | | " | | 1873 | | | | | |

Names of Manchester Goldsmiths and Plate Workers registered at Chester whose Goods have been assayed there.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Mention. |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| James France | | 1785 | | 1819 | Thos. Newton | | 1828 | | 1845 |
| Thos. Appleby | | 1791 | | | Robert Lowe (Preston) | | 1830 | | 1842 |
| Hemming & Glover | | 1808 | | 1810 | George Ward | | 1840 | | 1858 |
| Joseph Morton | | 1811 | | | G. C. Lowe | | 1853 | | |
| James Glover | | 1812 | | | William Dodge | | 1854 | | 1868 |
| John Hemmingway | | 1813 | | 1814 | Samuel Ward | | 1858 | | 1870 |
| Elizabeth France | | 1819 | | 1822 | Elias Nathan | | 1859 | | 1866 |
| Newton & Hyde | | 1822 | | 1829 | Isaac Vickers | | 1869 | | 1878 |

Other Goldsmiths who have had goods assayed at Chester.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Matthew Boulton & James Fothergill | } Birmingham | ... | 1769-73 | Joseph Tetter | ... | ... | 1861 |
| — Jackson | | ... | 1841 | Isaac Vicars | ... | ... | 1869-78 |
| — Hayne & Co. | ... | ... | 1842 | E. W., Coventry | ... | ... | ... |
| George Lowe, junr., | Glo'ster | ... | 1847-74 | H. Y., " | ... | ... | ... |
| Fredk. W. Ward | ... | ... | 1851 | A. M., " | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | Joseph Knight | ... | ... | 1878 |

CHAPTER XVI
THE BIRMINGHAM GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Birmingham
Assay Office
Es.ablished 1773.

The establishment of the assay office at Birmingham in the year 1773 was due mainly to the exertions of one man—perhaps the greatest Birmingham man of his time—Matthew Boulton, who, whether as an inventor, designer, or manufacturer of great and small things, useful and ornamental, left his mark, and that an estimable one, on everything he touched.

From the fact that petitions were presented to Parliament on the 1st of February, 1773, by manufacturers of plate in Sheffield, and on the following day by others of Birmingham, praying for the establishment of assay offices in their respective towns, it would appear that concerted action had been arranged. The petition from Birmingham was prepared by Matthew Boulton on behalf of himself and the rest of the manufacturers of wrought silver in Birmingham. After referring to the Sheffield petition, it stated that the petitioners were engaged in the manufacture of plate, which might be considerably improved if an assay office were established in their own town, that the inconvenience of sending their goods to Chester, the nearest assay office, greatly interfered with their success, and it prayed that if provision should be made for establishing an assay office at Sheffield, a similar privilege might be extended to Birmingham.

The opposition of the London Goldsmiths Company to the applications from Birmingham and Sheffield, the evidence with respect to the matter, and the Committee's report thereon, have already been referred to.* The result was that an Act (13 Geo. III. c. 52) was passed, whereby new assay offices were established at Birmingham and Sheffield. This Act, so far as it related to Birmingham, recited the difficulties and hardships suffered by the plate workers of that town in the exercise of

* See Chapter X., pp. 273-6.

their trades for want of assayers in convenient places (as set forth in their petition), appointed Birmingham as a place for assaying and marking wrought plate, and incorporated a Company (with perpetual succession and the right to use a common seal) entitled "The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham," with exclusive jurisdiction over all silver plate made in the town of Birmingham or within thirty miles thereof. The Act provided that the Company should be composed as follows:—

Controlled by an Incorporated Company, entitled "The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham".

"The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, The Rt. Hon. Lord Archer, The Rt. Hon. Heneage Finch—commonly called Lord Guernsey, The Rt. Hon. Geo. Greville—commonly called Lord Greville, The Rt. Hon. Francis Conway—commonly called Lord Beauchamp, Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., Sir Hy. Bridgeman, Bart., the Hon. John Ward, Richard Geast, John Wyrley, Isaac Spooner, Henry Gough, Charles Colemore, John Taylor, Samuel Garbett, Henry Carver, Senr., Joseph Wilkinson, Sampson Lloyd, Junr., Thomas Ingram, Edward Palmer, John Kettle, Joshua Glover, Matthew Boulton, John Francis, Thomas Mynd, Samuel Pemberton, John Turner, senr., John Lee, William Sawyer, John Lane of Moseley, James Alston, Matthew Barker, Joseph Adams of Walsall, James Wright, Samuel Galton, and James Jackson."

The Act of 1773 was, so far as it related to Birmingham, repealed, but in substance re-enacted by the 5 Geo. IV. c. 52 (1824-local), whereby the right to assay and mark wrought gold was conferred on the Birmingham Company in addition to the other powers granted by the former Act. By this later Act the Birmingham assay office has since that date been and is now mainly regulated.

Of the thirty-six guardians of which the Company now consists, not more than nine nor less than six are to be goldsmiths or silversmiths. They are required to elect from their number annually not more than six nor less than four wardens, to appoint an assay master, a treasurer and other officers. The guardians are empowered within the terms of their Act of Incorporation to make bye-laws for the management of the assay office. They had, until 1854, exclusive jurisdiction over all gold, as well as silver, wrought in or within thirty miles of Birmingham, and any person in that district offering for sale any gold or silver ware made therein without having it assayed at the Birmingham assay office, was liable to the forfeiture of the ware or its value. Now, however, by the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), goldsmiths may register their marks and have their wares assayed and marked at any assay office in the kingdom. All workers of gold and silver are required to enter their names, places of abode, and marks at the assay office where their

wares are assayed, and if they stamp on any wrought gold or silver any mark other than that so entered, they are liable to a penalty of £100 for every offence.

The wardens, Assay Master, and other officers employed at the office are bound by their oaths, in form provided by the Act, faithfully to discharge their duties and not to disclose the design of any plate sent to be assayed.

The marks appointed to be used at Birmingham are described further on. The prices to be charged for assaying are limited by the Act. The "diet" or scrapings to be taken from each article for the purpose of the assay is also defined, and it is provided that the monies received for assaying and marking and from the sale of the diet are to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the office and the prosecution of offenders, and the surplus is to be invested in the Public Funds or Government Securities.

The wardens and Assay Master are obliged as part of their duties :—

To provide a trial plate for each standard which is to be assayed at the Mint.

To provide punches for striking the statutory marks and a box for their safe custody, with three different locks and keys, a key to be kept by each of the two wardens and by the Assay Master. The punches are not to be taken out except in the presence of the Assay Master and two wardens, and are to be used only for the purpose of marking wares which have been assayed.

To provide a box for the diet, with three different locks, the two wardens and the Assay Master each to have a key, and this box is to be opened only in presence of all three, and no diet is to be taken out except once a year for the purpose of trial.

To examine all work sent to be assayed in order to ascertain whether each article is of one sort of gold or silver, whether all the parts have been joined together which are intended to be joined, whether it is marked with the maker's mark or has any unnecessary solder, and to return to the worker such as may be objected to. If free from all the foregoing objections, scrapings are taken from each article in their presence, and they are to see that no more is taken than in the proportion of six grains to a pound from gold, and eight grains to a pound from silver.

The scrapings from each article of gold and silver submitted to him are to be divided by the assayer ; and in the presence of the wardens and assayer, one part is to be put into the diet box and the other part into the assayer's box.*

To be present whilst articles reported by the assayer to be as good as standard are marked, and whilst articles reported as worse than standard are broken to pieces.

To cut open all work suspected of having base metal concealed, and if any base metal be found, to have the article broken, which is then forfeited for the benefit of the office. If the suspicions prove groundless, the owner of the article is to be recompensed out of the funds of the guardians.

The diet box is to be opened once in every year in the presence of four wardens and the Assay Master, the diet taken out (each standard to be kept in a separate parcel) the whole is to be made into one parcel without opening the respective parcels of which it is composed, the entire parcel is to be sealed with their respective seals, and delivered to a messenger in each other's presence, to be by him conveyed to the Mint.

The diet returned from the Mint is to be sold by the wardens and Assay Master and the produce accounted for.

The duties of the Assay Master, in addition to the foregoing are :—

To assay wrought gold and silver and report thereon to the wardens.

To receive all moneys paid for assaying and marking.

To keep books containing the names of every owner of wrought gold or silver brought to be assayed, and the particulars of the weight of the same, and an account of monies received for assaying, and for scrapings and cuttings, and an account of the expenses of the office, including salaries and wages, and to allow every guardian to have access to such books.

To see that nothing except the diet is put into the diet box.

He is liable to a penalty of £200 and loss of office if he divulge the design or invention of any plate brought to be assayed, or permit it to be viewed by any person except those who are necessarily employed at the assay office, or if he mark any plate not assayed and found as good as standard, or if the diet should not be of the same fineness as the trial plate.

He is required to provide two sureties of £500 each to the Master

* In assay office practice, the use of the word "Diet" is confined to that portion of the scrapings which is placed in the diet box.

of the Mint for the performance of his duties, and the payment of the fines should any become payable.

Growth of the
Business of the
Assay Office.

For a number of years the office was open only two days a week, but the business grew to such an extent that for half a century it has been open on every working day, and for a number of years past there have been no less than ten thousand ounces of gold and silver wares per day assayed and marked there. The equipments of the office are amongst the most perfect and complete in the whole world, and not even at the Metropolitan Mint is the machinery better suited for its purpose. The wares are assayed with the most minute care, and the marking is performed by means of machinery of the most delicate construction, worked by electrical power. It is, of course, impossible with such an enormous amount of work that the wardens and Assay Master should personally superintend the marking of each separate article, but the system of responsibility cast upon every individual assayer, marker, and other officer, from the highest to the lowest, is such that it would be impossible for any irregularity to take place without immediate detection. The growth of the gold and silver trade of Birmingham in recent years has been so remarkable, and the consequent increase in the work of the assay office has been so great as to be almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the subject. The following table, compiled from the annual reports of the Guardians, shows the progress made in twenty years:—

WORK DONE AT THE BIRMINGHAM ASSAY OFFICE

IN QUINQUENNIAL YEARS FROM 1883 TO 1918.

| | 1883. | 1888. | 1893. | 1898. | 1903. | 1908. | 1913. | 1918. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Gold Wares Assayed and Marked ... Ounces | 91,053 | 122,743 | 229,016 | 333,741 | 358,437 | 381,957 | 389,914 | 366,456 |
| Gold Wares Assayed and Broken ... Ounces | 1,142 | 1,024 | 2,226 | 1,772 | 2,749 | 1,918 | 2,354 | 2,550 |
| Silver Wares Assayed and Marked ... Ounces | 851,957 | 775,901 | 1,276,317 | 2,530,019 | 3,791,474 | 3,588,640 | 4,248,843 | 2,283,155 |
| Silver Wares Assayed and Broken ... Ounces | 4,223 | 1,438 | 2,672 | 616 | 2,280 | 2,974 | 2,781 | 780 |
| Number of Gold and Silver Wares entered for Assaying | 2,649,379 | 3,347,974 | 6,467,922 | 11,889,093 | 13,248,255 | 13,355,074 | 12,715,798 | 6,923,236 |
| Number of Assays made | 101,012 | 109,760 | 171,643 | 286,750 | 436,238 | 478,330 | 508,761 | 209,455 |

THE BIRMINGHAM GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

The Act of 1773 provided that all plate assayed at the Birmingham assay office, being of the standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine, should be marked with:—

1. The mark of the maker, which should be the first letters of his Christian and surname. Marks prescribed by Act of 1773.
2. The lion passant; and for plate of the standard of 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine the figure of Britannia* in lieu of the lion.
3. The mark of the Company (an anchor), and
4. A distinct variable mark or letter which should be annually changed upon the election of new wardens.

Very small wares incapable of being marked without injury being done to them are excepted from the operation of the Act.

From December, 1784, to June, 1890, in addition to the above marks, the Sovereign's head stamp, indicating the payment of duty, was struck on all plate made during that period. Sovereign's head 1784 to 1890.

The only one of the four marks (named in the Act of Parliament) requiring any particular mention is "the mark of the Company," which is an anchor. The reason why it was appointed to be the mark of the Birmingham assay office does not appear. It is referred to in the Act of 1773 as "the mark of the Company," and the only explanation of its adoption which the Author has been able to obtain, is that it was probably because of the extent of the over-sea commerce of Birmingham.

The date-letter, or—in the words of the Act—the "distinct, variable mark or letter which shall be annually changed," has been changed every year since the office was opened in 1773.

The guardians meet annually in the month of July, when they fill up any vacancies which have occurred in their body.

The first cycle of date-letters commenced in 1773 and terminated in July, 1798, the letters used being the entire alphabet of Roman capitals, excluding J. Strangely enough, both in *Old English Plate* and *Hall Marks on Plate*, the mistake was made of including the J in this cycle (one apparently copied from the other) whereby the cycle was made to comprise twenty-six instead of twenty-five letters. The first appearance of the duty stamp (the Sovereign's head) is thus in those books associated with the letter L, whereas the King's head is first seen with the letter M, The Birmingham date-letters from 1773 to 1798.

* The lion's head erased is never used at Birmingham.

some articles marked with that letter being found without and some with the King's head incuse.

The date-letters
from 1798 to
1824.

The second cycle, from 1798-9 to 1823-4, comprehends the entire twenty-six letters of the alphabet in small Roman characters. It is by no means easy to distinguish the letters o, s, v, w, x and z of the second cycle from the same letters of the first cycle, as the form, and on small articles, the size, of the letter is identical in both. It is only by carefully noting the few very slight differences between the shields surrounding these letters in the two cycles and by ascertaining the makers' marks which were used in each cycle that the date of an article can with certainty be determined. The makers' names and dates of registration contained in the list which succeeds the tables in the following pages will be found of assistance in a case of difficulty.

The date-letters
from 1824 to
1839.

In the third cycle, 1824-5 to 1848-9, twenty-five black-letter or old English capitals were used. No letter I, like that illustrated in *Hall Marks on Plate* for 1833-4 nor *Ū*, like that shown in *Old English Plate* for 1845 was ever used. The letter actually used in 1844-5 was, as illustrated in Table III., really a small black-letter *U* with a fine upright line, two curved lines, and a spur, added to give it the character of a capital letter.

The date-letters
from 1849 to
1875.

In the fourth cycle, 1849-50 to 1874-5, the entire alphabet of twenty-six Roman capital letters was used, the first eighteen being in oblong punches with clipped corners, the rest in oval shields. The Queen's head forms a ready means of distinguishing the letters of this cycle from those of any other; there is also a marked difference in the shape of the letter punches.

The date-letters
from 1875
onwards.

The fifth cycle, 1875-6 to 1900, comprises twenty-five small old English letters—*j* not being used. Seventeen of these letters are found in oval punches, the others are in oblong shields with clipped corners.

In July, 1900, the sixth cycle was commenced, the letters used being small Roman letters in shields, the sides and tops of which are straight with clipped corners, and the bases waved, finishing with a point in the centre.

The duty mark.

The Sovereign's head stamp was changed with each succeeding Monarch from 1784 to 1890 as on London plate, except that the changes were not made until some few years after the succession, the head of Wm. IV. not appearing until 1834, and of Queen Victoria not until 1839.

Marks on
wrought gold.

Since 1824, when the right to assay gold was conferred by the Act

5 Geo. IV. c. 52, the marks on gold work assayed at Birmingham have been the same as at London, except that the anchor takes the place of the leopard's head. Examples of the marks are given on page 414 *infra*.

By the courtesy of the Birmingham wardens and the Assay Master, Mr. Arthur Westwood, the marks in the following tables—obtained from articles of plate examined by the Author—have been compared with the assay office records. Marks not obtained from articles of plate have been reproduced from impressions struck by the punches on the trial plates at the office.

By the same courtesy the list of names entered at the Birmingham assay office from 1773 to 1850, which follows the tables of date-letters, has been furnished to the Author for the purpose of this work. Names of recent date have not been disclosed because of the objection to their being used for advertising purposes ; any such names printed in the following tables have been supplied by others.

The hall marks on foreign plate assayed at Birmingham are illustrated on page 27 *ante*.

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE I.

FOUR STAMPS UNTIL 1784, THENCEFORWARD FIVE, AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | ANCHOR. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1773-4 | | | A | MB IF | Matthew Boulton & John Fothergill. | Pair of salts: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1774-5 | " | " | B | " " | { " " | Candlesticks: Mr. M. B. Huish. Do. : B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1775-6 | " | " | C | CF | Charles Freeth. | Mounts of horse-pistols: Mr. F. Weekes. |
| 1776-7 | " | " | D | " | " " | Light striker: Mr. F. Weekes. |
| 1777-8 | " | " | E | RB CF MB IF | Richard Bickley, Charles Freeth. Boulton & Fothergill. | Mounts of pistol: Mr. Dudley Westropp. Cake-basket: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1778-9 | " | " | F | " " | " " | Candlesticks: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1779-80 | " | " | G | TW | T. Willmore & Alston. | Pair of shoe buckles: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1780-1 | " | " | H | " | ... .. | Marks from B'm'ham Assay Office Records. |
| 1781-2 | " | " | I | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1782-3 | " | " | K | TW | T. Willmore & Alston. | Pair of shoe buckles: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1783-4 | " | " | L | " | " " | Pair of shoe buckles: Mr. Dicker. |
| 1784-5 | " | " | M | SP | Samuel Pemberton. | Snuff-box: Mr. Falk. |
| 1785-6 | " | " | N | " HH | Henry Holland. | Watch-case: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1786-7 | " | " | O | SP | Samuel Pemberton. | Snuff-box: Messrs. Robinson and Fisher. |
| 1787-8 | " | " | P | " IT | Joseph Taylor. | Caddy spoon: Do. do. |
| 1788-9 | " | " | Q | " " | " " | Marrow spoon: Mr. Simmonds. |
| 1789-90 | " | " | R | " TW | Thos. Willmore. | Pair of shoe buckles: The Author's Collection. |
| 1790-1 | " | " | S | " MB | Mathw. Boulton. | Tripod fruit stand: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1791-2 | " | " | T | " SP | Samuel Pemberton. | Patch-box: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1792-3 | " | " | U | " " | " " | Snuff-box: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1793-4 | " | " | V | " MB | Mathw. Boulton. | Candelabrum: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1794-5 | " | " | W | " IT | Joseph Taylor. | Caddy spoon: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1795-6 | " | " | X | " IS | John Shaw. | Vinaigrette: The Author's Collection. |
| 1796-7 | " | " | Y | " TW | Thos. Willmore. | Scent bottle case: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| * 1797-8 | " | " | Z | " | " " | Vinaigrette: B'm'ham Assay Office. |

* The King's head is found in stamps both of oval and indented outline for the year 1797-8, and in some instances the King's head mark is stamped twice.

See also additional makers' marks on page 414 *infra*.

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE II.

FIVE STAMPS, AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | ANCHOR. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD | MAKER'S MARR. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1798-9 | | | a | | TW | Willmore & Alston. | Nutmeg box : Mr. Fitzhenry. |
| 1799 | " | " | b | " | SP | Samuel Pemberton. | Snuff-box : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1800 | " | " | c | " | F&W | Forrest & Wasdell. | Nutmeg grater : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1800-1 | " | " | d | " | TT TW | John Turner ? Thos. Willmore ? | Vinaigrette : B'ham Assay Off. Patch-box : The Author's Col- lection. |
| 1802-3 | " | " | e | " | MB | Matthew Boulton. | Toast rack : B'ham Assay Off. |
| 1803-4 | " | " | f | " | IS | John Shaw. | Vinaigrette : The Author's Collection. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | g | " | TT | Joseph Taylor. | Mustard spoon : Mr. Fitzhenry. |
| 1805-6 | " | " | h | " | ML WP JW | Matthew Linwood. William Pugh. Joseph Willmore. | Snuff-box : The Author's Coll. Caddy spoon : B'm Assay Off. Snuff-box : Do. do. |
| 1806-7 | " | " | i | " | C&B | Cocks & Bettridge. | Nutmeg grater : Mr. Ballard. |
| 1807-8 | " | " | j | " | WP | William Pugh. | Snuff-box : The Author's Coll. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | k | " | MB | Matthew Boulton. | Chees' scoop : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1809-10 | " | " | l | | IS | John Shaw. | Snuff-box : Mr. Bruford. |
| 1810-1 | " | " | m | " | T&T | Thropp & Taylor. | Do. : B'ham Assay Office. |
| 1811-2 | " | " | n | " | S&S | T. Simpson & Son. | Snuff-box : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1812-3 | " | " | o | | TT | Joseph Taylor. | Do. : B'ham Assay Office. Salt-spoons : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1813-4 | " | " | p | " | C&B | Cocks & Bettridge. | Mustard-spoon : The Author. |
| 1814-5 | " | " | q | " | L&C | W. Lea & Co. | Vinaigrette : Do. |
| 1815-6 | " | " | r | " | " | " | Snuff-box : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1816-7 | " | " | s | " | SP W&K | Samuel Pemberton. Wardell & Kempson. | Vinaigrette : Mr. G. Lowe. Child's coral : Miss Jackson. |
| 1817-8 | " | " | t | " | ET | Edward Thomason. | Tea-spoon : B'ham Assay Off. |
| 1818-9 | " | " | u | " | JW | Joseph Willmore. | Snuff-box : Do. do. |
| 1819-20 | " | " | v | " | " | " | Vinaigrette : The Author's Collection. |
| GEO. IV. 1820-1 | " | " | w | " | ML | Matthew Linwood & Son. | Sandwich box : Messrs. Robin- son & Fisher. |
| 1821-2 | " | " | x | " | L&C | Lea & Clark. | Seal : Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1822-3 | " | " | y | " | L&CO | John Lawrence & Co. | Snuff-box : Do. do. |
| 1823-4 | " | " | z | " | JW | Joseph Willmore. | Vinaigrette : Do. do. |

On plate of 1801 to 1811 the King's head mark is frequently found in a stamp of oval shape, and on plate of 1812 to 1825 it is sometimes found in a foliated stamp as shown at 1797-8 and 1809-10.

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE III.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | ANCHOR. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1824-5 | | | | | | T. Pemberton & Son. Charles Jones. | Salt-spoons: B'm. Assay Office. Sugar-tongs: Do. do. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | | " | | Ledsam, Vale & Wheeler. Thomas Shaw. | Snuff-box: Messrs. Spink. Do. : Mr. John Fullerton. |
| 1826-7 | " | " | | | | John Lawrence & Co. Nathaniel Mills. | Do. : The Author's Coll'n. Do. : B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1827-8 | " | " | | " | | Unite and Hilliard M. Boulton & Plate Co. | Caddy spoon: Do. do. Taper-stand: Do. do. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | | " | | Joseph Willmore. Edward Thomason. William Fowke. | Snuff-box: The Author's Coll'n. Cake-basket: M's'rs. Smith & Rait. Table-spoon: B'm'ham Assay Off. |
| 1829-30 | " | " | | | | John Bettridge. Ledsam, Vale & Wheeler. | Snuff-box: Do. do. Wine-labels: Do. do. |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | " | " | | " | | Thos. Ryland & Sons. M. Boulton & Plate Co. | Pair of spurs: Do. do. Cake-basket: Do. do. |
| 1831-2 | " | " | | | | Joseph Willmore. | Handles of knife and fork : Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1832-3 | " | " | | " | " | " | Silver-gilt knife, fork, and spoon : Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1833-4 | " | " | | " | | Edward Smith. Vale & Ratheram. | Snuff-box: Messrs. Spink. Watch-case: B'm'ham Assay Off. |
| 1834-5 | " | " | | | | Taylor & Perry. William Phillips. | Caddy-spoon: Do. do. Snuff-box: Mr. Bruford. |
| 1835-6 | " | " | | " | | Gervase Wheeler. | Vinaigrette: Mr. G. Lowe. |
| 1836-7 | " | " | | " | | Francis Clark. Joseph Jennens & Co. | Snuff-box: The Author's Coll'n. Baron's coronet: Messrs. Crichton. |
| VICT. 1837-8 | " | " | | " | | Thomas Spicer. Robinson, Edkins & Aston. | Watch-case: B'm'ham Assay Off. Standish: Do. do. |
| *1838-9 | " | " | | | | George Unite. Nathaniel Mills. | Wine labels: Do. do. Snuff-box: Do. do. |
| 1839-40 | " | " | | " | | Neville & Ryland? | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1840-1 | " | " | | " | " | " | Do. : B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1841-2 | " | " | | " | " | " | From Birmingham Assay Office Records. |
| 1842-3 | " | " | | " | | Robinson, Edkins & Aston. | Hand candlestick: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1843-4 | " | " | | " | | Edward Smith. | Snuff-box: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1844-5 | " | " | | " | | Nathaniel Mills. | Do. : B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1845-6 | " | " | | " | | Wm. & Ed. Turnpenny. | Oval strainer: Mr. Peters. |
| 1846-7 | " | " | | " | | Yapp & Woodward. Nathaniel Mills. | Apple scoop: B'm'ham Assay Off. Snuff-box: Do. do. |
| 1847-8 | " | " | | " | " | " | Vinaigrette: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1848-9 | " | " | | " | " | " | From Birmingham Assay Office Records. |

* On plate of the early part of 1838-9 the head of King William is sometimes found stamped, although Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne in 1837.

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE IV.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | ANCHOR. | DATE LETTER | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------------|---------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1849-50 | | | A | | NM | Nathaniel Mills. | Snuff-box : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1850-1 | " | " | B | " | ES | Edward Smith. | Match-box : B'ham Assay Office. Vinaigrette : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1851-2 | " | " | C | " | " | " " | Snuff-box : Mr. A. W. Cox. |
| 1852-3 | " | " | D | " | " | Nathl. Mills, as r849. | Wine label : B'ham Assay Office. |
| 1853-4 | " | " | E | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1854-5 | " | " | F | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1855-6 | " | " | G | " | GU | George Unite. | Caddy spoon : B'ham Assay Office. |
| 1856-7 | " | " | H | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1857-8 | " | " | I | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1858-9 | " | " | J | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1859-60 | " | " | K | " | GU | George Unite. | Small box : Mr. Bruford. |
| 1860-1 | " | " | L | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1861-2 | " | " | M | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1862-3 | " | " | N | " | " | J. H. & Co., as on page 414. | Church plate : Lanlivery. |
| 1863-4 | " | " | O | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1864-5 | " | " | P | " | JMCS | Names registered after 1850 not disclosed. | Communion paten : All Saints, York. |
| 1865-6 | " | " | Q | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1866-7 | " | " | R | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1867-8 | " | " | S | " | JG | ... .. | Dessert knife : Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1868-9 | " | " | T | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1869-70 | " | " | U | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1870-1 | " | " | V | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1871-2 | " | " | W | " | JT | Crown and 18 instead of lion passant. | Gold mounts of studs : The Author. |
| 1872-3 | " | " | X | " | " | ... .. | From B'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1873-4 | " | " | Y | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1874-5 | " | " | Z | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. do. |

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE V.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, THENCEFORWARD FOUR ONLY.

| | LION PASSANT. | ANCHOR. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1876-6 | | | | | TP&S | Names registered after Jan. 1, 1850, not disclosed. | Fish slice : The Author. |
| 1876-7 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Memorial trowel : Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1877-8 | " | " | | " | H&T | ... | Caddy spoon : Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1878-9 | " | " | | " | " | ... | From B'm'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1879-80 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1880-1 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1881-2 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1882-3 | " | " | | " | H&T | ... | Napkin rings : Mrs. Budd. |
| 1883-4 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Breakfast cruet : Do. |
| 1884-5 | " | " | | " | " | ... | From B'm'ham Assay Office Plate. |
| 1885-6 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1886-7 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1887-8 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1888-9 | " | " | | " | " | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1889-90 | " | " | | " | N&H | ... | Match-box : The Author. |
| 1890-1 | " | " | | " | TWD | ... | Umbrella mount : Mr. Day. |
| 1891-2 | " | " | | " | N&H | ... | Milk-jug : Mr. S. Deane. |
| 1892-3 | " | " | | " | JMB | ... | Cigarette-case : The Author. |
| 1893-4 | " | " | | " | SWS | ... | Toilet fittings : Do. |
| 1894-5 | " | " | | " | L.G. | ... | Stick mounts : Do. |
| 1895-6 | " | " | | " | TH | ... | Candlestick : Mrs. Budd. |
| 1896-7 | " | " | | " | HM | ... | Paperknife : The Author. |
| 1897-8 | " | " | | " | HR&C JHW | ... | Pin trays : Do. Toilet fittings : Do. |
| 1898-9 | " | " | | " | A&J Z | ... | Do. do. : Do. |
| 1899 1900 | " | " | | " | J.S SS | ... | Cigar-holder : Do. |

MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM PLATE.

TABLE VI.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| DATE. | An- Lion Chor. Passant. | Date Letter. | Maker's Mark. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1900-1 | | | | Names registered after 1850 not disclosed. | Set of communion plate: Illogan, Cornwall. |
| 1901-2 | " | " | | | Sweet meat dishes: The Author. |
| 1902-3 | " | " | | | Candlesticks: Mr. J. S. Greenberg. |
| 1903-4 | " | " | | | Set of communion plate: Lelant, Cornwall. |
| 1904-5 | " | " | | | Com. cup and paten: St. Mawgan-in-Pystar. |
| 1905-6 | " | " | | | |
| 1906-7 | " | " | | | |
| 1907-8 | " | " | | | |
| 1908-9 | " | " | | | |
| 1909-10 | " | " | | | |
| 1910-1 | " | " | | | |
| 1911-2 | " | " | | | |
| 1912-3 | " | " | | | |
| 1913-4 | " | " | | | |
| 1914-5 | " | " | | | |
| 1915-6 | " | " | | | |
| 1916-7 | " | " | | | Ciborium: Lanarth, Cornwall. |
| 1917-8 | " | " | | | |
| 1918-9 | " | " | | | |
| 1919-20 | " | " | | | |
| 1920-1 | " | " | | | |
| 1921-2 | " | " | | | |
| 1922-3 | " | " | | | |
| 1923-4 | " | " | | | |
| 1924-5 | " | " | | | |

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ADDITIONAL MARKS OF
GOLDSMITHS,

Impressed at Birmingham, not illustrated in the preceding tables.

| DATE. | MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1776-7 | JA&S | Jos. Adams & Son. | Pierced sugar-tongs : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1778-9 | E·S | Edward Sawyer. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1783-4 | S·P | Samuel Pemberton. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1804-5 | W | ... .. | Caddy spoon : Mr. P. Phillips. |
| 1806-7 | H&Co. | ... .. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1807-8 | ML | ... .. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1811-2 | W | ... .. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1814-5 | JL | ... .. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1820-1 | TN | Thos. Newbold. | Musical snuff-box : Mr. A. J. Grimes. |
| 1822-3 | SP | ... .. | Caddy spoon : Mr. P. Phillips. |
| 1826 | T & K | Geo. Tye & Jas. Kilner. | Fox-mask box : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1832-3 | GT | Geo. Tye. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1876-7 | TT & co | ... .. | Church plate in several Cornish parishes. |
| 1862-3 | JH & Co | ... .. | Church plate : Lanlivery. |
| 1892-3 | HW | ... .. | Church plate in several Cornish parishes. |

HALL MARKS ON BIRMINGHAM GOLD WARES.

THE MARKS HERE GIVEN ARE FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF GOLD WARES ASSAYED AT BIRMINGHAM.

| | |
|----------|---|
| 22 Carat |  22   |
| 18 " | " 18 " " |
| 15 " | 15 625 " " |
| 12 " | 12 5 " " |
| 9 " | 9 375 " " |

The date-letter for 1920-1
is a small Roman V,
as here illustrated.

For the MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Birmingham see p. 27 *ante*.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| John Parrock | Jos. Walker | 1817. |
| J. B. Rolls | Geo. Bragg & } | John Sherwood |
| Willm. Woolley | Thos. Crockett } | Wm. Linsley |
| Harding & Son, Coventry | Jesse Parkes | Wm. Brown, Coventry |
| John Moore, Coventry | John Andrews | John Bettridge |
| Waterhouse & Co. | William Lea & Co. | John Thrasher & } Coventry |
| John Hart & Co. | | Robt. Mathers & } |
| John Rock, Walsall | 1812. | Bragg & Baldwin |
| Thos. Tompson | Josiah & G. Richards | 1818. |
| Mary Tart & Co. | Robt. Mitchell & Co. | William Gregory |
| Edwd. Thomason | Thomas Bartlett | Stephen G. Onion & } |
| John Corfield & } | John Bewlay | Mark Perkins } |
| John Munslow } | Richard Brittain | Jane Timmins |
| Waterhouse & Lightfoot, } | David Jenkins | Ann & Eliz. Freeth & } |
| (now Waterhouse & Ryland) } | Saml. Pemberton, } | William Jones } |
| James Elkington | Son & Mitchell } | John & Ann Thropp |
| Joseph Pearson | | Saml. Oughton & } |
| E. Medlycott, Coventry | 1813. | Thomas Smith } |
| John Munslow | John Parkes | Robt. A. Mathers, Coventry |
| John Corfield | Joseph. Harrison | Ledsam & Vale |
| Geo. Barnett | I. Thrasher, Coventry | 1819. |
| Edwd. Betts & Son | Jabez Vale, Coventry | William Brown & } |
| 1808. | Thomas Timmins | John Hands } Coventry |
| Geo. Thickbroom, Coventry | John Lawrence & Co. | Isaac Parkes |
| Jas. Rock, Walsall | William Wardell & } | John Barlow |
| William Simpson | Peter Kempson } | James Bourne |
| Joseph Timmins | Joseph Taylor | James Hewlett |
| Henry Adcock | Cocks & Bettridge | David Jee, Coventry |
| John Hadley | Matthew Linwood & Son | William Johnson |
| Thomas Lacey | Joseph Rock, Walsall | William Edwards |
| Charles Hancock | James Bourne, Coventry | Thomas Smith |
| Rudder, Ledsam & Vale | 1814. | John Godfrey |
| John Thropp | I. & B. Cook | John Cook |
| James Humphreys | Thomas Taylor | John Postans & } |
| Mosely Solomon & } | John Thropp | Geo. Tye } |
| Saul M. Solomon } | Geo. Sanders, Coventry | Thomas Kettle |
| (Solomon Brothers) } | Saml. Horton | William Spooner & } |
| Worton & Ratheram | John Cottrill | Thomas Clowes } |
| I. Lilly & Co. | Reubin Wm. Buggins | 1820. |
| 1809. | | Thos. Newbold |
| Geo. Hanson | 1815. | M. Boulton & Plate Co |
| Josiah Emes & } | John Thropp & } | John Shaw |
| Samuel Carpenter } | Ann Thropp } | Peter Kempson, junr. |
| Ann Fuller | William Lander | Chas. & Ed. Ratherham |
| Thomas Simpson & Son | William Spooner | 1821. |
| Moses Westwood | Geo. Barnett | Thos. Parkes & } |
| Wm. Nicholls & Co. | John Oswin, Coventry | Thos. Latham } |
| Amos Moor | Jeremiah Ross, Walsall | William Brown, Coventry |
| (Matthew Boulton, died 1809) | John Moore, Coventry | Ths. & Wm. Simpson |
| 1810. | John Dixon | S. Pemberton & Son |
| Thomas Hughes | Saml. Allport | John Wood, Coventry |
| Saul M. Solomon | 1816. | Robert Mitchell |
| Thomas Davis | Saml. Vale | Ann Freeth, & } |
| Packwood & Harris | John Carr | William Freeth & } |
| John Thropp & } | John Ratheram } Coventry | William Jennings } |
| Thos. Taylor | Richard Ratheram } | Charles Shaw |
| Saml. Horton | Thomas Bartleet, Junr. | Thomas Millington |
| John Ashton, Coventry | Thomas Spicer, Coventry | Edwd. Thomason |
| Benj. Barlow | Hannah Howard, Coventry | John Hebbert |
| Daniel Hill & Renshaw | James Cox & } | John Wells, Coventry |
| 1811. | William Lander } | Saml. Horton |
| Mary Hanson | John Barber | |
| Geo. Bower | James Collins | |
| | Pemberton & Mitchell | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1822. | Vale & Ratheram, Coventry | John White | 1826. | Willm. Simpson |
| Lea & Clark | Peter Kempson | Willm. Mitchell | Willm. Fouke & } James } Thomas Smith & } Edward Vernon } Wm. Chambers & } Wm. Cotterell } | |
| Joseph Farrar, Coventry | Thos. Freeman | John Turton | Thomas Oswin, Coventry | |
| Thos. Heales, Coventry | James Coifield & } | Manoah Bower | Samuel Edwards | |
| Richard Coifield & } | Josh. Patrick } | Thomas Shaw | Willm. Mordan | |
| Josh. Shaw | John Parkes | Benjamin Kirby, Coventry | Willm. Pinches & } | |
| John Bettridge | John Edwd. Clarke | Joseph Hayes | James Laughton } | |
| Samuel Haines | George Smith | James Collins | Steen, junr. | |
| John Fox | Edward Walton & Son | John Edwd. Clarke | Brown, Coventry | |
| Edwd. Walker | John Hopkings | George Smith | Edward Walker, Coventry | |
| Fredk. Moore | Carnall & Turner | George Walton & Son | Samuel Evans | |
| Richd. Corfield | Francis Clark | John Hopkings | Joseph Bettridge | |
| Matthew Davis, Coventry | Spooner Clowes & Co. | John F. Parker | John Taylor & } | |
| 1823. | Thomas Priest | George Collins | John Perry } | |
| Jeremiah Scudamore | George Hardy & Co. | Thomas Brooks, Coventry | John Coley | |
| George Waterhouse | Joseph Bower | John Wilkinson | John A. Moss | |
| William Platt | 1824. | Richard Slack | Urban & F. Luckcock | |
| William Russell, Coventry | Spooner Clowes & Co. | George Tye & } | William Robinson & } | |
| Joseph Hardy & Co. | Thos. Walker | James Kilner } | James Allport } | |
| Slack & Wilkinson | Lea & Clark | 1827. | 1830. | |
| Joseph Bower | Geo. Bower & Son | Joseph Joyce | George Tye | |
| 1824. | James Heales, Coventry | Geo. Richards & } | Thomas Waterhouse & } | |
| Spooner Clowes & Co. | George Horton | Geo. Richds. Elkington } | George Waterhouse } | |
| Thos. Walker | William Ryley, Coventry | John Woodhill | Job Winchurch & } | |
| Lea & Clark | John Horton | Spooner Clowes & Co. | John Pritchard } | |
| Geo. Bower & Son | James Heales, Coventry | Richard Neale, Coventry | Joseph Bower | |
| James Heales, Coventry | James Spratt | Thos. Freeman | Thomas Platt | |
| George Heales, Coventry | John Clark | Edwd. Day | William Guest | |
| William Ryley, Coventry | William Smith | Thos. Wakelam | Thos. Ryland & } | |
| John Horton | Charles Jones | William Turner | Wm. Ryland } | |
| James Heales, Coventry | Samuel Ashton | John L'n. Clark, L'pool | George M. Horton | |
| James Spratt | Charles Read, Coventry | John Parkes | Thomas Woodward | |
| John Clark | John Woolley | John Wood, Coventry | Thomas Graves | |
| William Smith | 1825. | Josh. Jennens & Co. | Vale & Ratheram, Coventry | |
| Charles Jones | Edward Day | Thomas Brooks, Coventry | George Richards | |
| Samuel Ashton | William Simpson & Son | 1828. | George Perton | |
| Charles Read, Coventry | Thos. Simpson, junr. | John & Wm. Lilly | William Pearsall & } | |
| John Woolley | John Edwd. Clark & } | Joseph Carnall | John Ensor } | |
| 1825. | Edward Smith } | William Anchor | John Gilbert | |
| Edward Day | Joseph Taylor | Joseph Jee, Coventry | Elizabeth Brown, Coventry | |
| William Simpson & Son | Nathaniel Mills | William Kendrick | Chas. Hancock & } | |
| Thos. Simpson, junr. | Charles Ratheram | Thos. & Jno. Twiss | Saml. Keeley } | |
| John Edwd. Clark & } | William Steen, junr. | Edward Kirkman, Liverpool | Thomas Spicer, Coventry | |
| Edward Smith } | Kempson & Kindon | Theophilus Kirkham | William Nock, Coventry | |
| Joseph Taylor | Thos. Parkes | Saml. Hargrove | 1831. | |
| Nathaniel Mills | Elizth. Brown, Coventry | Charles Jones | Jacob L. Samuel, Liverpool | |
| Charles Ratheram | William Brown & } Coventry | Elizth. Brown & } Coventry | William Pipe | |
| William Steen, junr. | William Such | Fredk. Brown } | Horatio Powell | |
| Kempson & Kindon | William Fowke | William Sabin & } | Thomas Millington | |
| Thos. Parkes | John Willis } | 1829. | Thomas Freeman | |
| Elizth. Brown, Coventry | Charles Read, Coventry | 1829. | William Simpson | |
| William Simpson | Wm. W. Richards } | 1829. | John Thrasher, Coventry | |
| George Ravenscroft | Henry Edwards } | 1829. | J. Anthony Moss | |
| Geo. Unite & } | 1829. | 1829. | John Tongue | |
| Jas. Hilliard } | 1829. | 1829. | Gervase Wheeler | |
| George Perton | 1829. | 1829. | Thomas Hastelow & } | |
| Ledsam Vale & Wheeler | 1829. | 1829. | Jonathan Harlow } | |
| John Cook | 1829. | 1829. | | |

Benjamin Cole
 Gloster & Docker
 John Ashton, Coventry
 Joseph Bent
 William Harris, Coventry
 Sarah Williams
 Thomas Clark
 Wheeler & Cronin
 Brittain & Waddams
 Mary Wheeler & }
 Jas. Barth. Cronin }
 John Dolman, }
 Nottingham

1843.

Wm. & Geo. Field
 Willm. Naul, Coventry
 John Holloway
 G. Richards Elkington, }
 Henry Elkington & }
 Josiah Mason }
 Edward Waithman, }
 Coventry
 John Jones, Coventry
 John Gee, Coventry
 William Clarke, Coventry
 John Hardman, sen. & jr. }
 Jer. & Chas. Iliffe }

1844.

Wm. & Ed. Turnpenny
 John Reddall
 John Balleny
 Samuel Perry

1845.
 Frederick Marson
 Francis Skidmore, Coventry
 Timothy Parker & }
 Thomas Acott }
 Wm. Hy. Hill, Coventry
 Thomas Harwood
 John Yapp & }
 John Woodward }
 Harry Gill
 John Bannister & }
 Dalton Stephenson }
 John Hardman & }
 Wm. Powell, junr. }
 James Deakin & }
 Wm. Hy. Deakin }

1846.

Edward Adams
 John Jones, Coventry
 Mary Clarke, Coventry
 Jas. Bart. Cronin
 Sarah Wheeler & }
 Geo. Wheeler }
 Chas. & Rd. Nevill
 Thomas Prime
 Richard Whitehouse
 Sarah Loveridge

1847.

John Hilliard & }
 John Thomason }
 Charles Birch & }
 Thomas Morrall }

Edward Wilmot
 Wm. Roberts & }
 Charles Daniel }
 Henry Wells, Coventry
 Phillip Vaughton
 David Pettifer
 Edward Ratheram
 Edward Turnpenny
 William Hall
 Wm. Henry Dukes & }
 John Clemmens }
 James Capell

1848.

Edward Barnett
 Henry Gloster
 Chas. E. Ballam
 Benjn. Kerby, Coventry
 William Dudley
 Edward Wilmot & }
 Charles Roberts }

1849.

Francis Marrian & }
 John Baker Gausby }
 James Pagett
 William Wood, }
 George Wood & }
 Samuel Wood }
 William Swingler
 Henry Manton
 Henry Elkington
 James Walker, Coventry

CHAPTER XVII

THE SHEFFIELD SILVERSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Only silver
assayed at
Sheffield until
1 March, 1904.

This chapter is headed "silversmiths" and not goldsmiths, because, although the term "goldsmith" is understood to include silversmith, it might possibly be misleading to speak of Sheffield goldsmiths, when, as a fact, gold had never been officially assayed at Sheffield until 1 March, 1904.

Sheffield assay
office established
1773.

As mentioned in the preceding chapter, the establishment of an assay office at Sheffield by the Act 13 Geo. III. c. 52, in 1773, was consequent upon a petition to Parliament on 1 February in that year. The Act, reciting that the silversmiths and plate-workers in Sheffield were under great difficulties and hardships in the exercise of their trades for want of assayers in convenient places to assay and touch their plate, appointed Sheffield to have an assay office for assaying and marking wrought plate, and incorporated a company, entitled "Guardians of the standard of wrought plate within the town of Sheffield," with perpetual succession and power to use a common seal. The following noblemen and others—several being plate manufacturers—are named in the Act as the first members of the company thereby incorporated:—

The Marquess of Rockingham, the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Effingham, Godfrey Bagnall Clark, Anthony St. Leger, Samuel Shore, jun., Saml. Tooker, Henry Howard, Walter Osborne, the Rev. James Wilkinson (clerk), Benjamin Roebuck, Thos. Broadbent, John Shore, Geo. Greaves, John Turner, Thos. Bland, George Brittain, Samuel Staniforth, Simon Andrews Young, Joseph Matthewman, John Hoyland, Henry Tudor, John Winter, Albion Cox, John Rowbotham, Joseph Hancock, Matthew Fenton, William Marsden, Thomas Law, and Joseph Wilson.

No time was lost after the Act was passed before the company proceeded to business. They met on the 5 July, 1773, under the presidency of the Earl of Effingham and elected Joseph Hancock, John Rowbotham, Simon Andrews Young, and Samuel Staniforth as the first four wardens; they appointed Daniel Bradbury, of Carey Lane, London, to be assayer, and ordered that the letter to be stamped on the silver wares for the ensuing year should be the old text capital letter **E**.

The Act of 1773, modified by the 24 Geo. III. c. 20, which authorised a somewhat increased scale of charges for assaying, still regulates the proceedings of the corporation. A district consisting of the town of Sheffield and twenty miles around was assigned to it, and no silver wares made within that district could be assayed and marked except at the Sheffield office, and all plate made for sale must have been assayed there until 1854, when by the 17 & 18 Vic. c. 96 workers and dealers were allowed to have their plate assayed and marked at any legally established assay office in the kingdom.

Proceedings regulated by the Act 13 Geo. III. c. 52, as modified by the 24 Geo. III. c. 20.

The principal officers are four wardens,* the Assay Master, and a law clerk, and the regulations of the office are similar to those in force at Birmingham.

At first this office, like that of Birmingham, was open on two days only in each week, but now by reason of the extent of the business it is open every day except Sundays and holidays.

THE SHEFFIELD SILVERSMITHS' MARKS.

The marks required to be stamped on wrought silver assayed at Sheffield are :—

1. The maker's mark, which must be the first letters of his Christian and surname ;
2. The standard mark, which for plate 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine is the lion passant, and for plate 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine (which, however, is very rarely manufactured in Sheffield), the figure of Britannia, in a square stamp ; †
3. The peculiar mark of the company, as prescribed by the 13 Geo. III. c. 52, sec. 5, namely a crown ;
4. A distinct variable mark or letter, which must be annually changed on the election of new wardens ; and
5. From December, 1784, to June, 1890, a further mark representing the head of the Sovereign : indicating that duty had been paid in respect of the plate on which the mark was stamped.

The marks on silver wrought at Sheffield.

The variable mark or date-letter is changed on the first Monday in

* Any two of whom are empowered to act.

† The lion's head erased is not one of the Sheffield marks.

July in every year, when any vacancies in their body are filled by the guardians, and the wardens for the next ensuing year are elected.

Capricious use
of letters for
date-marks.

Though letters of various alphabets have been used, as at other offices, for date-marks, the letters used at Sheffield prior to 1824 followed each other in no regular order. During the twenty-six years from the establishment of the office, to 1799, letters were selected from at least three distinct alphabets, none of which were arranged consecutively. This must have made their meaning very obscure, in fact indeterminable except by a table such as follows.

As the term "cycle" has been applied to an alphabet taken in regular order (though frequently curtailed) to represent the successive years of a series, it is somewhat inappropriate to the early Sheffield tables, but for the sake of convenience its use is continued.

The date-letters
from 1773 to
1799.

The first cycle commenced in 1773 and continued to July, 1799. The date-letters of this series are twenty-six in number, the first twelve being old English capitals, the thirteenth and fourteenth being **v** and **k** respectively in small old English letters. The next five letters are old English capitals, the following four, **u**, **o**, **m**, and **q** being small old English letters. The last three letters are Roman capitals, **Z**, **X**, and **V** respectively. The description of the letters of this cycle in the minute book of the company is merely that they are "Text Capital Letters," the letters having been written in the book in the handwriting of the clerk. It will be observed that they differ very materially from most illustrations of these letters which have been represented by other authors. The letters of this cycle and the next, unlike any others, commence with **E**, and proceed without order, having been selected arbitrarily by the guardians at their annual meeting. The letter **E**, being the initial of the title of the Earl of Effingham, the first chairman of the guardians, was, it is presumed, selected by way of compliment to his lordship. Other letters, the initials of the names of other members of that body, may have been selected for a similar reason.

The date-letters
from 1799 to
1868.

The twenty-five letters of the second cycle (July, 1799, to July, 1824) are all Roman capitals in square or oblong punches.* In the third cycle, from 1824 to 1844, twenty small Roman letters—**a** to **z**—were used, selected in regular order, except that **i**, **j**, **n**, **o**, **w** and **y** were omitted.

* Except when the crown and letter are in one stamp, when the shape is as illustrated in the table.

In the fourth cycle (1844 to 1868) twenty-four Roman capital letters were used, in square or oblong punches with the corners clipped,* the letters having been chosen in regular order right through the alphabet from A to Z, except that J and Q were omitted. The Queen's head stamp of this cycle affords an easy means of distinguishing between the marks of this and those of earlier cycles.

In the fifth cycle (1868 to 1893) the date-marks are twenty-five plain block letters, **A** to **Z**, omitting **I**, in oblong punches with truncated corners.† The sixth cycle was commenced in 1893, the letters being small Old English characters in oblong punches with clipped corners, proceeding in regular order from **A** onwards, the letter **J** being omitted.

The date-letters from 1868 to 1918.

A new cycle (see Table VII.) was commenced in 1918 with a small Roman letter **A**.

In 1890, on the repeal of the duty on plate, the use of the Sovereign's head stamp was discontinued. With reference to this mark it will be noticed that, as in the case of other provincial offices, the change in the form of the head with each reign was not made until a few years had passed after the accession of the new monarch.

Disappearance of Sovereign's head stamp on repeal of plate-duty.

The Author is indebted to the courtesy of the Assay Master (Mr. B. W. Watson) and Mr. F. Bradbury for their kind assistance with reference to the revision of the following tables. With the aid of their notes and casts of the marks found on existing articles of plate the tables have been carefully reconstructed. The marks, where so described in the tables, have been reproduced from articles there mentioned and compared with similar marks found on many other examples which it is unnecessary to mention in detail.

From 1780 to 1853 in the case of small articles, the crown is found above or at the side of the date-letter, combined in the same stamp, as illustrated in the following tables at 1780, 1785, 1791, 1810, 1814, 1819, 1825, and other years. This occurs simultaneously with the more common method of striking each mark separately, but the practice of

The crown and date-letter struck by one punch, simultaneously with the more common method of striking each mark with separate punches.

* The date-mark for the year 1854-5, the letter L, is in a circular stamp, quite an exceptional form for a Sheffield letter-punch.

† In Chaffers' *Hall-Marks on Plate* I is given in error as the date-letter for 1876-7, and it is there stated that "the variable letter for each year was furnished by Mr. J. Watson, the Assay Master". The mistake arose, it appears, through the late Mr. J. Watson, a former Assay Master, having informed the late Mr. Chaffers, some time prior to the year 1876, that the variable letters appointed to be used in the cycle of twenty-four years, from July, 1868, to July, 1893, were plain block letters. It was then anticipated that **J** would not be used, and the table for that cycle was framed accordingly. In July, 1876, however, the letter selected for the then ensuing year was **J**, (**I** having been discarded), but in subsequent editions of *Hall-Marks on Plate* the mistake has been passed without correction by the editors of that work.

grouping the crown and date-letter together in one stamp was discontinued many years ago and has not been resumed. In some cases the enclosing shield is oval, and in others oblong.

From 1815 to 1819 the crown is found stamped upside down. The most probable explanation of this singular proceeding is that the intention was to differentiate more clearly between letters used at this period and those struck in earlier years. For example, X is the date-letter for both the years 1797 and 1817, but confusion is avoided by the crown being placed upside down in the latter year. Originally it was the custom for the Assay Master to strike each mark separately, but of late years the method adopted has been to include the lion, town mark, and date-letter in one punch, though in distinct shields.

Order of marks.

The order of the marks generally observed, is as described on page 421. Proceeding from left to right, as you look at them, the maker's mark is the first of the series. It is placed last in the tables, for convenience of reference to the names in type.

The heading "Marks on Sheffield Silver Wares" has been adopted to prevent mistake, because the term "Sheffield plate" has been misappropriated to the old *plated* wares of Sheffield, which were made of copper sheets, coated with a plate of sterling silver.

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE I.

FOUR STAMPS TILL 1784, FIVE STAMPS AFTERWARDS, AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT. | CROWN. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD from 1784 | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| 1773-4 | | | | | | Rich'd. Morton & Co. S. Roberts & Co. Mat'w. Fenton & Co. | Coasters: B'ham Assay Office. Candlesticks: V. and A. Museum. Salt-cellers: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1774-5 | " | " | | | | Geo. Ashforth & Co. | Candlesticks: S. Kensington Museum. |
| 1775-6 | " | " | | | | John Winter & Co. | Pair of Candlesticks: Messrs. G. |
| 1776-7 | " | " | | | | Wm. Damant. Tudor and Leader. | Do. do.: Mr. Lowe, Chester. Sauce tureen: Col. Longfield. |
| 1777-8 | " | " | | | | Fenton Creswick & Co. | Candlesticks: Messrs. M. and S. Lyon. |
| 1778-9 | " | " | | | | John Smith ? | Candlesticks: S. Ken. Museum. |
| 1779-80 | " | " | | | " | " " | Do. : St. John's College, Cambridge. |
| * 1780-1 | " | " | | | | Nath'l. Smith & Co. | Pair of salt-cellers: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1781-2 | " | " | | | | Fenton Creswick & Co. | Salver: Mr. Cecil Woods. |
| 1782-3 | " | " | | | | John Winter & Co. | Candlesticks: S. Ken. Museum. |
| 1783-4 | " | " | | | | Danl. Holy & Co. John Parsons & Co. | Tea-urn: Mr. W. Boore. Pair of candlesticks: Do. |
| † 1784-5 | " | " | | | " | " " | Do. do.: Messrs. Christie. |
| ‡ 1785-6 | " | " | | | | Richd. Morton & Co. | Inkstand: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1786-7 | " | | | | | John Parsons & Co. | Candlesticks: Queen's College, Cambridge, & Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1787-8 | " | " | | | " | " " | Candlesticks: Messrs. G. |
| 1788-9 | " | " | | | | John Younge & Sons. | Do. : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1789-90 | " | " | | | | R. Sutcliffe & Co. (?) | Do.: Sir F. L. Currie, Bart. |
| 1790-1 | " | " | | | | John Parsons & Co. | Do.: South Kens. Museum. |
| * 1791-2 | " | " | | | | John Younge & Sons. | Large skewer: Mr. H. Davison. |
| 1792-3 | | | | | | John Parsons & Co. | Table candlestick: Mr. Arthur. |
| 1793-4 | " | " | | | | Thos. Law. | Small stopper: Col. Longfield. |
| 1794-5 | " | " | | | | John Green & Co. | Candlesticks: Oswestry Corpn. |
| 1795-6 | " | " | | | | John Younge & Sons, as above. | Sugar basket: Mr. F. Bradbury. |
| 1796-7 | " | " | | | | Geo. Eadon & Co. | { Candlesticks: Messrs. Comyns. { Cake-basket: Mr. D. Davis. |
| \|\| 1797-8 | " | " | | | | T. Law. | Candlestick: Messrs. Comyns. |
| 1798-9 | " | " | | | | Saml. Roberts, jr. Geo. Cadman & Co. | Candlestick: Mr. F. Bradbury. |

1779-80 John Younge & Co. Pierced cruet: Mr. H. D. Ellis.

1796-7 Maker's mark of Henry Tudor & Thos. Leader.

* See sixth paragraph, page 423 ante.

† The J of 1784-5 is found without and with the King's head.

‡ With the K of 1786-7 the King's head is found both incuse and cameo.

|| From July, 1797, to April, 1798, the duty mark was struck twice to denote the higher duty.

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE II.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASBANT. | CROWN. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| 1799 | | | E | | LL&C ^o | John Love & Co. | Candlesticks: Mr D. Westropp. |
| 1800 | | | E | | IG&C ^o | John Green & Co. | Do. : Messrs. Foster. |
| 1800-1 | " | " | N | " | GA &C ^o | Geo. Ashforth & Co. | Bread-basket: Mr. W. Boore. |
| | " | " | N | " | IG&C ^o | John Green & Co. | Candlesticks: The Author. |
| 1801-2 | " | " | H | " | TW&C ^o | Thos. " Watson & Co. | Candelabrum: Trinity Ho., Hull. Candlesticks: Messrs. Christie. |
| * 1802-3 | " | " | M | " | LL DJ | Thos. & Danl. Leader. | Teapot stand: Mr. S. Deane. |
| | " | " | M | " | R&M | Richd. Morton & Co. | Candlestick: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1803-4 | " | " | F | " | NS&C ^o | Nathan Smith & Co. | Candlesticks: The Author. |
| 1804-5 | " | " | G | " | IE&C ^o | Jas. Ellis & Co. | Do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| † 1805-6 | " | " | B | " | AG&C ^o | Alexr. Goodman & Co. | Coasters: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1806-7 | " | " | A | " | LY &C ^o | J. T. Younge & Co. | Candlestick: Mr. Bright. |
| 1807-8 | " | " | S | " | WT&C ^o | W. Tucker & Co. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1808-9 | " | " | P | " | TB &C ^o | Thos. Blagden & Co. | Do. do. |
| 1809-10 | " | " | K | " | FR&C ^o | John Roberts & Co. | Coasters: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| * 1810-1 | " | " | L | " | " | Geo. " Eadon & Co. | Do. : Holburne Museum. Candlesticks: Mr. Day. |
| | " | " | L | " | GE &C ^o | John Roberts & Co., as 1809-10 above. | Candlestick: Mr. F. Bradbury. See also marks of J. Staniforth & Co. and R. Gainsford on p. 432 <i>infra</i> . |
| ‡ 1811-2 | " | " | C | | " | Smith, Tate & Co. (Nicholson & Holt). | Noted by the Author. |
| 1812-3 | " | " | D | " | ST N&H | Kirkby, Waterhouse & Co. | Candlesticks: Mr. Goldman. |
| 1813-4 | " | " | R | " | K&TW&C ^o | John Law | Snuff-box: Messrs. Spink. |
| * 1814-5 | " | " | W | " | LL | J. Ellis & Co. (?) | Small salver: Mr. Lowe. |
| 1815-6 | " | " | O | " | JE&C ^o | John Watson. | Candlesticks: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1816-7 | " | " | T | " | IW | " " " | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1817-8 | " | " | X | " | " | John and Thos. Settle. | Cake-basket: Mr. Arthur. |
| | " | " | X | " | ST-S. | S. C. Younge & Co. | Pair of salvers: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1818-9 | " | " | I | " | SCY &C ^o | Thos. and Jas. Creswick | Candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton. |
| * 1819-20 | | " | V | " | 777 | Kirkby, Waterhouse & Co. | Do. : Mr. B. W. Watson. |
| | " | " | V | " | IG&W &G ^o | G. Cooper & Co. | Noted by the Author. |
| | " | " | V | " | GC&C ^o | Smith, Tate, Hoult & Tate. | Candlesticks: Mr. W. Boore. |
| GEO. IV. 1820-1 | " | " | Q | " | ST H&T | Joseph Law | Do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1821-2 | " | " | Y | " | JL | John Green & Co. | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1822-3 | " | " | Z | " | IG&C ^o | Wm. Briggs. | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1823-4 | " | " | U | " | WB | | |

* See sixth paragraph, page 423 *ante*.

† The King's head for this year is in an oval stamp.

‡ 1811-2. The outline of the King's head stamp has varied in the same year, being oval in some cases and indented in others. The marks here illustrated are very small, and occur on dessert knives and forks: Messrs. Crichton.

On small articles assayed in 1815 the crown is upside down below the date-letter in one stamp; from 1815 to 1820 inclusive the crown is upside down above the date-letter, as illustrated at 1810-20 above. See page 424 *ante*.

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE III.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | LION PASSANT | CROWN | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 1824-5 | | | a | | SCY &CO WB&CO | S. C. Younge & Co. Wm. Blackwell & Co. | Candlesticks : Messrs. Christie. Coasters : per Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | b | " | I&LW &CO | Waterhouse, Hodson & Co. | Candlesticks : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| * 1826-7 | " | " | c | " | BH &H | Battie, Howard & Hawksworth. | Do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1827-8 | " | " | d | " | TI NC | T. J. & N. Creswick. | Do. : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | e | " | BH &H | Battie, Howard & Hawksworth. | Do. : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1829-30 WM. IV. | " | | f | " | IS HW | John Settle & Henry Williamson. | Bread-basket : Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1830-1 | " | | g | " | TI NC | T. J. & N. Creswick. | Bedroom candlestick : Mr. R. Day, F.S.A. |
| 1831-2 | " | " | h | | JB | Jas. Burbury. | Dessert knife : Mr. Crichton. |
| 1832-3 | " | " | k | " | S&N A&O | Stafford & Newton. Atkin & Oxley. | Caster : Do. Dessert knives and forks : Do. |
| 1833-4 | " | | l | " | TI NC W&AC | T. J. & N. Creswick. Wm. Allanson & Co. | Candlestick : Mr. Bruford. Do. : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1834-5 | " | | m | " | I&LW &CO | Waterhouse, Hodson & Co. | Do. : per Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1835-6 | " | | p | | H&H | Howard & Hawksworth. | Coasters : Holburne Museum. |
| 1836-7 VICT. | " | " | q | " | " | ... .. | Assay Office Record. |
| 1837-8 | " | | r | " | HW &CO | Hy. Wilkinson & Co. | Candlestick : Mr. Stansby. |
| 1838-9 | " | | s | " | HW &CO | " " " | Inkstand : Mr. Arthur. |
| 1839-40 | " | " | t | " | SH | Samuel Harwood. | Decanter labels : The Author. |
| 1840-1 | " | " | u | | " | " " | Plate : per Mr. B. W. Watson. |
| 1841-2 | " | " | v | " | " | ... .. | Assay Office Record. |
| 1842-3 | " | | x | " | HE &CO | Hawksworth, Eyre & Co. | Plate : per Mr. B. W. Watson. |
| 1843-4 | " | " | z | " | " | ... .. | Assay Office Record. |

In the two preceding cycles (1773 to 1799 and 1799 to 1824) the date-letters were selected without any regular order. In the cycle illustrated above (1824 to 1844) the date-letters were, for the first time, selected in regular alphabetical order; the letters i, j, n, o, w and y were, however, omitted without any apparent reason.

See sixth paragraph, page 423 ante.

* Additional examples for the year 1826-7:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---------------------------|--|
| | | c | | JN | Maker's mark of J. Nowill | } Dessert knives and forks : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | " | " | " | WN | " " " W. Nowill. | |
| " | " | " | " | TR | " " " T. Rodgers. | |

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE IV.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| DATE | CROWN. | LETTER. | LION. | QUEEN'S PASSANT. | HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | | | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | |
|---------|---|----------|---|---|---|---|------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *1844-5 |  | A |  |  |  |  | Hawksworth, | Eyre & | Co. | Milk-jug : | Mr. Lowe. |
| 1846-6 | " | B | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Assay Office | Record. |
| 1846-7 | " | C | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1847-8 | " | D | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1848-9 | " | E | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1849-50 | " | F | " | " | " | " | Hawksworth, | Eyre & | Co. | Tea-set : | per Mr. D. Westropp. |
| 1850-1 | " | G | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Assay Office | Record. |
| 1851-2 | " | H | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1852-3 | " | I | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1853-4 | " | K | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1854-5 | " | L | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1855-6 | " | M | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1856-7 | " | N | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1857-8 | " | O | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1858-9 | " | P | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1859-60 | " | R | " | " | " |  | Martin Hall & | Co. | | Salad server : | The Author. |
| 1860-1 | " | S | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Assay Office | Record. |
| 1861-2 | " | T | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Do. | do. |
| 1862-3 | " | U | " | " | " |  | Harrison Bros. & | How- | son. | Fish knives : | Mr. Bruford. |
| 1863-4 | " | V | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Assay Office | Record. |
| 1864-5 | " | W | " | " | " |  | Fenton Bros. | | | Hot-water jug : | Mr. R. Day. |
| 1865-6 | " | X | " | " | " |  | Hy. Archer & | Co. | | Dessert knife : | Mr. Crichton. |
| 1866-7 | " | Y | " | " | " |  | Martin Hall & | Co., Ltd. | | Communion plate : | Ulverston. |
| 1867-8 | " | Z | " | " | " | " | ... | ... | ... | Assay Office | Record. |

*     A further example of the marks for 1844-5. Makers' mark of W. Allanson & Co. Candlesticks: Windsor Castle.

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE V.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, FOUR STAMPS AFTERWARDS, AS BELOW.

| | CROWN. PASSANT. | LION LETTER. | DATE HEAD. | QUEEN'S MARK. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1868-9 | | | A | | | Martin Hall & Co., Ltd. | Dessert knife: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1869-70 | " | " | B | " | " | " " | Fruit dish: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1870-1 | " | " | C | " | " | ... .. | Assay Office Record. |
| 1871-2 | " | " | D | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1872-3 | " | " | E | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1873-4 | " | " | F | " | | John Harrison & Co., Ltd. | Goblet: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1874-5 | " | " | G | " | " | ... .. | Assay Office Record. |
| 1875-6 | " | " | H | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1876-7 | " | " | J | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1877-8 | " | " | K | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1878-9 | " | " | L | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1879-80 | " | " | M | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1880-1 | " | " | N | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1881-2 | " | " | O | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1882-3 | " | " | P | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1883-4 | " | " | Q | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1884-5 | " | " | R | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1885-6 | " | " | S | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1886-7 | " | " | T | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1887-8 | " | " | U | " | " | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1888-9 | " | " | V | " | | Hawksworth, Eyre & Co., Ltd. | Candlesticks: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1889-90 | " | " | W | " | | W. Briggs & Co. | Butter cooler: Mrs. Budd. |
| 1890-1 | " | " | X | " | | Martin Hall & Co., Ltd. | Toilet fittings: The Author. |
| 1891-2 | " | " | Y | " | | Jas. Dixon & Sons. | Spirit flask: Do. |
| 1892-3 | " | " | Z | " | | Henry Stratford. | Candlesticks: Messrs. Debenham. |

Excepting the letter I every letter of the alphabet was used in regular succession in the above cycle.

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE VI.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | CROWN. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1893-4 |  |  |  |  | James Deakin & Sons. | Grape scissors: Mrs. F. Budd. |
| 1894-5 | " | " |  |  | John Round & Son, Ltd. | Fruit dish : Do. |
| 1895-6 | " | " |  |  | Jas. Deakin & Sons. | Cake-basket : Do. |
| 1896-7 | " | " |  |  | Mappin & Webb. | Candlesticks: Mappin & Webb. |
| 1897-8 | " | " |  |  | Fordham & Faulkner. | Hot-water jug: Mr. F. Budd. |
| 1898-9 | " | " |  |  | Lee & Wigfull. | Large dredger: Do. |
| 1899 1900 | " | " |  |  | Atkin Brothers. | Lemon-strainer: Do. |
| 1900-1 | " | " |  |  | Walker & Hall. | Biscuit-barrel: Walker & Hall. |
| EDW. VII. 1901-2 | " | " |  |  | Roberts & Belk. | Tea-set: Mrs. Ince. |
| 1902-3 | " | " |  |  | Harrison Bros. & Howson. | Table plate: noted by Author. |
| 1903-4 | " | " |  | | | Assay Office Record. |
| 1904-5 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1905-6 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1906-7 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1907-8 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1908-9 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1909-10 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1910-1 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1911-2 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1912-3 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1913-4 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1914-5 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1915-6 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1916-7 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |
| 1917-8 | " | " |  | | | Do. do. |

MARKS ON SHEFFIELD SILVER WARES.

TABLE VII.
FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| DATE. | CROWN. | LION PASSANT. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1918-9 |  |  |  |  | Thos. Bradbury & Sons. | Various articles of plate. |
| 1919-20 | ” | ” |  |  | Walker & Hall. | Do. do. do. |
| 1920-1 | ” | ” |  | ” | ” ” | Do. do. do. |

HALL MARKS ON SHEFFIELD GOLD WARES.

The Sheffield assay office is now authorised* to assay and mark gold wares. It commenced doing so on 1 March, 1904.

The York Rose is the local mark which distinguishes gold assayed at Sheffield. It corresponds with the crown on silver wares. The date-letter has been changed yearly, the same as for silver, and for 1920-1 the letter is C. The other marks which denote the five gold standards are similar to those of London, Chester, and Birmingham, the crown used with the figures 22 and 18 respectively on gold of the two higher standards having no connection with the crown stamped on silver.

The examples of marks illustrated below have been reproduced on an enlarged scale from the assay office stamps.

MARKS ON THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF GOLD WARES ASSAYED AT SHEFFIELD FROM 1 MARCH TO 4 JULY, 1920-1.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|
| 22 Carat |  |  |  |  |
| 18 Carat | ” | ” |  | ” |
| 15 Carat | | |  |  |
| 12 Carat | | |  |  |
| 9 Carat | | |  |  |

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Sheffield see p. 27 ante.

* By the Act 3 Edw. VII., c. 255.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS

Impressed at Sheffield, not illustrated in the preceding tables, from 1773 to 1905:—

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. |
|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1773 | | W. Hancock & J. Rowbotham. | 1784 | | T. Fox & Co. | 1822 | | A. Hadfield. |
| " | | W. Birks & Co. | 1788 | | P. Spurr. | 1824 | | C. Hammond & Co |
| " | | T. Law. | 1789 | | W. Jervis. | 1825 | | R. Gainsford. |
| " | | " " | 1790 | | R. Sporle. | 1828 | | G. Hardesty. |
| " | | W. Birks & Co. | 1791 | | J. Bailey. | 1829 | | J. Dixon & Son. |
| " | | J. Rowbotham? | " | | M. Fenton & Co. | 1833 | | J. Mappin & Son. |
| " | | J. Littlewood. | 1792 | | ? Luke, Proctor & Co. | 1836 | | Kitchen & Walker. |
| " | | Name not traced. | 1796 | | G. Ashforth & Co. | 1840 | | Lee & Middleton. |
| " | | John Kay & Co. | 1797 | | C. Proctor. | 1843 | | Walker, Knowles & Co. |
| " | | J. Nowill. W. Nowill. | " | | E. Goodwin. | 1844 | | Waterhouse & Co |
| 1774 | | J. Mappin. | " | | J. Creswick. | 1844 | | Badger Worrall & Co. |
| " | | W. Marsden & Co. | " | | Mark of Henry Tudor & Co. | 1846 | | Roberts & Slater. |
| " | | S. Roberts. | 1798 | | Goodman, Gainsford & Co. | 1847 | | Padley, Parkins & Co. |
| 1775 | | J. Rowbotham & Co. | " | | S. Kirkby & Co. | 1853 | | J. & N. Creswick. |
| " | | R. Kippax. | 1799 | | R. Jewesson. | 1856 | | W. & H. Stratford. |
| " | | J. Mappin & Co. | 1801 | | T. Poynton. | 1857 | | Fenton & Anderton. |
| 1776 | | T. Hoyland. | 1804 | | Name not traced. | 1858 | | W. Hutton. |
| " | | J. Tibbitts. | " | | J. Staniforth. | " | | W. & G. Sissons. |
| 1777 | | J. Hoyland & Co. | 1807 | | W. Tucker & Co. | 1859 | | Mappin Bros. |
| " | | " " | 1808 | | J. Watson. | " | | Elkington Mason & Co. |
| 1778 | | S. Warburton. | 1810 | | G. Wostenholme | 1861 | | W. W. Harrison. |
| " | | D. Holy. | 1811 | | J. Staniforth & Co. | 1862 | | Walker & Hall. |
| 1779 | | Madin & Trickett | 1813 | | R. Gainsford. | 1863 | | Levesley Bros. |
| 1780 | | Young, Greaves & Hoyland. | 1817 | | J. Rogers. | 1864 | | Mappin & Webb. |
| " | | N. Smith & Co. | 1818 | | R. Gainsford. | 1866 | | W. & M. Dodge. |
| 1781 | | J. Dewsnap. | " | | B. Rooke & Son. | 1867 | | J. Slater & Son. |
| 1783 | | S. Kirkby. | 1820 | | W. Wrangham | 1868 | | Levesley Bros. |
| | | | 1822 | | T. J. & N. Creswick. | 1869 | | A. Beardshaw. |
| | | | | | T. & J. Settle. | 1905 | | Name not traced. |

NAMES OF SILVERSMITHS ENTERED AT THE
SHEFFIELD ASSAY OFFICE,

FROM 1773 TO 1890.

| Entered 1773. | | 1777. | | 1783. | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Geo. | Ashforth & Co. | Thos. | Allen | Thos. | Colley |
| Wm. | Birks & Co. | Joseph | Creswick | John | Green |
| Matthew | Fenton & Co. | Daniel | Holy & Co. | J. | Jones & |
| John | Hoyland & Co. | W. | Hoyland & Co. | H. | Greenway & Co. } |
| W. Hancock & J. | Rowbotham | | | John | Love & Co. |
| Thos. | Law | | 1778. | J. | Nowill |
| Jonathan | Littlewood | John | Green | John | Parsons & Co. |
| John | Littlewood | John | Harrison | J. | Staniforth & Co. |
| Richard | Morton | Naylor & | Settle | | |
| Richard | Morton & Co. | Thos. | Prior | | 1784. |
| W. | Marsden & Co. | Thos. | Ratcliffe | Geo. | Brittan & Co. |
| James | Marsgrave & Co. | James | Tibbitts | John | Cooper |
| Chas. & L. | Proctor | John | Winter | Thos. | Fox & Co. |
| Samuel | Roberts | John | Younge & Co. | W. | Green & Co. |
| Samuel | Roberts & Co. | | | Geo. | Hawley |
| John | Rowbotham & Co. | | 1779. | Saml. | Kirkby & Co. |
| Robert | Trickett | Benjamin | Blonk | J. | Swift & Co. |
| H. | Tudor & T. Leader | David | Cadman | Wm. | Wild & Co. |
| John | Winter & Co. | Joseph | Dickenson | | |
| Jos. | Wilson | Josia | Kemp | | 1785. |
| | | Mary | Kirkby | Jos. | Bailey |
| | 1774. | Wm. Madin & | Trickett | W. | Darby |
| Isaac | Cosins | Wm. | Patten | James | Green |
| Thos. | Greaves | | | Luke, | Proctor & Co. |
| Sam. | Greaves & Co. | | 1780. | John | Seynor |
| Thos. | Holy & } | Richard | Foster | | |
| W. | Newbold } | R. | Morton | | 1786. |
| John | Ibberson | Nathaniel | Smith & Co. | W. | Denning |
| Paris | Justice | Thos. | Shaw | W. | Dewsnap |
| Robert | Kippax & Co. | T. | Settle & Co. | Hague & | Nowill |
| Wm. | Marsden | | | Jas. | Makin |
| J. | Rowbotham & Co. | | 1781. | J. | Micklethwaite & } |
| Samuel | Warburton & Co. | W. | Birks & Son | J. | Hounsfeld } |
| | | Benjn. | Broddrick | Thos. | Nowill |
| | 1775. | Geo. | Briddock | Chas. | Roebuck |
| Wm. | Damant | John | Dewsnap | Saml. | Roberts, jun., } |
| W. | Fox | Sam. | Deakin & Co. | Geo. | Cadman & Co. } |
| John | Henfrey & Son | Michael | Hunter & } | John | Roberts |
| John | Jervis | Josiah | Twig | Jos. | Spooner |
| Chas. | Kelk | P. | Madin & } | Robt. | Tricket & Co. |
| J. | Mappin & Co. | R. | Trickett } | | |
| Jonathan | Mappin | R. | Morton & Co. | | 1787. |
| W. & W. | Smith | S. | Roberts & Co. | Jos. | Barracough & Co. |
| John | Smith | Thos. | Settle | Luke | Mariott |
| | | Shemeld, | Parkin & Co. | I. | Davidson |
| | 1776. | R. | Sutcliffe & Co. | Stafford & | Newton |
| Thos. | Hoyland | J. D. | Sykes & Co. | | |
| Thos. | Lamborn | Benjn. | Withers | | 1788. |
| Maurice | Rogers | | | John | Borwick |
| John | Rowbotham | | 1782. | Robert | Barnard |
| Jos. | Shemeld & Co. | Josiah | Cawton | | |
| J. | Watkinson | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Geo. John Robert Thos. Peter W. John | Cooper Lindley & Co. Owen & Son Settle & Co. Spur & Son Urton Younge & Sons | James Isaac Watson, John | Moore Sampson Bradbury & Co. Watson | 1803. Henry Jos. | Coar Quixall & Co. |
| | 1789. | E. Richard W. S. W. Tucker, Thos. | Goodwin Gregory & Co. Jessop Kirkby & Co. Fenton & Co. Warris & Sons | J. John John | Kay Poynton & Co. Staniforth |
| W. W. Nathaniel John | Greaves Jervis Travis Wright | | | | 1805. |
| | 1790. | Goodman, Dan Tudor & W. | Gainsford & Co. Leader Nicholson Linley | Roberts, John R. F. Jas. | Moseley & Settle Rodgers, & Co. Wilkinson Drabble & Co. |
| Luke John T. Thos. Dollif John | Brownell Law Nowill Rodgers Rollinson Wilkinson | | | Wm. | 1806. Coldwell |
| | 1791. | Thos. Hamond Geo. Thos. & Dan J. Middleton, Peacock & Henry | Blagden Blake Hague Leader Makin & Co. Jewesson & Co. Austin Rock | | 1807. Clark, Benj. Thos. |
| Benjn. Thos. Eben. | Brocklesby Parkin Rhodes | | | | Hall & Clark Polack Sansom |
| | 1792. | Daniel John John Henry Henry J. Jos. Jn. Ebenezer | Barnard & Settle Fenton & Co. Hewett & Rock Hinchcliffe Hardy Shore & Co. Smelle | Thos. Thos. Robert J. J. J. Thomas J. | 1808. Blagden Hodgson & Co. } Gainsford Kirkby Waterhouse & } Hodgson Nixon & Co. Sykes & Co. |
| R. W. Saml. & Ann John George John Richard John Ab. Proctor & James John Dennis J. & S. Robert Henry Hannah | Barnard & } Hadfield } Fox & Co. } Green & } Hague } Green & Co. } Loy } Parkin & } Wigham } & Beilby Rotherham Sykes & Co. Sykes Saynor Spurle & Co. Whitelock & Co. Watkinson | Alexr. G. Alexr. Robert Jos. | Brailsforth & Co. Cooper Goodman & Co. Jewesson Kirkby | Thos. Thos. Robert J. J. Thomas J. | 1809. Blagden Hodgson & Co. } Gainsford Kirkby Waterhouse & } Hodgson Nixon & Co. Sykes & Co. |
| | 1793. | | | Gregory James Thompson & George Wright & | Wostenholme & Co. Kirkby Barber Wostenholme Fairbairn |
| James James Edmund Smith, | Marsh Ellis & Co. Sporle & Co. Knowles, Creswick & Co. } Sharrow & Co. } Watkinson & Co. } Wilson & Co. Rowbotham Waterhouse & Co. | Sam. Peter Geo. Thos. John Peter Peter W. Thomas | Bennett & } Spurr } Battie & Bros. Watson & Co. Ellis Spurr & } Cadman } Harwood & Co. Poynton & Flower | Jos. Sam. Thos. & Jas. Thomas Chas. Smith, Tate, W. J. E. G. Robt. | 1809. Brammar & } Horrabin } Creswick Furness, Poles and Turner Kitchen Needham Nicholson & Houlton Tucker Fenton & } Machon } Wass |
| | 1794. | | | | 1810. |
| Geo. | Dalton | | | Jos. Sam. Thos. & Jas. Thomas Chas. Smith, Tate, W. J. E. G. Robt. | Brammar & } Horrabin } Creswick Furness, Poles and Turner Kitchen Needham Nicholson & Houlton Tucker Fenton & } Machon } Wass |
| | 1795. | Thomas Thomas John W. | Cooper Rodgers Settle & Hatfield } | Saml. Wardell & S. & C. | Mearbeck Kempson Younge & Co. |
| Geo. Jas. John | Eadon & Co. Gregory & Co. Kay & Co. | | | | 1811. 1812. Rodgers & Son |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-------|--|
| | 1813. | Fenton, A. Benjn. | Danby & Webster Hatfield & Sons Rowlings | | 1834. | Geo. Hibbert Thorpe, Glossop & Middleton |
| Jos. Roberts, Young | Nowill Clayton & Co. & Deakin | | | | | |
| | 1815. | Chas. Joseph Law, Samuel | Hammond Law Oxley & Atkin Tinker | | 1835. | Abraham Dyson Howard & Hawksworth Saml. Harwood Patrick Leonard William Sansom Kitchen & Walker |
| Battie, Jno. & Thos. Thos. & Jno. | Howard & Hawksworth } Settle Settle | | | | | |
| | 1816. | Geo. John Jasper T. John Wm. & John | Addy & Son Ashforth Cutts & } Anderton / Houlden Gunn & Co. Nowill | | 1836. | Thos. Hardy John Waterhouse & } Edward Hatfield } W. Hutton Samuel Walker & Co. Chas. Fred. Younge |
| Blackwell & Parkin W. Jas. Fenton, | Blackwell & Co. Crawshaw Allanson & Co. | | | | | |
| | 1817. | | | | | |
| Thos. Wm. W. Wm. | Best Parkin Proctor Wrangham | | | | | |
| | 1818. | Ashforth, Thomas Ashforth Roberts, Underdown, W. Watson & T. Bradbury. | Hartshorn & Co. Creswick & Co. Champion & Son Crawshaw Smith & Co. Wilkinson & Co. | | 1837. | Henry Duke Wm. & Hy. Hutchinson |
| Aaron John B. T. | Hadfield Eyre Rooke & Son Vaughan | | | | 1839. | W. Carter Isaac Simmons |
| | 1819. | Atkin & Green, Geo. Sam J. Chas. | Oxley Bradbury & Firth Hardesty Hennell Newton & Son Picksley & Co. | | 1840. | Lee & Middleton T. P. Lowe Henry Walker & } John Wilkinson } Glossop & Nutt Walker, Knowles, & Co. |
| G. o. T. J. & N. Peter | Dodd Creswick Dewsnap | | | | | |
| | 1820. | | | | | |
| Wm. Benjn. Francis Thos. John | Bagshaw Martin Morton Clayton Etches | Jas. Jas. Jas. | Burbury Dixon & Sons Smith & Son | | 1841. | Henry Atkin Edwin Bradley John Gilbert John Oxley |
| | 1821. | Bartol Hardy, Henry Wilkinson & Roberts | Hounsfeld Bell & Co. Wilkinson & Co. | | 1842. | Jno. Priston Geo. Cutts Waterhouse & Co. |
| Jonathan Castleton, S. & W. | Briggs & Co. Milner & Co. Kirkby | | | | | |
| | 1822. | | | | | |
| Alex. John John John John John John | Hunt Gregory & Co. Taylor Danby & Co. Watson & Son. Waterhouse, Hodgson & Co. Whip & } Rose } | W. Thos. Kitchen, Wm. | Allanson & Co. Bradbury & Sons Walker & Cerr Watson & Co. | | 1843. | John & Jonathan Bell Osborn & Elliott |
| | 1823. | John Geo. Joseph H. Dawson, | Hawksworth, Eyre & Co. Harrison & Co. Stokes Mappin & Son Sansom & Harwood Wilkinson & Co. | | 1844. | Badger, Worrall & Armitage Charles Boardman Roberts & Slater T. W. Eaton J. Harrison J. Roberts Thompson & Brown |
| William William J. & G. | Briggs Blackwell & Co. Fearn | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | 1845. | | 1856. | | 1864. |
| Thomas | Freeman | | Hukin & J. F. George | Fenton Fenton Hawksley & Co. Harrison & Bros. Mappin & Bros. Stacey & Orton Sansom & Creswick | A. J. Beardshaw & Co. S. Bright & Co. Brookes & Crookes G. Hawksley & Co. |
| James George | Green Ward | | J. Henry | | |
| Martin | Bros. & Naylor | | | | 1865. |
| Padley, | Parkin & Co. | | | | Harrison Bros. & Howson Mammatt, Buxton & Co. Robinson & Co. Towndrow Bros. |
| Josephus | Smith | | | 1857. | T. Turner & Co. |
| | 1847. | | Creswick & Co. Fenton & Anderton | | |
| Thomas | Badger | | John Fred. Fenton | | |
| Roberts & | Hall | | W. W. Harrison & Co. W. Hutton & Son | | 1866. |
| | 1848. | | Padley, Stanforth & Co. Fred Ellis Timm | | W. & M. Dodge (Manch.) J. Harrison & Co. |
| Joseph & Ed. | Mappin | | F. E. Timm & Co. | | W. Hutton & Sons Parkin & Marshall White, Henderson & Co. |
| J. | Needham | | | 1858. | |
| | 1849. | | Thomas Aston & Son (B'ham) G. Hawksley | | 1867. |
| George | Deakin & Co. | | John North | | Michael Beal |
| Harrison | Bros. & Howson | | S. H. Ward (M'chester) | | Thos. Bradbury & Sons |
| | 1850. | | Jos. & Jas. Rodgers, Ltd. | | J. Dixon & Sons |
| James | Wolstenholme | | W. & G. Sissons | | T. Ellis |
| W. F. | Wolstenholme | | W. & S. Ward | | W. Gallimore & Co. J. E. Makin |
| | 1851. | | | 1859. | Roberts & Belk |
| Thomas | Royle | | Elkington, Mason & Co. (B'ham) Brown & Clark (B'ham) Mappin Bros. Roberts & Briggs Slater, Son & Horton | | John Round & Son, Ltd. Jos. Slater & Son |
| | 1852. | | George Teasdell White & Johnstone | | |
| W. | Watson & Co. | | | 1860. | 1868. |
| H. | Wilkinson & Co. | | | | Wm. Brearley James Thompson, Son & } Jenkins } |
| | 1853. | | Fenton Bros. John Knowles & Son Mappin & Webb | | 1869. |
| H. W. | Atkin Bros. & Co. | | | | Albert John Beardshaw W. Morton |
| Thomas | Turner | | | 1861. | 1870. |
| | 1854. | | Geo. Edwards (Glasgow) McKay & Chisholm (Edinburgh) | | Thos. Prime & Son (Birmingham) |
| Archer, | Machin & Marsh | | Pryor, Tyzack & Co. | | James A. Rhodes |
| Jonathan | Bell | | Wm. Skidmore | | John Sherwood & Son (Birmingham) |
| John | Bell | | Geo. Unite (B'ham) | | Jos. Wilkinson |
| J. Y. | Cowleshaw | | | 1862. | 1871. |
| James | Fenton (B'ham) | | Jas. Chesterman & Co. Slack Bros. Walker & Hall | | Boardman & Glosop Manton & Cook (Birmingham) W. Webster & Son Wilson & Davis |
| Martin, | Hall & Co. | | | 1863. | |
| Joseph | Machin | | | | 1872. |
| Henry | Archer & Co. } | | Briddon Bros. Chas. Favell (Creswick & Co.) | | Wm. Adams P. Ashbury & Sons Geo. Butler & Co. Geo. Cutts |
| Martin, | Hall & Co., Ltd. | | Levesley Bros. | | |
| Sansom & | Davenport | | | | |
| | 1855. | | | | |
| John | Biggin | | | | |
| Lockwood | Bros. | | | | |
| Thomas | Marples | | | | |
| Rhodes | Bros. | | | | |
| W. & H. | Stratford | | | | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Henry Cook John Hunter & Son Thos. Hall & Co. Francis Knowles & Co. Lucas & Johnson | R. M. Johnson & Co. Lee & Wigful Hy. Stratford George Wish | 1885. |
| 1873. | 1880. | W. Fairbourne & Sons John Gallimore Wm. Mammatt & Sons Wm. Morton Parkin & Marshall J. & H. Potter Albert H. Thompson George Warris |
| W. Biggs & Co. Fee & Swift J. Kilpatrick & Co. (London) | John Batt. John Fee. Joseph Haywood & Co. Meyers & Davis. Chas Edw. Nixon. John Sanderson | 1886. |
| Sampson, Wish & Co. Sheffield Nickel Plating Co. | 1881. | Ed. Brailsford & Co. Howell & James John Wm. Kilpatrick W. Spiridion |
| 1874. | Allison & Lonsdale. Sandy Beatson Gibson & Langman W. Batt & Sons E. Draper & Co. John Nowill & Sons. John Needham Henry Price & Co. Joseph Ridge & Co. | 1887. |
| John Pinder & Co. | 1882. | Adams & England Allen & Darwin Wm. Allen Beevers Chas. Favell & Co. Geo. & Hy. Hulley John Jenkins |
| James Dewsnap Lewis D. Gibaud John Hunter W. Padley & Son B. W. Ramsden Edwin Round & Son, Ltd. Jos. Swift & Co. Mark Willis & Son | W. Beatson. John B. Carrington. Thos. de la Rue & Co. Holland Son & Slater W. Clark Manton. Chas. Stokes & Son | 1888. |
| 1876. | 1883. | Ballas & Co. Saml. Biggin & Son Z. Barraclough & Sons Bracker & Sydenham Carrington & Co. W. Dawson Fenton Bros. Frank Fidler James Neill S. D. Neill Pinder Bros Arthur W. Staniforth |
| Hayllar & Lonsdale | Geo. Ashmore Bethel Barnett Bradley & Blake Francis Cholerton W. Chas. Eaton. T. W. Eaton Robt. Mosley, Fead & Co. Geo. Harvey Whitaker. Fred. Witson & Co. | 1889. |
| 1877. | 1884. | Joseph Adams Thos. Bradbury & Sons. Walter Bullas Francis Corthorn G. & I. W. Hawkesley Heeley Bros. Jenkins & Timm W. & J. Sears Priestley & Shaw E. L. Thompson & Co. |
| Edmund Bell Muirhead & Arthur Peter Skidmore | Barnett & Scott Jas. W. Benson Maurice Baum F. Hall (Shaw & Fisher). Joseph Price Richd. Richardson Shaw & Fisher Geo. H. Whitaker & Co. | 1890. |
| 1878. | | Sandy Beaston Fordham & Faulkner |
| John Cook Clarke Cooper Bros. William Davis James Deakin & Sons John Fullerton Francis Howard Morton & Green J. & H. Rhodes & Backer Sibray Hall & Co. F. E. Timm & Co. White, Sons & Co. William Yates | | |
| 1879. | | |
| W. Beatson & Sons Thos. Otsley & Sons | | |

CHAPTER XVIII

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS
OF THE MINOR GUILDS

HULL

Judged by what remains of their work, the goldsmiths of Kingston-upon-Hull are entitled to first place amongst the guilds of English Provincial Goldsmiths remaining to be noticed.

Hull Goldsmiths mentioned in the Fifteenth Century.

Hull had a mint in the reign of Edward I., and in all probability goldsmiths were working there then, but it is not mentioned in the Statute 2 Hen. VI. c. 14 (1423) as one of the towns "appointed to have touches of their own". Names of Hull goldsmiths are, however, found recorded from the 15th century onwards. One "Swethero, Goldsmyth" is mentioned in the Hull chamberlain's roll of 1427 in connection with the greater corporation mace, and "Willelmus and John Goldsmyths" are mentioned in the same connection in 1440. The names of a number of other Hull goldsmiths will be found in the following list.

No evidence of incorporation.

No evidence that the goldsmiths of Hull were ever incorporated either by Statute or Charter has been found. It may have been that their guild existed by sufferance and not by direct authority from the Crown. Their remoteness from London and comparative inaccessibility, except by sea, would account for their immunity from interference. In the 17th century the goldsmiths of Hull, as in many other towns, are found to have been combined with workers in brass as "The Company of Goldsmiths and Braziers".

Marks on Hull Plate.

A number of examples of plate have been found in and around Hull bearing marks which have been traced to Hull goldsmiths. The earliest of such examples has the letter H, the initial of Hull, as the town mark; in the 17th century, however, the arms of the town—*three ducal coronets in pale*—was adopted as the town mark. It is generally found in a plain shield on plate stamped also with makers' marks, formed

of initials of the names of goldsmiths known to have been working in Hull at that period.

There is no evidence of the existence of any regular assay office, and there probably never was one at Hull. An attempt seems to have been made towards the end of the 17th century to establish a system of marking with date-letters, but the examples which have been found are too few to compile an entire table from, those discovered being no more than a Lombardic E and the letters A, Q, E and F, in cursive capitals, and the Roman capital K.

The Hull goldsmiths do not appear to have troubled themselves much about the Act of 1696, for they seem to have worked on for a few years regardless of its provisions; their existence, however, as workers of plate terminated early in the 18th century. Goldsmiths' names are recorded in the archives of the borough down to 1774, but the majority of those mentioned after 1706 were probably dealers in goldsmiths' work and not manufacturers. No more than one example of Hull plate of the period of Queen Anne is known, and not any of later date.

The examples of Hull plate known to the Author number about thirty-four in all, and the different combinations of marks amount to seventeen varieties, the others being repetitions of some of the seventeen which are represented in the table on the following page.

NAMES OF HULL GOLDSMITHS,

FROM 1427 TO 1774.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Swethero | "Goldsmyth" | 1427 | | | H[enry(?)] | R[ussell(?)] | 1621 | | |
| John | do. | 1440 | | | Christopher | Watson | 1638 | | 1660 |
| Willelmus | do. | " | | | James | Birkby | | 1651 | |
| Robert | Alnwick | 1499 | | | A[braham(?)] | B[irkby(?)] | 1651 | | |
| John | Norton | 1500 | | | Edward | Mang ^{ie} _y | 1660 | 1660 | 1724 |
| Robert | Norton | 1540 | | | John | Watson | | | |
| George | Harwood | 1572 | 1572 | 1616 | T— | G— | 1666 | | " |
| P[eter(?)] | C[arlille(?)] | 1580 | | | Katherine | Mangy | 1680 | | 1697 |
| James | Watson | 1582 | 1582 | 1609 | Thomas | Hebden | 1681 | 1681 | 1690 |
| James | C[arlille(?)] | 1585 | | 1610 | Abraham | Barachin | | 1706 | |
| James | Carlille | 1592 | 1592 | 1599 | Hawse | Brampton | 1724 | | |
| Martin | Moore | " | " | " | Christopher | Thompson | 17— | | 1750 |
| Edward | Russell | " | " | " | Richard | Moxon | | 1750 | |
| Jeconiah | Watson | 1600 | | 1620 | Stephen | Bramston | 1760 | | 1772 |
| Robert | Robinson | 1617 | 1617 | 1649 | John | Dove | | | 1772 |
| James | Watson | | 1620 | | Edward | Hardy | | | " |
| | | | | | James | Dewitt | | | 1774 |

MARKS ON HULL PLATE.

THE DATES IN COLUMN I ARE APPROXIMATE EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE INSCRIBED DATES
MAY BE RELIED ON.

| DATE. | TOWN MARK. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1580 | | | | | Peter Carlille. | Com. cups: Beverley Minster, and Gatwick Church. |
| 1587 | | | | | James Carlille. | { Com. cup, dated 1587: Holy Trin. Ch., Hull. Seal-top spoon: Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1621 | | | | | " " * | Beaker, dated 1621: Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1629 | | | | | Robt. Robinson. | { Mount of coco-nut cup, dated 1629: Trinity House, Hull. Com. cup and paten: N. Frodingham, Yorks. |
| 1635 | | | " | " | " " | { Two com. cups: Holy Trinity Ch., Hull. Seal-top spoon: Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1638 | | | | | Chr. Watson. | Com. cup, dated 1638: St. Mary's Church, Hull. |
| 1651 | | | | | James Birkby. | Small caudle cup: Mr. B. Barnett. |
| 1666 | | | | | Edwd. Mangie } or Mangy. } | { Posset cup and small beaker: Trin. Ho., Hull. Com. cup, dated 1666: Beverley Minster. |
| 1666-70 | | | | | Name not traced. | Beaker: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1670-80 | " | " | | | " " | Noted by the Author. |
| † " | | | | | Edwd. Mangie } or Mangy. } | Porringer: Messrs. Gilder & Son. |
| 1680 | " | | | " | " " | Small mace: Hull Corporation. |
| " | " | | " | | " " | { Trifid spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. Com. cup: Copgrove, Yorks. |
| 1680-97 | | | " | | Kath. Mangy. | Com. cup: Trinity House, Hull. |
| " | | | | " | " " | Cover of do.: Do. do. |
| " | " | | " | | Edwd. Mangy. | Tankard: Do. do. |
| 1689 | " | | " | " | Thos. Hebden. | { Peg tankard, dated 1689: Hedon Corporation; tumbler, dated 1689, and a porringer: Trinity House, Hull; and two trifid rat-tail spoons: Mr. Robson. |
| 1690-7 | | | | | Kath. Mangy. | Tobacco box, dated 1697: Trinity House, Hull. |
| 1697 | | | | " | " " | Trifid spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1706 | | | " | | Abm. Barachin. | Com. cup: Preston-in-Holderness, Nr. Hull. |

* Probably repaired by R. Robinson in 1621 and by Hawse Brampton, c. 1724, as it bears their marks as well as the mark of Jas. Carlille.

† 1670 Date-letter on porringer: Messrs. Gilder & Son.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln was one of the seven towns appointed by the Act of 1423 "to have divers touches," but no records concerning the proceedings of its goldsmiths have been brought to light. That there were goldsmiths working in Lincoln from the 12th century onwards, is, however, proved by deeds, in which one or more of the parties, or an attesting witness, is described as "Aurifaber". In a deed undated, but the date of which is otherwise ascertained to be A.D. 1155 to 1163, one "William," grantee of land from Walter, Abbot of St. Oswald, of Bardney, is described as "Aurifaber," and in two others of c. A.D. 1200 and 1216 the attesting witnesses are similarly described. Names of goldsmiths have been found in other documents and in the registers of the city, extending, with intervals, down to the year 1708. Goldsmiths from Lincoln appear also to have gone to London and pursued their calling there in the Middle Ages, for in a deed dated 19 May, 1323, conveying certain lands to the Goldsmiths' Company of London, the name of "Thomas de Lincoln, aurifaber," occurs as one of the witnesses, and in the same year, in another document, "Walter de Lincoln, goldsmith," is mentioned as holding land in the way called St. Vedast, in the parish of St. John Zacary, London, bordering upon land then purchased by the Goldsmiths' Company. In 1350 John de Lincoln was one of the wardens of the London Goldsmiths' Company. Extracts from *Lincoln Wills* go to show that a considerable amount of gold and silver plate was possessed by Lincoln residents in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.*

Lincoln appointed to be an Assay-town in 1423.

Lincoln goldsmiths found mentioned in the 12th century.

The arms of Lincoln are :—*Argent, on a cross gules, a fleur-de-lys or*,† and the device of a fleur-de-lys is borne on all the old seals of the borough, the earliest now in existence having been made in accordance with a resolution of the 2nd February, 165⁵.‡ Impressions are, however, known of a seal of 1449, in which year it was resolved "that a new common seal should be made, stamped with the representation of a castle with five towers and one gate, and to have a shield of the arms of the city of Lincoln, and on each side of the castle *one Flourdelyssh*, with a writing about the 'girum,' viz., *Syggillum Coe Civitatis Lincoln*".‡

The adoption by the goldsmiths of Lincoln of the principal charge in the coat-of-arms of their city as their distinguishing "town mark," was in accordance with the ancient custom which obtained in the provinces.

The Lincoln "town mark" a fleur-de-lys.

* Vols. I.-V., *Lincoln Record Society*.

† The fleur-de-lys has reference to the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose emblem it is, and in whose honour the cathedral church of Lincoln is dedicated.

‡ *Civitas Lincolnia*, by John Ross (printed by Cousans), p. 50.

Plate bearing
Lincoln marks.

Plate which has been found in recent years bearing the Lincoln mark consists for the most part of spoons of the various types which prevailed in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the earlier examples the fleur-de-lys is stamped in the bowl, in the later—the flat-stemmed varieties—all the marks are struck on the backs of the stems. Four pieces of church plate have been found with the Lincoln mark; they are :—a communion cup and paten at St. Audoen's, Dublin, a communion cup at Wherwell, Hants, and a paten at Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York.

A beaker, a mug, and other articles, have been found, marked with the fleur de-lys of Lincoln and a maker's mark identical with that of Timothy Skottowe who worked at Norwich from 1617 to 1644, and who, it is suggested, also carried on business at Lincoln simultaneously, or shortly after the year 1644. Both the beaker and mug have the mark of a Roman capital-letter G, similar to the Norwich date-letter for 1630, and what is more remarkable, both have an additional mark of a lion's face, which also occurs—together with the mark of Timothy Skottowe, and the Norwich date-letter T—on a beaker belonging to Mr. Wm. Minet, F.S.A.

Communion cups, dated 1569, at Osbournby, North Cockerington, and Marsh Chapel; others dated 1570, at Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby, and others undated at Lea near Gainsborough, Haxey, Boultham, Heapham, Scotton, and Thimbleby—all in or near the County of Lincoln—bear a mark (illustrated in the fourth line of the following table), believed to be that of a Lincoln goldsmith, but no other mark is distinguishable to connect it with the city; in view, however, of the fact that no less than eleven examples so marked have been found in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, it seems reasonable to suppose that they were wrought there.

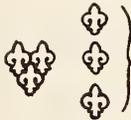
The list of names of Lincoln goldsmiths which follows the tables of marks, has been compiled from the documents mentioned, and placed at the Author's disposal by Colonel John G. Williams, of Lincoln. The only name which has been found to correspond with any of the makers' initials in the tables of marks is that of John Woodward of Chesterfield, who was apprenticed to Thomas Turpin of Lincoln, goldsmith, from Christmas, 1577, for eight years;—which is not surprising, in view of the facts that no records expressly pertaining to the craft have been discovered, and that there are gaps without names at periods contemporaneous with the making of the articles which have been found.

MARKS ON LINCOLN PLATE.

TABLE I.

FROM ABOUT 1560 TO ABOUT 1650.

(THE DATES ARE APPROXIMATE EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE INSCRIBED DATES MAY BE RELIED ON.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1560 |  | Apostle spoon (St. Jude): The Author's Collection. The three fleur-de-lys grouped, are in the bowl: the three in line, on back of stem. |
| " |  | Hexagonal seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Elizabethan seal-top spoon: Mr. J. W. Usher, Lincoln. |
| 1569 |  | Com. cups, dated 1569 and 1570 (maker's mark only visible): Osbournby, and ten other parish churches in Lincolnshire. |
| c. 1590 |  | Seal-top spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| 1617 |  | Seal-top spoon, pricked 1617: Mr. J. H. Walter, Drayton, Norfolk. |
| 1624 |  | Com. cup and paten, inscribed "Ex Dono Petri Harison Anno 1624": St. Audoen's, Dublin. |
| 1628 |  | Seal-top spoon, pricked "Ianu. 4, 1628": Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1633 |  | Do. do., do. 1633: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1639 |  | Do. do., do. 1639: Do. do. |
| 1640 |  | Do. do., do. 1640: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1640-50 |  | Puritan spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Struck thrice on small porringer: Mr. R. G. Westmacott. |
| " |  | Communion plate: Hintlesham. |

MARKS ON LINCOLN PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM ABOUT 1650 TO ABOUT 1706.

(THE DATES ARE APPROXIMATE EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE INSCRIBED DATES MAY BE RELIED ON).

| DATE. (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1640-50 |  | Communion cup : St. Margaret's, Ipswich. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Noted by Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1642 |  | *(Timothy Skottowe?) Beaker : Mr. Wm. Minet, F.S.A. |
| 1650 | " "  | " " (?) { Beaker : Mr. A. D. George. Mug found in Norwich : submitted by Mr. J. H. Walter. Puritan spoon : S. Ken. Museum. Tankard : The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths & Co. |
| " |  | Mark stamped thrice on Com. cup : Wherwell, Hants. |
| 1650-6 |  | " " " " plain flat-stemmed spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1660 |  | * Puritan spoons : Mercers' Company, and S. Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Do. do. : The Author's Collection. |
| 1686 | " "  | Trifid spoon, dated 1686 : Mr. A. W. Stone. |
| 1690 |  | Trifid spoon, pricked 1690 ^o : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem : Goldsmiths' Company, London. |
| " |  | Do. do., pricked 1690 : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1706 |  | Communion paten, inscribed " Given to the Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, 1706 " : Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York. |

* See pages 317 and 321 *ante*.

NAMES OF LINCOLN GOLDSMITHS.

| FROM MEDIEVAL REGISTERS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF LINCOLN. | DATE. |
|--|---|
| DATE. | 1574. Thomas Turpyne, Goldsmith, admitted to the Freedom of the City by purchase. |
| 1155-63. William "Aurifaber". Grantee of Land from Walter Abbot of St. Oswald of Bardney: Lib. Cant. No. 178. | 1577-85. John Woodward, Son of John Woodward, of Chesterfield, apprenticed to Thomas Turpyne, Goldsmith, from the Feast of Nativity 20 Eliz. (1577) for 8 years. Enrolled. |
| 1200. Jordan "Aurifaber". Attesting Witness: Registrum Antiquissimum. No. 819. | 1592 Robert Stockeld to Nicholas Towley, (24 July). Goldsmith. Indre. of Apprenticeship dated 22 March, 29 Eliz. (1586) for 8 years. Enrolled. |
| 1216. Thomas "Aurifaber". Attesting Witness: Reg. Antiq. No. 790. | |
| 1217. Alanus "Aurifaber". Owner of Land in St. Laurence, Lincoln: Sempringham Charter. | |
| 1225. Thomas "Aurifaber". Attesting Witness: Lib. Cant. 172. | |
| " Magister Radulphus "Aurifaber". Lib. Cant. 172. | |
| 1250 "Aurifaber" } Attesting Witnesses, some- to "Aurifaber" } times alone, sometimes and } coupled: Lib. Cant. 100, 1263. Michael } 128, 162, 191, 192, 201, "Aurifaber" } 202, 203, 222. | |
| 1254. Ynon "Aurifaber". House of: 217 Lib. Cant. | |
| 1260. Alan "Aurifaber". Witness: Lib. Cant. 178. | |
| 1270. Peter "Aurifaber". Grant to Roger Son of Benedict: Lib. Cant. 191. | |
| " Galfridus "Aurifaber". Son of Peter son of Benedict: Lib. Cant. 191. | |
| 1275. William "Aurifaber". Attesting Witness: Lib. Cant. 214. | |
| 1284. Nicholas de Shirbec (? Skirbeck) "Aurifaber": Lib. Cant. 184. | |
| 1289. Richard (Son of Richard) "Aurifaber". Grant to Nicholas of Hibaldston: Lib. Cant. 196. | |
| 1296. William Findelove de Ballio (of the Bail of Lincoln) "Aurifaber". Grant to Simon le Holm: Lib. Cant. 126. | |
| ----- | |
| FROM REGISTER OF LEASES 1612-33. LINCOLN CORPORATION. | |
| | 1623 William Watson, Goldsmith, obtained a (14 Aug.). Lease of meadow land from the Corporation for 30 years. |
| | 1625 John Tooley, Goldsmith, obtained a Lease (13 Mar.). of 2 Closes of marsh land from the Corporation. |
| | 1629 William Watson, Goldsmith, obtained a (11 Feb.). Lease of other land from the Corporation. |
| ----- | |
| FROM BOOK OF FREEMEN, 1706-26. LINCOLN CORPORATION. | |
| | 1706 Thomas Colson, Son of Thomas Colson, (24 Sept.). of the City of Lincoln, Goldsmith, deceased, admitted to the Freedom of the City by birth (his father having been a Freeman). |
| | 1707. William Colson, Son of Thomas Colson, of the City of Lincoln, Goldsmith, deceased, admitted to the Freedom of the City by birth. |
| | 1708. Christopher Colson, Son of Thomas Colson, of the City of Lincoln, Goldsmith, deceased, admitted to the Freedom of the City by birth. |
| ----- | |
| FROM LINCOLN MUNICIPAL REGISTERS. | |
| 1567 Nicholas Tooley, Goldsmith, admitted (19 June). to the Freedom of the City by purchase. | |

SHREWSBURY.

The Shrewsbury
"town mark"
a leopard's head.

Shrewsbury, though not one of the towns appointed "to have divers touches" by the Act of 1423, was a place where gold and silver wares were wrought in the Middle Ages. The provisions of the Statute 28 Ed. I., c. 20 (1300), repeated in subsequent Acts, requiring that "no manner of vessel or other work of silver should be set to sale without having the mark of the leopard's head set upon it," were an aid rather than a hindrance to the Shrewsbury goldsmiths. The arms of Shrewsbury being *azure, three leopard's heads, or*, one of such leopard's heads would be the mark which the Shrewsbury goldsmiths would naturally, in accordance with the custom which obtained in the Middle Ages, select as their own proper town mark. Many possessors of spoons marked with an uncrowned leopard's head in the bowl wrongly ascribe them to London, on the assumption that because an uncrowned leopard's head had been found on what appeared to be a London-made spoon of a date anterior to 1478, all plate so marked is therefore London-made plate of a date earlier than the year in which the date-letter was first adopted. The Author, in drawing attention for the first time to this particular mark, in a paper on *The Spoon and its History*, read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1890, and published in Vol. LIII. of *Archæologia*, never intended to suggest that all marks in any way resembling the one referred to should be assumed to be mediæval London marks. It is much more likely that the greater number of such marks were struck in Shrewsbury in the 16th century than that they were struck in London before 1478.

The Author believes that the marks represented below are Shrewsbury marks of about the dates which are set against them, and he is supported in this belief by other antiquaries who have given consideration to the subject.

EXAMPLES OF SHREWSBURY MARKS.

(THE DATES ARE, OF COURSE, APPROXIMATE.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|---|
| 1530 |  | *Maidenhead spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1560 |  | Apostle spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter, Drayton, Norfolk. |
| " |  | Communion cups at Tugby and Saxton, Leicestershire. |

* It has been suggested that this is a London mark of c. 1470, and that each of the two lower marks represents a bucranium. See page 77, *ante*.

The following names of goldsmiths found in the Shrewsbury Records of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries show a goodly succession, and indicate that the craft or "mysterie" of goldsmiths flourished there before the Act of 1696 deprived them, in common with all other English provincial goldsmiths, of the right of marking their wares.

In the "Dublin Roll of Names" of the latter part of the 12th century one "Willielmus 'Aurifaber' de Srobesburi" is mentioned, which appears to indicate that the art of the goldsmith was practised in Shrewsbury at a period more than two centuries earlier than the date with which the following list commences :—

NAMES OF SHREWSBURY GOLDSMITHS.

FROM 1465 TO 1695, COMPILED BY MR. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., FROM SHREWSBURY RECORDS.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--------------------|------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Thomas | Stalbrook | | 1465 | | Edward | Mind | 1568 | | |
| Thomas | Syward | | " | | John | King | 1581 | 1581 | |
| Thomas | Englyfelde | 14— | 1470 | | Gregory | Fryer | 1590 | | |
| John | Massy | | 1476 | | Isaac | Fewe | 1600 | 1617 | |
| Richard | Phillips | | 1480 | 1510 | Thomas | Fryer | | 1605 | |
| Robert | Hycokoks | 1482 | 1482 | | John | Whitakers | 1658 | | c. 1667 |
| Ellice | Decka | " | 1504 | " | Thomas | Jenks | 1661 | | 1676 |
| Gregory | Fewe | 1500 | | | James | Kinsey | " | | |
| William | Dodilwick | | 1503 | | Thomas | Whitakers | | 1662 | 1674 |
| Llewelyn | Ap John | 1510 | 1510 | | Thomas | Gittins | 1667 | 1673 | 1695 |
| Robert | Heyffyle | | " | | Henry | Jenks | | 1668 | |
| Nicholas | Phillips | | " | | Daniel | Pugh | 1672 | " | |
| Roger | Phillips | 1510 | 1518 | c. 1547 | Charles | Wood | 1676 | 1676 | |
| Matthew | Dillory | | 1544 | | Henry | Vaughan | 1677 | 1678 | |
| William | Phillips | | 1548 | | Thomas | Sandford | 1687 | | d. 1741 |
| George | Burton | 1568 | 1568 | | Thomas | Gittins | 1695 | 1695 | " |

LEWES.

The Common Seal of Lewes, the county town of Sussex, is of late 14th century date, and bears a shield: *checky (or and azure) on a canton sinister gules a lion rampant or*, which was used by the goldsmiths of Lewes as their town mark. This mark has been found, together with the maker's mark, as illustrated below, on spoons of the latter part of the 16th and first half of the 17th century.

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| c. 1590 |  | On stems of seal-top spoons: Mr. H. D. Ellis, and Mr. J. H. Walter. The town mark alone is stamped once in the bowl of each spoon. |
| c. 1637 |  | Seal-top spoon, engraved on the seal end with the date 1637, and the initials D. A. and D. C.: Mr. J. E. Couchman, Hurst-Pierpoint. |

ROCHESTER.

The marks illustrated below for 1560 consist of (1) a reversed R, and (2) BR in monogram within a ring of pellets—transcribed from an Elizabethan communion cup at Snave, Kent. A 16th century spoon sold at Messrs. Christie's in March, 1905, had a reversed R within a ring of pellets stamped in the bowl. It sometimes happened in the 16th and 17th centuries that letter-marks instead of being reversed in the punch were (probably by oversight on the part of the die-sinker) so cut that the stamped mark was reversed, as is the case with one of the two London date-letters F for 1583-4, and with one of the two letters **ā** for 1638-9. The reversed R in the bowl of the 16th century spoon, suggested the idea of its being a town mark; and as the principal charge in the arms of the city of Rochester is the letter R borne on the fess point of the shield, it seems safe to conclude that in conformity with the rule which obtained in the 16th century, the goldsmiths of Rochester adopted as their town mark the letter R from their city arms, and that the reversed R stamped on the Snave communion cup is the Rochester town mark. The arms of Rochester here illustrated show the R, borne as above described.



THE ARMS OF ROCHESTER.

In some late representations of the arms, the principal charge is a small black-letter **r**, but in Gwyllim's work on Heraldry a Roman capital letter R is displayed.

EXAMPLES OF ROCHESTER MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| 1560 |   | Elizabethan communion cup: Snave Church, Kent. |
| c. 1640 |  | Mark stamped in bowl, and thrice on stem of seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |

John Cresswell of Rochester is mentioned in records as a goldsmith there c. 1710,

SANDWICH.

The town mark of the goldsmiths of Sandwich—one of the Cinque Ports—was a lion passant and a ship's hull, both dimidiated and conjoined. The device was taken from the arms of the Cinque Ports, which are composed of the three lions of England dimidiated with the hulls of three ships, as found in the Mayor's seal, which is here illustrated.



SEAL OF THE MAYOR OF SANDWICH.

On the only known example of Sandwich plate the town mark is found between two other marks—an apple slipped, and a serrated leaf, also slipped, as illustrated below :—



These marks occur on a communion cup shaped like a miniature baptismal font, at St. Mary's, Sandwich. The date of the cup is about the end of the 15th or early part of the 16th century; Lord Swaythling owns one of similar form with London Hall-marks for 1500-1; another is used as a communion cup at Wymeswold in Leicestershire. Each of these cups has an inscription in plain Lombardic lettering round the vertical side of the bowl, that of Sandwich being "THIS IS THE COMMVNION COVP". Neither the Sandwich nor the Wymeswold cup was originally an ecclesiastical vessel; both were probably given to the respective churches some time after the Reformation, perhaps in the reign of Edward VI., and the above words then engraved. Before 1547 such a cup would not have been called a communion cup. The name of Christopher or Coper Johnson, of Sandwich, Goldsmyth, appears in *Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic of the Reign of Henry VIII.* It is possible that he was the maker of the above-mentioned communion cup, but no evidence of that has been found.

LEICESTER.

There were goldsmiths working in Leicester in the 16th and 17th centuries as proved by the following entries extracted from the Books of the Leicester Corporation :—

| | |
|---|--|
| “ 1541.—Item paid to <i>Thomas Goldsmith</i> ffor mending of the Town Waytes collars | liij ^{s.} iiij ^{d.} |
| 1576-7.—Item paid to <i>Dod the Goldsmith</i> for xv ^{ten} ounces of silver for the Waytes collars and for mendinge or making of them new | vli ^{s.} x ^{d.} |
| 1593-4.—Item p ^d to <i>John Woodward goldsmythe</i> for mendinge and gyldinge of the olde mace ... | xiiij ^{s.} iiij ^{d.} |
| Item p ^d to hym for makinge and gyldinge of Twoe of the lesser maces | xvj ^{s.} |
| Item p ^d to hym for iij ounces & a halfe of old sylver for making the said two maces stronger | xv ^{s.} |
| Item p ^d to hym for flyers (<i>scrolls</i>) for the said ij maces w ^{ch} were wantinge | iiij ^{s.} vj ^{d.} |
| 1601.—Item p ^d to the <i>Goldsmiths</i> for mending the Wayts collors or Chaynes & the olde Town Mace | xiiij ^{s.} iiij ^{d.} ” |

One *Robert*, a goldsmith, is also found mentioned in 1554.

The name of *John Turvile*, written also Turvill and Turville, a Leicester goldsmith, appears in the accounts of the Leicester Corporation in 1647-8, 1650 and 1659-60, with reference to the making of a new mace, altering others and making seals.

The Leicester goldsmiths, although capable of executing work of an unimportant character, do not appear to have been equal to re-making the large Corporation mace for which the order was given to Mr. John Turvile in 1650. Turvile entrusted the work to Thomas Maundy, of the Grasshopper, in Foster Lane, London, who had made the Parliament mace a short time before that. The Corporation accounts with reference to this matter are as follows :—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| “ 1649-50.—Item paid to John Turvile ffor the newe Mace wayhinge 87 ^o ounces and 12dwt., besides screws and pins and staffe att a 11s. p. oz., more than were made of the old mace as apps. by bill | xxxiiij. xvij. vj. |
| Item paid to John Turvile for carriage of the Mace and his charge to London and paines and care taken about the making of the Newe Mace by order of the commissioners | iiij. vj. viij.” |

The sum of £33 17s. 6d. being what Turvile paid Maundy, and the other amount—£3 6s. 8d.—Turvile appears to have received for his own services.

In 1660, Turvile was paid a further sum of £45 for four small new maces, and for “making the great mace new and gilding it all over with gold, with a globe and crosse and ye King’s Arms on it,” (consequent upon the restoration of Charles II. in that year), “£41 being paid by him to the London goldsmith, and £4 for his own pains ; he having been a month away from home on the matter”.

The plate actually made by the Leicester goldsmiths appears to have been limited to spoons and cups of the plainer sort, many of which have been found in different parts of the county.

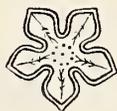
On the subject of “Spoons,” the following occurs in the Hall-book of Leicester relating to the “Merchant-Gild,” under date 1599-1600:—

“Will^m Heyricke, late of London, Goldsmythe, now of Bewmanor, in the Countie of Leic. esquier, and one of the sonnes of Mr. John Heyricke, Ironmonger, decessed, made free, for the w^{ch} he dothe give to the Town in Kyndenes one dozen of sylver spoones wth the sinckefyle upon the knobbes thereof.”

The following occurs in the accounts of 1650-1:—“Item paid John Turvile for exchanging the old silver spoones and for six new spoones & for engraving them *iiijli ixd.*”

The “sinckefyle” mentioned above, is the *cinquefoil* borne on the coat of arms of the Borough of Leicester, which has appeared in the seal of the borough for several centuries. With reference to one of these seals, the following entry occurs in the borough accounts for 1593-4:—“Item p^d for a sinckefoyle of sylver to seale capyacs * wth all. *iiijjs.*”

The cinquefoil is as represented below, in which form it appears in a circular brass badge preserved in the Leicester Museum.



SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ LINEAR.

The cinquefoil is in the centre of the badge, and is surrounded with a ring bearing the inscription:—

“EDMVND SVTTON MAIOR OF LEICESTER ANNO 1676.”

* “Capyacs” is probably a corruption of *capias*, a writ.

A cinquefoil of similar form occurs on a waits' badge of 1695-6, with the legend "BVRGVS LEICESTRVE".

A cinquefoil after the form of the above badge, more or less modified at different times, was used by Leicester goldsmiths as their town mark in the 16th and 17th centuries as appears below; the dates mentioned are approximate:—

EXAMPLES OF LEICESTER MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1540 |  | Spoon, with "Dyamond" point at end of stem: Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1590 |  | Maidenhead spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1600 |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. The same mark, with the addition of L.R. in monogram, on a seal-top spoon: Mr. Letts. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1575 to 1600 |  | Communion cups: Thurnby, Welham, and 15 other Churches in Leicestershire. |
| 1630 |  | Seal-top spoon, pricked 1631: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Messrs. Christie. |

The following short list contains the names of all the Leicester goldsmiths of the 16th and 17th centuries which the Author has been able to trace.

NAMES OF LEICESTER GOLDSMITHS.

FROM 1541 TO 1695.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | | Mentioned. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | | Mentioned. |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|-----|------------|--------------------|----------|-----|-----|------------|
| Thomas | "Goldsmith" | ... | ... | 1541 | John | Woodward | ... | ... | 1593 |
| Robert | "Goldsmith" | ... | ... | 1554 | John | Turville | ... | ... | 1638-60 |
| Robert | Dodd | ... | ... | 1576 | John | Lee | ... | ... | 1695 |

CARLISLE.

The late Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., who was Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, discovered in or about the year 1880 a number of communion cups in Cumberland and Westmorland churches which, from the similarity of their workmanship, were attributed to the same hand, and, from the rudeness of the work, to some local silversmith. Some of these cups bear the marks illustrated in the first line of the examples of Carlisle marks, and are believed to be of about the date "1571," which is inscribed on the cover of one of the cups.

The marks on these cups are, as will be observed: (1) the maker's mark, composed of the two letters ED in monogram in a rounded stamp—believed to be the mark of Edward Dalton; (2) a four-petalled rose—also in a circular stamp; and (3) the second mark repeated. The arms of Carlisle are: *or, a cross pattée between four roses, gules, charged with a similar rose of the field.* A single rose, doubtless taken from the ancient arms of the city, has long been used by the Corporation of Carlisle as a stamp for weights and measures, and would in all probability have been used for authenticating the standard of wrought silver.

That there were goldsmiths and silversmiths in Carlisle in the 16th century is proved by the fact that the full title of the Smiths' Guild is "The Ancient ffraternite of Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths" whose rules appear in a revise made in the year 1562. This guild of associated hammermen continued in existence in Carlisle for two centuries after the time of Queen Elizabeth, and apprentices who were bound to members of the guild continued, down to the year 1728, to be taught—in pursuance of a covenant in their indentures—the "trade, faculty, mistery, and occupation of a blacksmith, whitesmith and goldsmith". After 1644, however, very little goldsmiths' work appears to have been executed in Carlisle. In 1660 the city maces had to be sent to Newcastle to be repaired, and it appears clear that before the end of the 17th century the art of manufacturing gold and silver wares at Carlisle had become extinct.

That the rose was a Carlisle mark was strongly believed by Mr. Ferguson. His belief is supported by the fact that a similar rude rose is found struck on the siege pieces which were minted in Carlisle, and since the 27th of June, 1883, when Mr. Ferguson drew attention to these marks in a paper read at a meeting of the Cumberland Archæological Society at Kirkby Lonsdale, they have been accepted by antiquaries as Carlisle marks.

EXAMPLES OF CARLISLE MARKS.

(THE DATES ARE APPROXIMATE.)

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|--|
| 1571 |  | Communion cups: Bolton, Ireby and Lazonby, Cumb., and Cliburn, and Long Marton, Westmor. |
| 1630 |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| „ |  | Spoon, slipped in the stalk: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1670 |  | Do. flat stem, foliated end: The Goldsmiths' Company, London. |

GATESHEAD.

The Gateshead mark, a goat's head erased in a circular stamp, and a maker's mark "A F" with an annulet between the letters, both stamps repeated as illustrated below, are found on a tankard and christening mug, of about 1680, belonging to Sir Robert Mowbray, Bart. The tankard has engraved on it the arms of a Northumbrian lady named Reed, who was married to one of Sir Robert's ancestors in 1738, and brought an estate in the county, together with the tankard and mug, into the Mowbray family. A goat was called a "gate" by Spenser, and in the North of England as late as the time when the Mowbray tankard and mug were made, the term "gates head" would be equally applicable to the head of a goat and the name of the town. Hence the representation of a goat's head is found on the 17th century token of a Gateshead tradesman named John Bedford,* and carved on a chair of the year 1666 in the Gateshead Parish Church. A goat's head is also represented on a torse over a castellated gateway on the seal of the borough.

EXAMPLE OF GATESHEAD MARKS.

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| c. 1680 |  | On a tankard and a mug inscribed "Ex dono XXX.": Sir Robert Mowbray, Bart. |
|---------|---|---|

The Author has not discovered the name of the goldsmith who bore the initials "A F" nor the name of any other early Gateshead goldsmith.

* Boyne—*Tokens of the 17th Century*—"John Bedford, who was a draper, was one of the *Four and Twenty of Gateshead* nominated by the Protector in 1658, in place of others who were ejected for profanity and divers other crimes."

LEEDS.

The mark of the golden fleece found on communion cups at Almondbury and Darrington, and on other plate in Yorkshire, is ascribed to Leeds, not because the plate on which the mark is stamped is found in that neighbourhood, but for the reason that the badge of the golden fleece appears on the seal of the borough, dated 1626, as well as on one of an earlier date. It appears also in the town arms: *azure, the golden fleece, on a chief sable three mullets argent*. As before observed, it was the common practice amongst provincial goldsmiths, long before the Act of 1700, to adopt the arms of their town, or one of its charges, as their town mark. The Author has not been able to obtain the name of any Leeds goldsmith of the 17th century other than that of Arthur Mangey, who, according to Mr. St. John Hope, made the town mace in 1694, and was hanged at York in 1696 for clipping and forging the current coin of the realm. The names of the goldsmiths whose marks appear below are therefore not suggested. The plate on which the marks are stamped, in each case, appears to belong to the 17th century, although one of the patens is dated as late as 1702.

EXAMPLES OF LEEDS MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|---|
| 1650 |   | Communion cup: Almondbury, Yorks, and other Yorkshire plate. |
| TO | | |
| 1702 |    | *Patén, dated 1702: Harewood, Yorks; and other Yorkshire plate. |
| " | " " | The TS in monogram mark stamped thrice on communion cup: Darrington, Yorks. |
| 1660 |   | Maker perhaps R. Williamson of York. Maker's mark struck once, the fleece twice, on flat-topped tankard: Judge A. Clearwater, New York. |
| 1680 |  "  | Trifid spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1690 |    | Do. do. made by Arthur Mangey (see above): Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  " | Beaker: Mr. D. T. Davis. |

* This mark bears a strong resemblance to the mark of Timothy Skottowe, illustrated on page 444 *ante*, which makes it seem possible that Skottowe may have worked at Leeds as well as at Norwich and Lincoln.

KING'S LYNN.

The arms of King's Lynn are : *azure, three dragons' heads erect, each pierced with a cross crosslet, or*; in allusion to St. Margaret, whose figure—standing on a dragon and holding in her right hand a long cross with which she is piercing the dragon in the mouth—is borne on the town seal, believed to date from the year 1300. The town mark of the goldsmiths of King's Lynn was a stamp containing the arms as above described in a plain shield. In the marks here represented, the charges appear more like the heads of congers than of dragons, but in so small a mark one would not expect to find the teeth and other features of a dragon's head portrayed with minute exactness. The maker's mark illustrated last below has been struck deeply on the sinister side, but on the dexter side it is quite shallow and worn; the first letter, however, seems to be H, the second is certainly W. The name of the goldsmith, whose mark it is, is not known. The TS in monogram may be compared with a somewhat similar mark illustrated in the table of Lincoln Marks, page 444. See also the footnote at the bottom of the preceding page.

EXAMPLES OF KING'S LYNN MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|--|
| 1632 |  | Communion cup and paten cover (inscribed: "Elizabeth Wilton gave 40s. and Mary Griffin gave 10s. touered this bowle for the parrish Church of Middleton in Norfolk Anno Dom. 1632"): Middleton near King's Lynn. |
| 1635 |  | Communion cup (inscribed: "The Quest of Thomas Clarke to the Church of Barmar): Bagthorpe * near King's Lynn. |
| 1640 |  | { Communion paten : St. Nicholas Chapel, King's Lynn. " cup of slender shape on baluster stem : St. Etheldreda's, Southgate, Norwich. |

* The Parish Churches (livings) of Bagthorpe and Barmar are held by the same incumbent.

TAUNTON.

The mark T and a tun (T on tun) too obviously stands for Taunton to require any argument to support it. Even in the absence of any evidence directly proving that rebus to be the town mark of the Taunton goldsmiths, it may well be accepted as such, in view of the facts that there is a paten dated 1676 so marked at Wooton Courtney Church in Somersetshire (within an easy distance of the county town), that spoons with this mark have been found in other parts of Somersetshire with inscribed dates ranging from 1670 to 1690, and that Somersetshire antiquarians are agreed in ascribing this mark to Taunton.

The Author has found this mark with the initials of three distinct makers, viz., T.D., S.R. and I.S., but has not discovered the names of the goldsmiths to whom they pertain. The marks illustrated in the first three lines below occur on apostle spoons, bearing every appearance of having been wrought between the years 1640 and 1650. The other marks have been found on spoons and a paten ranging in date from about 1660 to 1689. The marks are illustrated in *facsimile* in the table, the dates given being, of course, approximate.

EXAMPLES OF TAUNTON MARKS.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1645 |    | Apostle spoons : Mr. E. W. Colt and Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " | "  | Do. do. : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| 1660 |  | Seal-top spoon : Mr. A. Trapnell. |
| 1676-82 |    | { Paten, dated 1676 : Wooton Courtney, Somerset. { Spoon, flat stem, foliated end, pricked "1682" : South Kensington Museum. |
| 1689 |    | Apostle spoon, engraved 1689 : Messrs. Crichton. |

BARNSTAPLE.

Judged by existing records, Barnstaple ranks very little later than Exeter in having goldsmiths established within its boundaries, for in A.D. 1370, Hugh Holbrook, goldsmith, and Alice, his wife, are mentioned in the Borough Records * with reference to bequests to the Wardens of the lights of St. Mary and to the Wardens of the lights of SS. Peter and Paul in the Parish Church. From that time onwards, till the end of the 17th century, mention is found at short intervals of goldsmiths who worked in the town. John Frend, a goldsmith, was Mayor in A.D. 1426, 1428 and 1430. The *Receiver's Accounts* of 1477 record a payment to Adrian Goldsmith for repairing the Maces, and in the 16th century there was carried on at Barnstaple a very considerable business in the manufacture of silver plate, Barnstaple being the only town in Devonshire other than Exeter in which goldsmiths were then registered; the number registered there in the year 1571 was six, as compared with twelve in Exeter, six in Bristol and four in Taunton.

The following list contains the names of Barnstaple goldsmiths and the years during which they worked, as chronologically arranged by the Rev. J. F. Chanter after searching the Borough Records.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Hugh Holbrook | 1370. | Richard Lovering | 1630-1632. |
| John Frend | 1420-1430. | John Seldon | 1642-1680. |
| Adrian Goldsmith | c. 1477. | Richard Punchard | 1645-1660. |
| Symon Hill | 1548-1596. | John Peard ? I. | c. 1650. |
| Thomas Mathew | 1563-1611. | Raleigh Clapham | 1650-1676. |
| John Coton or Cotton | 1567-1601. | John Peard, II. | 1662-1680. |
| Peter Quick, I. | 1571-1610. | John Peard, III. | 1680-1699. |
| Richard Diamond | 1572. | John Smith | 1682-1708. |
| John Davy | 1575-1581. | Henry Servanté | 1692-1738. |
| J. Parnell | c. 1579-1590. | Francis Servanté | 1694-1700. |
| Peter Quick, II. | 1600-1623. | Peter Arno | 1710-1735. |
| Robert Mathew | 1622-1632. | | |

The most celebrated of all the goldsmiths who are known to have worked in Barnstaple is Thomas Mathew. He worked there for forty-eight years and examples of his work are to be seen in most of the parishes in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple, and also in other parishes in Devon and Cornwall. Much of the plate wrought by him bears, in addition to being stamped with his name, the mark of a flower or fruit on

* *Receiver's Accounts*, No. 2016. See *The Barnstaple Goldsmiths' Guild*, by the Rev. J. F. Chanter, to whom the author is indebted for nearly all the information with reference to the goldsmiths of Barnstaple herein contained.

a slipped and leaved stalk which, it has been thought, is intended as a representation of a pomegranate, the device portrayed in the Tregoney arms. Because of that mark it has been suggested that Mathew was a native of Tregoney, but no evidence has been found to confirm that suggestion. Having lived and worked at Barnstaple for nearly fifty years and being mentioned as one of the Barnstaple Burgesses in 1587, 1589, 1592, 1594 and 1596 there can be no doubt that he is properly described as a Barnstaple goldsmith.

The next in rank to Mathew is John Coton (or Cotton) of whose work a number of examples of the Elizabethan period are still in existence, and of others of the late Tudor and early Stuart period mentioned in the above list it may be said that their work was largely influenced by that of Mathew and Coton.

There are no less than three goldsmiths of the name of John Peard mentioned in the Borough Records for the latter half of the 17th century. Examples of marks attributed to one or other of them will be found illustrated in the table of Barnstaple marks.

The earliest Barnstaple town mark found on wrought silver is a bird in a circular stamp, adopted from the Borough seal (as here illustrated),



SEALS OF THE BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.

said to have been in use from A.D. 1272 till 1624-5. From 1625 until the end of the 17th century, the mark of a triple-turreted tower (as here illustrated) was granted to Barnstaple as its arms, and, in a modified form, was used as the town mark. In the earlier forms of this mark the castle has a large doorway with a portcullis lowered; in the later ones the letters B A R appear above the castle and V M below it, making BARUM, the shortened form of Barnstaple.

BARNSTAPLE MARKS.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| 1568-1601 |  | John Coton. | Chalice: Abbotsham. |
| c. 1570-75 |  | Thos. Mathew. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1576 |   | " " | { Communion cup, dated 1576 : St. Genny's, Bude. Lion-sejant spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1578 |  | J. Coton. | Com. cup : Stoke-Rivers, near Barnstaple. |
| 1580 |   | T. Mathew. | Seal-top spoons : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | *J. Coton. | { Communion cup : Tresmere. Spoon with cherub's head : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1584 |  | " " | Communion cup : Morwenstow, Bude. |
| c. 1650 |   | John Peard | Tankard : Noted by the Author. |
| 1670-80 |    | " " | Spoon with flat stem : From the Temple-Frere Collection. |
| 1680 |  | " " | { Porringer of about 1680 but pricked 1703 : Noted by the Author. Com. paten and flagon : St. Ewe, Cornwall. |
| 1687 |  | " " | Trifid spoon, pricked 1687 : Noted by the Author. |
| 1695 |  | " " | Trifid spoon, pricked 1695 : Noted by the Author. |

* The mark of John Coton is also found on spoons bearing the Barnstaple town mark.

MARKS OF LOCAL MAKERS FOUND ON PLATE IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

The Rev. Canon Mills, Rector of St. Stephen-in-Brannel, Cornwall, who has prepared for publication a catalogue of ecclesiastical plate in the Diocese of Truro, has very kindly furnished the Author with impressions of a number of marks not hitherto published which had been noted on plate in that diocese. Included in those impressions are several Local Marks found only in or near the Truro diocese.

In collecting particulars with reference to the Makers of Cornish Plate, Canon Mills was, after a diligent search, unable to find any evidence of the existence of an Assay Office in Cornwall, or that any mark which might fairly be called a "Cornish Town Mark" was ever in general use.

Many of the goldsmiths and silversmiths who worked in Devon and Cornwall appear to have used a private mark as well as their initials ^{and} their names, and although the crowned X may be properly described as the Exeter Town Mark, it differs slightly in form as found stamped on the works of Exeter makers of the Elizabethan period, and it is therefore not improbable that—even in the case of plate stamped with an Exeter mark—the punch with which the mark was impressed may have belonged to the silversmith who wrought the plate and not to the Assay Office.

In the following groups, a number of goldsmiths' marks found on plate in Devon and Cornwall (other than the marks pertaining to Exeter and Barnstaple), are illustrated, but the names of the goldsmiths whose marks are there represented have not been traced. In the first group are representations of an animal which the Author thought, when writing the first edition of this work, was intended to portray an elephant, but having carefully compared a number of similar marks found on Devon and Cornwall plate, it has become obvious that the mark referred to is the representation of a pig with a bell pendent from its neck. Accompanying this pig-and-bell mark is the letter T, and as the pig, bell and Tau cross are emblems of St. Anthony, the suggestion of Mr. H. D. Ellis that the marks were in some way connected with the name of Anthony was accepted by a number of Antiquaries when it became known that one Edward Anthony worked in Exeter as a goldsmith in the first half of the 17th century; these marks are now ascribed to Edward Anthony, as well as marks on plate assayed at Exeter illustrated in Tables II. and III. of the Exeter marks. Nearly all of these Anthony marks have been found stamped on the stems of spoons, on several of which the mark TR in monogram is stamped in the bowl. This covered TR mark has been ascribed by Mr. Ellis to Truro. Should that ascription be correct, the monogram was probably used by Edward Anthony as an indication of the spoons having been wrought by him in that city, or perhaps for one who resided there. As no evidence has yet been found of that or any other mark having been in general use as a Truro mark, its ascription by the Author to Truro is merely tentative.

EXAMPLES OF TRURO MARKS. (See page 461.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1560 1600 |  | In bowl of apostle spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | { Massive seal-top spoon : Do. do. { Also on many spoons in other collections. |
| " | " "  | Seal-top spoons : Mr. H. D. Ellis and others. |
| 1600 |  | Baluster-topped spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1620 |  | TR in monogram in bowl, the other marks on stem of spoon with lion-sejant terminal : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | An anchor (one of the Saltash bearings or devices) in bowl, the pig mark on stem, of spoon with baluster and seal top : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : The Author's Collection. |
| 1630 |  " | Spoon : Mr. Du Cane. |

EXAMPLES OF DEVON AND CORNWALL LOCAL MAKERS' MARKS.

| DATE. (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1576-80 |  | Communion cups at St. Levan, Sancreed, Morvah, St. Ives, St. Hilary, Wendron, and St. Anthony, West Cornwall. |
| " |  | Mark resembles a bunch of grapes. Communion cup : St. Columb Minor, Cornwall. |
| 1580 |  | Chalice of Exeter pattern : Wembworthy, Devon. |
| ? c. 1600 |  | Patens : St. Anthony-in-Meneage, and several other parishes in West Cornwall. |

DEVON AND CORNWALL LOCAL MAKERS' MARKS (*continued*).

| DATE. (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| c. 1600-30 |  | Stamped twice on communion cup : St. Erth, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Communion cup and paten : St. Eval, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Paten : St. Hilary, Cornwall. The larger mark is on the flat part of paten, and the smaller mark on foot. |
| " |  | Paten : Kenwyn, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Spirally-fluted porringer : Gerrans, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Embossed spoon, flat stem, trifold end : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1610 |  | Com. cup and paten : North Hill Church, Cornwall. |
| 1610-50 |  | Do. do. do. cover : Treaglos, Cornwall. |
| 1630 |  | { Do. do. : Liskeard, Cornwall. { Apostle spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1641 |  | Com. cup and paten, dated 1641 : St. Ives, Cornwall. |
| 1650 1700 |  | { Do. do. do. do. cover : St. Wenn. { Do. do. : St. Erwin, Cornwall. |
| 1675 |  | Paten (inscribed : " Mr. Abraham Heiman of this towne gave this plate to the Church in the year '75") : Bideford. |
| 1680-5 |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end, pricked 1684 : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1690 |  | ID conjoined, stamped thrice on paten : West Putford, Devon. |
| 1695 |  | Communion cup and paten, dated 1695 ; also on flagon, dated 1712 : Paul Church, Cornwall. |
| " |  | Struck thrice on beaker : St. Ervan, Cornwall. |
| 1700 |  | The R H stamped thrice, the B once, on com. plate with engraved date 1701 : Mevagissey, Cornwall. Probably mark of Richard Holin of Truro, who registered his mark at Exeter in 1704. The B may indicate Britannia standard. |
| 1715 |  | Probably mark of Richard Plint of Truro. Com. paten (dated 1719) St. Enoder. Also com. cup and paten (dated 1728) : St. Clement, Truro. |

PLYMOUTH.

When the first edition of this work was being compiled, the Author had found no Plymouth-marked plate of earlier date than about the end of the 17th century, but he has recently noted two spoons of the Elizabethan period, each of which is stamped in the bowl with a mark representing the arms of the Borough of Plymouth: *a saltire between four castles*, as illustrated below. Mr. Dudley Westropp has found the name Barsie or Bardsly mentioned as that of a goldsmith of Plymouth in the Lismore Papers, *c.* 1603-28. A flat-stemmed spoon, with trifold end, of the late Stuart period, stamped with the Plymouth arms in a shield, maker's mark HM in monogram, and the word *Sterling*, as illustrated below, has been submitted to the Author by Mr. Frederick Bradbury.

The marks of one Rowe of Plymouth occur on the "Eddystone Lighthouse" salt,* and a tankard, of about 1699, and are illustrated below. The standing salt—probably one of the last made of the old form of upright salts—is a miniature reproduction in silver of Winstanley's lighthouse, which was built on the Eddystone rock in 1698, considerably altered in the following year, and completely destroyed in the storm of November, 1703. The marks on the salt, which have been reproduced with the greatest possible care so as to ensure accuracy, and represented below in *facsimile*, are "Rowe Plm° BritAN," and not Plin°, as stated in *Old English Plate*. The salt cannot well be earlier than 1698, the date of the building of the lighthouse, nor later than the date of the re-establishment in 1701 of the Exeter assay office, or it would have been assayed and marked there, in common with the work of R. Wilcocks, P. Symonds, and Tolcher, of Plymouth. These marks may, therefore, be safely ascribed to 1698-1700. The second group occurs on a tankard with flat cover, which, although by the same maker, bears marks of a different form; the name "Rowe" has the "e" carried to the top of "Row," "Plm°" is changed to "Ply°," and instead of "Britan" the stamp "New^{St.}" appears. Both examples must have been wrought about the same time, and from the fact that in the case of the tankard marks the standard is described as New Standard (New St), while in the lighthouse stamps the standard is described by the technical term "Britan" (for "Britannia"), it may be suggested that the tankard marks are the earlier and were struck in 1697, immediately after the introduction of the new standard, before it became technically known as the Britannia standard. Both of these marks indicate the higher standard of 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine.

* This salt is illustrated and fully described on page 564 of the author's *History of English Plate*.

A number of Plymouth goldsmiths entered their names at the Exeter assay office from early in the 18th century, as will be seen by reference to the List of Exeter Goldsmiths, pages 343-5 *ante*.

William Pope, a goldsmith whose mark is recorded with reference to table plate assayed at Exeter in 1833-4, and is illustrated in Table IX. of Exeter marks, also worked in Plymouth, where he had a house and workshop in King Street, and wrought plate for other gold and silversmiths who carried on the business of dealers in wrought gold and silver in the West of England.

EXAMPLES OF PLYMOUTH MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|
| c. 1600 |  | In bowls of two spoons with Vishnu knops: Noted by the Author. Apostle spoon: Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| 1690-5 |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1695-9 |  | Spoon, flat stem, foliated end, embossed ornamentation, dated 1699: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Spirally fluted mug, riband handle: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| c. 1694 |  | Flat stem spoon, with trifold end, pricked 1694: Messrs. Page, Keen, and Page, Plymouth. |
| 1698 |  | The "Eddystone Lighthouse" salt belonging to Miss Rous, of Cwrt-yr-Ala, Glam. |
| to |  | |
| 1700 |  | Flat-top tankard: Mr. Crichton. |

BRISTOL.

Although Bristol ("Bristow") was mentioned in the Act of 1423 as one of the towns appointed "to have divers touches," the Author has been unable to glean any information concerning either its mediæval goldsmiths or their touch. It seems very extraordinary that a city of such wealth and importance, with a mint established within its walls from very early times, should have been without a guild of goldsmiths, while in other towns of much less importance the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths not only existed but flourished. Further, it appears remarkable that Bristol should again be mentioned nearly three

centuries later—in the Act of 170^o₁—as one of the towns appointed to have assay offices, and that no trace of either an assay office or guild of goldsmiths should be found. It is to be hoped that some local antiquary may be sufficiently interested in the subject and sufficiently industrious to make a thorough search of the city archives for some reference to the subject.

All that is at present known is that the late Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., discovered in 1880 in the Temple Church, Bristol, a perforated silver straining spoon bearing the following marks: (1) R G; (2) the letter A in a pointed shield; (3) a lion passant guardant; (4) a leopard's head crowned; and (5) an oblong punch-mark bearing the arms of the city of Bristol—a *ship issuing from a castle*. This discovery Mr. Hope communicated to the late Mr. Cripps, who dismissed the matter with the remark that "it seems almost certain that Bristol never exercised the power of assaying plate. There are some anomalous marks on a spoon at the Temple Church, Bristol, which might be taken for Bristol hall-marks, but the civic archives do not record the establishment of any goldsmiths' company nor the swearing in of any assay-master before the mayor, as prescribed by the Act."

About twelve years after Mr. R. C. Hope's discovery of the Bristol spoon, a Bond Street dealer submitted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (Sec. Soc. Antiq.), and to the Author, for their respective opinions, a milk-jug, bearing five marks, the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th being exactly like those on the above-mentioned spoon, but having, instead of the letter A—the second mark on the spoon—a capital-letter B, in a pointed shield similar to that enclosing the A on the spoon.

The Author has made numerous inquiries with the object of ascertaining the possibility of some origin other than Bristol for these marks. It was suggested that Cork may have been the place, but a ship is never seen issuing from behind a castle in any Cork mark, and no variable alphabetical marks were ever used there. The late Mr. R. Day had in his possession an old buckle, badge and medal, dated 1814, pertaining to the Bristol militia, with a ship and castle almost identical in drawing with the ship and castle mark on the spoon. Can it be doubted, in view of the fact that the spoon so marked was found with the communion plate of the Temple Church, Bristol, where it was believed to have been for generations, that the marks are Bristol marks, and that the letters A and B respectively are date-letters? The form of the spoon—Hanoverian

pattern, with a ridge along the centre of stem in front and a double drop at back of bowl—indicates its date to be about 1730, and the tall bulbous shape of the plain milk-jug shows that to be of about the same date. In the face of such evidence as that above-mentioned it does not seem likely that “Bristol never exercised the power of assaying plate” when it appears almost unquestionably to have marked it.

EXAMPLES OF BRISTOL MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------|---|--|
| c. 1730 |  | Straining spoon : Temple Church, Bristol. |
| c. 1731 |  | Milk-jug : Mr. Crichton. |
| c. 1780-90 |  | Reeded-edged gravy spoon, with oval (not pointed) bowl and pointed oval end to stem : Noted by the Author. |

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorsetshire is particularly rich in the work of its local goldsmiths, about fifty examples of Elizabethan and Jacobean work, proved by their marks to have been of local origin, having been found within and closely adjacent to the county. Some of these are referred to in the English unasccribed marks, page 475 *infra*.

DORCHESTER.

The three following marks are those of Lawrence Stratford, a Dorchester goldsmith, mentioned in the Dorchester Corporation and other local records from 1579 to 1593. His marks are a monogram formed of the raised letters L.S. within a ring of small pellets, a small rudely-formed incuse mullet of six points on one side, and a small saltire cross, also incuse, on the other. These marks were found by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., on communion plate (dated from 1573 to 1578) in more than thirty parish churches in Dorset, Wilts and Somerset.

DORCHESTER MARKS.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Mark of Lawrence Stratford, of Dorchester. |  | { Communion cup and paten cover (dated 1574) : West Purley ; and (dated 1575) : Bothenhampton ; and communion plate in many other Dorset churches. |
|--|---|--|

Other Dorchester goldsmiths whose names have been found are John Stratforde, mentioned in the time of Henry VIII., and one Radcliffe, who was fined by the London Goldsmiths' Company in 1617.

SHERBORNE.

The first of the three following marks has been found on about a score of examples of church plate in the county of Dorset and bordering parishes in Somersetshire. Many of such examples are dated, the dates being 1572, 1573, 1574, 1582 and 1607. The marks are all believed to be those of Richard Orenge, a Sherborne goldsmith of the Elizabethan period.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Mark of Richard Orenge (probably). |  | { Communion cup and paten cover (dated 1574): Gillingham; and much other church-plate in Dorset; also on an apostle spoon (St. Matthew) noted by the Author. |
| Marks of Richard Orenge. |  | Communion cup of 1603: Charlton-Horethorne, Sherborne. |

In connection with these marks, the late Mr. Cripps observed in *Old English Plate* that "it was the example of 1603 at Charlton-Horethorne, Som., which led to the identification of the mark" (referring to that composed of a central pellet surrounded by six other pellets which are again surrounded by a ring of similar pellets, as illustrated above, and which had been found on communion cups at Gillingham, and other churches in Dorset, by Mr. Nightingale) "as that of Richard Orenge". The marks on the Charlton-Horethorne cup were not illustrated in *Old English Plate*, and were in the first edition of this work shown for the first time in *facsimile*. The Author is, therefore, unable to understand how the mark composed of pellets could have been identified by means of the marks on the Charlton-Horethorne cup, which are—there can be very little doubt—the marks of Richard Orenge, of Sherborne, goldsmith, who was churchwarden at Charlton in 1585 and 1596, and whose Will was proved in 1606. The letters R.O. are obviously his initials, and the mark at the side of the initials may be intended for an orange, but in the mark composed of pellets no connection with the identified mark appears. Still, the pelleted mark may be, and probably is, a mark of Richard Orenge, but there is scarcely sufficient evidence to establish it as a fact,

POOLE.

Three escallops in chief occur in the arms of the Borough of Poole. The marks illustrated below, which are found struck in the bowls, and sometimes on the backs of the stems of rather rudely-made apostle and seal-top spoons of the 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries, are probably the marks of Poole goldsmiths.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|
| c. 1540 |  | In bowls of maidenhead spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |   | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| c. 1560 |  | Apostle spoon (St. Paul) : The Author's Collection. |
| c. 1580 |    | Apostle spoon (St. Mathias) : Mr. F. W. Kell. |
| " |    | Seal-top spoon : Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| c. 1620 |  | { Apostle spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. Do. do. : Holburne Museum, Bath. Do. do., and seal-top spoon : Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |

SALISBURY.

Although Salisbury was mentioned in the Act of 1423 as one of the towns appointed to have a "touch" of its own, no plate-marks have been found which can with certainty be ascribed to it. A number of marks, reproduced from plate in various parts of Wilts, are included in the following list of "unasccribed marks," some of which may possibly be the marks of Salisbury goldsmiths, but no evidence has as yet been found to prove it. No goldsmiths' names have been discovered in connection with any plate wrought in the city, and no evidence that a guild of goldsmiths was ever established there is obtainable. Sir R. C. Hoare—*Hist. of New Sarum*—says that, in 1665, the great mace of the city was repaired by Mr. Thornborough, goldsmith, of Salisbury, at a cost of £3 10s. ; this is all the information concerning Salisbury goldsmiths which the Author has been able to glean.

The discovery of a number of spoons recently dug up in the course

of excavations near Salisbury has led to the marks here illustrated being ascribed to that city.

EXAMPLES OF SALISBURY MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| c. 1596 |  | Seal-top spoon (one of seven found near Salisbury), date 1596 pricked on seal end. |
| " |  | Two seal-top spoons (part of above seven); one pricked 1596 and EH, the other 1621 and IE. |
| c. 1620 |  | Seal-top spoon (one of above seven); has 1621 and $\frac{MA}{WE}$ pricked on seal end. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. do. ; has 1621 and $\frac{BE}{IE}$ pricked thereon. |
| c. 1627 |  | Silver-gilt Vishnu-topped spoon; pricked "S.W.L.P. 1627": Messrs. Christie. |
| c. 1629 |  | Seal-top spoon (one of above seven): has 1629 and $\frac{I.I}{B.E}$ pricked on seal end. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. do. ; has " $\frac{IS}{EE}$ 1629" pricked on seal end. |

COVENTRY.

Coventry
appointed to be
an Assay-town,
in 1423

Although Coventry was one of the seven towns appointed "to have divers touches" by the Act of 1423, very little remains that can be connected with the guild of goldsmiths which flourished there in the Middle Ages. The Corporation at one time possessed a goodly array of plate, consisting of "bason and ewer, high-standing cup with cover double gilt, beer boles, wine boles, dishes, salts, tankards and spoons," but all that now remains of its former display are four pewter plates bearing the Coventry arms. The history of its plate-workers seems to have disappeared almost as completely as its plate; we, however, find that one John Talance, who was Mayor of the borough in 1544 and again in 1562, was a goldsmith, and there is evidence which proves that goldsmiths' work was executed in the city at various dates in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1597 the name of Wm. Tonks appears in the city accounts as having been paid 33s. 4d. for gilding the hilt of the new sword; in 1607 it is recorded that one Bulling was paid 20s. for making and engraving the common seal, which is of silver; and the name of

Richard Blackwell appears in an account of 1651 for the "great mase" and "the little mase," amounting to £61 14s. 6d., and as the maces have no hall-marks they were probably made by the same Richard Blackwell in Coventry.

When writing the first edition of this work, it was thought by the Author that the marks TR conjoined and the representation of an animal (having the appearance of an elephant in outline) were Coventry marks, but since the publication of the first edition, evidence has been found that the above-mentioned marks had been used by a goldsmith who worked in Devon and Cornwall, who appears to have had no connection with Coventry. The marks referred to have, therefore, in this edition, been placed with others of somewhat similar form in the part of this chapter where marks on silver wrought in Barnstaple and other places in Devon and Cornwall are illustrated and described (see pp. 461-2).

The Coventry "town mark".

COLCHESTER.

The marks R. HUTCHINSON and COLCHESTER, illustrated below, are stamped on a punch ladle of the early Georgian period. It is suggested by these marks that a silversmith of that name worked or carried on business at Colchester in the early part of the 18th century, although no other evidence that the ladle was wrought at Colchester has come to the Author's knowledge. In the absence of any other suggestion as to their origin, the marks are ascribed to Colchester.

EXAMPLE OF COLCHESTER MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLE AND OWNER. |
|---------|---|---|
| c. 1723 |  | Marks of R. Hutchinson, on punch ladle engraved T M HA IM : Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. 1723 17 23 |

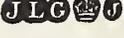
THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The first three marks illustrated below were, in the first edition of this work, grouped with "Unascribed Irish Provincial Marks," because it was thought that the middle mark may have been intended as a repre-

sensation of the Harp of Ireland, although it does not resemble the harp-mark stamped on plate assayed at Dublin. Examples of plate, dating, apparently, from about 1690 to 1730, stamped with three similar marks, were about twenty years ago exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, and other places, where they were described as "Dublin-wrought plate," and it is only within the last ten years that through information imparted by Mr. E. R. du Parcq, a goldsmith born at Jersey and now associated with Messrs. Crichton, it has become known to collectors of antique plate and dealers that those marks pertain to the Channel Islands.

The other marks illustrated below are stamped on spoons belonging to Mr. du Parcq and on other plate brought to the Author's notice by him, and the names of the makers here mentioned have been obtained from the same source.

EXAMPLES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MARKS.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| GUERNSEY, c. 1690-1730 |  | { Small two-handled cups : Dublin Museum and Mr. M. T. Kennard. Chalice : Dominican Convent, Cabra, Channel Islands. Salver, with shell pattern border : Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd. Set of three two-handled cups : Fitzhenry Collection. |
| c. 1740 |  | Chalice : Messrs. Crichton. |
| c. 1750 |  | Beaker : Do. do. |
| " |  | Struck thrice on Cup, with engraved date 1776 : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Cup : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. |
| JERSEY, c. 1760 |  | "Double-drop" table-spoon : Mr. E. R. du Parcq. |
| c. 1780 |  | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| " |  | Jersey marks of J. Le Gallais ; tea-spoons : Do. |
| c. 1790 |  | Mark stamped thrice on table-spoon : Mr. E. R. du Parcq. |
| c. 1800 |  | Mark of C. W. Quesnel, on table-spoon : Do. do. |
| " |  | Do. I. Quesnel, on tea-spoons : Do. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. do. : Do. do. |
| c. 1830 |  | Do. T. de Gruchy and S. Le Gallais, on tea-spoons : Do. |

CALCUTTA.

Although gold and silver wares have doubtless been wrought in India for centuries past, the articles manufactured there have, until about the end of the 18th century, probably been the work of natives of India, or adjoining countries, and do not come within the scope of this work.

The earliest date when silver articles were wrought in India by workers of British origin as to which the Author has been able to obtain information is the year 1808 when the firm of Hamilton & Co. was established in Calcutta by Robert Hamilton under licence from the East India Company. This information was given to the Author by Mr. A. G. Sandeman, J.P. of London and Bexhill-on-Sea, who has in his collection several fine examples of plate stamped with the marks of Hamilton & Co. as illustrated below.

Mr. Frederick Bradbury of Sheffield, who has a spoon similarly marked, received from Messrs. Hamilton & Co., in reply to an inquiry by him, a letter dated 5 March, 1919, stating that the mark on his spoon was theirs and that their mark for over a hundred years had been H. & Co. with an elephant, and that their firm, which was established in 1808, had been carried on continuously ever since by a succession of partners, and has branches in Delhi and Simla.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|--|
| c. 1810 |  | Mark of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. of Calcutta : Various articles of plate : Mr. A. G. Sandeman ; spoon : Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |
| " |  | Mark of Pillar & Co. of Calcutta : per Messrs. Bruford. |

EXAMPLES OF JAMAICA MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | ARTICLE AND OWNER. |
|---------|---|--|
| c. 1800 |  | Marks on fiddle pattern sugar tongs : Noted by the Author. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS.

The following marks have been found on old English plate unaccompanied by any known town mark. It is therefore impossible, except in a few instances, to assign them respectively to particular places. The examples, however, on which the marks have been found appear unmistakably English in character, and the period of their manufacture is indicated by the style, confirmed in some instances by engraved dates. It must, however, be understood that the dates assigned are approximate, and a possible variation of a quarter of a century either way should in some cases be allowed. Many of these marks are, possibly, the marks of pewterers who have made silver spoons for their own use.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1500 |  | Spoon with "wrythen knop": The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | The only mark on the "Richmond Cup": The Armourers' Company. |
| 1510 |  | Pre-Reformation chalice and paten: The Author's Collection; S. Kensington Mus. Loan Exhibit. |
| 1520 |  | Spoon (lion sejant top): Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1530 |  | Pre-Reformation paten; Buckhorn Weston Church, Dorset. |
| " |  | Spoon with "dynamond poynt": Messrs. Christie. |
| 1550 |   | Lion sejant spoon: Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| " |  | Small scent flask: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1560 |  | {Maidenhead spoon: The Author's Collection. {(The mark may be HN, it reads equally well with either side up.) |
| " |   | Apostle spoon (acorn in bowl, RH twice on stem): Major Chichester. |
| 1570 |   | Apostle spoon: Major Chichester. |
| " |  | In bowl of seal-top spoon: Mr. John Vincent. |
| " |   | Mounts of stoneware jug: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1570 |  | Do. do. do.: S. Kensington Museum. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—Continued.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1570-7 |  | Elizabethan communion cups, dated 1570-6-7; Cricklade, and Somerford-Keynes, Wilts. Also on seven other communion cups of the Elizabethan period, in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. |
| " |  | Elizabethan communion cups, dated 1571; Nethercompton and Upcerne, Dorset. |
| " |  | Elizabethan communion cups: Goadby, Leicestershire. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Walton-le-Wolds, do. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Dadlington 1573, Sutton Chaney 1575, and Swepton 1577. |
| 1570-80 |  | First mark in bowl, second mark twice on stem of Apostle spoon: Major Chichester. |
| " |  | Two finial-topped spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Maidenhead spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | "  | Seal-top spoon: Do. do. |
| " |  | Baluster-top spoon: Mr. R. Levine, Norwich. |
| 1576 | IW | Patén (dated 1576): Bodmin. Also on plate at other Churches in Cornwall. |
| 1580 |  | Seal-top spoon: Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " |  | Maidenhead spoon: per Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Silver gilt tazza: The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Spoon with figure of Virgin: Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Probably a mark of Christopher Hunton of York. Apostle spoon: The Author's Collection. |
| 1590 |  | Spoon (lion-sejant top): Mr. J. H. Walter, Drayton, Norfolk. |
| " |  | Elizabethan communion cup: Long Sutton. |
| " |  | Spoon (lion-sejant top): The Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Mount of stoneware jug: The Author's Collection. This mark is found on London-made cups of 1589 and 1590. |
| " |  | * { Spoon (lion-sejant top): Mr. E. W. Colt. Apostle spoon (St. Peter): The Author's Collection. |

* Seal-topped spoons and other Elizabethan spoons are found similarly marked, but with PARK or PARN instead of PARR.

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT), | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|--------|--|
| 1590 | | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. Edmund James. |
| " | | A spray of hawthorn, on communion cup and paten : North Carlton, Lincs. |
| " | | Apostle spoon : Noted by the Author. |
| 1600 | | Seal-top spoon : Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " | | Do. do. : Messrs. Christie. This mark within a ring of pellets occurs on a seal-top spoon in the collection of Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " | | Apostle spoon : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | Apostle spoon : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " | | Seal-top spoon : Holburne Museum. |
| " | | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | Mount of stoneware mug : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. E. Brand. |
| " | | Apostle spoon : Do. |
| " | | Communion cup : Bursledon, Hants. |
| " | | Do. do. : St. Nicholas, Boarhunt, Hants. |
| " | | Do. do. : Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| " | | Lion-sejant spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Spink. |
| " | | Beaker : Noted by the Author. |
| " | | Maidenhead spoon : Mr. J. E. Page. |
| " | | Stamped once in bowl and twice on stem of Apostle spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |

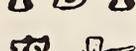
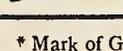
UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|--------|--|
| 1600 | | Seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | First mark in bowl, second on stem, of seal-top spoon: Mr. S. J. Phillips. |
| " | | Small wine-cup: Mr. S. Lazarus. |
| 1600-50 | | Struck thrice on chalice with Norwich-stamped bowl, but stem as London communion cups of c. 1640: Noted by the Author. |
| 1609 | | Master spoon, pricked 1609: Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| 1610 | | Rose-sprig in bowl, and also lion as London, 1604, on small seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " | | Mounts of alabaster scent box: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " | | Seal-top spoon: Noted by the Author. |
| " | | Do. do. : Mr. H. N. Veitch. |
| " | | Do. do. (pricked 1611): Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Do. do. : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | Do. do. : The Author's Collection. |
| " | | Do. do. : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1620 | | Do. do. : Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " | | Do. do. : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " | | Do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | | Spoon with baluster and seal end to stem: Mr. Assheton Bennett. |
| " | | Communion cup: South Stoneham, Hants. |
| " | | The first mark in bowl, the second and third on stem, of seal-top spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " | | Provincial Buddha-topped spoon, pricked 1624. Mark in bowl, and once on stem: Mr. John Vincent. |
| " | | Seal-top spoon: Noted by the Author. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1620 |    | The first mark in bowl, the others on stem: Seal-top spoon lent to Mr. Fredk. Bradbury—suggested as Bristol spoon by owner. |
| 1623 |  | Seal-top spoon, pricked 1623: Major C. H. Chichester. |
| 1625 |  | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1630 |  | Do. do.: British Museum. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Mr. F. W. Kell, and Mr. A. Trapnell. |
| " |  | Large apostle spoon: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Spoon, slipped in the stalk: Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Communion cup: St. Martin-cum-Gregory, York. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |    | Spoon with Buddha top to stem: Mr. Alan Garnett. |
| " |     | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Communion flagon and patens: Kingston Deverill and Corsley. |
| " |    | Spoon with Buddha top to stem: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| 1630-5 |  | Master spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon, pricked 1633: Mr. Arthur W. Stone. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do.: British Museum. |
| " |  | Do. do.: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon: Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " |   | Seal-top spoon: Mr. Crichton. (I.P. in bowl, R over W on stem.) |
| " |  | Apostle spoon: South Kensington Museum. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—Continued.

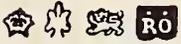
| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1630-5 |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. Samuel Deane. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon: Mr. G. Lambert. |
| " |  | Circular stand for china bowl: Mr. Ball. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Communion cup: Oulton, and other Church plate in the County of Suffolk. |
| 1637 |  | Patent, dated 1637: East Knoyle, near Salisbury. |
| " |  | Chalice, pricked "CPH 1637": Mr. Frederick Bradbury. |
| 1638 |  | Alms-box: All Saints, Milford, Hants. |
| 1640 |  | On stem of St. John Apostle spoon: Mr. Vincent. Also on Apostle spoon of 1640 at Holborn Museum, and two belonging to Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| " |  | Buddha-topped spoon: Do. do. |
| " |  | Spoon, with hoof at end of stem: Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon: Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | *Do. do. : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Do. do. do. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | (Possibly R. Williamson, of York.) Apostle spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | In bowl and twice on stem of seal-top spoon: Mr. E. Brand. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon: Mr. Edmund James. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon, pricked "1647": Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Do. do. "1663": Do. do. |

* Mark of George Reve of Bath, who made Bath tokens of the year 1638.

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1640 |  | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon : Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1640-8 |  | Do. do., dated 1648 : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| 1640-50 |  | Apostle spoon : Messrs. Spink. |
| " |  | Porringer : Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Apostle spoon (1670 pricked on nimbus) : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1650 |  | Communion cups : Grateley and Whitsbury, Hants. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | St. Peter apostle spoon : Mr. J. Bennett Stanford. |
| " |  | Puritan spoon : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Late apostle spoon : Major J. Herbert How. |
| " |  | Communion cup : St. Peters, Wherwell, Hants. |
| " |  | Gold communion cup : Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoons : S. Kensington Museum, Mr. J. H. Walter, Mr. H. D. Ellis, and the Author's Collection. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoons, pricked 1652 : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Communion cup : Mugginton, Derbyshire. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

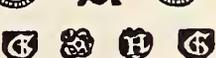
| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1650 |  | Communion flagon : Mugginton, Derbyshire. |
| " |  | Communion cup : West Walton, Norfolk. |
| " |  | Seal-top spoons : Holburne Museum ; and communion paten : Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts. |
| 1658 |  | Seal-top spoon (pricked 1658) : Mr. S. Phillips. (First mark in bowl, second stamped twice on back of stem). |
| 1660 |  | Tankard : Mr. Lambert. Also on Tangier communion flagon : St. Thomas of Canterbury, Portsmouth. |
| " |  | Puritan spoon : Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Mounts of blue and white porcelain jug of the Ming period : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Cylindrical tankard, flat top : Mr. Munsey. |
| " |  | Communion cup : St. Sidwell's, Exeter. |
| " |  | Communion paten : Crathorne, Yorks. |
| " |  | *Seal-top spoon : Messrs. Spink. |
| 1660-70 |  | / Small box : The Author's Collection. (Flat stemmed trifold spoon : Mr. W. H. Willson. |
| " |  | Flat-stem spoon with engraved decoration : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1667 |  | Communion cup : St. Andrews, Mottisfont, Hants. |
| 1670 |  | Flat-stem spoon : Messrs. Bruford. |
| " |  | Flat-stem trifold spoon : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1670-4 |  | *Spoon, flat stem : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Porringer, dated 1674 : Mr. W. H. Fowler, Andover. |
| 1674 | "  | Marks noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Flat-stem spoon : Mr. Theodore Rossi. |
| " |  | Vertical-sided porringer, with " Prudena Hobson, April, 1674," pricked thereon. |

* Probably the mark of Wm. Ramsay or Wm. Robinson, of Newcastle.

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1674 |  | Flat-stem spoon: Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| 1675 |  | Do. do. : Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Flat-stem spoon: Messrs. Franklin & Hare. |
| 1677 |  | Seal-top spoon: Major C. H. Chichester. |
| " |  | Two com. cups and patens, dated 1677: East Knoyle, Dorset. |
| 1680 |  | Two communion patens, on feet: Tisbury, Wilts. |
| " |  | Communion paten, inscribed "Ex dono M B 1681": Kingston Deverill, Wilts. |
| " |  | Flat-top tankard: Mr. D. H. Lane. |
| " |  | Pair of candlesticks: Mr. L. Crichton. |
| " |  | Flat-stem spoon: Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |
| " |  | Paten: Farleigh Wallop, Hants. |
| " |  | Cup stand: Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | Nell Gwyn snuff-box: Col. Croft Lyons. |
| " |  | Snuffers: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Trifid rat-tail spoon: Mr. J. W. Colbran. |
| " |  | Trifid spoon: Messrs. Tessier. (Communion paten: Farleigh Wallop, Hants.) |
| " |  | Spoon with flat stem: Mr. J. H. Walter. (Possibly a Bridgwater mark.) |
| " |  | Paten: Churchstanton, Somerset. |
| " |  | Trifid spoon, chased, pricked 1699: Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C. |
| " |  | Snuffers: Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Trifid spoon: Messrs. Carrington. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1680 |  | "Clobbered" tankard: Holburne Museum. |
| " |  | Decorated trifold spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem: Goldsmiths' Company, London. |
| 1680-5 |  | { Do. do. trifold end (pricked 1698): Noted by the Author. Do. do. do. : Mr. F. W. Kell. (First mark only.) |
| " |  | (Two coronets, counter-ranged, conjoined in base)—Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " |  | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Messrs. Christie. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. do. : Mr. F. W. Kell. |
| " |  | Surgeon's lancet case: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifold end: Mr. A. D. George. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Do. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Mr. A. D. George. |
| " |  | Do. do. do., pricked 1683: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| " |  | Trifold spoon: Mr. S. Lazarus. |
| " |  | Do. : Mr. Aubrey Le Blond. |
| " |  | Do. : Mr. H. C. Pulley. |
| " |  | Flat-stem spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1682 |  | Oval tobacco-box: Messrs. Reid & Son, Newcastle. |
| 1684-5 |  | Tumbler: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Do. (engraved: " <i>James Harrington of New Malton 1684</i> "). |
| " |  | Nutmeg grater: Messrs. Crichton. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS.—*Continued.*

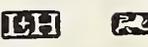
| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1685 |  | On mace, given 1685 to Wilton Corporation. |
| 1687 |  | Mark noted by the Author. |
| 1690 |  | Trifid spoon : Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| " |  | Do. do. : Do do. |
| " |  | Rat-tail gravy spoon, pricked "1719" : Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Mr. Franklin. |
| " |  | Plain tankard : Victoria and Albert Museum. |
| " |  | Large toilet-box : Windsor Castle. |
| 1690-1 |  | Com. cup and flagon, dated 1691 : Todwick, near Sheffield. |
| 1690-5 |  | Infant's pap bowl : Mr. J. L. Propert. |
| " |  | Spoon, flat stem, trifid end, embossed bowl : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " |  | Communion paten : St. Mary-le-Bow. |
| " |  | Chocolate pot : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, trifid end : Dunn-Gardner Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Do. do. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | Oval box with arms of Brooke : South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Cover of communion cup inscribed, "This chalice bought att ye charge of ye parish of Warter 1695" : Warter, Yorks. |
| 1690-9 |  | Spoon with wavy end to stem : Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| " |  | Do. do. do. : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1693 |  | Spoon, pricked 1633 : Messrs. Crichton. |

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—Continued.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| 1695 | | Toy teapot: Mr. Claud Malcolmson. |
| " | | Plain tankard: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " | | } Toy cups and porringers: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| 1700 |  |  | Half-a-dozen tiny forks: Lieut. A. W. Stone, R.N.V.R. |
| " | | Nutmeg box and grater: The Drane Collection. |
| 1700-5 | | Rat-tail spoon, flat stem, wavy end: Mr. Crichton. |
| " | | Com. flagon, "given 1700": Corsby, Wilts; and paten, inscribed "Mary Curtis, widow, 1704": Kingston Deverill, Wilts. |
| 1700-40 |  |  | Fluted saucer on foot: Major Thorold, Sidmouth. |
| 1702 | | Flat-stemmed rat-tail spoon: Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |
| 1706-9 | | Wine funnel: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Set of com. plate, dated 1706: Bruton, Somerset; paten, dated 1707: Poulshot, Wilts; and other church plate in Wilts and Somerset. |
| " | | |
| 1710 | | Large rat-tail basting spoon: Mr. W. H. Wilson. |
| " | | Gravy spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1720-5 | | Small teapot: Rev. R. McCheane. |
| 1720-30 | | * Punch ladle: Mr. Lowe, Chester. |
| 1725-30 | | Toy tea-set: Mr. Claud Malcolmson. |
| " | | Table-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Globular teapot: Mr. W. Boore. Mr. Dudley Westropp has noticed this mark stamped thrice (with an additional mark representing a bishop's mitre) on a kettle-stand on three feet. |
| 1730 |  |  | Small wine-cup, cylindrical bowl on plain moulded circular foot: Mr. Fredk. Bradbury. |

* This mark resembles that of Louis Laroche ent. London, 1725.

UNASCRIBED ENGLISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1730 |  | Toilet set : Mr. W. A. Baird, Lennoxlove. |
| " |  | Newmarket cup : Mrs. Aldsworth. |
| " |  | Candlestick : Mr. C. Ince. |
| " |  | Plain coffee pot : brought to the Author's notice by Mr. E. Alfred Jones. |
| 1730-4 |  | Marrow scoop : Windsor Castle. |
| 1730-40 |  | Table-spoon : Goldsmiths' Company, Chester. |
| " |  | * Marrow scoop : Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| " |  | Tiny three-pronged fork : Mr. Crichton. |
| " |  | From a wax impression, taken by Mr. Jas. Lowe, B.A., Chester. |
| " |  | Table-spoon, double drop : Goldsmiths' Company, Chester. |
| " |  | Globular teapot : Mr. W. Ball. |
| " |  | Rat-tail spoon : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1740 |  | } Pint mug : Messrs. Conyns. |
| 1750 |  | } Sugar bowl on three legs : Mrs. Middleton, Merrion. |
| 1750-60 |  | Probably London maker's mark. Pair of nut-crackers : Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. |
| c. 1760 |  | Toaster : Mr. A. J. Davis. |

* Possibly a mark of Thomas Maddock of Chester (1717-61).

CHAPTER XIX

THE SCOTTISH GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS.

Whatever uncertainty may exist with reference to the exercise of jurisdiction over English provincial goldsmiths in early times by the London Goldsmiths' Company, there is no such uncertainty with regard to the goldsmiths of Scotland. They have never been subject to any interference in the exercise of their craft by any authority outside their own borders. Nor has there been any influence, either affecting their manner of working or the design of what they wrought, which can be traced as having passed from the English centre to the Scottish goldsmiths. We have seen, in the history of the Newcastle goldsmiths, evidence of the sort of feeling that existed between the craftsmen of the respective countries in the 16th century, from which it may be gathered, that so far from the goldsmiths of either country being inclined to adopt anything "from over the border," the exact opposite was more probably the case. It is therefore not surprising that early Scottish examples of the goldsmith's art bear a much greater resemblance to continental than to English work.

The Scottish goldsmiths were never subject to interference from outside their borders.

The earliest records concerning Scottish goldsmiths, pertain, as may be expected, to the goldsmiths of Edinburgh, whose minutes, containing the names of the deacons of the craft and the dates of their election from 1525 downwards, are preserved. The art of the goldsmith was, however, practised in Scotland much earlier than the 16th century. The Scottish statutes reflect some light on the mediæval goldsmiths in the absence of other evidence. Following the practice which obtained on the continent of Europe, whence, as we have seen, English legislation on the subject derived its inspiration, the laws affecting Scottish goldsmiths were enacted not for the purpose of conferring privileges upon the members of the craft, but for the protection of the public against being defrauded by having inferior metal passed off as good gold or good silver.

Earliest records of Scottish goldsmiths pertain to Edinburgh.

Enactment of
1457.

To this end it was enacted in the year 1457* that:—"As anent the reformacione of golde and siluer wro^t be goldsmythis ande to eschewe the desaving done to the Kingis liegis thair salbe ordanyt in ilk burgh quhair goldsmythis wirkis ane vnderstandande † and cunnande ‡ man of gude conscience quhilk sall be dene § of the craft. And quhen the werk is bro^t to the goldsmy^t and it be golde quhat golde that ever it beis bro^t till him he sall give it fur^t agane in werk na we^f || than xx. granys. And of siluer quhat ever be bro^t him he sall gif it fur^t agane na we^f || na xj. granys. And the said goldsmy^t sall tak his werk or ** he gif it furthe and pass to the dene of the craft and ger examyn that it be sa fyne as is befor wrettyn. And the said dene of the craft sall set his merk and takyn †† thairto togidder w^t the saide goldsmytis. And gif faute be fundyne thairin afterwartis the dene forsaide and goldesmytis gudis salbe in eschet to the King and their liffis at the Kingis will. And the saide dene sall haif to his fee of ilk vnce wro^t jd. And quhair ther is na goldsmy^t bot ane in a town he sall schawe that werk takinit w^t his awne merk to the hede officiaris of the town quhilkis sall haif a merk in like manner ordanyt thairfor and salbe set to the saide werk. And quhat goldsmyt that giffis furth his werk vthrwayis thane is befor wrettyn his gudis salbe confyskyt to the Kyng and his life at the Kingis will."

Scottish
goldsmiths
wrought the gold
and silver of
their customers.

From this Statute we gather that in the 15th century it was the custom in Scotland, for those who required goldsmith's work, to take their own gold and their own silver to the goldsmith to be wrought according to their order, and it appears that dishonest craftsmen had resorted to the practice of obtaining illicit profit by adulterating gold and silver so brought to them, with undue quantities of alloy. With a view to stopping this dishonest practice, the amount of alloy which might legally be added to gold and silver by goldsmiths was restricted, so that in every 24 grains (or carats) of wrought gold there should not be less than 20 of fine gold, and in every 12 grains (or ounces) of wrought silver there should not be less than 11 of fine silver. We find here also the first reference to the marking of wrought gold and silver, which was to be marked with the mark of the dean or deacon of the craft, and with the maker's own mark, so that if deceit should be afterwards discovered to have been practised, the lives of both the deacon and the worker were held forfeit. In towns where there was but one goldsmith he was to take his work, with his own mark on it, to the chief officer of the town to be marked with the town-mark, on pain of having his goods confiscated, and his life held at the King's will.

Amount of alloy
restricted.

Gold and Silver
required to be
marked with the
deacon's mark
and the maker's
mark.

* Reign of James II. (of Scotland), March 6th, 1457.

† "vnderstandande" = understanding, *i. e.*, discerning.

‡ "cunnande" = cunning, skilful.

§ "dene" = dean, deacon, warden (of the craft).

|| "na wer na" = no worse than.

** "or" = ere, before.

†† "merk and takyn" = mark and token.

In 1483* it was further enacted that whereas :—" throw the negligence and avirice of the wirkaris and goldsmithis the said siluer gevin to thaim is mynging † with laye and uthir stuife that is put in the said werk that fra the siluer cum agane fra the werkmen it is sa fer scaithit of the avale fra the fyne siluer that the pupill is ouer gretly scaithit and dissauit therthrow. ‡ And thairfor the lordis avis and think speidfull that in ilk a tovne quhair that golde smithis ar and thair craftis exersit and vsit that thair be deput and ordanit a wardane and a decane of the craft that salbe suorne thairto and examyn al the werkmanchip that cummys fra thair handis, and quhair thai fynd it sufficient set thair merkis thairto, and quhair thai fynd it vnsafficient thai sal refusit and punice the wyrkar efter his demeritis and quhair ony werkman walde colour or stele away his werk w'out examinacioun it salbe eschetit quhaireuer it may be fundin, and the dampnage thairof fall in the werk manis hand."

Enactment of 1483.

A skilful wardeu to be appointed to mark work proved sufficient, and to refuse insufficient work and punish offenders.

THE GOLDSMITHS OF EDINBURGH.

In the same year (1483) the Edinburgh goldsmiths (who were then associated with other hammer-wielding trades under the general description of "Hammermen") presented a petition to the Town Council complaining of certain things whereby they were prejudiced, contrary to the "auld gude rule and statutes of their craft". In response to their petition the Council granted them certain privileges and prescribed certain rules for their observance. In less than fifty years after the date of that grant they must have dissociated themselves from the other trades, because in the year 1525—the date of their oldest minute-book—they were an independent corporation.

Edinburgh goldsmiths originally associated with other hammermen.

By a Statute of the year 1485 "a dekin and a sercho^r of the craft" were appointed, and it was ordained that "al goldsmytis werk be markit w^t his avn mark, the dekynis mark, and the mark of the tovne, of the finace of xjd. fyne".§

A deacon and searcher appointed by the Edinburgh goldsmiths in 1485.

On the 20th June, 1555, an Act of the sixth Parliament of Queen Mary was passed, whereby it was ordained that :—" Forasmuch as there is great fraud and hurt done unto the lieges of the realme by go'dsmiths that make silver and gold of no certaine finesse but at their pleasure by which there is some silver warke set furth of such baseness of alloy of six and seven penny fine against the public weal of the realme . . . na goldsmith should make in warke nor set fourth either of his awn or uther mennis silver under the just

Statute of 1555.

* Reign of James III., February 24th, 1483.

† "Mynging with laye and uthir stuife" = mixed with alloy and other stuff.

‡ So far depreciated in value below fine silver that the people are greatly wronged and deceived thereby.

§ Of the fineness of xjd. fyne : xjd. = 11 deniers : "denier" (from the French brass coin so-called, worth three-tenths of a farthing English), an arbitrary weight, which was divided into 24 grains. Silver without alloy was xjd. fine, therefore plate xjd. fine contained eleven parts of pure silver and one part of alloy.

finance of eleven pennie under the paine of death and confiscation of all their gudes moveable And that everie goldsmith marke the silver warke that he makis with his awin marke and with the townis mark And als that na goldsmith make in warke or set furth of his awin or other mennis gold under the just finesse of twentie twa carat fine under the pains aforesaid."

The "Craft" authorised to search for and test the quality of all gold and silver work.

In January, 1586, James VI. (afterwards Jas. I. of England) granted to the "deacon and masters of the goldsmiths craft in Edinburgh" a letter under his privy seal (confirmed by statute in the following year) whereby they were empowered amongst other things to search for "all gold and silver wark wrocht and made in ony pairt within this realme," and to try if it were of the fineness required by statute and to seize all such as should be deficient.

Rules of the craft approved 1591.

In August, 1591, the deacon and brethren of the craft presented to the Town Council of Edinburgh certain rules for the government of their body, whereupon the Council having declared them to be agreeable to all good laws, equity and reason, confirmed them.

Charter granted by James VII. (Jas. II. of Eng.) 1687.

On the 10th of November, 1687, King James VII. (Jas. II. of England) granted a charter to the Edinburgh goldsmiths, whereby all their previously enjoyed privileges were confirmed unto them and in addition they were granted more extensive powers with reference to searching for gold and silver work and punishing offenders. Pursuant to this charter they issued notices to the goldsmiths of other Scottish towns directing their attention to the necessity of maintaining their gold and silver work up to the required standard. In examining the records of the Edinburgh goldsmiths, Mr. A. J. S. Brook found a draft of one of these notices (undated, but assigned to about the year 1687) on the back of which is written the names of the persons to whom copies were sent, from which it appears that the number of goldsmiths in various towns of Scotland at that time was as follows:—In Glasgow, 5; Aberdeen, 3; Perth, 1; Inverness, 1; Ayr, 1; Banff, 1; and Montrose, 1. From the minute-books of the Edinburgh Goldsmiths' Incorporation, it appears that the number of goldsmiths in Edinburgh at that date was about twenty-five.

Thirteen provincial goldsmiths found mentioned about 1687.

The Britannia standard of 110z. 10dwt. fine never enforced in Scotland.

The Act 8 and 9 Wm. III. c. 8, which was passed by the English Parliament in 1696 (before the union of the parliaments of England and Scotland), whereby the standard for wrought plate in England was raised to 110z. 10dwt. fine, was not operative in Scotland. The Act 6 George I. c. 11, however, which restored the old English standard, provided that "from and after June 1st, 1720, no goldsmith or silver-smith or other person whatsoever should work or cause to be wrought

any plate less in fineness than 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver in every pound Troy, nor put to sale, exchange, or sell any plate until it should be touched, assayed and marked in manner provided by the laws then in force". That Act having been passed after the union of the English and Scottish parliaments, became operative over the whole of Great Britain, and as a result the Scottish standard for plate was raised on 1 June, 1720, from 11 oz. fine, at which it had previously stood, to 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine (agreeably with the English standard), which, ever since that date, has remained unchanged. By the same Act a duty of sixpence per ounce was imposed on plate manufactured in or imported into Great Britain. The option of manufacturing plate of the higher or Britannia standard of 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine was also conferred by this Act, but it does not appear to have been exercised by the Scottish goldsmiths.

Scottish standards now agreeable with English.

Duty of 6d. per oz. imposed on plate by the Act 6 Geo. I. c. 11.

In 1757-58 the duty on plate was repealed by the Act 31 Geo. II. c. 32, and a licence tax, payable by every person dealing in gold and silver wares, was imposed in substitution, but in 1784 the above duty of 6d. per ounce was (by the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 53) reimposed, and extended to gold, on which 8s. per ounce became payable. In 1797 the duty on plate was increased to 1s. per ounce. In 1804 the duty on gold was increased to 16s. per ounce and on silver to 1s. 3d. per ounce. By the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 185 (1815) the duty on gold was raised to 17s. per ounce and on silver to 1s. 6d. per ounce, at which rate it remained until the abolition of the duty on the 28 May, 1890.*

Repealed by 31 Geo. II. c. 32. Re-imposed in 1784 and continued until 1890.

The manufacture of gold and silver wares in Scotland is now regulated by the Statutes 59 Geo. III. c. 28 (1818-19) and the 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 69 (1836). The former relates only to Glasgow, and will be referred to in connection with the Glasgow goldsmiths; the later Act extends to the whole of Scotland, except the Glasgow district.

Goldsmiths' work in Scotland now regulated by the Statutes 59 Geo. III. c. 28 (Glasgow) and 6 & 7 Wm. IV. (Edinburgh and other places).

The supervision of the standards appointed for Scotland is entrusted to the *Wardens of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of the City of Edinburgh*. They have, under the Act of Wm. IV., jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland, excepting Glasgow and forty miles round it, which excepted district is subject to the control of the Glasgow Goldsmiths' Company. The provisions for the election of wardens, the appointment and duties of assayers, the custody and trial of the diet and the entries to be made are similar to those in the Birmingham Act (*supra*). The duties of the

Provisions for the regulation of the Assay Office.

* A list of gold and silver wares exempted from liability to duty will be found on page 73 *ante*.

wardens are merely to be present when requested by the assayer at the breaking of any plate in respect of which fraud is suspected, and four times a year to superintend and keep an account of the weighing of the scrapings deposited in the assayer's box ; to be present at the opening of the diet-boxes once a year, and to sell the diet after it has been sent to and returned from the mint. The assayer's box and the diet-boxes are each required to have two different locks : the key of one to be kept by the assayer and that of the other by the deacon of the incorporation.

The dies or punches for marking gold and silver wares are entrusted to the assayer alone, under very heavy penalties in case of improper use.

Penalties for offences.

The penalties for offences against the standards and marks are heavier than in England. "Every person who shall make, sell, or export out of Scotland, any wrought gold or silver, less in fineness than the Act provides is (Sec. 1) liable to a penalty of £100 for each piece of plate ; and every person who shall knowingly sell, exchange, keep for sale, export, or attempt to export any gold or silver wares not marked with the proper marks, as required by the Act, is also liable to a penalty of £100 for each article."

THE EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

First enactment as to marks 1457.

There were probably no marks struck on gold and silver wares wrought in Scotland before 1457 when, as we have seen, the statute of that year provided for the appointment of deacons or other officers to regulate the quality of wrought gold and silver. Before this it seems to have been a common practice amongst some working goldsmiths to increase their profits by substituting an undue amount of alloy in place of the precious metals entrusted to them by their customers. Therefore, if any plate whatever had been marked prior to this date, it would in all probability have been only such goldsmiths as were conscious of their own rectitude, and were prepared to warrant the honesty of their work, who would have stamped their marks on it. We see, however, that from 1457 the marks of the deacon and of the worker were required by statute to be set on all wrought gold and silver.

The obligatory marking of plate devised for the prevention of fraud enables the date of its manufacture to be determined.

These requirements with respect to the marking of plate, although intended as a means of preventing fraud or detecting its perpetrator, and in no way meant to serve the purpose of enabling the antiquary and the plate collector in after years to fix the date of the manufacture of any particular article of plate, do, as a matter of fact, incidentally afford

the means of doing so. Firstly, the maker's mark enables one to ascertain the maker when, as is mostly the case from 1525 onwards, the name is to be found in the records; whence we have an approximate date, limited by the working-lifetime of the maker; and, secondly, by reason of the names of the Edinburgh deacons being recorded from the year 1525 onwards, we are enabled to reduce the range of possible dates to the very narrow limit of time during which the deacon, whose mark any particular article bears, held office.

By a statute of the year 1485 it was, as we have seen, ordained that the mark of the town, in addition to the goldsmith's own mark and the deacon's mark, should be struck on all goldsmiths' work, and these three marks continued to be the marks by law required to be struck on all wrought gold and silver down to 1681.

The "town mark" of the Edinburgh goldsmiths, according to the rule generally followed, was taken from the arms of the burgh, which are:—*Argent, on a rock proper, a castle, triple towered and embattled, sable.* This triple towered castle, slightly modified in design from time to time, has been used as the Edinburgh "town mark" from the year 1485 down to the present day.

In 1681 the Edinburgh Goldsmiths' Incorporation, following the practice which originated at Montpellier, adopted a variable annual letter for stamping on gold and silver wares, whereby any fraudulent practice in the manufacture of plate might be more easily detected. From that time a date-letter, changed annually in the month of September (when the officers for the next ensuing year are elected), has been regularly used. Therefore, from 1681 downwards it is possible to determine the exact year when any fully marked piece of Edinburgh plate was made and assayed.

At the time when they adopted the use of the date-letter, the Edinburgh goldsmiths abolished the deacon's mark and substituted the mark of the assay master, whereby the official assayer was fixed with responsibility for his assay by the striking of his mark. At first this mark consisted of the initials of the assayer in monogram in script letters; afterwards it was composed of separate Roman capital letters.

In 1759 the use of the assay master's initials was discontinued and the mark of a thistle was substituted, in accordance with the following minute:—

"15th September, 1759: Thereafter Hugh Gordon the Assay Master being called in and having delivered the last year's puncheon to the Deacon, the

"Town mark" added 1485.

Edinburgh town mark taken from the arms of the burgh.

Date-letter adopted 1681.

Assayer's mark substituted for deacon's mark.

1759. Mark of a thistle substituted for assayer's initials.

Incorporation did unanimously nominate and re-elect the said Hugh Gordon to be Assay Master to the Incorporation for the ensuing year and appointed him the Saxon letter E to be put on the plate said year with the stamp or impression of a Scots thistle in place of the initial letters of the Assay master's name, which initial letters they discharge in time coming."

Mr. Brook, who copied this minute in 1892, pointed out* the mistake which had been made by Mr. Chaffers and Mr. Cripps in assigning the date of the substitution of the thistle for the assayer's initials to the year 1757, and Mr. Cripps consequently corrected his error in the succeeding edition of *Old English Plate*.

Consequent upon the re-imposition of duties (at the rate of 8s. per oz. on gold and 6d. per oz. on silver in lieu of licences) over the whole of Great Britain, a fifth mark, consisting of the sovereign's head, indicative of the payment of duty, was ordered to be struck on all gold and silver plate assayed from and after the 1 December, 1784, in Scotland, as in England. This duty-mark continued thenceforward to be used in Edinburgh† as in London, except that the change in the form of the head, consequent upon the accession of a new monarch, was longer delayed in Edinburgh. After the accession of Queen Victoria, as much as four years elapsed before the change was made. This mark continued in use until 1890, when the duty on plate was repealed, and it ceased to be used.

1784. Sovereign's head (duty mark) added.

Marks prescribed by the Statute 6 & 7 W. IV. c. 69, 1836.

The Statute 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 69 (1836) prescribed the marks to be struck on silver plate in the following terms :—

On silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine (the Old English standard) the maker's initials, the thistle, variable letter, and the peculiar mark of the company (a castle); and on silver of 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine (the new English or "Britannia" standard) the same marks with the addition of the figure of Britannia.

In addition to the above marks the duty mark was required to be struck, until 1890, as before mentioned. The Britannia standard has been very rarely, if ever, used in Scotland; the Author has not in all his researches met with a single piece of Edinburgh-made "Britannia" plate, and that standard was most certainly not enforced from 1700 to 1720, as implied by Mr. Chaffers in *Hall Marks on Plate*.

* *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, page 537.

† The duty-mark was, of course, not stamped on articles exempted from the payment of duty, a list of which appears on page 73 *ante*.

For gold of 22 carats the prescribed marks were until 1844 identical with those prescribed for silver of the old standard ; now, however, the figure 22 is added to denote the number of carats fine.

For gold of 18 carats the marks are similar, with the addition of the figure 18 instead of 22 ; and for the three lower standards the figures 15, 12 and 9 respectively are used to denote the fineness of each quality.

In the following tables the marks are represented in *facsimile* exactly as they appear (in a row, side by side) on the plate from which they have been taken, and have been reproduced from the originals in the same manner as the English marks, the sunk parts being black and the raised parts white. For impressions of several of the marks the Author is indebted to the late Mr. A. J. S. Brook, whose assistance was most generously accorded in the compilation of these tables, which will be found to agree (as far as a comparison can be made) with Mr. Brook's tables in *Old Scottish Communion Plate*. On the other hand, they will be found to differ very considerably from the marks illustrated in Chaffers' *Hall Marks on Plate*, which cannot have been obtained from authentic sources ; and to differ also from the Edinburgh marks illustrated by Mr. Cripps in *Old English Plate*, which, having been prepared by Mr. Sanderson from drawings of marks made by different hands, cannot possibly have the same accuracy as is attained by reproducing the actual marks by means of castings from impressions taken from the plate itself.

In Mr. Chaffers' *Hall Marks on Plate* it was stated that most of the date-letters—1681 to 1705—were taken from the minutes of the Goldsmiths Corporation, in many cases from an impression of the actual punch given on the paper, and a somewhat similar statement appeared in *Old English Plate*. On Mr. Brook directing attention to the fact that there were no such impressions struck in the books, but merely some sketches of the marks roughly drawn with the pen, having a very remote resemblance to the actual marks, the statement was withdrawn from the subsequent edition of *Old English Plate*, but the erroneous statement was repeated by the editors of Chaffers' *Hall Marks*. In the year 1901, by the courtesy of the deacon and officers of the Goldsmiths' Incorporation, the Author was allowed to inspect their books, and he is able to verify the statement of Mr. Brook as to there being no impressions of the actual punches in the paper of the minute book from 1681 to 1705. There are, however, impressions of 19th century punch marks struck on copper-plates, and of these, the Author, by the same courtesy, was allowed to

The marks in the following tables are in *facsimile*; reproduced from marks on authentic examples of plate.

No impressions of early marks stamped in the goldsmiths' books.

19th century marks are struck on copper-plates.

take castings which have been compared with the marks reproduced from articles of plate. In the following tables all the marks found on each article are printed in line, so that any one desiring to compare the marks on a given piece of plate with the marks here recorded will be able to do so without referring to several pages for each of the several marks.

It is unnecessary to further describe the marks which appear in the tables, as by reason of the way in which they are arranged they "speak for themselves". It may, however, be as well to observe that the Roman capital letters O, S, V, W, X and Z, date-marks of the cycle 1780-1806, are not readily distinguishable from the corresponding small letters of the following cycle, but by bearing in mind that the shields of the letters of the former (after H) all have angular bases, while the shields of the date-letters (from E onwards) in the cycle which follows all have bases which curve downwards to a point in the centre, the difference between the marks may be easily detected. It may also be added that concurrently with a castle such as those illustrated in line with 1799-1800 and 1824-25, the more common form of town mark as represented opposite 1780-81, 1806-07 and 1826-27 is found to have been used on other examples of plate not mentioned in the tables. In some instances the castle, thistle, and date-letter are rather close to each other and are so regularly placed as to appear as if the three marks had been grouped in one punch and stamped with a single stroke, while the maker's mark—which was always separately stamped by the maker—and the duty-mark, appear much more irregularly spaced. A few other noteworthy observations regarding certain marks will be found above and below several of the tables.

It will be observed that the marks in the Edinburgh tables have been placed in a different order from that observed with regard to the English marks, where for the sake of convenience the mark of the maker has been placed in the last column. On old Edinburgh plate the maker's mark occupies the first place (to the left as you look at the marks): the deacon's mark being third, with the castle between the two. The relative position of the marks being, therefore, of importance in distinguishing which is the maker's mark and which the deacon's, these relative positions have been maintained in the tables. The same relative positions of the maker's mark and town mark were continued after the deacon's mark ceased to be applied; the place of the deacon's mark being

Similarity of certain date-marks in two cycles.

The relative position of marks of importance prior to 1681.

taken by that of the assay-master, for which in 1759 the thistle was substituted, as before explained.

While the deacon held office he was not precluded from making plate, and therefore examples are found with the same mark on either side of the castle, the first being his mark as maker and the last as deacon.

Deacons marked their own plate as deacon and maker.

In 1740 a dispute occurred between the Incorporation and Archibald Ure as to his tenure of office as assayer. The dispute was terminated by the appointment of Hugh Gordon to the office of assay-master in 1744. Meanwhile, in lieu of the assay-master's mark, plate was stamped with the mark of the oldest and youngest master, who in turn temporarily undertook the assayer's duty. Hence we find plate stamped with the marks of Dougal Ged, Edward Lothian and other goldsmiths in the place of that of the assay-master.

Following the tables of marks there will be found a list of the names of the deacons who held office from 1525 to 1681; after 1681 the deacon's mark was not used. A large number of goldsmiths' names appear opposite their marks in the tables from 1552 to 1903. These are supplemented by the names of goldsmiths which have been found recorded, but of whose work the Author has not met with any example.

List of deacons and names of goldsmiths follow the tables of marks.

The recording of goldsmiths' names does not appear to have been made with the same care in the nineteenth century as seems to have been exercised previously; it is consequently difficult to identify some of the makers' marks represented in the later tables.

Marks on Edinburgh-wrought gold are described on page 509 *infra*.

The marks on Foreign Plate assayed at Edinburgh are illustrated on page 27 *ante*.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE I.

FROM ABOUT 1552 TO ABOUT 1633.
THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

The date within parentheses which follows the maker's name is the date of his *admission* to the Incorporation: his first work having been previously assayed and found satisfactory.
The period during which each deacon held office is stated on page 510.

| DATE. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK | TOWN MARK CASTLE | DEACON'S MARK | DEACON'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1552-62 | Alex. Auchinleck | | | | Thos. Ewing. | Foot of Mazer, dated 1567: St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrews. |
| 1563-4 | Henry Thompsone (1561) | | .. | | James Cok. | Bowl of com. cup: Forgue. |
| c. 1570 | (<i>Mark indistinct.</i>) | .. | .. | | George Heriot, senr.* | Mount of rock-crystal jug†: Lord Swaythling. |
| 1576 | Adam Craige | | | | James Mosman. | Mazer on foot, dated 1576: Sir Charles Ferguson, Bart. |
| 1585-6 | John Mosman (1575) | | .. | | John Mosman. | Two com. cups: Roseneath. |
| 1590-1 | Adam Allane, jr. (1589) | | | | Geo. Heriot, senr.* | Tazza-shaped cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1591-2 | James Craufuird | | .. | | Do. do. | Mazer on tall foot: Lord Semphill. |
| 1591-4 | David Gilbert (1590) | | .. | | Wm. Cok (Cokie). | Baptismal basin: East Church, Perth. |
| .. | James Craufuird (1591) | | | | Do. do. | Spoon, thistle-sh'd top: The Author's Coll'n. |
| <u>1596</u> 1600 | Hugh Lindsay (1587) | | .. | | David Heriot. | Two com. cups: Currie. |
| 1609-10 | Gilbert Kirkwood (1609) | | .. | | Robert Denneistoun. | Do. do. Arbirlot. |
| 1611-3 | Robert Denneistoun (1597) | | | | David Palmer. | Mts. of nautilus shell cup: Heriot's Trust. |
| .. | George Craufuird, jr. (1606) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups: Fala & Soutra. |
| 1617-9 | Do. do. | .. | | | John Lindsay. | Pair of cups: Earl Cawdor. |
| .. | John Lindsay (1605) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups: Closeburn. |
| .. | George Robertsons (1616) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups: Holywood, Dumfries. |
| .. | Thos. Thompson (1617) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups: Middlebie, Ecclefechan. |
| c. 1617 | Hew. Anderson | | .. | | George Craufuird. | Plate: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1613-21 | Gilbert Kirkwood (1609) | | | | James Denneistoun. | Com. cup: Straiton and Blantyre. |
| 1616-35 | George Robertsons (1616) | | .. | | George Craufuird. | Corporation Mace: Edinburgh. |
| 1633 | Adame Lamb (1619) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cup, dated 1633: Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh. |
| .. | Thos. Kirkwood (1631) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cup †: Aberchirder. |
| 1633 (?) | (<i>Mark indistinct.</i>) | .. | | | Alexr. Reid (probably). | Com. cup, dated 1633: Fintray. |

* Father of the famous George Heriot.

† Presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Regent Mar.

‡ Also bread-plates, dated 1633, Trinity College Church, Edinburgh.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM ABOUT 1637 TO ABOUT 1677.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW.

(See notes above Table I. on preceding page.)

| DATE. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK | TOWN MARK CASTLE. | DEACON'S MARK | DEACON'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|
| 1637-9 | Jon Scott ^{Adm.} (1621) | | | | Jon Scott. | Two com. cups, given 1645: South Leith. |
| 1640-2 | Thos. Clyghorne (1606) | | | | Thos. Clyghorne. | Spoon: Glasgow Exhibition of 1901. |
| 1642 | Patrick Borthwick (1642) | | .. | | John Fraser. | Com. cups*: Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh. |
| 1643 | Jon Scott (1621) | | | .. | Do. do. | { Com. cups, dated 1643: Canongate. Also com. cups at St. Giles', Edinburgh, and South Leith. |
| .. | Nicoll Trotter (1635) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups: Tolbooth, Church, Edinburgh. |
| 1644-6 | George Cleghorne (1641) | | .. | | Adam Lamb. | Com. cup: Newbattle. |
| .. | Andro Denneistoun (1636) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Do. do. |
| .. | Thos. Clyghorne (1606) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Do. do. |
| 1644 | { John Myln or Jas. McAulay | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Wine taster: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1649 | Andro Burrell (1642) | | .. | | George Cleghorne. | Baptismal basin dated 1649: Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh. |
| 1648-57 | Peter Neilson (1647) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Two spoons: Mrs. Maxwell. |
| 1650 | Thos. Scott (1649) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cup: Dalmellington. |
| 1651-9 | Robert Gibsoun (1627) | | .. | | James Fairbairne. | Com. cups: Dalkeith. |
| 1657 | John Wardlaw (1642) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Com. cups, dated 1657: Dunbar. |
| 1660 | Edwd. Cleghorne (1649) | | .. | | Andro Burrell. | Com. cups, dated 1660: Abercorn. |
| 1665-7 | Wm. Law (1662) | | .. | | James Symontoun. | Baptismal basin: North Leith Church |
| .. | Andrew Law (c. 1665) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | { Cup: Glasgow Exhibition. Communion cup: Wemyss. |
| 1665 | Alexr. Reid | | .. | | Do. do. | Quaich: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1669-75 | Alexr. Scott (1649) | | .. | | Alexr. Reid (2nd). | Com. cup: Arbroath. |
| 1674 | James Cockburne (1669) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Do. given 1674: Longformacus. |
| 1663-81 | Alexr. Scott (1649) | | .. | | Edwd. Cleghorne. | Com. cup: Linlithgow. |
| 1675-7 | George Rolland (1675) | | .. | | Wm. Law. | Large spoon: Glasgow Exhibition of 1901. |
| 1677 | Alexr. Reid (3rd) (1677) | | .. | .. | Do. do. | Do do.: Do. |

1650 Patrick Borthwick. John Fraser. Wine cup: The Author's Collection.

* Dated 1642. John Fraser's mark as deacon has been found on the communion plate of no less than four parishes in and near Edinburgh, and two near Paisley, but no record of his election to the office of Deacon has been discovered. He may have been elected between terms to fill the place of some deacon deceased or incapacitated.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE III.

FROM 1681 TO 1705—TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

The order of marks, for convenience of reference, has been arranged differently in this and the nine following tables from that previously observed.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | ASSAY MASTER'S MARK. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. | ASSAY MASTER'S NAME. |
|--|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| Spoon: Mr. S. Phillips. | Alexr. Reid (1660) | | | | | 1681-2 | John Borthwick. |
| Communion cups, dated 1682: Duddington. | Edwd. Cleghorne (1649) | | | | | | |
| Two cups: Heriot's Trust. | Andrew Law (c. 1665) | | " | | | 1682-3 | " |
| Two communion cups: Culross. | Wm. Law (1662) | | " | " | | 1683-4 | " |
| Do. do. do. : Peebles. | Thos. Yorstoun (1673) | | " | " | | 1684-5 | " |
| Flagon: Glasgow Exhibition. | John Lawe (1661) | | " | " | | 1685-6 | " |
| Communion cup: Pittenweem. | James Penman (1673) | | " | " | | 1686-7 | " |
| Do. do. : Dunblane. | Do. do. | " | " | " | | 1687-8 | " |
| Do. do. : Sprouston. | James Cockburne (1669) | | " | " | | 1688-9 | " |
| Sauce-pan: Messrs. Christie. | George Scott (1677) | | " | " | | 1689-90 | " |
| Two com. cups, given 1689: Temple Church, Edinburgh. | Wm. Scott (1686) | | " | " | | 1690-1 | " |
| Spoon: Mr. Chisholm; com. cups: Bothkennar. | James Cockburne (1669) | | " | " | | 1691-2 | " |
| Spoon: Messrs. Smith & Rait. | Robert Bruce (1687) | | " | " | | 1692-3 | " |
| Do. : Mr. Wilson: com. cups: Hawick. | Robert Inglis (1686) | | " | " | | 1693-4 | " |
| Communion cups, dated 1694: Kirriemuir. | James Sympsone (1687) | | " | " | | 1694-5 | " |
| Mug: The Author's Collection. | Geo. Yorstoun (1684) | | " | " | | 1695-6 | " |
| Communion cups, dated 1695: Borthwick. | Alexr. Forbes (1692) | | " | " | | 1696-7 | James Penman. |
| Quaich: Lord Breadalbane. | James Sympsone? (1687) | | " | | | 1697-8 | " |
| Spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. | (Not identified). | | " | " | | 1698-9 | " |
| Communion cup, dated 1698: Trinity College, Edinburgh. | Thos. Ker (1694) | | | " | | 1699 | " |
| Rat-tail spoons: Mr. Chisholm. | Alexr. Kincaid (1692) | | " | " | | 1700 | " |
| Punch-bowl: Sir Jas. Menzies; Com. cups: Dalserf. | Colin McKenzie (1695) | | " | " | | 1701-2 | " |
| Tankard: Glasgow Exhibition. | Geo. Scott, jr. (1697) | | " | " | | 1702-3 | " |
| Spoon: Do. do. | Mungo Yorstoun (1702) | | " | " | | 1703-4 | " |
| Do. : Messrs. Christie. | Thos. Cleghorne (1689) | | " | " | | 1704-5 | " |
| Rat-tail spoon: Mus. of Antiq., Edinburgh. | James Sympsone (1687) | | " | " | | | |
| Mug: Glasgow Exhibition. | Patrick Murray (1701) | | " | " | | | |

Six trifold table-spoons: Mr. Crichton. James Cockburne 1682-3 John Borthwick.

Variant of date-letter for 1687-8. James Penman, as 1685 1687-8 "

Do. do. do. 1697-8. Colin McKenzie, as 1700-1 1697-8 James Penman.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE IV. FROM 1705 TO 1730—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | ASSAY MASTER'S MARK. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. | ASSAY MASTER'S NAME. |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Rat-tail spoon: Soc. Antiq. (1889). | Patrick Murray (1701) | PM | | PH | A | 1705-6 | James Penman. |
| Communion cups: Rattray. | James Tait (1704) | PT | | | | | |
| Bapt. laver: Old Greyfriars, Ed. | Walter Scott (1701) | WG | " | " | B | 1706-7 | " |
| Com. cups, "gifted 1708": Crieff | Wm. Ged (1706) | WG | " | EP | C | 1707-8 | Edward Penman. |
| Do. "gifted 1709": Broughton. | John Penman, jr. (1703) | TH | | | | | |
| Tankard: Mr. Chisholm. | Harry Beathune (1704) | HB | " | " | D | 1708-9 | " |
| Plaid-brooch: Glasgow Exhib. | John Seatoune (1688) | IS | " | " | E | 1709-10 | " |
| Com. cup: Borthwick. | James Mitchellsone (1706) | IM | " | " | F | 1710-1 | " |
| Do. dated 1711: Penninghame. | Patrick Turnbull (1689) | PT | " | " | G | 1711-2 | " |
| Large spoon: Glasgow Exhib. | Robert Ker (1705) | RK | " | " | H | 1712-3 | " |
| Quaich: Lord Breadalbane. | Robert Inglis (1686) | RI | " | " | I | 1713-4 | " |
| Com. cups: Maryton, Montrose. | Mungo Yorstoun (1702) | MY | | " | K | GEO. I. 1714-5 | " |
| Milk-jug: Mr. W. Boore. | " " | MY | | | | | |
| Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | Thos. Ker (1694) | TK | " | " | L | 1715-6 | " |
| Do. do.: Glasgow Exhib. | Harry Beathune (1704) | HB | " | " | MM | 1716-7 | " |
| Do. do.: Mr. Crichton. | John Seatoun (1685) | IS | " | " | NN | 1717-8 | " |
| Bread plates: North Leith. | Chas. Dickson (as 1721) | | " | " | | | |
| Small mug: Glasgow Exhib. | Chas. Blair (1707) | CB | | | | | |
| Rat-tail table-spoon: The Author's Collection. | Wm. Ure (1715) | WU | | EP | N | " | " |
| Hash-spoon: Mr. J. Guthrie. | James Mitchellsone (1706) | IM | " | " | O | 1718-9 | " |
| Rat-tail spoons: Messrs. G. | Mungo Yorstoun (1702) | MY | " | " | PP | 1719-20 | " |
| Do. do.: Mr. W. Smith. | Alexr. Sympson (1710) | AS | | | | | |
| Rat-tail table-spoon: The Author's Coll. | Jas. Inglis (1720) | IM | " | EP | P | " | " |
| Com. cups: Pencaitland. | " " | | " | " | Q | 1720-1 | " |
| Spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | David Mitchell (1700) | MI | " | " | R | 1721-2 | " |
| Communion cups: Ayr. | Chas. Dickson (1719) | OD | " | " | S | 1722-3 | " |
| Small spoon: Lord Breadalbane. | James Clarke (1710) | IC | " | " | T | 1723-4 | " |
| Com. cups: Kinnaird, Dundee. | Colin Campbell (1714) | CC | " | " | U | 1724-5 | " |
| Small cup: Messrs. Christie. | Ken'th McKenzie (1714) | KM | " | " | V | 1725-6 | " |
| Table-spoon: Mr. W. Smith. | Chas. Blair (1707) | CB | " | " | W | 1726-7 | " |
| Do.: Mr. Davison. | Alexr. Edmonstoune (1721) | AE | " | " | X | GEO. II. 1727-8 | " |
| Do.: Mr. Chisholm. | Archd. Ure (1715) | AU | " | " | Y | 1728-9 | " |
| Do.: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | James Tait (1704) | T | " | " | Z | 1729-30 | Archibald Urc. |
| The "Bruce" cup: St. Salvador's, St. Andrews. | Harry Beathune (1704) | HB | " | " | | | |
| Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhib. | Patrick Graeme (1725) | PG | " | " | | | |
| Do.: S. Kensington Mus. | Wm. Aytoun (1718) | WA | " | " | | | |
| Salver †: Mr. Crawford. | Wm. Jameson (1729) | WI | " | AU | | | |

Variant of date-letter for 1711-2. Colin Campbell CC G 1711-2 Edward Penman.

Mug: Mr. J. A. Holms. Variant of assay master's mark, castle, and date-letter. Salver, etc.: Mr. North. EP N 1717-8 "

Teapot: Messrs. Crichton. James Ker IK 1723-4 "

Octagonal basin: Messrs. Crichton. Thos. Mitchell 1724-5 "

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE V.
FROM 1730 TO 1755—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
FOUR STAMPS.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | ASSAY MASTER'S MARK. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. | ASSAY MASTER'S NAME. |
|--|--|---------------|---|----------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| Milk-jug: Lady Molesworth. | James Anderson (1729) | IA |  | AU | A | 1730-1 | Archibald Ure. |
| Communion cups: Kilsyth. | Hugh Gordon (1727) | HG | " | " | B | 1731-2 | " |
| Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhib. | George Forbes (1731) | GF | " | " | C | 1732-3 | " |
| Com. cups: Birsay & Harray. | John Main (1729) | IM | " | " | D | 1733-4 | " |
| Salver: Mr. Wm. Beattie. | Edw'rd Lothian (1731) | EL | " | " | E | 1734-5 | " |
| Spoon: Col. Esdaile; com. cups: Stow. | John Rollo (1731) (afterwards Lord Rollo). | IR | " | " | F | 1735-6 | " |
| Spoon: Mr. W. Smith; com. cups: Kinross. | Hugh Penman (1734) | HP | " | " | G | 1736-7 | " |
| Small mug: Mr. Crichton. | Alexander Farquharson (1734) | F |  | " | H | 1737-8 | " |
| Waiter: Messrs. G. | James Ker (1723) | IK | " | " | I | 1738-9 | " |
| Teapot: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | Dougal Ged (1734) | GED | " | " | J | 1739-40 | " |
| Mug: Edinburgh Museum. | James Ker (1723) | IK | " | " | K | 1739-40 | " |
| Spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. | " " (1737) | " | " | " | L | 1740-1 | " † |
| Spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane. | Ebenr. Oliphant (1737) | EO | " | GED | L | 1740-1 | " † |
| Hash-spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | Law'ce Oliphant (1737) | LO | " | " | M | 1741-2 | " † |
| Spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. | William Aytoun (1718) | WA | " | " | N | 1742-3 | " † |
| Communion cups: Auldearn. | Robert Gordon (1741) | RS | " | EL | N | 1742-3 | " † |
| Spoon: Mr. W. Smith; com. cups: Kirkcudbright. | Edwd. Lothian (1731) | EL | " | " | O | 1743-4 | " † |
| Teapot: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | Chas. Dickson (1738) | CD |  | HG | P | 1744-5 | Hugh Gordon. |
| Mug: Mr. Chisholm; Bapt. basin: Kirkcaldy. | Ebenr. Oliphant (1737) | EO | " | " | Q | 1745-6 | " |
| Coffee-urn: Mr. Crichton. | John Kincard (1726) | IK | " | " | R | 1746-7 | " |
| Spoon: Glasgow Exhib. } Sauce-boat: Mr. J. F. Lowe. } | (Not identified.) | CL | " | " | S | 1747-8 | " |
| Spoon: Mr. Davison. | William Gilchrist (1736) | WG | " | " | T | 1748-9 | " |
| Teapot: Mr. Iggulden. | Edward Lothian (1731) | EL | " | " | U | 1749-50 | " |
| Quaich: Glasgow Exhibit'n. | Robert Lowe (1742) | LOW | " | " | U | 1750-1 | " |
| Salver: Mr. Bull. | " " " " | " | " | " | V | 1751-2 | " |
| Jas. Sterling's kettle & stand: Glasgow Exhibition. | Ebenr. Oliphant (1737) | EO | " | " | W | 1751-2 | " |
| Table-spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | James McKenzie (1747) | IM | " | " | X | 1752-3 | " |
| Hash-spoon: Glasgow Exn. | James Weems (1738) | IW | " | " | Y | 1753-4 | " |
| Small tray: Mr. W. Smith. | John Edmonston (1753) | IE | " | " | Y | 1753-4 | " |
| Sugar caster: Mr. W. Beattie. | Wm. Davie (1740) | WD | " | " | Z | 1754-5 | " |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|--|----|--|--------|--------------|
| Tea-pot: Mr. O. J. Charlton. | George Forbes |  | | | | 1737-8 | ... |
| With date-letter O for 1743-4, Edinburgh Castle, and mark of assayer master as 1742-3. Coffee-pot: Mr. Hugh Cobb. | Robt. Hope | HOPE | | | | 1743-4 | ... |
| Mug: Mr. Colt. | Wm. Aytoun | WA | | HG | | 1744-5 | Hugh Gordon. |

† Dougal Ged and Edward Lothian each stamped plate with his own mark while temporarily performing the assayer's duties.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE VI.
FROM 1755 TO 1780—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
FOUR STAMPS.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | ASSAY MASTER'S MARK. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Spoon: Messrs. McKay & Chisholm. | Ker & Dempster. | | | | | 1755-6 |
| Do. : The Author's Collection. | Rbt. Gordon (1741) | | " | " | | 1756-7 |
| Small salver: Miss Forbes. | Wm. Taylor (1753) | | " | " | | 1757-8 |
| Spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. | John Clark (1751) | | " | " | | 1758-9 |
| Teapot: Earl of Harrington. | Lothian & Robertson. | | " | " | | 1759-60 |
| Coffee-pot: Messrs. Crichton. | James Welsh (1746) | | " | THISTLE | | GEO. III. 1760-1 |
| Spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | James Gilsland (1748) | | " | | | 1761-2 |
| Sugar-tongs: Glasgow Exhibition. | Alexr. Aitchison (1746) | | " | " | | 1762-3 |
| Table-spoons: Mr. Murdoch. | Jas. Somervail (1754) | | " | " | | 1763-4 |
| Salver: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | John Robertson (1758) | | " | " | | 1764-5 |
| Table-spoon: Mr. G. Lambert. | Wm. Dempster (1742) | | " | " | | 1765-6 |
| Do. : Mrs. Kerr. | " " | " | " | " | | 1766-7 |
| Com. cups: Liberton, Edinburgh. | John Welsh (1742) | | " | " | | 1767-8 |
| Hash-spoon: Messrs. Wilson & Sharp. | John Taylor (1760) | | " | " | | 1768-9 |
| Snuffers tray: Miss Forbes. | James Hill (1746) | | " | " | | 1769-70 |
| Hash-spoon: Mr. John Denholm. | Milne & Campbell? | | " | " | | 1770-1 |
| Small mug: Mr. Sorley. | Rbt. Clark (1763) | | " | " | | 1771-2 |
| Table-spoons: Colonel Milne. | Wm. Drummond (1760) | | " | " | | 1772-3 |
| Table-spoons: Mr. Smith; and communion cup: Dundee. | John Stirling? (1757) | | " | " | | 1773-4 |
| Table-spoons: Mr. Hough. | Benjn. Tait (1763) | | " | " | | 1774-5 |
| Do. : Mr. H. D. Ellis. | Gillsland & Ker. | | " | " | | 1775-6 |
| Do. : Messrs. McKay & Chisholm. | Patk. Robertson (1751) | | " | " | | 1776-7 |
| Coffee-pot: Edinburgh Museum. | "Daniel Ker." (1764) | | " | " | | 1777-8 |
| Salt-spoon: Messrs. Smith & Rait. | (not identified.) | | " | " | | 1778-9 |
| Sugar-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. | James Gilsland (1748) | | " | " | | 1779-80 |
| Small quaich: Do. do. | Wm. & Jno. Taylor. | | " | " | | |
| Teapot: Mr. W. Boore. | Wm. Davie (1740) | | " | " | | |
| Soup-ladle: B'ham Assay Office. | " " (1754) | | " | " | | |
| Communion cups: Lanark. | Alexr. Gairdner (1746) | | " | " | | |
| Quaich: Mr. Chisholm. | " " (1740) | | " | " | | |
| Teapot: Messrs. Crichton. | Wm. Davie (1740) | | " | " | | |
| Plate noted by Mr. A. J. S. Brook. | Wm. Davie (1740) | | " | " | | |
| Sugar spoon: Mrs. Walker. | James Dempster (1775) | | " | " | | |
| Table-spoons: Mr. Davison. | Patk. Robertson (1751) | | " | " | | |
| Tea-urn: Edinburgh Museum. | James Hewitt (1750) | | " | " | | |
| Sauce-ladle: Mr. Chisholm. | " " (1750) | | " | " | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|---------|
| Small salver: Mr. McKay. | ... | ... | | | 1759-60 |
| Pepper caster: Messrs. Crichton. | { Wm. Ker. | { Wm. Taylor? | | | 1761-2 |
| Sweet basket: Do. do. | ... | ... | | | 1767-8 |
| Teapot: Mr. Jefferis. | ... | ... | | | 1771-2 |

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE VII.

FROM 1780 TO 1806—TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

FOUR STAMPS TILL 1784, THEREAFTER FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

(See the observations on page 496 with reference to certain marks of this and the following cycles.)

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | TOWN MARK CASTLE | THISTLE | DATE LETTER | DATE. |
|---|---|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition of 1901. | W. & P. Cunningham. | | | | A | 1780-1 |
| Toasting fork: Lord Newlands. | David Downie (1770) | | " | " | B | 1781-2 |
| Tea-spoons: Messrs. Smith & Rait. | Fras. Howden (1781) | | " | " | C | 1782-3 |
| Do. : Do. do. | Robt. Bowman (1780) | | " | " | D | 1783-4 |
| Teapot: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | Alex. Edmonston (1779) | | | " | E | *1784-5 |
| Table-spoons: Messrs. McKay & Chisholm. | David Marshall (1782) | | " | " | F | 1785-6 |
| Salt cellar: Mr. Propert. | James Dempster (1775) | | | " | G | †1786-7-8 |
| Mustard-pot: Mr. G. Lowe. | Thos. Duffus (1780) | | " | " | H | 1788-9 |
| Hash-spoon: Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. Toddy-ladle: Glasgow Exhibition. | Alex. Gairdner (1754) James Douglas (1785) | | " | " | I | †1789-90 |
| Ewer and basin: Tolbooth Ch. | W. & P. Cunningham. | | " | " | K | 1790-1 |
| Waiter on 3 feet: Mr. Lowe. | Geo. Christie (1791) | | " | " | L | 1791-2 |
| Teapot: Mr. W. Boore. | Alex. Zeigler (1782) | | " | " | M | 1792-3 |
| Sauce-boat: Mr. Nesbit. | Peter Mathie (1774) | | " | " | N | §1793-4 |
| Table-spoon: Mr. E. Heron Allen. | Wm. Robertson (1789) | | " | " | O | 1794-5 |
| Mustard-pot: Messrs. Christie. | Alex. Henderson (1792) | | " | " | P | 1795-6 |
| Com. cup: Fortingall. Table-spoon: Mr. Chisholm. | Geo. Christie (1791) Alex. Spence (1783) | | " | " | Q | 1796-7 |
| Com. cup: Tulliallan. | W. & P. Cunningham. | | | " | R | ¶1797-8 |
| Spoon: Lord Breadalbane. | Thos. Duffus (1780) | | " | " | S | 1798-9 |
| Spoon: Messrs. McKay & Chisholm. Com. cups: Symington and Dunlop. | Alex. Graham & Co.? W. & P. Cunningham. | | | | T | 1799 1800 |
| Hash spoons: Mr. Chisholm. | John Zeigler (1798) | | " | " | U | 1800-1 |
| Table-spoons: Do. | Fras. Howden (1781) | | " | " | V | 1801-2 |
| Do. : Do. | Matt. Craw. | | | " | W | 1802-3 |
| Cup: Glasgow Exhibition. | Wm. Auld (1788) | | " | " | X | 1803-4 |
| Marrow spoon: Messrs. Crichton. | Simon Cunningham (1800) | | " | " | Y | 1804-5 |
| Tea-spoons: Mr. E. Eggleton. | (Not identified). | | " | " | Z | 1805-6 |

* The King's head mark (incuse) which first came into use on the 1 December, 1784, is not to be found on plate which was stamped with the date-letter E before that day.

† The date-letter G was used in the latter part of 1786, the whole of 1787, and the first part of 1788, and with that letter the King's head mark is found both incuse and cameo.

‡ The letter I was used in the latter part of 1789, followed by J, which continued to be used until September, 1790.

§ In some instances the letter N of 1793-4 is found in a shield, the top of which extends on each side slightly beyond the vertical line, and the base of which is not angular but finishes in a point with a wavy line on each side, like the last twenty in the following table.

¶ The King's head outlined as illustrated at 1797-8, is also found with the date-letter Q used in the early part of 1797.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE VIII.

FROM 1806 TO 1832—TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

(See the observations on page 496 with reference to certain marks of this and the preceding cycle.)

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | KING'S HEAD. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | THISTLE. LETTER. | DATE. |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tea-spoons: Miss Forbes. | R. Green or R. Grierson. | | | | | a 1806-7 |
| Salt-spoons: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. | Cunningham & Simpson. | | " | " | " | b 1807-8 |
| Communion cup: Kelso. | (Not identified). | | " | " | " | c 1808-9 |
| Cup: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. | Do. do.* | | " | " | " | d 1809-10 |
| Punch-bowl: Mr. Geo. B. Murdoch. | George Fenwick. | | " | | " | e 1810-1 |
| Teapot: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | John McDonald. | | " | " | " | f 1811-2 |
| Snuff-box: The Earl of Ancaster. | Robt. Gray & Son (of Glasgow). | | " | " | " | g 1812-3 |
| Plaid brooch: Glasgow Exhibition. | Math. Craw. | | " | " | " | h 1813-4 |
| Cup: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. | Alexr. Henderson. | | " | " | " | i 1814-5 |
| Quaich: Do. do. | J. McKay. † | | " | " | " | j 1815-6 |
| Table-spoons: Glasgow Exhibition. | Frs. Howden. | | " | " | " | k 1816-7 |
| Tea-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. | R. K. (a Perth maker). | | " | " | " | l 1817-8 |
| Beer-jug: Messrs. Crichton. | Wm. Zeigler. | | " | " | " | m 1818-9 |
| Toddy-ladle: Mr. Skinner. | Js. & Wm. Marshall. | | " | " | " | n 1819-20 |
| Salt-spoons: Mr. Arthur. | Chas. Dalgleish. | | " | " | " | o 1820-1 |
| Punch-ladle: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. | J. McKay. | | " | " | " | p 1821-2 |
| Table-forks: Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A | Do. do. | | " | " | " | q 1822-3 |
| Nutmeg box: Mr. FitzHenry. | Redpath & Arnot. | | " | " | " | r 1823-4 |
| Quaich: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. | J'n'th'n Millidge? | | " | " | " | s 1824-5 |
| Waiter: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | Frs. Howden. | | " | | | t 1825-6 |
| Meat-skewer: Mr. Davison. | Do. do. | " | " | " | " | u 1826-7 |
| Toddy-ladle: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. | Redpath & Arnot. | | " | " | " | v 1827-8 |
| Table-spoon: Do. do. | Alexr. Zeigler. | | | " | " | w 1828-9 |
| Quaich: Lord Breadalbane. | | | " | | " | x 1829-30 |
| Punch-ladle: Mr. George Young. | Marshall & Sons. | | " | | " | y 1830-1 |
| Tea-set: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. | J. McKenzie? † | | " | " | " | z 1831-2 |
| Punch-ladle: Messrs. Smith & Rait. | J. McKay. | | " | | " | |
| Tea-spoons: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. | Leon'd Urquhart. | | " | " | " | |
| Dessert-spoon: B'm'ham Assay Office. | (Not identified). | | " | " | " | |
| Punch-bowl: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. | J. McKay. | | " | " | " | |
| Toddy-ladle: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. | Do. do. | " | " | " | " | |
| Small mug: Mr. W. Boore. | Peter Sutherland. | | " | " | " | |

Milk-jug: Mr. Adams. Cunningham & Simpson 1808-9

Mustard-pot: Messrs. Crichton. (Not identified). 1821-2

* The names of John Hay, J. Haldane, Jas. Haxton, John Henderson and John Horn occur about this time; the initials I H might pertain to any one of these.

† The names of James Mackie, John? McKay, and James McKenzie occur between 1773 and 1845. The mark JMc which is most probably that of John McKay (adm. 1793), has been found from 1803 to 1845; the mark Mc is probably that of Jas. McKenzie.

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE IX.

FROM 1832 TO 1857—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | KING'S HEAD. | TOWN MARK CASTLE. | THISTLE. | DATE LETTÉ | DATE. |
|---|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|
| Sauce-boat : Messrs. G. | Marshall & Sons. | | | | | | 1832-3 |
| Snuff-box : Birm. Assay Office. | Jas. Nasmyth. | | " | " | " | | 1833-4 |
| Tea-spoon : Do. do. | (Not identified). | | " | " | " | | 1834-5 |
| Table-spoon : Do. do. | Elder & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1835-6 |
| Tea-spoons & ladle : Marquess of Breadalbane. | R. & R. Keay, of Perth. | | " | " | " | | 1836-7 |
| Small quach : Do. do. | J. McKay. | | " | " | " | | VICTORIA. 1837-8 |
| Table-spoon : Mr. Drummond, of Stirling. | A.D. (see the Arbroath Marks). | " | " | " | " | | 1838-9 |
| Large salver : Mr. Chisholm. | Jas. Howden & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1839-40 |
| Snuff-box : Messrs. Spink. | Jas. Nasmyth & Co. | | | " | " | | 1840-1 |
| Sauce-ladle : The Marquess of Breadalbane. | Geo. Jameson, of Aberdeen. | | | " | " | | 1841-2 |
| Small waiter : Mr. Falk. | Marshall & Sons. | | " | " | " | | 1842-3 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1843-4 |
| Table-spoons : Mr. Chisholm. | J. McKay. | | " | " | " | | 1844-5 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1845-6 |
| Tea-spoon : The Marquess of Breadalbane. | * D G as Canongate c. 1836 (page 514). | " | " | " | " | | 1846-7 |
| Cream-jug : Messrs. Christie. | Marshall & Sons. | | " | " | " | | 1847-8 |
| Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibn. | J. Hay. | | " | " | " | | 1848-9 |
| Hash-spoon : The Makers. | Mackay & Chisholm. | | " | " | " | | 1849-50 |
| Table-spoon : Do. do. | Do. do. | " | " | " | " | | 1850-1 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1851-2 |
| Do. do. do. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1852-3 |
| Do. do. do. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1853-4 |
| Do. do. do. | Chas. Robb. | | " | " | " | | 1854-5 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Hay. | | " | " | " | | 1855-6 |
| Do. do. do. | (Not identified). | | " | " | " | | 1856-7 |

* The maker's mark "D G" on Lord Breadalbane's tea-spoon (above) is identical with the mark on a Canongate toddy-ladle of about 1836, and a Perth tea-spoon with Edinburgh marks for 1855-6. It is probably the mark of David Greig, junr., of Perth (and possibly of Canongate about 1836).

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE X.
FROM 1857 TO 1882—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.
FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | THISTLE. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. |
|--|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | J. & W. Marshall. | | | | | A | 1857-8 |
| Do. do. do. | Jonthn. Millidge? | | " | " | " | B | 1858-9 |
| Do. do. do. | (Not identified). | | " | " | " | C | 1859-60 |
| Fruit knife: Museum of Antiq., Edinburgh. | Alex. Hay. | | " | " | " | D | 1860-1 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | J. Asherheim. | | " | " | " | E | 1861-2 |
| Do. do. do. | R. L. Christie. | | " | " | " | F | 1862-3 |
| Do. do. do. | J. E. Vernon. | | " | " | " | G | 1863-4 |
| Do. do. do. | Wm. Crouch. | | " | " | " | H | 1864-5 |
| Do. do. do. | D. Blackley. | | " | " | " | I | 1865-6 |
| Do. do. do. | W. J. McDonald. | | " | " | " | K | 1866-7 |
| Do. do. do. | Wm. Marshall. | | " | " | " | L | 1867-8 |
| Do. do. do. | Elder & Co. | | " | " | " | M | 1868-9 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Smith or Scott. | | " | " | " | N | 1869-70 |
| Do. do. do. | D. & J. Sanderson. | | " | " | " | O | 1870-1 |
| Do. do. do. | Cockburn & McDonald. | | " | " | " | P | 1871-2 |
| Teapot: Lord Newlands. | Geo. Edwards & Son. | | " | " | " | Q | 1872-3 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | J. Hamilton & Son. | | " | " | " | R | 1873-4 |
| Do. do. do. | George Laing. | | " | " | " | S | 1874-5 |
| Do. do. do. | Walter Neil. | | " | " | " | T | 1875-6 |
| Do. do. do. | Wm. Carstairs. | | " | " | " | U | 1876-7 |
| Do. do. do. | Carlisle & Watt. | | " | " | " | V | 1877-8 |
| Do. do. do. | W. Fraser. | | " | " | " | W | 1878-9 |
| Do. do. do. | Jas. Aitchison. | | " | " | " | X | 1879-80 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Johnston. | | " | " | " | Y | 1880-1 |
| Do. do. do. | Jas. Hamilton. | | " | " | " | Z | 1881-2 |
| Do. do. do. | John Crichton. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | M. Crichton. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | Robb & Whittet. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | C. or J. Gray. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | Mackay & Chisholm. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | J. Crichton. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | Hamilton & Inches. | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | " | " | " | | |
| Do. do. do. | ... | | " | " | " | | |

Church Plate: Egloskerry. 1871-2

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE XI.

FROM 1882 TO 1906. FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, THENCEFORWARD FOUR ONLY, AS BELOW.

| ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | MAKER'S NAME. | MAKER'S MARK | QUEEN'S HEAD | TOWN MARK CASTLE. | TRISTLE. | DATE LETTER | DATE. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | ... .. |  |  |  |  |  | 1882-3 |
| Do. do. do. | Wm. Knaggs. | | " | " | " | | 1883-4 |
| Do. do. do. | Hamilton & Inches. | | " | " | " | | 1884-5 |
| ... .. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1885-6 |
| Do. do. do. | Mackay & Chisholm. | | " | " | " | | 1886-7 |
| Do. do. do. | Jas. Duncan. | | " | " | " | | 1887-8 |
| Do. do. do. | Milne of Aberdeen. | | " | " | " | | 1888-9 |
| Do. do. do. | W. Crouch & Sons. | | " | " | " | | 1889-90 |
| Do. do. do. | Hamilton & Inches. | | " | " | " | | 1890-1 |
| " Bute " cup: Cardiff Corp'n. | J. Crichton & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1891-2 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | Jas. Duncan. | | " | " | " | | 1892-3 |
| Do. do. do. | Brook & Son. | | " | " | " | | 1893-4 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Crichton & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1894-5 |
| Do. do. do. | Lewis Cohen. | | " | " | " | | 1895-6 |
| Do. do. do. | Latimer & Sons. | | " | " | " | | 1896-7 |
| Do. do. do. | Jas. Duncan. | | " | " | " | | 1897-8 |
| Do. do. do. | D. Crichton. | | " | " | " | | 1898-9 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Crichton & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1899 |
| Do. do. do. | McDonald & Home. | | " | " | " | | 1900 |
| Do. do. do. | J. Hardy & Co. | | " | " | " | | 1901-2 |
| Do. do. do. | W. Crouch & Sons. | | " | " | " | | 1902-3 |
| Do. do. do. | W. & J. Milne. | | " | " | " | | 1903-4 |
| Do. do. do. | Hamilton & Inches. | | " | " | " | | 1904-5 |
| Do. do. do. | Thos. Johnston. | | " | " | " | | 1905-6 |
| Do. do. do. | Young & Tatton. | | " | " | " | | 1906-7 |
| Do. do. do. | Jas. Robertson. | | " | " | " | | EDW. VII. 1901-2 |
| Plate of the Makers. | Brook & Son. | | " | " | " | | 1902-3 |
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinbr. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1903-4 |
| Do. do. do. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1904-5 |
| Do. do. do. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1905-6 |
| Do. do. do. | ... .. | " | " | " | " |  | 1906-7 |

MARKS ON EDINBURGH PLATE.

TABLE XII.

| SOURCE OF MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | | | TOWN MARK. CASTLE. | TRISTLE. | DATE LETTER. | DATE. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|---|---|--------------|---------|
| Goldsmiths' Hall Plate, Edinburgh | .. | ... | ... |  |  | A | 1907-8 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | B | 1908-9 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | C | 1909-10 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | D | 1910-1 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | E | 1911-2 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | F | 1912-3 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | G | 1913-4 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | H | 1914-5 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | I | 1915-6 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | K | 1916-7 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | L | 1917-8 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | M | 1918-9 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | N | 1919-20 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | O | 1920-1 |
| Do. do. do. | ... | ... | ... | " | " | P | 1921-2 |

MARKS ON EDINBURGH-WROUGHT GOLD.

For gold 22 carats fine, the marks were the same as for plate until 1844, when the mark 22 was ordered to be added, to denote its fineness. A lower standard for gold—18 carats fine—had been authorised in 1798, since which date the mark 18 (as prescribed) has (in addition to the marks illustrated in the tables), been stamped on such gold to denote its quality. In 1854 three still lower standards of 15 carats, 12 carats and 9 carats fine, respectively, were authorised, for which the marks $\frac{1}{2}$ 625, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, and σ 375 respectively were prescribed, in addition to those illustrated in the tables.

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall, Edinburgh, see p. 27 *ante*.

EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS.
SUCCESSION OF DEACONS OF THE INCORPORATION OF
GOLDSMITHS FROM 1525 TO 1681.

(AFTER 1681 THE DEACON'S MARK WAS NOT STAMPED ON PLATE.)

The Deacon was the prime warden, or president of the Incorporation, and was elected to serve for one year, at the end of which he retired from office unless re-elected. The dates which precede the names indicate the terms during which the diaconate was held by the respective deacons.

The Author is indebted to the late Mr. A. J. S. Brook, F.S.A., Scot., for the following list, which was with the greatest possible care transcribed by Mr. Brook from the books of the Incorporation for the pages of *Old Scottish Communion Plate** where the list first appeared.

It will be observed that the spelling of several of the names is varied in the tables and in this and the following list. In some parts of the records from which these lists have been compiled, the names are spelled in one way, and in other parts quite differently. Again, when goldsmiths have signed their names to early documents and to entries in old minute books, the orthography is often found to be quite different from that of the same names in the body of the document or entry in minute book. For example "William Cok" and "William Cokie" refer to the same man. In the same way "George Craufurd" is also "George Craufurd," "Adame Lamb" is "Adam Lamb". In the 16th century, and later, goldsmiths, like other good citizens, were often illiterate and this kind of eccentric spelling was quite common.

| DATE. | DEACON'S NAME. | DATE. | DEACON'S NAME. |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1525-6 | Adam Leis | 1599-1600-1 | David Heriot † (see 1596) |
| 1526-7 | Thomas Rynd | 1601-2-3 | George Foulis |
| 1529-30 | Micheall Gilbert | 1603-4 | George Heriot † (see 1589) |
| 1530-1 | James Cokkie | 1604-5 | Robert Cokie |
| 1531-2 | Allane Mossman | 1605-6-7 | George Foulis (see 1601) |
| 1532-3 | John Kyle | 1607-8 | George Heriot (see 1603) |
| 1534-5 | George Heriot | 1608-9-10 | Robert Denneistoun † |
| 1535-6 | Thomas Rynde (see 1526) | 1610-1 | George Fowlis (see 1605) |
| 1536-7 | John Rynde | 1611-2-3 | David Palmer † |
| 1537 | Thos. Rynde (see 1535) | 1613-4-5 | James Denneistoun † |
| 1537-8 | Richard Young | 1615-6-7 | George Craufurd † |
| 1539-40 | William Rynd | 1617-8-9 | John Lindsay † |
| 1542-3 | Do. do. | 1619-20-1 | James Denneistoun † (see 1613) |
| 1544-5 | Johne Kyle (see 1532) | 1621-2 | George Craufurd † (see 1615) |
| 1547-8 | Archibald Maissone | 1623-4-5 | Gilbert Kirkwood † |
| 1548-9 | Johne Gilbert | 1625-6-7 | Alex. Reid † |
| 1550-1 | Johne Kyle (see 1544) | 1627-8-9 | Adame Lamb † |
| 1551-2 | Micheall Rynd | 1629-30-1 | Alex. Reid † (see 1625) |
| 1552-3-4 | Thomas Ewing † | 1631-2-3 | Jas. Denneistoun † (see 1619) |
| 1555 | No deacon elected. | 1633-4-5 | George Craufurd † (see 1621) |
| 1556-7 | Thomas Ewing (see 1552) | 1635-6-7 | Adame Lamb † (see 1627) |
| 1558-9 | Micheall Gilbert (see 1529) | 1637-8-9 | Jon Scott † |
| 1561-2 | Thomas Ewing (see 1556) | 1639-40 | Adame Lamb † (see 1635) |
| 1562-3 | George Rind | 1640-1-2 | Thos. Clyghorne † |
| 1563-4-5 | James Cok † | 1642 | John Fraser (?) † |
| 1565-6-7 | George Heriot † | 1642-3-4 | Jas. Denneistoun (see 1631) |
| 1568-9 | James Mosman | 1644-5-6 | Adame Lamb † (see 1635) |
| 1572-3-4 | Adam Craige | 1646-7-8 | Jon Scott † (see 1637) |
| 1574-5 | David Denneistoun | 1648-9-50 | George Cleghorne † |
| 1575-6 | George Heriot † (see 1565) | 1650-1 | Nicoll Trotter † |
| 1576-7 | James Mosman | 1651-2-3 | Jas. Fairbairne † |
| 1577-8-9 | William Cokie, otherwise Cok † | 1653-4 | Andro Burrell † |
| 1579-80-1 | Edward Hairt | 1654-5 | The same (probably, but not recorded). |
| 1581-2 | David Denneistoun (see 1574) | 1655-6-7 | George Cleghorne † (see 1648) |
| 1582-3 | Edward Hairt (see 1579) | 1657-8-9 | Jas. Fairbairne † (see 1651) |
| 1583-4 | Thomas Annand | 1659-60-1 | Andrew Burrell † (see 1653) |
| 1581-5 | George Heriot † (see 1575) | 1661-2-3 | Patrick Borthwick † |
| 1585-6 | John Mosman † | 1663-4-5 | Edward Cleghorne † |
| 1587-8-9 | Adame Craige (see 1572) | 1665-6-7 | Jas. Symontoun † |
| 1589-90-1 | George Heriot † (see 1584) | 1667-8-9 | Alex. Scott † |
| 1591-2-3-4-5 | William Cok † (see 1577) | 1669-70-1 | Alex. Reid † |
| 1596-7 | David Heriot † | 1671-2-3 | Edward Cleghorne † (see 1663) |
| 1597-8 | Daniell Craufurd (Jr.) | 1673-4 | Thomas Cleghorne † (see 1640) |
| 1598-9 | George Heriot (Jr.) | 1674-5 | Alex. Reid † (see 1669) |
| | | 1675-6-7 | William Law † |
| | | 1677-8-9 | Alex. Reid † (see 1674) |
| | | 1679-80-1 | Edward Cleghorne † (see 1671) |

* *Old Scottish Communion Plate* by T. Burns and A. J. S. Brook (Edinburgh: R. R. Clark 1892).

† His mark either as maker or deacon appears in the preceding tables.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS.

FROM 1525 TO 1798.

The marks of many of the under-mentioned goldsmiths not having been found by the Author, their names do not appear in the preceding tables. Their names are, however, recorded in the minutes of the Incorporation as having been *admitted* to its privileges, each in the year set opposite the name below.

| DATE. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | DATE. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. |
|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1525 | William Curror | 1598 | James Denneistoun |
| " | Henrie Young | 1599 | Adame Wilsons |
| 1526 | Robert Melvin | 1600 | William Stalker (Jr.) |
| " | Patrick Lindsay | 1601 | John Galbraith |
| 1529 | James Achieson | 1603 | John Brown |
| " | John Achieson | 1605 | Archibald Cokie |
| 1530 | Thomas Mosman | " | James Stalker |
| " | James Kyle | 1606 | James McAulay (Jr.) |
| 1532 | Thomas Wood | 1608 | Hercules Weddell |
| " | John Vaitche | 1609 | David Thomsson |
| " | James Brown | 1610 | Andro Boyes |
| 1534 | Walter Cokburne | 1616 | Thomas Craufuird |
| " | Robert Craige | 1618 | James Stalker |
| 1535 | John Mosman | 1619 | William Crichton |
| 1536 | Patrick Gray | 1624 | David Haldane |
| " | George Allane | 1627 | William Craufuird |
| " | Alexander Mosman | 1635 | James Cunynghame |
| 1539 | Nichol Syme | 1636 | James Aytoun |
| " | Robert Rynd | " | Alexander Heriot |
| " | Adam Denneistoun | 1643 | George Robertsons (Jr.) |
| 1547 | William Bassintaine | 1644 | John Myln |
| " | William Aitken | " | James McAulay (3rd) |
| " | John Ba-sintyne | 1653 | David Bag |
| " | George Law | 1658 | Robert Lowe |
| " | William Touris | 1662 | John Leishman |
| 1551 | William Uric | " | William Gray |
| 1557 | Hew Mosman | 1663 | Robert Gibsone |
| 1558 | Alexander Gilbert | " | Samuel Meickle |
| " | Robert Murray | 1664 | Thomas Cleghorne |
| " | Edward Bassintyne | 1666 | John Cockburn |
| " | Andro Gray | 1668 | Andrew Merstoun |
| 1561 | Mungo Brydie | 1672 | Zacharias Mellinus |
| " | Gavin Frechman | 1673 | William Rae |
| " | Adame Allane | 1674 | John Threipland |
| 1563 | Henrie Stalker | 1681 | William Wallace |
| 1564 | John Mosman | " | John Aikman |
| 1567 | Michael Heriot | 1686 | William Law |
| " | Thomas Frechman | " | Andro Gilmour |
| " | James Stalker | 1687 | Thos. Hutcheson |
| 1573 | John Barrane | 1688 | Geo. Mayne |
| " | David Mylne | 1694 | Andrew Law (Jr.) |
| " | James Cok | " | Edward Cleghorne (Jr.) |
| 1574 | Michael Syme | 1696 | Adam Gordon |
| 1575 | George Heirysone | 1697 | Robt. Scott |
| " | James Mosman | " | John Yorstoun |
| 1577 | James Lumsdaine | 1700 | Wm. Burtoun |
| 1580 | William Duncane | 1702 | John Penman |
| 1581 | Thomas Foullis | " | Robt. Craig |
| 1586 | William Stalker | 1703 | Richd. Rae |
| 1587 | John Lindsay | " | Hugh Law |
| 1588 | John Cuninghame | " | Wm. Law (Jr.) |
| 1589 | Robert Thompson | 1706 | Chas. Duncan |
| " | George Craufuird | " | Robert Robertson |
| 1591 | John Duncane | 1709 | Thos. Mitchell |
| " | James Craufuird | 1710 | Jas. Yorstoun |
| 1594 | James Heriot | " | Colin Campbell |
| 1597 | Andro Stalker | 1714 | Thos. Leslie |
| " | John Lamb | 1715 | Geo. Yorstoun (Jr.) |
| " | Robert Fairlie | 1719 | Thos. Hay |
| 1598 | James McAulay | 1720 | John Cumming |

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF EDINBURGH GOLDSMITHS—*continued.*

| DATE. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | DATE. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1722 | Jas. | Scott | 1768 | Ronald | McDonald |
| 1726 | Chas. | McKenzie | 1770 | Geo. | Beech |
| 1732 | Patk. | Murray (Jr.) | " | Alexr. | Aitchison (Jr.) |
| 1734 | Jas. | Campbell | 1772 | Archibald | Ochiltree |
| 1736 | Alexr. | Campbell | 1773 | Jas. | Mackie |
| " | Jas. | Hally | " | Jos. | Ritchie |
| 1743 | Robt. | Hope | 1775 | Jas. | McKenzie |
| 1753 | Peter | Spalding | 1778 | Wm. | Hewit |
| 1754 | Geo. | Auld | 1779 | Benj. | Buchanan |
| " | Benj. | Coots | 1782 | Neil | Paton |
| " | Jas. | Craig | 1783 | Win. | McKenzie |
| 1760 | Alexr. | Reid | 1786 | Robt. | Swan |
| " | Jas. | Reid | 1788 | John | Simpson |
| " | Wm. | Ker | 1789 | Saml. | Kerr |
| " | Jas. | Oliphant | 1791 | Thos. | Sempill |
| 1763 | John | Anderson | 1796 | Geo. | Bayne |
| 1764 | Thos. | Anderson | 1793 | John | Cunningham |
| 1765 | Adam | Davie | " | Robt. | Hamilton |
| 1768 | John | Irvine | | | |

CANONGATE (EDINBURGH).

Canongate was in early times a distinct burgh with its own Chartered Incorporation of Hammermen.

Canongate, now an integral part of Edinburgh, and never divided by more than the narrowest boundary line from the Scottish metropolis, was in early times a distinct and separate burgh, with its own guilds, and chartered incorporations. As was very commonly the case in provincial towns, the goldsmiths of Canongate were associated with other trades, such as blacksmiths, whitesmiths and coppersmiths, with whom they were incorporated under the comprehensive term of "Hammermen".

Mr. Mackay* says that "disputes were of frequent occurrence between the trades of the Canongate and those of the city of Edinburgh, on account of members of the craft of one burgh attempting to execute work within the liberties of the other, and whenever 'Ratification' of a Charter was granted to one, 'Protestatioun' was taken either to Parliament or to the magistrates and council 'that the granting of the samyn should be no ways prejudicial to the privileges and liberties of the trades and the remanent of the Incorporation' of the other".

Canongate mark, a stag's head.

The Canongate mark was a stag's head. In the earliest example of its plate which the Author has found, the mark is a stag lodged, and in some of the later examples an additional mark of an anchor wreathed

* *History of the Burgh of Canongate.*

about with a cable is seen. A stag's head erased, charged between the antlers with a cross crosslet fitchée, was the crest of the burgh, and, as illustrated below, it is to be seen on several buildings within its ancient boundaries, and in the old burgh seal.



In all the known examples of Canongate plate there is no cross between the antlers of the stag's head in the town mark. The head, moreover, although in the majority of instances erased, is sometimes coupéd.

No cross between the antlers in any known plate stamp.

The Author has not succeeded in tracing the connection of the stag lodged and the anchor, with the stag's head, and, in the absence of evidence, refrains from making a suggestion. The anchor wreathed about with a cable is the Edinburgh crest, and if the ancient records of Canongate were brought to light, both the stag lodged and the anchor might be found to have been "charges" in the ancient coat of arms of the burgh.

The only goldsmith's name in connection with Canongate which can with certainty be stated at present is that of M. Hinchsliffe. His mark appears in the thirteenth line of the following table. An exhaustive examination of the minutes of the Hammermen's Incorporation might result in connecting names with all the marks, but the Author has not been able to get access to any minute books and cannot even say that they are preserved.

Only a very small amount of plate (consisting of spoons and ladles) appears to have emanated from Canongate since the end of the eighteenth century. The Author has been unable to ascertain that any plate at all was wrought by any member of the old Canongate Guild later than 1836. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the guild was extinct.

The examples on which the first two lines of marks are found—spoons in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities—would, from their general character, have been ascribed by the Author to a date about half a century later than that which they bear. The inscribed lettering and

date on the second spoon appear to be perfectly genuine, and although the stem is suggestive of the middle of the 17th century, the earlier form is preserved in the bowl, and both spoons, therefore, may perhaps be fairly described as early Scottish examples, or varieties of the type of spoon which was adopted in England about the time of Charles II.

CANONGATE GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

FROM ABOUT 1680 TO ABOUT 1836.

(The dates are approximate, except to the extent that the inscribed dates may be relied on.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1680 | GC  XI.D * | ... .. | Spoon: Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities. |
| " | GC  XI.D | ... .. | Spoon, with flat stem, dated 1689: Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities. |
| " | MZ  MZ | ... .. | Two com. cups, carried off 1689, recovered 1697: Flisk. |
| 1696 |  G.Z  G.Z | ... .. | Two com. cups, dated 1696: Bolton, Haddington. |
| 1700 | P XI | ... .. | Wine taster: Messrs. Crichton. |
| | ASN | | |
| " |  XI  XI | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1760 | CM  CM | ... .. | Table-spoon, † "double drop" back of bowl: Glasgow Exhibition, of 1901. |
| 1763 | WC " WC | ... .. | Two com. cups, dated 1763: Auchtertool. |
| 1780-90 |  | ... .. | Oil lamp, which may also have been used as a candlestick: Mr. G. Glass. Also stag's head over R, on fork: Mr. Clement Gadby. |
| | PC  PC | | |
| 1790 |  K | ... .. | Tea-spoon (fiddle pattern): The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| TO |  K   | M. Hinchsliffe. | Tea-spoons (fiddle pattern): The Marquess of Breadalbane and the Author. |
| |  E  IP | ... .. | Tea-spoon: Mr. Geo. Henderson. |
| 1820 |  | ... .. | Table-spoon (fiddle pattern): Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1836 |  K  DG | ‡David Greig (?) | Toddy ladle (fiddle pattern): Mr. Dudley Westropp. |

* The meaning of the stamp XI.D is 11 deniers (i.e. 11 pennyweights) fine, the standard established in Scotland in the 16th century.

† Mr. A. J. S. Brook has a spoon with these marks, and an additional mark of a large Roman letter L in a square punch. *Vide Old Scottish Communion Plate*, 569.

‡ See Edinburgh marks, Table IX. (1846-7), and the Perth table.

CHAPTER XX
THE GLASGOW GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Glasgow, although not always, as it now is, the largest and most populous town in Scotland, may well claim premier place amongst the Scottish provincial burghs, because of its importance as a centre of the goldsmith's art or craft, both in the past and present.

The Glasgow goldsmiths were incorporated with other metal workers, saddlers and belt-makers under the designation of "Hammermen". They were incorporated by a "Seal of Cause" granted by the Town Council of Glasgow, with the concurrence of the Archbishop (Gavin Dunbar) on 14 October, 1536.

Glasgow goldsmiths were associated with other crafts as an Incorporation of Hammermen.

The only existing minute-book of the Incorporation runs from 1616 to 1717. The earliest book, and another extending from 1717 to 1775, have been lost. From the existing book of the Incorporation, supplemented by extracts from the Burgess rolls and directories, the list of names which follows the tables has been compiled.* The names of members of all trades who were not likely to have been concerned with goldsmith's work have been excluded from the list, but because in the old days the goldsmith's art, or some branch of it, was frequently exercised by jewellers and watch and clock-makers, the names of such as followed those trades have been retained.

No Glasgow plate of earlier date than 1681 is known to the Author, and the earliest known Glasgow-marked communion plate is of the year 1699. The disappearance of plate of earlier date is accounted for by entries of proclamations in the old Burgh Records; the following may be taken as an example of many such:—"15th June, 1639. Proclamatioun anent Silver Plait. The said day it is ordanit that publicatioun be made throw the toun, be sound of drum, that the inhabitantis of this brughe bring their hail † silver plait, to be bestowit in defence of the good comoun cause in hand, conforme to the ordinance of the committee at Edⁿ, and ordaines James Stewart lait provest, Walter Stirling, deane of gild, John Barnes and Gawaine Nisbit to attend

Disappearance of much of the early Glasgow plate accounted for.

* The Author is indebted to Messrs. W. & R, Sorley, of Glasgow, for the list of Hammermen, † hail = whole, unimpaired.

upon the reassauing* of the said silver plait, and to meitt the days following at nine houris."

The Glasgow
"town mark".

The Glasgow town mark is the burgh arms, which are — "*Argent, on a mount in base an oak tree proper, the trunk surmounted by a salmon proper with a signet ring in its mouth, or, on the top of the tree a red breast, and on the sinister fesse-point a hand-bell both proper*". It is commonly called the "fish, tree and bell" mark. The marshalling of these charges is not strictly followed in the mark, which differs very considerably at times. In some examples the bell is on the dexter fesse-point. The bird and salmon are generally "to dexter" but occasionally "to sinister". In most of the early examples the salmon is placed below the trunk of the tree, where the mount should be, and in nearly all cases the size of the bird and fish is Brobdignagian compared with that of the oak-tree. In many cases the letter G (for Glasgow) occupies the sinister fesse-point and the letter is sometimes reversed. As appears to have been the case in some other burghs, each of the Glasgow goldsmiths in the old times had a "town mark" punch of his own. In the case of one maker—William Clerk—his surname, in full, is actually in the field of the burgh mark.

Date-letters used in the latter part of the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, on Glasgow plate.

In 1681 a date-letter appears to have been adopted, contemporaneously, in all probability, with the first use of the variable letter in Edinburgh, but its use was discontinued about 1710, and it is not again found to have been regularly used until 1819. From that year it has been used without interruption. Between 1763 and 1770 the letters E and F—which may have been date-letters or possibly deacons' marks—are found on plate made by Adam Graham, but there is no evidence to prove that they were either the one or the other.

From about 1730 to about 1800, the letter S in variously shaped punches was generally used in addition to the town and maker's marks. There is no evidence to prove the meaning of this letter or by what authority it was added. It is clear, however, that it cannot be a date-letter, and the probable and generally accepted explanation is that it stood for standard or sterling (S being the initial of both words) whereby plate so marked was guaranteed as of standard or sterling quality, just as the word "STERLING" in full was struck on plate made at Chester, Cork and some other towns.

A mark which at first sight may be mistaken for a date-letter is

* reassauing = resaving, receiving, *i.e.* to attend at the receiving of the plate.

found on plate made between 1760 and 1800. It is the Roman letter O in a square punch with the corners clipped, and is found on all or nearly all the plate manufactured by Milne and Campbell. It cannot therefore be a date-letter. The same letter, sloping backwards diagonally, is found in a perfectly square punch on plate made by John Donald (1785-95), while on other plate by the same maker the customary S (for sterling or standard) is found. It would be interesting to know the meaning of this letter O, but the Author is unable to make a suggestion regarding it, except that as it is not found together with the letter S, it may, as an alternative mark, have been an indication of quality; possibly *Old* standard.

There appears to be no evidence of the existence of a regular assay at Glasgow before 1819, and in view of the variety in the form of the "town mark" used by different makers at the same time, the presumption is that there was no such office until the assay office was established in Glasgow by the Statute 59 Geo. III. c. 28 (1819). This statute constituted the Glasgow Goldsmiths' Company a body corporate, and gave to it powers and placed it under regulations similar to those which were subsequently defined by the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 69 with reference to Edinburgh.

A regular assay office established in Glasgow, in 1819.

The Act established a district comprising Glasgow and forty miles round it, and required that all plate made in that district should be assayed at the office of the company. It provided also for the election of new members to fill up vacancies in the corporation.

The Act contains an extraordinary direction to the assayer: He is required to weigh the plate in water and try the effect of magnetism!

The Glasgow assayer directed to weigh plate in water, and to try the effect of magnetism.

The selling of plate made in the district not having the marks appointed by the Act, subjects the offender to forfeiture of the plate or its value, to which by the later Act is added a further penalty of £100 in respect of every piece of plate sold without being marked as prescribed.

The marks prescribed by the Act are:—

- (1) The lion rampant (the standard mark);
- (2) The city arms—a tree, fish and bell (the town mark);
- (3) The maker's mark—the initials of his name;
- (4) A variable letter or date mark; and
- (5) The sovereign's head—the duty mark.

Marks prescribed by Act of 1819.

The standard for silver is 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine; the higher quality

(11 oz. 10 dwt. fine) may be used, in which case the figure of "Britannia" is to be *added* to the above marks.

The additional marks indicating the several qualities of gold are the same as at Edinburgh.

The duty mark was abolished on the repeal of the duty on plate 28 May, 1890. All the other marks continue in use.

Pursuant to the above Statute the use of the date-letter was resumed in 1819 with the Roman capital A. The letter is changed in the autumn of each year, and from 1819 each cycle has consisted of twenty-six years. In each cycle an entire alphabet of twenty-six letters has been used.

It will be observed on referring to Table III. of the Glasgow marks which follows hereon, that the lion rampant was used before its statutory appointment in 1819.

By the courtesy of the Glasgow Incorporation and their Assay Master, the Author has been furnished with impressions of the marks used from 1871 to 1921, from which Tables VI. and VII. have been compiled.

The makers' marks which follow the tables have also been reproduced from the impressions struck in the copper plates at the assay office. The date when each of these makers' marks was registered is not recorded.

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Glasgow, see page 27 *ante*.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE I.

FROM ABOUT 1681 TO 1706.

FOUR STAMPS, in the order represented below, the town mark being stamped between the duplicated maker's mark, the date-letter last.

The date following a maker's name is that of his *admission* to the Incorporation of Hammermen.

| DATE. | MAKER'S MARK. | TREE, FISH & BELL. | MAKER'S MARK. | DATE LETTER | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1681-2 | | | | a | Thos. Moncrur (1665) | Quaich (without date-letter): Mr. B. Warwick. |
| 1682-3 | | | | b | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1683-4 | | | | c | Robt. Brook (1673) | Large quaich: Mr. J. A. Holms. |
| 1684-5 | | | | d | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1685-6 | " | " | " | e | Robert Brook (1673) | Table-spoon, flat stem, trifid end: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1686-7 | | | | f | ... .. | Date and date-letter conjectured. |
| 1687-8 | | | | g | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1688-9 | | | | h | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1689-90 | | | | i | Jas. Stirling (1686) | Trifid spoons: Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| 1690-1 | " | " | " | j | Do. Do. | Do. do. do. |
| 1691-2 | | | | k | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1692-3 | | | | l | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1693-4 | | | | m | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1694-5 | | | | n | Robt. Brook (1673) | Quaich: The Day Collection. |
| 1695-6 | | | | o | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1696-7 | | " | | p | Robert Brook (1673) | Communion cup dated 1697: Hamilton. |
| 1697-8 | | | | q | ... .. | Date-letter conjectured. |
| 1698-9 | | | | r | Wm. Clerk (1693) | Quaich: Glasgow Exhib., 1901. |
| 1699 1700 | | | | s | Robert Brook (1673) | Two com. cups: Strathblane. |
| 1700-1 | | | | t | John Luke * | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1701-2 | | " | | u | James Luke (1692) | Rat-tail spoon, trifid end: Glasgow Exhibition, 1901; also communion cups dated 1703: Renfrew. |
| 1702-3 | | | | v | ... .. | Date and date-letter conjectured. |
| 1703-4 | | | | w | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| 1704-5 | | " | | x | Thos. Cumming (1682) | Ladle: Glasgow Exhibition; also com. cups dated 1704: Kilpatrick. |
| | | " | | y | John Luke, jr. (1699) | Mug (applied ornamentation): Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. |
| 1705-6 | " | " | " | z | Do. do. do. | Rat-tail hash spoon, with mace handle: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |

* John Luke (or Louk) first mentioned 1659, died 1702.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM ABOUT 1706 TO 1765.

STAMPS VARIOUS, AS BELOW, the town-mark being stamped between the duplicated maker's mark.

| DATE (ABOUT.) | MAKER'S MARK. | TREE, FISH & BELL. | MAKER'S MARK. | LETTER | MAKER'S MARK. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1706-7 | | | | A | ... .. | Date and (date ?) letter conjectured. |
| 1707-8 | | | | B | John Luke, jr. (1699) | Tankard, dated 1707: Mr. Thos. Maxwell; and com. cups, dated 1708: Greenock. |
| 1709-10 | " | " | " | D | Do. do. " | Com. cups, inscribed "For the Baronie Kirk 1704": Barony Ch., Glasgow. |
| | | | | | " | William Clerk (1693) | Large quaich: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| 1709-20 | | | | | John Falconer (1709) | Quaich and rat-tail spoon: Glasgow Exhibition, 1901. |
| " | | " | | | James Lockhart (1707) | Soup-ladle: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1717-49 | | " | | | Johan Got-helf-Bilsings (1717) | { Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition; { Snuff-box: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1728-31 | " | " | " | S | Do. do. " | Com. cups, dated 1728: Douglas, and (1731) Dumbarton. |
| 1725-35 | | " | | S | Robert Luke (1721) | Two com. cups, dated 1734: Barony Church, Glasgow. |
| 1743-52 | | | | S | James Glen (1743) | { Small quaich: The Marquess of Breadalbane. { Hash-spoon: Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. |
| | | " | | " | Do. do. " | Teapot: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1747-60 | | " | | S | Saml. Telfer (1747) | Table-spoon: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1756-76 | | " | | S | David Warnock (1756) | Four com. cups: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| " | | " | | | (No maker's mark). | Table-spoon: Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. |
| 1757-80 | | | | | John Campbell (1757) | Snuff-box: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| " | | | | | (Not identified.) | Table-spoon (double drop): Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| " | | | | " | Do. do. | Do. do. do. |
| 1758-65 | | " | | | Wm. Napier (1758) | Do. do. do. |
| " | | " | | S | Bayne & Napier. | Com. cup, dated 1765: St. Quivox Ch., near Glasgow. |

The observations in the text preceding Table I. should be read in connection with the above marks, especially with reference to the letters in the last column of marks in this and the succeeding table.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE III.

FROM ABOUT 1763 TO ABOUT 1813.

STAMPS VARIOUS, AS BELOW: The town-mark is generally found between the duplicated maker's mark, both impressions of the maker's mark having been struck with the same punch.

| DATE, (ABOUT). | MAKER'S MARK. | TREE, FISH & BELL. | MAKER'S MARK. | LETTER. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---------|----------------------------|---|
| 1763-70 | AG |  | AG | | Adam Graham (1763) | Quaich, salts, spoons and sugar tongs: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| " | " | " | " | E | Do. do. | Table-spoon: Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. |
| " | " | " | " | F | Do. do. | Do. do. do. |
| 1773-80 | IT | S | IT | S | James Taylor (1773) | Four table-spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| 1776-80 | M&C |  | | O | * Milne & Campbell. | Teapot and sugar-bowl: Mr. John Denholme. |
| " | M&C |  | M&C | O | * Do. do. | Snuff-box and spoons: Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch. |
| " | RG |  | RG | | Robert Gray (1776) | Soup-ladle: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| " | RG |  | RG | S | Do. do. | Hash-spoon: Mr. John Denholme. |
| 1783 | T&H |  | T&H | | Taylor & Hamilton. | Shoulder-brooch: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " | JMc |  | JMc | " | James McEwen (1783) | Large punch-bowl: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| 1777-90 | WL | " | WL | " | Wm. Love (1777) | Table-spoons: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1782-92 | JW |  | JW | | James Wright (1782) | Table-spoons: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1785-95 | ID |  | ID | S | John Donald (1785) | Do. do. do. |
| " | " | " | " | O | Do. do. | Do. do. do. |
| 1781 1800 | MF |  | MF | S | †Patrick McFarlane (1781) | Pair of gravy-spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1811-3 | MF | LION RAMPANT.  | | | ‡Archibald McFadyen (1811) | Pair of table candlesticks: Mr. W. Boore. |

The observations in the text preceding Table I. should be read in connection with the above marks, especially with reference to the letters E, F, O and S, which appear after the maker's marks.

* The marks in the fifth and sixth lines, though apparently resembling each other, are appreciably different in size and otherwise. In the town mark, in the fifth line, the letter G (for Glasgow) appears where the bell should be and is in the mark below it. The maker's mark is struck only once on the articles bearing the marks in the fifth line instead of twice, as is generally the case.

† In this case (as in that of firms), no initial of Christian name is included in the maker's mark.

‡ This seems to be the first appearance of the lion rampant (from the Royal Standard of Scotland), as a mark on Glasgow plate—the mark prescribed by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 28 to be stamped on all plate assayed at Glasgow from 1819 onwards, to indicate that plate so stamped is of standard quality.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE IV.

FROM 1819 TO 1845, FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

The date following a maker's name is that of his *admission* to the Incorporation of Hammermen; in the case of firm-names it is that of their first known appearance.

| | TREE, FISH & BELL. | LION RAMPANT. | DATE LETTER. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1819-20 | | | A | | B. SCOTT M&R | B. Scott. (<i>Not identified.</i>) | Sugar tongs: The Author. Salt spoon: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| GEN. W. 1820-1 | | " | B | " | L&N J.D. | Luke F. Newlands (1816) Jas. Downie (1812) | Teapot: Messrs. Smith & Rait. Tea-spoon: B'm'ham Assay Office. |
| 1821-2 | " | " | C | " | R.G. &S | Robt. Gray & Son (1819) | Tea-spoons: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1822-3 | " | " | D | " | R.D. | Robt. Duncan (1813) | Lemon strainer: Do. do. |
| 1823-4 | " | " | E | " | J.B. | John Eruce (1815) | Snuff-box: Mr. Arthur. |
| 1824-5 | " | " | F | " | M&S | (<i>Not identified.</i>) | Punch bowl: Mr. George Young. |
| 1825-6 | " | " | G | " | A.M. | Alexr. Mitchell (1822) | Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1826-7 | " | " | H | " | A.M. & D. | Angus McDonald (1824) | Tea-spoons: Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1827-8 | " | " | I | " | P.A. | Peter Arthur (1808) | Do. : Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1828-9 | " | " | J | " | E.B. | Edwd. Bell (1827) | Toddy ladle: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1829-30 | " | " | K | " | J.B. G.O. | Jas. Burrell & Co. (1825) | Sugar tongs: Mr. Wilkinson. |
| WM. W. 1830-1 | " | " | L | " | D.R. | Danl. Robertson (1829) | Small circular box: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1831-2 | " | " | M | " | | John Mitchell ... (as 1835-6 below). | Plain bowl: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1832-3 | " | " | N | | R.G. &S | Robt. Gray & Son (1819) | Lemon strainer: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1833-4 | " | " | O | " | P.A. | Peter Arthur (1808) | Tea-spoon: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1834-5 | " | " | P | " | D.C.R. | D. C. Rait (1832) | Toddy ladle: Mr. Harrison. |
| 1835-6 | " | " | Q | " | J.M. | John Mitchell (1834) | Salt spoons: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1836-7 | " | " | R | " | D.C.R. J.W. | D. C. Rait (1832) (<i>Not identified.</i>) | Tea-spoons: Do. do. do. Snuff-box: Messrs. Crichton. |
| VICT. 1837-8 | " | " | S | " | W.P. | W. Parkins (1835) | Shoulder-brooch: Mr. Mitchell. |
| 1838-9 | " | " | T | " | R.G. &S | Robt. Gray & Son (1819) | Large beer-jug: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1839-40 | " | " | U | " | " | Do. do. " | Spirit lamp: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1840-1 | " | " | V | " | J.M. | John Mitchell (1834) | Hilt of small dirk: Mr. Jefferis. |
| 1841-2 | " | " | W | " | H.M. | *Henry Muirhead (1838) | Watch-case: Mr. Lannon. |
| 1842-3 | " | " | X | " | H.D. | *Henry Downs (1831) | Waist buckle: Mr. Falk. |
| 1843-4 | " | " | Y | " | D.C.R. | *D. C. Rait (1832) | Book clasp: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1844-5 | " | " | Z | " | C.B. | *Chas. Bryson (1834) | Top of scent-bottle: Mrs. Budd. |

1823

P G

Philip Grierson.

Punch ladle: Messrs. Crichton.

c. 1826

J L

John Law.

Wine labels: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.

* The head of Queen Victoria was first used as a duty-mark in Glasgow in 1841-2. These articles were, however, exempt from duty and had no duty-mark.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE V.

FROM 1845 TO 1871; FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW.

| | TREE, FISH & BELL. | LION RAMPANT. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1845-6 | | | A | | WB | Walter Baird (1845) | Sugar bowl: Messrs. Hamilton & Inches. |
| 1846-7 | " | " | B | " | RG & S | Robt. Gray & Son (1819) | Small mug: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. |
| 1847-8 | " | " | C | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1848-9 | " | " | D | " | JR | John Russell (1845) | Pair of salt shovels: Mrs. Marshall. |
| 1849-50 | " | " | E | " | PAJ & S | Peter Aitken, jr. " | Shoulder-brooch: Mr. J. Stevens. |
| 1850-1 | " | " | F | " | J & WM | J. & W. Mitchell (1834) | Tea-caddyspoon: The Author. |
| 1851-2 | " | " | G | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1852-3 | " | " | H | " | RG & S | Robt. Gray & Son (1819) (second mark) | Sugar tongs: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1853-4 | " | " | I | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1854-5 | " | " | J | " | AM | A. McMillan (1837) | Watch-case: Mr. Falk. |
| 1855-6 | " | " | K | " | RS | R. Stewart (1842) | Tea-spoon: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. |
| 1856-7 | " | " | L | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1857-8 | " | " | M | " | AM & D | A. McDonald (1845) | Spectacle-case: Mr. J. Walker. |
| 1858-9 | " | " | N | " | W & S | W. Alexander & Son. | Tea-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1859-60 | " | " | O | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1860-1 | " | " | P | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1861-2 | " | " | Q | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1862-3 | " | " | R | " | JM | J. Murray (1862) | Mustard spoon: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| 1863-4 | " | " | S | " | | ... | Glasgow Assay Office Plate. |
| 1864-5 | " | " | T | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1865-6 | " | " | U | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1866-7 | " | " | V | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1867-8 | " | " | W | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1868-9 | " | " | X | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1869-70 | " | " | Y | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |
| 1870-1 | " | " | Z | " | | ... | Do. do. do. |

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

TABLE VI.

FROM 1871 TO 1897.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, THENCEFORWARD FOUR ONLY.

| | TREE, FISH & BELL. | LION RAMPANT. | DATE LETTER. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1871-2 | | | A | | |
| 1872-3 | " | " | B | " | |
| 1873-4 | " | " | C | " | |
| 1874-5 | " | " | D | " | |
| 1875-6 | " | " | E | " | |
| 1876-7 | " | " | F | " | |
| 1877-8 | " | " | G | " | |
| 1878-9 | " | " | H | " | |
| 1879-80 | " | " | I | " | |
| 1880-1 | " | " | J | " | |
| 1881-2 | " | " | K | " | |
| 1882-3 | " | " | L | " | |
| 1883-4 | " | " | M | " | |
| 1884-5 | " | " | N | " | |
| 1885-6 | " | " | O | " | |
| 1886-7 | " | " | P | " | |
| 1887-8 | " | " | Q | " | |
| 1888-9 | " | " | R | " | |
| 1889-90 | " | " | S | " | |
| 1890-1 | " | " | T | " | |
| 1891-2 | " | " | U | " | |
| 1892-3 | " | " | V | " | |
| 1893-4 | " | " | W | " | |
| 1894-5 | " | " | X | " | |
| 1895-6 | " | " | Y | " | |
| 1896-7 | " | " | Z | " | |

FOR MAKERS' MARKS SEE LIST ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

TABLE VII.

FROM 1897 TO 1921.

FOUR STAMPS TILL 1913, THENCEFORWARD FIVE.

| | TREE, FISH & BELL. | LION RAMPANT. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARKS. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1897-8 | | | A | |
| 1898-9 | " | " | B | |
| 1899 | " | " | C | |
| 1900 | " | " | D | |
| 1900-1 | " | " | E | |
| EDW. VII. 1901-2 | " | " | F | |
| 1902-3 | " | " | G | |
| 1903-4 | " | " | H | |
| 1904-5 | " | " | I | |
| 1905-6 | " | " | J | |
| 1906-7 | " | " | K | |
| 1907-8 | " | " | L | |
| 1908-9 | " | " | M | |
| 1909-10 | " | " | N | |
| 1910-1 | " | " | O | |
| 1911-2 | " | " | P | |
| 1912-3 | " | " | Q | |
| 1913-4 | " | " | R | |
| 1914-5 | " | | S | |
| 1915-6 | " | " | T | |
| 1916-7 | " | " | U | |
| 1917-8 | " | " | V | |
| 1918-9 | " | " | W | |
| 1919-20 | " | " | X | |
| 1920-1 | " | " | Y | |
| 1921-2 | " | " | Z | |

FOR MAKERS' MARKS SEE LIST ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

MARKS ON GLASGOW PLATE.

The marks in Tables VI. and VII. and the makers' marks which follow have been reproduced from the impressions struck in the copper plate preserved at Glasgow Assay Office.

See the text preceding Table I.

MARKS ON GLASGOW-WROUGHT GOLD.

The marks for gold, 22 carats fine, were the same as for plate until 1844, when the mark 22 was ordered to be added to denote its fineness. For the lower standard of 18 carats (authorised in 1798) the mark 18 had been ordered to be added. In 1854 three lower standards of 15 carats, 12 carats and 9 carats fine respectively were authorised, for which the marks $\text{Ⓜ} \cdot 625$, $\text{Ⓜ} \cdot 5$, and $\text{Ⓜ} \cdot 375$ were prescribed in addition to those illustrated in the tables.

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Glasgow, see page 27 *ante*.

NAMES OF GLASGOW GOLDSMITHS,
PLATEWORKERS, &c.,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ADMISSION TO THE GLASGOW INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN,
FROM 1616 TO 1848.

Copied from the Minute-books of the Incorporation, supplemented by extracts from the Burgess Rolls and Directories. The names of members of trades other than goldsmiths, silversmiths, watch and clockmakers, and jewellers, have been omitted.

G.S. = Goldsmith; S.S. = Silversmith; W.M. = Watchmaker; C.M. = Clockmaker; J. = Jeweller.

| Date of Admission. | NAME AND DESIGNATION (see above). | | Date of Admission. | NAME AND DESIGNATION (see above). | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1616 | John | Kirkwood | G.S. | 1777 | William Love ‡ G.S. |
| 1649 | John | Neill | C.M. | Walter Wright | |
| *1660 | William | Cockburn | G.S. | James Taylor | S.S. |
| 1665 | Thomas | Moncur | " | Wm. Hamilton | " |
| 1673 | Robert | Brook ‡ | " | 1778 Charles Clyphon or Clephan | " |
| | John | Luke ‡ | " | 1779 James Stewart | W. & C.M. |
| 1680 | George | Louck or Luke | " | Thos. Brydone | J. |
| 1682 | Thomas | Cumming ‡ | " | James McLenan | W. & C.M. |
| 1686 | Jas. | Stirling | " | Wm. Dunn | " " |
| 1687 | James | Cumming | " | 1781 Patrick Macfarlane ‡ | " " |
| 1689 | Wm. | Hodgy or Hodgert | " | John Frazer | G.S. |
| 1692 | James | Luke ‡ | " | Peter Frazer | S.S. |
| 1693 | Wm. | Clerk ‡ | " | John Inglis | S.S. |
| 1699 | John | Luke, jr. ‡ | " | Archd. Miller | W. & C.M. |
| 1707 | James | Boyd | " | 1782 James Wright ‡ | J. |
| | James | Lockhart ‡ | " | Bery Parkhill | " |
| 1709 | John | Falconer ‡ | " | 1783 James McEwen ‡ | G.S. & J. |
| 1717 | Johan | Got-helf-Bilsings ‡ | " | James Cullen | S.S. |
| †1721 | Robert | Luke ‡ | " | 1784 Archibald Lang | J. |
| 1735 | John | Bilctzing | " | John Wyllie | " |
| 1743 | James | Glen ‡ | " | 1785 John Donald ‡ | S.S. |
| 1747 | Saml. | Telfer ‡ | " | 1788 James Wyllie | G.S. & J. |
| 1756 | David | Warnock ‡ | " | James Duncan | J. |
| 1757 | John | Campbell ‡ | " | John Patterson | " |
| 1758 | Wm. | Napier ‡ | " | 1790 James Ross | W. & C.M. |
| 1759 | John | Napier | " | 1791 James Pennecuik | " |
| 1761 | John | Bayne | " | James McKendrick | S.S. |
| | Archibald | Graham | " | Alexr. Bell | W. & C.M. |
| 1763 | Adam | Graham ‡ | " | 1792 John Thomson | S.S. |
| 1767 | Peter | Lang | " | James Muir | W. & C.M. |
| 1773 | James | Taylor ‡ | " | Archd. McVicar | " |
| | Robt. | Wilson | " | 1793 James Gray | G.S. |
| 1775 | John | Calder | W & C.M. | James Spittal | W.M. |
| | James | Muir | G.S. | James Adshead | J. |
| 1776 | Robert | Gray ‡ | W. & C.M. | James Graham | W.M. |
| | James | Kirkland | S.S. | 1796 Robert Thomson | " |
| | James | Cullen | S.S. | Hay Lapsley | G.S. |
| | | | | Wm. Hannington | W.M. |
| | | | | 1797 Alexr. Mitche | S.S. |
| | | | | 1798 Richard McLean | S. & J. |
| | | | | Wm. Mitchell | W.M. |
| | | | | Robert Sommerville | W. & C.M. |
| | | | | 1800 Walter Macadam | " " |
| | | | | George Easton | S.S. |

* William Cockburn, described as "an Edinburgh goldsmith," was by an Act of Council, of 1660, allowed "to exercise his calling in the burgh".

† The Minute-book for the period 1717 to 1775 has been lost, and the names during the interval have been copied from the Burgess Roll.

‡ His mark represented in preceding tables.

NAMES OF GLASGOW GOLDSMITHS—Continued.

| Date of Admission. | NAME AND DESIGNATION (See previous page). | | | Date of Admission. | NAME AND DESIGNATION (See previous page). | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|
| 1800 | William | Halbert | W. & C.M. | 1825 | Wm. | Innes | W. & C.M. |
| | John | Graham | J. | | Thomas | Burtie | J. |
| 1801 | James | Turnbull | S.S. | | John | McKell | S.S. |
| | Ebenezer | Robertson | W. & C.M. | | John | Welsh | W.M. |
| 1802 | John | Dobbie | " " | 1826 | Wm. | Spencer | J. |
| | Wm. | Russell | " W.M. | | Thomas | Muir | S.S. |
| | Robert | Robertson | W. & C.M. | | John | Dobbie | W.M. |
| 1803 | Alexander | Phillip | " " | | John | Law | " " |
| 1805 | David | Reid | " C.M. | | John | Waddell | W. & C.M. |
| | Jas. Brown | Adshead | J. | 1827 | Edward | Bell ‡ | G.S. |
| 1806 | Wm. | Cowan | W.M. | | James L. | Spencer | J. |
| | Walter | Grey | S.S. | | Andrew | Thomson | W.M. |
| | John | Smith | W.M. | | William | Russell | W.M. & J. |
| | Robert | Reid | " " | 1828 | David | McDonald | S.S. & J. |
| | Thomas | Adshead | " J. | 1829 | John | Cree | C. & W.M. |
| 1807 | James | Finlayson | G.S. | | Daniel | Robertson ‡ | G.S. & J. |
| 1808 | Peter | Arthur ‡ | J. | | George | Brown (Airdree) | W.M. |
| | James | Newlands | " " | 1830 | George | Brown | " " |
| 1809 | James | Gibson | W.M. | | John | Wotherspoon | W. & C.M. |
| | John | Gibson | " " | | Arch'd. | Armstrong | S.S. |
| 1810 | Philip | Grierson | " J. | 1831 | David | Sutherland | J. |
| | Saml. | Whelar | W.M. | | Wm. | Adshead | " " |
| | Archd. | Cochrane | J. | | Henry | Downs ‡ | G.S. |
| | Thomas | Cochrane | W. & C.M. | 1832 | George | Railton | G.S. & J. |
| | John | Neilson | " " | | D. Crichton | Rait ‡ | " " |
| 1811 | James | Coghill | W.M. | 1833 | George | Thomson | " W.M. |
| | Archd. | McFadyen ‡ | J. | 1834 | Charles | Bryson ‡ | J. |
| | John | Austin | " " | | Alex'r. | Wood | W. & C.M. |
| 1812 | John | Mann | G.S. | | John | Mitchell ‡ | J. |
| | James | Downie ‡ | S.S. | | Wm. | Mitchell ‡ | " " |
| | Thomas | Finlayson | J. | | Wm. | McInnes | W.M. |
| 1813 | Walter | Inglis | W.M. | | Andrew | Kelly | " " |
| | Robert | Duncan ‡ | G.S. & J. | 1835 | Joseph | Graham | G.S. & J. |
| 1814 | John | Calder, jr. | W.M. | | Wm. | Alexander | " " |
| 1815 | Donald | McCallum | J. | | Robt. | Buchanan, jr. | W. & C.M. |
| | John | Bruce ‡ | " " | | Alex. Walker | Alexander | " " |
| 1816 | Robert | Smith | W.M. | | Wm. | Parkins ‡ | " S.S. |
| | Luke Frazer | Newlands ‡ | G.S. | 1836 | Alex. | Aitken | W.M. & J. |
| | James | Scrymgeour | W.M. | 1837 | George | McLean | W.M. |
| 1817 | James | Muirhead | " " | | Alex'r. | Brown | " " |
| 1818 | John | Buchanan | " J. | | Andrew | McMillan ‡ | " " |
| | William | Steel | W. & C.M. | 1838 | Henry | Muirhead ‡ | " " |
| 1819 | Robert | Gray & Son ‡ | G.S. | 1839 | John | Donaldson | " " |
| 1820 | Andrew | Dobbie | " " | 1840 | John | Arthur | J. |
| 1821 | Thomas | Beggs | W.M. | | Wm. | McCracken | W.M. |
| 1822 | Alexr. | Mitchell ‡ | W.M. & S.S. | 1841 | John | Gibson | " " |
| | David | Crichton | W.M. | 1842 | Robert | Stewart ‡ | J. |
| | John | Aitken | S.S. | 1843 | Wm. Clarke | Shaw | G.S. & J. |
| | John | Ferguson | " " | 1844 | Alexander | Lucas | G.S. |
| | Robert | Corbet | W. & C.M. | | Robert | Arthur | J. |
| | James | Middleton | J. | 1845 | Walter | Baird ‡ | G.S. & J. |
| 1823 | James | Muirhead | W. & C.M. | | John | Russell ‡ | J. |
| | Francis | Reid | W.M. | | Alexander | McDonald ‡ | " " |
| | John | Campbell | " " | | Peter | Aitken, junior ‡ | " " |
| | John | Todd | " " | | | | |
| 1824 | Angus | McDonald ‡ | S.S. | 1848 | Francis | Chapman | W.M. |
| 1825 | James | Burrell ‡ | G.S. | | | | |

‡ His mark represented in preceding tables.

The names and marks of Goldsmiths who have had plate assayed at Glasgow between 1848 and 1903 will be found on the two following pages.

MARKS AND NAMES OF GLASGOW GOLDSMITHS.

1848 to 1903.

THE DATE WHEN EACH MARK WAS FIRST USED IS NOT RECORDED.

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | J. Russell. | | J. Hall. | T. SMITH & SON GLASGOW | T. Smith & Son. |
| WG | W. Gordon. | J.R.&W.L. | J. R. & W. Laing. | TS&S | Do. do. |
| VL&C^o | V. Levy & Co. | LAING | Do. do. | MF JBM | (Not identified). |
| SK | D. Sprunt.* | M&M | McIntosh & McCulloch. | A.W.P. | A. W. Peden. |
| JDD | J. D. Davidson. | AB | A. Brown. | R&A | R. & A. Allen. |
| M&A | Muirhead & Arthur. | RK | Robt. Kerr. | D.T | D. Todd. |
| M&A | Do. do. | CCM | C. C. McDonald. | W.S.&C^o | W. Scott & Co. |
| GA | G. Alexander. | H-L | H. Low. | J.W. | J. Wallace. |
| JB&S | J. Ballantyne & Son. | JW | Jas. Weir. | T.W.C. | T. W. Crawford. |
| WR | W. Russell. | WEIR | Do. do. | AWA | A. W. Allison. |
| WC | W. Corbett. | JE | J. Easton. | W.W. | W. Warrington. |
| A&T | Aird & Thompson. | J.P.C. | J. P. Campbell. | M.V.W. | M. V. Wilks. |
| T.S.&S | T. Smith & Son. | S.&M.L. | S..... & McLellan. | J.R. | J. Moir. |
| T.S.&S | Do. do. | JHS | J. H. Storer. | K&P | Kerr & Phillips. |
| R&WS | R. & W. Sorley. | M.G. | Mungo Guthrie. | M&A | Muirhead & Arthur. |
| | Do. do. | H&L | Hamilton & Laidlaw. | A.M&D | A. McDonald. |
| | Geo. Edward & Son. | W.A. | W. Allan. | GJEFFREY | G. Jeffrey. |
| DEGE | Do. do. | A.L.B. | A. L. Boston. | H&M | Hyslop & Marshall. |
| P&CO. | Parr & Co. | D&M | Duff & Millar. | W.G.T. | W. G. Taylor. |
| GWS | G. W. Stratton. | J.ADAIR DUMFRIES | John Adair (Dumfries). | T.M. | Thos. Mutter. |
| KELLY DUBLIN | Kelly & Co., Dublin. | L&C^o | Lawson & Co. | ALEX* & S^y | Alexr. & Son. |
| HOWELL | A. Howell. | FR | J. Riddoch. | JM | J. Mark. |
| DS | D. Simpson. | D.T | D. Todd. | F&F | Finlay & Field. |
| GM | G. Mitchell. | D.F.T. | D. F. Turnbull. | WP | W. Paul. |
| J.E.A. | J. E. Ainsley. | JD | Jas. Douglas. | JP | Jas. Porter. |
| J.H.&C^o | Jos. Haywood & Co. | TF | T. Fyfe. | G.M.P. | Geo. McPherson. |
| PG | (Not identified). | M&C^o | Mitchell & Co. | T.S. | Thos. Stewart. |
| WG | W. Gordon. | RS | Robt. Scott. | JF | J. Fettes. |
| K.C.B | (Not identified). | SCOTT | Do. do. | D.F. | Duncn. Ferguson. |
| GER | G. E. Rattray. | D.C.R.&S | D. C. Rait & Son. | W.V.J. | W. V. Jackson. |
| T.C.G. | T. C. Garstang. | DD | David Dow. | G.J. | Geo. Jackson. |
| D.M.C | D. M. Cameron. | W.J. | W. Jenkins. | T.R.&S | Thos. Ross & Sons. |
| DM | D. Munro. | T&W | Thomson & Williamson. | R.T | R. Tennent. |
| F.&J.S. | F. & J. Smith. | WR | Wm. Russell. | DMSC | D. McCallum. |
| | M. Friedlander. | MACFARLANE PARTICK | — Macfarlane (of Partick). | J.D. | John Donald. |
| M.F. | Do. do. | HC | Hector Gollun. | D.S. | Danl. Sutherland. |
| JR | J. Reid. | MW | Mark Wilks & Co. | J.M. | Jas. Myres. |
| JF | J. Ferrier. | J.C. | Jas. Crichton. | JB&S | J. Blond & Son. |

* S.K. seem strange initials for D. Sprunt; the mark is, however, registered in that name.

MARKS AND NAMES OF GLASGOW GOLDSMITHS.

1848 to 1903.—continued.

THE DATE WHEN EACH MARK WAS FIRST USED IS NOT RECORDED.

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| WS | W. Semple. | B & M | Brown & Miller. | JN | J. Neville. |
| J.D.R | J. D. Reid. | JS | Jas. Simpson. | D&S | Davis & Son. |
| WR&S | Wm. Russell & Sons. | J.R | Jas. Ross. | LM&C | Lorimer, Moyes & Co. |
| R-M-C-I | R. McInnes. | J&C^o | Johnston & Co. | AA | Andrew Allison. |
| W. & W. LOGAN | W. & W. Logan. | L&L | Lyle & Lock. | AF | A. Ferrier ? |
| D & M | Duff & Miller. | J.LY² | J. Lyle. | J.M.J^r | J. Muir, jr. ? |
| J.S | Jas. Smith. | J.M.B.&C | J. M. Ballantyne & Co. | HT | H. Tennant. |
| J.F | Jas. Forrest. | C.D.&C^o | Geo. Drummond & Co. | GD | Geo. Drummond. |
| J.H.G. | (Not identified.) | M&T | Miller & Thompson. | W&S | Wilson & Sharp, Edinbro. |
| J. STEVENSON | J. Stevenson. | AT&S | A. Taylor & Son. | M. BROS | Mitchell Bros. |
| R&F | Ross & Ferrier. | WM&C | W. Miller & Co. | EN | F. Neville. |
| RR | Robt. Ross. | H&I | Hamilton & Inches, Edinbro. | L.K | L. King. |
| WJ | W. Jaffray. | GW | George White (or Wilson). | RKM | R. K. Muirhead. |
| WJ | Do. do. | WM | W. Mitchell. | AA P | Anton Pfaff. |
| PM | Peter Martin. | J.M.A | J. McArthur. | R.L.R | R. L. Rawson. |
| R.B.F. | R. B. Forrest. | RA | Robt. Arthur. | J&A.H | J. & A. Howell. |
| J&A.K | Jas. & Andrew Kelly. | R&G | Reed & Garrick. | G&S | Guthrie & Shear. |
| T&D | Taylor & Downes. | G.T | Geo. Thomson. | TLL | T. L. Leck. |
| JM&S | J. Muirhead & Sons. | GL | (Not identified.) | DH | D. Howie. |
| G.I | Geo. Innes. | R.B | Robt. Buchanan. | S&R | Smith & Rait. |
| SB | Barclay & Goodwin. | J.HERON | J. Heron. | ABA | Alex. B. Arthur. |
| GG | | J.M.D | J. McDonald. | AW | Alex. Wotherspoon. |
| D.S | DI. Sutherland & Co. | T.F | T. Finlayson. | H.D | Hugh Downs. |
| CIY | | D.T | David Taylor. | J.B | J. Brown. |
| JL | J. Laing. | TR | Thos. Ross. | AS | A. Sterling. |
| J & W M | J. & W. Mitchell. | WB | Walter Baird. | CCC | Colin C. Campbell. |
| WA | W. Allan. | ARS | A. & R. Stewart. | AL | Alex. Lucas. |
| YOUNG | — Young. | RH | Robt. Hyslop. | MM | M. Michael. |
| C&W | Gilmore & Watson. | LA | Lawrence Aitchison. | WN | W. Noble |
| L&P | Lindsay & Paisley. | WCM | (Not identified.) | J.C.S | (Not identified) |
| LH | L. Hymens. | W&P | Watson & Pozzie. | JA | John A. Fetter. |
| WC | Wm. Coghill. | D.McD | D. McDonald. | JB | Do. do. |
| J.M.I | J. McInnes. | RD | Robt. Duncan. | J.R | (Not identified.) |
| WS | Wm. Sharp. | AC | A. Coghill. | R.B.G | Do. do. |
| J.M.G | J. McGregor. | TC | Thos. Chapman. | RGL | Do. do. |
| P & C^o | Panton & Co. | M.K.&C^o | McKenzie & Co. | M&H | Do. do. |
| RL | R. Laing. | WSR | (Not identified.) | GL | Do. do. |
| T&C^o | Tennent & Co. | L & M | Lorimer & Moyes. | W&D | Do. do. |
| J&W.B | J. & W. Boyd. | L.G.&C^o | Leckie, Graham & Co. | MCH&S | Do. do. |
| RRK | Robt. Rankin. | AMC | (Not identified.) | R.W.F | Do. do. |
| JC | Jas. Crichton. | G.S.B | Do. do. | S&R | Smith & Rait. |

CHAPTER XXI
SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS
OF THE MINOR GUILDS
AND THEIR MARKS

ABERDEEN.

Formerly two burghs—Old Aberdeen and New Aberdeen.

There were two Burghs of Aberdeen in juxtaposition, Old Aberdeen and New Aberdeen, each having its own distinct guilds and trading privileges. The distinction which (as in the case of Edinburgh and Canongate) was maintained for centuries, was only abolished in quite recent times by the merging of the old burgh in the new.

In both burghs the goldsmiths were associated with other crafts, such as pewterers, wrights, armourers and saddlers, and incorporated under the common designation "Hammermen".

The town mark in both cases composed of letters.

In neither burgh was the "town mark" of the goldsmiths taken from its arms, but was in both composed of the first two, or the first two and the fifth letters of the town name (AB or ABD). Mr. Brook suggested that this curious departure from the general practice by the goldsmiths of (Old) Aberdeen was because the arms of their burgh were so much like those of Dundee—the charge on the shield of the former is a pot with three lilies, the first closed, the second half open, and the third in full bloom; in the case of the latter it is a pot with three lilies all in full bloom—a variation so slight as to be hardly distinguishable in a punch-mark. Why the goldsmiths of New Aberdeen should have taken a similar course down to the 18th century does not appear, as their arms resemble neither those of Dundee nor of Old Aberdeen.

OLD ABERDEEN.

Old Aberdeen.

Of the goldsmiths of the old burgh the names of two only can be found; the name of the first—Robert Cruickshank—is recorded in the minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen as having been admitted a member on the 31 October, 1699; the second—Coline Allan—was enrolled as a burgess on 9 January, 1762.

The marks illustrated below are found on a beer-jug (at King's College, Aberdeen), made by Robert Cruickshank about the year 1700.



This being the only known example of plate bearing the Old Aberdeen mark, it seems useless to speculate with regard to the signification of the first mark—the small old English ∂. It might perhaps have been a deacon's stamp. A somewhat similar letter is represented in Table I., line 11, of the Aberdeen marks (page 533), and in line 3 of the Banff marks (page 540).

ABERDEEN (OR NEW ABERDEEN).

Aberdeen, or *New Aberdeen* as it was called until by the extension of its boundaries it embraced the adjoining burgh, has in its Council Register, entries referring to at least two goldsmiths of the 15th century: the earliest being a record of the admission of James Kemp into the service of a goldsmith named Theman, on 23 September, 1464.

Aberdeen or
New Aberdeen.

The Council Register, the Burgess Rolls, the Minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen, Parish Registers, and other records contain references to Aberdeen goldsmiths from the 15th to the 19th century.

Goldsmiths'
names recorded
from the 15th to
the 19th century.

Two "Seals of cause" appear to have been granted to the Hammermen, in 1519 and 1532 respectively.

The appointment by the Town Council in 1649 of William Anderson to be "tryar of all gold and siluer wark" is recorded in the Council Register, under date 7 November, 1649, as follows:—

"The said day, the Counseil, taking to their consideratioun the insufficiencie of siluer wark maid within this brughe have nominat and appojntit, and be the tennour heirof nominatis and appointis William Andersone, Goldsmyth, to be tryar of all gold and siluer wark to be maid within the said brughe for the yeir to cum, and being sufficient and markit with the prob,* to put on the towne's mark, and for that effect nominatis and appointis the said William Andersone keiper of the towne's mark for this present yeir: the said William Andersone being personallie present, acceptit the said office, and gave aith *de fidei administratione*, and obleist him that all wark that sowld pas his mark, and the towne's mark sall be elewin pennie fyne [11dwt fine]: and if thair be ony wark fund of less walew, markit as said is, he sall be lyable for the samen according to the ordinar rait. *Sic sub*†, † William Andersone."

Mr. Brook, for whom the above was originally extracted by Mr. Jas. Aitchison, observed that "this appointment does not appear to have been renewed after William Anderson ceased to fill the office. At any rate, if it was continued (as to which there is no evidence) the provision as to silver plate being stamped with the 'tryar's' mark and a municipally appointed 'town-mark' would seem to have fallen into desuetude, for an examination of all the marks undoubtedly shows that each goldsmith used a town-mark of his own." ‡

* "markit with the *prob*" (probe), *i.e.* marked as having been tested.

† *sub* = subscripsit.

‡ *Old Scottish Com. Plate*, p. 570. No mark of this Wm. Anderson has been found.

Weakness of supervision at Aberdeen illustrated by the variety of "town marks".

An examination of the Aberdeen marks represented in the following tables, which have been reproduced in *facsimile* from the original marks on the plate described, will show that Mr. Brook's observations with reference to the weakness of the supervision—if any there were—over the Aberdeen goldsmiths, are well founded, for not only the makers' marks but the town marks on different articles of plate vary in character in the most extraordinary manner. Such a variety of marks as was used at Aberdeen is not found in any other Scottish burgh.

Marks found on Aberdeen plate.

The earliest known example of the town mark consists of the letters A B in Roman capitals, which was followed shortly after by A B D, sometimes with a contraction mark over. These three letters in a single stamp (either with or without the contraction mark) appear to be the most common form of town mark, but on 18th century plate the letters A B D are found both in Roman and Script characters. Occasionally the three letters appear as if each had been struck by a separate stamp. In a few instances the first two letters, A B, are in a single stamp; in others the letters A B D N are found struck by separate stamps, sometimes, however, they are combined in one stamp. The Roman capital letter A is also found struck thrice, and the same letter, of a peculiar character—as if formed of twisted ribbon—is also to be seen on plate of about the end of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. The letters B D without the initial A—as represented in *Old English Plate*—are, however, not to be found except where the A has been worn out or otherwise obliterated.

Eccentricity of Aberdeen marks.

Early in the 18th century a stamp composed of three castles in a shaped shield, somewhat resembling the Newcastle mark, was used by Geo. Robertson as the town mark, and he was followed in this respect by others. The adoption of this mark is accounted for by the fact that the arms of the burgh are :—*gules, three castles, triple towered, within a double tressure flory counter flory, argent.* The use, however, of the various eccentric marks such as a gate, a rose, a hand grasping a dagger, and other devices which are found in some combinations, seems quite inexplicable. The signification of the letters **Đ** and **Ḑ**, **Ĉ**, **Ċ**, and **B** is also difficult to explain. The letter **Đ** has already been referred to in connection with Old Aberdeen and Banff.

The dates set opposite the marks in the tables must be considered as merely approximate, except where the inscribed dates on some of the examples may be depended on.

MARKS ON ABERDEEN PLATE.

TABLE I. FROM ABOUT 1600 TO ABOUT 1770.

The date within parentheses which follows the maker's name is the date of admission to the Aberdeen Incorporation of Hammermen, entry on the Burgess Roll, or earliest mention.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|----------|-------------------------|---|
| 1600-25 |  | ... .. | AB in bowl, castle thrice on stem of an Apostle and a seal-top spoon: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " " |  | ... .. | Lion-sejant spoon: Sir Arthur Evans. |
| " " |  | ... .. | Seal-top spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1650 | | Thomas Moncrur (1649) | Noted by the Author. |
| " " | | Do. do. " | Small quai ch: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " " | | *Walter Melvil (1650) | { Mace, dated 1650: King's College, Aberdeen. { Strathnairn cup: Mareschal College, Aberdeen. |
| 1660-70 | | (Not identified.) | Small bowl: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1670-7 | | Wm. Scott (1666) | { Engraved marks on medals dated 1670 and 1677: Grammar School, Aberdeen. |
| 1672-8 | | Alexr. Galloway (1671) | { Engraved marks on medals dated 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675 and 1678: Grammar School, Aberdeen. |
| 1690 | | (Not identified.) | Sugar bowl: The Author's Collection. |
| 1691-7 | | Geo. Walker (1685) | { Spoon (flat stem): Messrs. Crichton. { Com. cups: Monymusk (1691) and Fintray (1697). |
| 1703 | | Do. do. " | Com. cup, dated 1703: Longside. |
| 1708-14 | | Geo. Robertson (1708) | Rat-tail spoon (pricked 1714): Glasgow Exhibition of 1901. |
| 1710-20 | | Do. do. " | Plain paten: Messrs. Reid & Son. |
| 1718-27 | | †John Walker (1713) | { Rat-tail spoon, dated 1718: Glasgow Exhibition. { Communion cups, dated 1727: Dyke and Alford. |
| 1730 | J WALKER | Do. do. " | Salt spoon: Birmingham Assay Office. |
| " " | | George Cooper (1728) | Salver: The Dunn Collection. |
| " " | | Alexr. Forbes (1728) | Two communion cups, bought 1731: Mary-culter. |
| " " | | George Cooper (1728) | Mug and spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " " | | Do. do. " | Porridge bowl and tray: Mr. W. M. Acworth. |
| 1734-51 | JA | Jas. Abercrombie (1734) | Tea-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1748-67 | CA ABD | Coline Allan (1748) | { Tea-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. { Two spoons: King's College, Aberdeen. |
| 1750 | CA ABD | Do. do. " | Waiter: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1763-70 | IW | James Wildgoose (1763) | Com. cups: East Church, Aberdeen. |
| " " | IW ABD | Do. do. " | Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |

* The first two marks in line are alike (WM conjoined for Walter Melvil), but the first mark is struck upside down.

† The "three-castles" mark is sometimes struck with the single castle uppermost as represented by Mr. Brook, but it is clear from the shape of the shield that the mark is upside down when so struck, the arrangement of the charges in the arms of the burgh being two castles in chief and one in base.

MARKS ON ABERDEEN PLATE—Continued.

TABLE II.

FROM ABOUT 1760 TO ABOUT 1820.

The date within parentheses which follows the maker's name is the date of admission to the Aberdeen Incorporation of Hammermen, entry on the Burgess Roll, or otherwise the date of the earliest mention which has been found of the name.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 1760 |    | (Not identified.) | Hash-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " |    | Do. do. | Tea-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1766-79 |    | Jas. Gordon (1766) | { Table-spoon: Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. Com. cups: New Machar (dated 1779), and West Church, Aberdeen. |
| |   | Do. do. |  | Six table-spoons: Birm. Assay Off. |
| " | " " | Do. do. | Tea-spoons: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1772-7 |   | Alexr. Thompson (1772) | Table-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1777-8 |    | Jas. Law (1777) | Small quaich: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| | " " | Do. do. | Com. cups, dated 1778: Birnie. |
| " |    | *Do. do. | Toddy ladle: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1782-96 |    | John Leslie (1782) | Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| |   | Do. do. | Mug & dessert-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| |    | *Do. do. | Tea-spoon: Mr. Chisholm. |
| | " " | Do. do. | Toddy-ladle: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| 1783-90 | " " | Do. do. | Tea-spoons: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| |   | Jas. Smith (1783) | Sauce ladle: Birm. Assay Office. |
| |   | Do. do. | Table-spoons: Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1785-95 |    | Do. do. | Do. : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| |   | (Not identified.) | Do. : Mr. R. Meldrum. |
| 1786 to 1818 |   | Nathl. Gillet (1786) | Tea-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| | " " | Do. do. | Sugar-tongs: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1790 to 1800 |     | Do. do. | Toddy-ladle: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| |   | Do. do. | Sugar-bowl: Noted by the Author. |
| | " "   | Do. do. | Tea-spoons: Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1796 to 1820 |    | James Erskine (1796) | Do. : Do. do. |
| | " " | Do. do. | Tea-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| |   | *Do. do. | Do. : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |     | Do. do. | Pair of salt spoons: Do. |
| " |   | (Not identified.) | Salt-spoon: Birm. Assay Office. |

* Compare the second mark with a similar mark inverted in Table III.

MARKS ON ABERDEEN PLATE—Continued.

TABLE III.
FROM ABOUT 1800 TO 1871.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1800 | WB | (Not identified.) | Plain tea-spoons : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1800 TO 1830 | DOUGLAS ID | *J. Douglas (?) | Small toddy ladle: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| | JA AB | John Allan (1797) | Dessert spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. (The third mark appears to have been stamped bottom upwards.) |
| | J.A. | Do. do. | Tea-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| | ID | *J. Douglas (?) | Tea-spoons: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| | I-D | *Do. do. | Communion cup : Foveran. |
| | GB ABD | (Not identified.) | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoon: Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| | GB AB GB AB | Do. do. | Do. dessert spoon : Do. |
| | G.B. A B D N | Do. do. | Toddy ladle and decanter label : Do. |
| | WJ ABD WJ | Do. do. | Dessert spoon : Do. |
| | WJ A B D WJ | Do. do. | Tea-spoons : Do. |
| | A A A | Do. do. | Do. : Do. |
| 1820 | IB ABD | Do. do. | Fiddle-pattern sugar-tongs: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1830 | WJ A B D | Do. do. | (These marks are stamped irregularly as drawn.) Tea-spoons: Reid & Sons. |
| 1841 | GJ ABDN | Geo. Jamieson | Pair of sauce ladles (also Edin. marks for 1841): Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1850 | WW ABDN | (Not identified.) | Toddy ladle and sugar spoon : Do. |
| | WW ABD | Do. do. | Tea-spoon : Do. |
| 1871 | GS ABD | Do. do. | Butter knife (with Edinburgh marks for 1871 added): B'ham Assay Office. |

* These are believed to be Aberdeen marks, but there is no proof to that effect.

The following names of Aberdeen Goldsmiths, *in addition to those whose marks appear in the preceding tables*, are recorded in the Aberdeen Council Register, the minutes of the Incorporation of Hammermen, or other records—the date preceding the name is the year in which the name is first mentioned.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1464 James Kemp | 1617 Hew Anderson | 1679 Patrick Scott |
| " Theman | 1629 James Robertson | 1685 Alexr. Galloway |
| 1473 Andrew Robertson | 1632 Walter Hay | 1691 Wm. Scott |
| 1508 David Theman | 1636 William Anderson | 1693 Robt. Sharp |
| " David Brois | 1649 Thomas Moncur | 1695 Wm. Lindsay |
| 1590 Alexr. Duff | 1651 Wm. Crystie | 1755 James Morrison |
| 1592 Patrick Hay, died 1592 | 1667 Robt. Lindsay | 1784 George Rodger |

ARBROATH.

Arbroath marks traced to their origin by Lord Breadalbane and Mr. Gregor Drummond.

Until the publication of the first edition of this work nothing had been published concerning the goldsmiths of Arbroath, or—to give the burgh its ancient name—“Aberbrothock,” and it is due to the researches of the Marquess of Breadalbane, who very cordially placed his notes at the Author’s disposal, that the marks illustrated below have been ascertained to be those of an Arbroath plate-worker. Lord Breadalbane, having in his possession some of the objects mentioned below, made inquiries concerning their marks and received in 1901 from Mr. Gregor Drummond of Stirling (whose acquaintance with Arbroath and its history was intimate) a very interesting letter, from which the following is transcribed :—

“I send impressions of two Hall marks, one with the reputed Arbroath mark [a portcullis], the other with the same AD [maker’s mark] but smaller, with Edinburgh Hall-marks in addition, indicating the year 1838 as its date. I got the loan of the tablespoons [from which the impressions were taken] from the Rev. John Chalmers, a native of that part—he was Free Church minister in Arbroath and is now in Stirling. The spoon with the Arbroath mark came to him from a grand-aunt who died about ten years ago aged over 90. The Edinburgh spoons with the AD mark were gifted to Mr. Chalmers by an old Arbroath resident. The initials and make of the spoons being exactly alike seem to point to the same Arbroath maker. A note to the Edinburgh Hall would get his name.

“The spoon with the Arbroath mark seems to be older, but not much. I send a rubbing of the Arbroath seal from a book on the History of Arbroath, which I have looked carefully through, but can find no reference to silversmiths, but as Arbroath formerly had, like Elgin, important ecclesiastical dignitaries, they would probably have had men of that craft there to make their church plate, and they would have had a distinctive mark. The Abbot had large powers as a justiciary, and appointed the Earls of Airlie as his baillies of the Regality. They continued to hold their office until it was abolished in 1748. I mentioned in a former note that the Airlie crest [or charge] was a portcullis with a lady behind it. I do not know whether the lady was introduced after Argyll tried to burn her out in her Lord’s absence.”

Application was made to the Edinburgh Hall and a search instituted, but as very few names of makers whose plate was assayed at Edinburgh in the second quarter of the 19th century are recorded, the name of the Arbroath worker with initials A D was not to be found. It may, however, still be possible by a more exhaustive inquiry in Arbroath (which, as yet, the Author has been unable to make), to ascertain the name.

Mr. Chalmers always understood that the spoons were made by an Arbroath silversmith ; he had been so informed, and the fact of the mark

being a portcullis like that on the burgh seal, is corroborative evidence of the statement. The portcullis marks illustrated in the table below are inverted on the objects mentioned: an accident of striking which is frequently seen, and makes no difference as regards the identity of the mark. The second mark on the first spoon, and on Lord Breadalbane's snuff-box, has the appearance of a crowned head, but, being somewhat worn, the details are not clear.

THE ARBROATH BURGH SEAL.

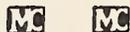


MARKS ON ARBROATH PLATE.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| 1830 | | Table-spoon: The Rev. John Chalmers. |
| 1838 | | Do. (with Edinburgh Hall Marks of 1838-9): The Rev. John Chalmers. |
| 1830-9 | | Lid of snuff-box: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Toddy ladle: Do do do. |

AYR.

The mark (MC conjoined), here illustrated, is stamped twice on a



quai ch of the 17th century in the possession of Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch of Capelrig. It is probably the name-punch of Matthew Colquhoun of Ayr, one of the thirteen Provincial Goldsmiths whose names are endorsed on the draft of the letter of the year 1687 or thereabouts, previously mentioned in connection with the Edinburgh Goldsmiths' Incorporation.

BANFF.

Banff goldsmiths
incorporated
with other
Hammermen.

The goldsmiths of Banff, like their fellow-craftsmen of Aberdeen, were incorporated with other hammer-wielding trades under the general title of "Hammermen".

In *The Annals of Banff*, by Dr. Cramond, reference is made to the following goldsmiths (silversmiths, &c.) whose connection with the burgh is traced by means of the burgh registers and other records:—

- 1670 to 1699 William Scott (the elder), goldsmith. This is the same Wm. Scott who was admitted a burghess in Aberdeen in 1666, where he was deacon of the Hammermen in 1673, 1678 and 1685. He appears to have carried on business from 1670 to 1699, both at Aberdeen and at Banff. His wife died in Banff in 1697, and he is believed to have died there about two years afterwards.*
- 1687 to 1748 William Scott (the younger), goldsmith, son of the above, first mentioned in 1687, as then married. He also carried on his trade both at Aberdeen and Banff. He was made a burghess of Aberdeen in 1691, and paid fines in Banff in 1723 and 1728, in respect of his being allowed to work there. He was appointed assay master in 1733, and died in 1748.*
- 1710 to 1729 Patrick Scott, goldsmith, first mentioned in 1710. His name occurs in the Council books in 1712. He died 1729.
- 1720 to 1740 John Reid, watchmaker, worked in Banff from about 1720 to 1740.
- 1732 to 1741 Patrick Gordon, gold and silver smith. Admitted to the Incorporation of Hammermen 1732, on paying as composition 30s. and 40s. (Scots.) as loft money. His "Sey" was appointed to be a silver watch-case, a spoon, and a gold (stoned) ring. He worked as a goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller and watch-case maker.
- 1747 to 1750 Thomas Forbes. Free 1747. His "Sey" was a gold mourning ring, a pair of silver buckles and a punch-ladle. He was to give the ordinary treat and pay £6 (Scots.) as composition. His name is not found mentioned after 1750.
- 1749 to 1760 Ernest Mearns, watchmaker, mentioned 1749 to 1760.
- 1750 to 1761 Alexr. Shirras, silversmith, died 1761.
- 1771 to 1795 John Argo, silversmith, admitted 1771 as hammerman (burghess 1785).
- 1774 Alexr. Mackay, watchmaker, married 1774.
- 1778 to 1792 William Byres, master of the craft in 1778 and deacon in 1781. He was admitted to the Incorporation without an essay, paying £3 stg. as composition.
- 1794 to 1797 David Izat, mentioned only 1794 and 1797.
- 1794 to 1824 John Keith, master of the craft in 1798, and deacon in 1804.*
- 1819 to 1843 George Elder, gold and silver smith, mentioned at intervals 1819 to 1843.
- 1829 to 1839 John McQueen, silversmith.
- 1840 to 1855 William Simpson, silversmith.

Various marks
used by Banff
goldsmiths.

The town mark of Banff varied considerably at different times on the work of successive members of the craft. The earliest known mark—that of Wm. Scott the elder—consisted of his monogram and the letters "ABC". He subsequently used the same monogram with the name BANF, as town mark. The same town mark was used by Patrick Scott, John Argo, Wm. Byres and John Keith. Wm. Scott the younger used a fish, about 1720, as did John Keith and another maker, who stamped plate about the beginning of the 19th century with the initials

* The elder and younger Wm. Scott and John Keith worked in Elgin as well as Banff, and John Keith appears to have worked in Perth also.

S.A., but whose name has not been identified. Sometimes BAF was used, or merely the initial letter—a Roman capital B, or an ornamental letter  formed in a semblance of ribbon-work.

Marks found on Banff plate.

In the second line in the table of Banff marks, the Roman capital letter D appears in connection with the marks of the elder Wm. Scott—transcribed from the Banff communion cup, on which they are stamped. In the third line a small old English  is represented in connection with the marks of Wm. Scott, jun. Similar marks occur on plate of Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen, and are mentioned in the text concerning the Aberdeen goldsmiths, to which the reader is referred.

With the marks of Patrick Scott, represented in the fourth line of Banff marks, a crowned heart occurs between his duplicated stamp—his initials with a mullet below them, in a heart-shaped shield. This symbol has probably no signification apart from the fancy of the particular maker who adopted it; similar devices were frequently used by English and Irish goldsmiths in the 17th and 18th centuries, but are not often found to have been used in Scotland.

On one of Lord Breadalbane's table-spoons and a dessert-spoon, made by John Keith, about 1795 to 1820, a stamp resembling a man's head appears, the meaning of which is obscure. It is probably not a duty-mark, being unlike any such mark known to the Author. With regard to this, the absence of a duty-mark in the case of Scottish provincial plate manufactured after 1784 (except on that which was assayed and marked at Edinburgh) is remarkable, and seems to indicate a lack of active interference by the authorities who were at that period responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 53, with regard to the collection of plate duty, and to the mark prescribed for indicating its payment.

Absence of the duty-mark.

Another mark, with reference to which no explanation appears to be forthcoming, is the letter H in a square stamp, occasionally found with the marks of John Keith (1794-1824) and Wm. Simpson (1840-55).

The following table illustrates examples of the marks of nearly all the known Banff goldsmiths :—

MARKS ON BANFF PLATE

FROM ABOUT 1680 TO ABOUT 1850.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 1680 |   | Wm. Scott. | Beaker-shaped communion cup : Cullen. |
| 1698 |    | Do. do. | Do. do. do : Banff. |
| 1720 |     | Wm. Scott, junr. | Table-spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1725 |     | Patk. Scott. | { Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition, Beaker-shaped com. cup : Auchterless. |
| 1732-41 |    | Patrick Gordon. | Ewer : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1750 |    | Alexr. Shirras. | Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1775 |   | John Argo. | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1780 |   | Do. do. | Toddy-ladle : Do. do. |
| 1785 |   | Wm. Byres. | Table-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1795 |     | John Keith. | Tea-spoon : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |    | Do. do. | Table-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1800-20 |    | Do. do. | Do. & toddy ladle : Do. do. |
| " |     | Do. do. | Dessert-spoon : Do. do. |
| " |   | Do. do. | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| " |   | Do. do. | Gravy-spoons : Do. do. |
| " |    | Do. do. | Toddy ladle : Do. do. |
| " |    | Do. do. | Four-pronged fork : Do. do. |
| " |   | (Not identified.) | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1820 |   | Geo. Elder.* | Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1835 |    | John McQueen. | Dessert-spoon : Mr. Chisholm. |
| 1850 |    | Wm. Simpson. | Table-spoon : Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| " | " " | Do. do. | Tea-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. |

* The mark of Geo. Elder, as above (with the figure of mother and child in addition), is stamped on a communion cup at Rhyne.

DUNDEE.

The goldsmiths of Dundee were also incorporated with other trades under the common denomination of "Hammermen". This association of trades was at one period discontinued, but it was subsequently revived.

Dundee goldsmiths incorporated with other hammermen.

The earliest reference to any goldsmith contained in the burgh records is of the year 1550, when one David Stevenson, a goldsmith, is mentioned. Of their charter no trace is to be found, and the oldest record which pertains to the Dundee goldsmiths is known as the "locked-book," the entries in which were commenced in 1587. It contains the names of the master-goldsmiths then working and (with apparently some omissions) the names of others admitted from that date down to the 19th century.

The following list was furnished to the Author by the Marquess of Breadalbane, for whom it was compiled by Mr. James Ramsay, of Dundee, under the supervision of Mr. Thos. Thornton, the Town-clerk, who in his official capacity had the custody of all the Dundee Records.

The names of watch and clock makers, jewellers and engravers are included in the list as they often combined the trade of a gold and silversmith with their principal business.

NAMES OF DUNDEE GOLDSMITHS.

FROM 1550 TO 1834.

G.S. = Goldsmith ; S.S. = Silversmith ; W.M. = Watchmaker ; C.M. = Clockmaker ; J. = Jeweller ; E. = Engraver.

The date is that of admission as a "Hammerman" or earliest mention of name.

| | | | |
|--------|---|------|---|
| 1550 | David Stevenson, G.S. | 1764 | John Steven, G.S. |
| 1587 | Thomas Ramsay, " | 1767 | James Ivory, W.M. (address in 1782—Cross). |
| | Charles Ramsay, " | 1782 | Alexdr. Ferguson, W.M. (address in 1782—back of Guard). |
| 1602 | Thomas Lindsay, " | | William Scott, J. (address in 1782—Cross). |
| 1611 | Alexdr. Duncan, " | 1795 | Thomas Ivory, W.M. & E. (son of James Ivory ; in 1809 at 18 High Street, S.). |
| | John Ramsay. | 1803 | Colin Salmon, W.M. (in 1809, Overgate, N.S.). |
| | Thomas Kyd. | 1806 | William Constable, S.S., J. & W.M. (5 High Street, S.). |
| 1628 | Alexdr. Lindsay, G.S., son of James Lindsay. | 1809 | Alexdr. Buchan, C.M. (Hill E.). |
| 1660-2 | Thomas Lindsay. In the town council in 1660 and following years was a Thos. Lindsay who subscribed the Act of Council, 14 Nov., 1668, ordaining "that no man be admitted master without he give one faithful tryall of his profession". | | John Crichton, W.M. (Castle Street). |
| | | | Thomas Dall, W.M. (Murraygate). |
| 1664 | William Smith, W.M. | | Edward Livingstone, J. & S.S. (top of Castle Street, W.S., and 1809 & 1818-24-5, at 6 High Street). |
| 1683 | David Scrymgeour, G.S. | | David Manson, J. & S.S. (1809-18, Crichton Street). |
| | Robert Gairdyne, or Gairdine, G.S. | | James Robertson, W.M. (till 1845, High Street, removed in 1845-7 to 10 Murraygate). |
| 1700 | George Smith, Knocksmith (<i>i.e.</i> clocksmith, clockmaker). | | William Young, C. & W.M. (High St.). |
| 1722 | Charles Dickson, G.S. | 1817 | William Scott, jr., C. & W.M. |
| 1724 | Alexdr. Smith, C.M. (son of George Smith). | 1818 | Alexdr. Cameron,* J., S.S., C. & W.M. (till 1847 at 78 High Street). |
| 1726 | Alexdr. Smith, G.S. | | John Lundie, W.M. (46 High Street). |
| 1736 | Charles Farquharson, W.M. (address in 1782—Cross). | | William Millar, J. (Nethergate, S.). |
| 1738 | Charles Dickson, G.S. (son of Charles Dickson, goldsmith). | 1834 | Robert Donaldson, J. & S.S. (till 1845 at 16 Crichton St., E.). |
| 1763 | William Bisset, W.M. (address in 1782—Overgate). | | |

* The mark of Alexander Cameron is found on Newcastle Plate of 1805-6.

The Dundee town mark—a pot of lilies—taken from the arms of the burgh.

The arms of the burgh of Dundee—adopted by its goldsmiths as their town mark—are *azure a pot of growing lilies argent*. It appears, with four exceptions, upon every example of Dundee plate which the Author has seen. The pot has always two handles, varying slightly in form, as do the flowers, but all are easily recognisable by the general resemblance they bear to each other. There were no such inexplicable varieties of the town mark used at Dundee as have been found to have been used at Aberdeen and some other burghs.

Other marks used by Dundee goldsmiths.

Early in the 19th century Alexander Cameron added the mark of a thistle, after the manner of the Edinburgh mark. The thistle mark was used also by Edward Livingstone, and two other goldsmiths whose initials were "RN" and "RH" respectively, but whose names have not been ascertained. Cameron used an additional stamp bearing the town name ^{DUN}DEE in full. A similar stamp was also used by a goldsmith with initials "WK," whose name has not been ascertained. With the marks of RH a crown in an octagonal stamp and a mark resembling a basket appear; and the marks of WK are accompanied by an incuse star of six points charged with a pellet.

From an early date in the 18th century various single letters occur with the other marks, some being Script others Roman, and one a small Black-letter *ᵐ*. These can scarcely have been "date-letters" in the sense generally understood by that expression. They were perhaps used to indicate some kind of test or assay to which the plate had been subjected.

The dates placed before the names in the list of goldsmiths, and (in parenthesis) after the names in the table of marks, are not in all cases the dates of admission, but the dates when the names are found first mentioned. For instance, the date (1683) appended to the name of Robert Gairdine is half a century later than the date of some of his work and 1683 may be the date (or about the date) of his death, as cups made by him are found dated 1631, 1643 and 1648 respectively. There may, of course, have been two goldsmiths whose initials were R.G. and the earlier perhaps was the father of the Robert Gairdine mentioned in 1683. Again, the mark of John Steven, whose name is found mentioned in 1764, is stamped on a rat-tail table-spoon belonging to Lord Breadalbane, which has every appearance of having been made not later than 1730. The observations, therefore, which have been made with reference to Robert Gairdine may be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to John Steven.

MARKS ON DUNDEE PLATE

FROM ABOUT 1628 TO ABOUT 1840.

The date in the first column is the approximate date of the plate ; that in the third column is the date when the name has been found mentioned.

| DATE (ABOUT.) | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1628 | AL  AL | Alexr. Lindsay (1628) | Com. cups: Kettins and Belhelvie. |
| 1631 | RG  | Robt. Gairdine (mentioned 1683) | Com. cup, dated 1631: Brechin. |
| 1643 | RG  RG | Do. do. | Do. do. 1643: Do. |
| 1648 | RG  RG | Do. do. | { Do. do. 1648: Do. Tazza-shaped cup: Exeter College, Oxford. |
| 1667 | TL  TL | Thos. Lindsay (1662) | Com. cup, dated 1667: St. Vigeans, Arbroath. |
| 1722 | GD  GD G | Chas. Dickson (1722) | Table-spoons: Glasgow Exhib. |
| 1730 | IS  IS M | John Steven (mentioned 1764) | Rat-tail spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1742 | AI " AI K | Alexr. Johnston (1739) | Baptismal basin, dated 1742: Oathlaw. |
| 1764 | JS  | John Steven (1764) | Toddy ladle: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1776 | WS " WS W | Wm. Scott (1776) | Hash-spoon and table-spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | " " M | Do. do. | Com. cup: Oathlaw. |
| | AC  C  | Alexr. Cameron (1818) | Three-pronged forks: The Marquess of Breadalbane. |
| | EL " D " | Edwd. Livingstone (1809) | Toddy ladle: Glasgow Exhib. |
| | CAMERON " C " DUNDEE | Alexr. Cameron (1818) | { Tea-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. Hash-spoon: Birm. Assay Off. |
| | RN    | Robt. Naughton? (see Inverness, p. 549) | Sugar tongs: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1800 | TS " " | Thos. Stewart? (see Inverness, p. 549) | Toddy ladles: Do. |
| TO | WC " " | Wm. Constable (1806) | Tea & caddy spoon: Do. |
| 1840 | RH S    DUNDEE | (Not identified.) | Table-spoon: Do. |
| | EL  EL III | Edwd. Livingstone (1809) | Do. : Do. |
| | WK   * | (Not identified.) | Do. : Do. |
| | DM  DM | David Manson (1809) | Tea-spoon: Birm. Assay Office. |
| | DM " DM | Do. do. | Soup ladle: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1809 | WY  D  | Wm. Young (1809) | Toddy ladle: Messrs. Crichton. |

ELGIN.

There does not appear to have been any Incorporation of goldsmiths at Elgin, and the earliest mention of any goldsmith in the burgh records is in 1701, when the elder and younger Scott were admitted freemen. The entries are:—

| | | | | |
|--------|--|------|-------|--|
| " 1701 | William Scott (the elder) * and | 1715 | Alex. | Innes. |
| " | William Scott (the younger) * being found qualified in their trade of gold and silversmiths are admitted freemen. | 1720 | James | Tait. |
| | | 1729 | Wm. | Livingston. |
| | | 1754 | James | Humphrey, to whom were bound as apprentices, |
| 1712 | James Guthrie (from Edinburgh), having satisfied the hammermen craft that he was a duly qualified gold and silversmith was admitted a freeman. | " | John | M'Beath and |
| | | " | John | Cruikshank. |
| | | 1790 | Chas. | Fowler. |
| | | 1808 | John | Keith." |

The Elgin town mark.

The town mark was the name of the burgh, usually contracted either as ELG or ELN, but sometimes in full, as in one of the marks of Chas. Fowler. With some of the earlier examples the figure of a mother and child in an upright oblong stamp is found. From about 1790 to about 1830 a stamp representing the west front of Elgin Cathedral Church was added, which was sometimes accompanied by another stamp representing the figure of St. Giles, its patron saint. In one instance (with the marks of Wm. Livingston of 1728) the letter O is found, as with the Glasgow marks of Milne & Campbell and John Donald. On a tea-spoon of about 1820 a thistle in an oval stamp occurs, in addition to the Elgin stamp and the initials W.F.

The table below illustrates all the examples of Elgin marks which have been noted by the Author. In the third line the letter A in a separate stamp will be observed. Mr. Brook noted an example in which he found the letter B in a separate stamp. No explanation can be given of these letters other than that suggested in the case of Dundee.

MARKS ON ELGIN PLATE,

FROM ABOUT 1728 TO ABOUT 1830.

| DATE (ABOUT.) | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1728 |  | Wm. Livingston. | Com. cup dated 1728: Boharne. |
| 1730 |  | E. R..... | Table-spoon, embossed back: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1754 |  | James Humphrey. | Do. do. do. |
| 1760 |  | { (E on its back and LN for Elgin). James Humphrey. | Half-a-dozen table forks: Mr. E. A. Sandeman. |
| 1770 |  | | Half-a-dozen tea-spoons: Messrs. Reid & Sons, Newcastle. |
| |  | Chas. Fowler. | Table forks (three pronged): Do. |
| 1790 | " "  | Do. do. | Tea-spoons: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| to |  | Do. do. | Table-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1820 | |  | W. F..... | Tea-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1830 |  | Thos. Stewart (see Inverness, p. 549). | Toddy ladle: Do. do. |

* The names of the elder and younger Wm. Scott appear also in the Aberdeen and Banff lists,

GREENOCK.

The goldsmiths of Greenock do not appear to have ever been incorporated, and the names of those who worked there can only be

No incorporation of goldsmiths at Greenock.

MARKS ON GREENOCK PLATE

FROM ABOUT 1750 TO ABOUT 1830.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1750 | WL  WL S | W. L..... | Table-spoons : Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| 1765 | JO  S G | Jonas Osborne, of Glasgow. | Do. : Glasgow Exhib., 1901. |
| | " | Do. do. | Do. : Do. do. |
| | " | Do. do. | Do. : Do. do. |
| | JO   | Do. do. | Do. : Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1780 | IT  IT S | James Taylor, of Glasgow. | Do. : Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| | GB  G  | G. B..... | Do. : Lord Breadalbane. |
| | WC ..  G  | W. C..... | Do. : Do. do. |
| " | MC  W | M. C. | Toddy ladle : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1790 | BC ..  | B. C. | Do. do. : Do. |
| " |  NH   | N. H. | Fiddle-pattern fish slice : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1800 | JH   | J. H. | Fiddle-pattern fish forks : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | RN G    | R. N. | Egg-spoon : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " | PH  S | P. H. | Tea-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1800 | JH   G  | John Heron. | Tea- and gravy-spoon : Do. |
| | " | Do. do. | Dessert-spoons : Do. |
| | TD " | Thos. Davie. | Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| | " | Do. do. | Toddy ladle : Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1800 TO 1830 | IH " | John Heron. | Table-spoon : Glasgow Exhibition. |
| |  I&GH  | J. & G. Heron ? | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| | I&GH  I&GH | Do. do. | Toddy ladle : Lord Breadalbane. |
| | WHT   + | W. H. T..... | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1820 |  WHT  | Do. do. | Sugar basin : Mr. W. Farr. |
| " | WS PPH  | Peterhead and Greenock mark. | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoons : Lord Breadalbane. |

traced in directories and burgh or parish records, where their names and calling are incidentally mentioned. The names of those in the table on page 545 have been so found. The names of John Campbell, Long Vennel, John McFarlane and John Menzies appear in directories of Glasgow and district between 1780 and 1800, as Greenock goldsmiths and jewellers, but no examples of plate made by them have been seen by the Author, and whether they ever made any is uncertain.

Greenock
marks.

The marks found on Greenock plate are an anchor, a ship in full sail, a green oak (obviously a rebus representing the name of the town), or some one or two of them, and the maker's initials. In one case a rat (or mouse) sejant is found, and in another a crescent enclosing a mullet.

The letter S was probably meant to indicate sterling or standard. The letters G, C, W and O may have some reference to an assay, as suggested in the case of Dundee. Additional marks found recently comprising a star, a two-handled cup, and a thistle, have been inserted in this edition, but the Author makes no suggestion as to their origin.

INVERNESS.

Earliest known
work of any
Inverness gold-
smith is of about
1640.

The earliest date which can be assigned to any known work by an Inverness goldsmith is about the year 1640. This is the approximate date of a quaich in the collection of the Marquess of Breadalbane made by a goldsmith whose initials (MK conjoined) are also to be found on a communion cup inscribed "GIVEN BY IOHN NICOLSON, WRITER IN EDN^R TO THE KIRK OF FORRESS ANNO 1643 AND REPAIRED 1724 BY Y^E ANNUAL RENTS OF MORTIFICATIONS LEFT BY THE DONATOR TO THIS BURGH". The name of this goldsmith has not been discovered, nor has the identity been ascertained of three others who used the letters MR, ML, and the single letter M, respectively, as their marks. It is, however, known from the endorsement of the draft of the circular letter sent about 1687 by the Goldsmiths' Incorporation of Edinburgh to provincial goldsmiths, that one, by name "Robert Elphinstoun," carried on the business of a goldsmith at Inverness at that time, but no example of his work has been found.

No official re-
cords of Inver-
ness goldsmiths
earlier than 1740
are known.

There appear to be no official records known containing the names of Inverness goldsmiths of a period anterior to about 1740. A chronological list has, however, been compiled by Mr. James MacBean, of

Inverness, giving substantially all the names of goldsmiths who worked there from that date to the present day. This list having been courteously placed at the Author's disposal, the names of the makers of most of the known Inverness plate will be found in the following tables annexed to their marks. The Stewarts, whose names appear in the list, were members of a family of goldsmiths who worked in the North of Scotland for about two centuries. They lived to all intents and purposes the lives of gipsies, moving about from town to town, and were called "tinkers," the material which they wrought being found by their customers, as was the custom in the old days. They stayed at each place long enough to execute the work with which they were entrusted, and then tramped to the next town, returning after a time, and repeating their round of travels as before. Hence their marks as makers are found on plate with the town marks of Dundee, Elgin, Inverness, Tain, and Wick, in each of which places they worked in turn, while, strictly speaking, they belonged to none.

The earliest known Inverness town mark is (as in the case of Aberdeen, Banff and Elgin), an abbreviated form of the town name, the letters "INS" in an oblong punch. It is so found on almost all the known examples of Inverness plate. Early in the eighteenth century an additional stamp representing a cornucopia—the crest of the burgh—was used along with the town mark. In two instances it appears to have been used instead of the usual town mark, but its use was by no means continuous; it is found at intervals from about 1715 to about 1815. About the year 1730 an additional mark, possibly a town mark (as illustrated in Table I.) was stamped on forks, together with the marks of John Baillie and another; the reason for the use of the Roman capital A which is found on these forks, as well as on other examples of Inverness plate, has yet to be explained. From about 1740 a further additional stamp representing a dromedary—the dexter supporter of the burgh arms and the central device in the burgh seal, the other being an elephant—was occasionally used with the town mark, and in one instance it is found used with the cornucopia: the usual town mark being absent. In the nineteenth century a stamp representing a thistle is occasionally found; two or three anomalous marks and letters, the meaning of which is not apparent, have also been found. In the latest example, the town mark is "INVS".

Earliest Inverness town mark is "INS". Later additional marks are a cornucopia and a dromedary.

MARKS ON INVERNESS PLATE.

TABLE I.

FROM ABOUT 1640 TO ABOUT 1800.

(THE DATES ARE APPROXIMATE.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|--------|----------------------------|---|
| 1640 | | M. K..... | Quaich: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1643 | “ “ | Do. do. | Com. cup, given 1643: Forres. |
| 1680 | | M. R..... | Mug: Messrs. Ferguson & MacBean. |
| 1708 | “ | M. L..... | Quaich: Glasgow Exhibition, 1901. |
| 1715 | “ | — M..... | Two-handled cup: Messrs. Ferguson & MacBean. |
| 1720 | | R I..... | Rat-tailed gravy- and table-spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1730 | | John Baillie (and another) | { Spoons: Do. do. do. Beaker-shaped com. cups: Drainie-by-Elgin. |
| “ | | Do. do. | A dozen three-pronged forks: Mr. Burnett Stuart. |
| 1740 | | John Baillie | Quaich: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| “ | | Thos. Baillie | Plaid-brooch: Museum of Soc. Antiq., Edinburgh. |
| 1770 | | Alexr. Stewart | Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1780 | | Robert Anderson | Soup-ladle and spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1790 | | Alexr. Stewart, jr. | Toddy-ladle: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| “ | | (No maker's mark.) | Small quaich: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| “ | | * Hamilton & Co. | Strainer or movable ewer top: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| “ | “ | J. A. | Sugar-basin: Mr. John G. Gray, Corowa, New South Wales. |
| “ | | T. & Co. | Table-forks: Mr. Broadbent. |
| “ | | Alexr. Stewart, jr. | Mustard-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1800 | | Chas. Jamieson | Egg-spoons: Do. do. |

* Compare with Calcutta marks, p. 473, *supra*.

MARKS ON INVERNESS PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM ABOUT 1800 TO ABOUT 1880.

(THE DATES ARE APPROXIMATE.)

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 1800 | J&N INS  | Jameson & Naughton. | Mustard-spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane. Dessert-spoons: Mr. Fitzhenry, S. Ken. Museum. |
| " | MAC MAS " | ----- Macmas. |  | Tea-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| " | DF INS | Donald Fraser. | Toddy ladle: Do. do. |
| 1810 | CJ INS  CJ | Charles Jamieson. | Soup ladle: Do. do. |
| " | " " " | Do. do. | Small quaiçh: Do. do. |
| " | J.McR INS  | J. McR. | Egg-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1815 | RN INS  RN | Robt. Naughton. | Soup ladle: Do. do. |
| " | RN   | Do. do. | Table-spoon and toddy lades: Glasgow Exhibition, 1901. |
| 1820 | AM INS   | Alexr. MacLeod. | Tea-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| " | AM L INS    | Do. do. | Dessert-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1830 | TS INS  | Thos. Stewart. | Toddy ladle: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " | D.F INS | Donald Fraser. | Table-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| " | AS INS  | Alexr. Stewart. | Dessert-spoon: B'ham Assay Office. |
| 1840 |  | ... .. | Mark noted by Mr. James MacBean. |
| 1857 | FBROS | Ferguson Brothers. | Do. do. do. do. |
| 1880 | F&M  INVS | Ferguson & MacBean. | Small ornaments: The Makers. |

MONTROSE.

The names of the early goldsmiths of Montrose.

Of the Montrose goldsmiths the names of eleven have been found, as printed in the following list.

The name of William Lindsay occurs in the Montrose Kirk Session Records for 1708, and his mark is found on eight communion cups—the oldest dated 1671—of excellent design and workmanship, in different churches. Of David Ouchterlony no more is known than that his name, as a goldsmith then working at Montrose, is endorsed on the draft of the letter previously mentioned, of the year 1687 or thereabouts, at Goldsmiths' Hall, Edinburgh. The name of David Lyon occurs in the Kirk Session Records for the year 1718. The name of Thomas Johnston occurs in the same Records for the year 1752, and his mark is stamped on a pair of communion cups at Marykirk, Montrose.

MARKS ON MONTROSE PLATE.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1670 | | Wm. Lindsay (probably). | Table-spoon, pricked 1672, Mr. A. W. Stone. |
| 1671 | | Wm. Lindsay. | { Com. cups, "gifted 1671": Forfar. Spoon with flat stem: Mr. W. Boore. |
| | | Do. do. | Com. cup, "given 1688": Laurencekirk, Montrose. |
| 1680-3 | | Do. do. | Com. cups, "gifted 1680": Bervie, and (1683) Aberlemno. |
| 1710 | | | Wavy-end spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1752 | | Thos. Johnston. | { Com. cups: Marykirk, Montrose. Table-spoon: Mr. H. Dawson. |
| 1788 | | Benj. Lumsden (admitted 1788). | Dessert-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1811 | | Wm. Mill (1811) | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |

The Montrose "town mark" was a rose.

The Montrose town mark was a rose. As found on the cups made by William Lindsay it is a double rose (like that associated with the Tudor dynasty), in a circular punch, generally struck twice, with Lindsay's own mark—WL surmounted by a crown, with a hammer between the letters—occupying a central position between the two roses.

In the earlier examples of Lindsay's mark a hand is seen grasping the hammer, but in the later examples the hand is absent. The town mark on the cup made by Thomas Johnston is a single rose in a plain shield. On the plain cup at Laurencekirk the letter E is stamped, and on the Marykirk cups the letter B, the meaning of which is not apparent.

On a spoon recently noted, the letter H is accompanied by other marks ascribed to Montrose. In the last two lines below there are further marks discovered since the first edition of this work was published, to which have been added the names of the goldsmiths to whom the marks are ascribed.

LIST OF MONTROSE GOLDSMITHS.

(MENTIONED IN THE TOWN'S RECORDS, KIRK SESSION OF MONTROSE.)

| Date. | Marks. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. |
|-------|--------|---|
| 1649 | JM | James Mudie [offered to put up two new horologes: probably a watch and clockmaker]. |
| 1674 | TB | Thomas Browne, "Knockmaker" [ordered to be paid a sum of £3 by the Town Treasurer, 4 February, 1674]. |
| 1687 | DO | David Ouchterlony. |
| 1688 | WL | Wm. Lindsay [was called upon by the Dean of Gild to admit himself as a Burgess: Gild-brother of Montrose. He refused to do so on the grounds that his father was a Burgess and Gild-brother. He was not allowed to work within the limits of the Burgh. At 4 April, 1688, he was again charged for non-admitting himself, and admitted that he had wrought (worked) and would again; the Dean fined him 10s. Scots (equal to 10d. of present money) and ordered him to be imprisoned if the fine was unpaid, but he was liberated afterwards as the cost of his incarceration was too much for the local Treasury. 28 November, 1688: He was admitted a Burgess and Gild-brother on condition that he would "undertake to cutt ane new seal for the Towne's use," and in his admission he is described as a goldsmith. He was elected a member of the Town Council in 1672, as representative from the Blacksmiths' Incorporation.] |
| 1702 | JS | John Seton [of Edinburgh, Goldsmith. £816 6s. was disbursed by the Town for silverwork wrought by John Seton.] |
| " | JT | John Thomson [watchmaker; mentioned as working in Montrose]. |
| 1718 | DL | David Lyon [Goldsmith: made a Burgess and Gild-brother]. |
| 1743 | TI | Thomas Johnston [Goldsmith: admitted a Burgess and Gild-brother, 19 August, 1743]. |
| 1788 | BL | Benjamin Lumsden [admitted 24 December, 1788]. |
| 1811 | WM | William Mill [an apprentice: admitted 22 June, 1811]. |
| 1817 | JG | John Glenn [Goldsmith's apprentice: admitted 31 May, 1817]. |

PERTH.

The Perth Goldsmiths were associated with other crafts in a Guild of Hammermen.

The goldsmiths of Perth had no distinct guild, but were associated with the blacksmiths, whitesmiths, gunsmiths, armourers, brass workers, pewterers, watch and clock makers, carriage makers, bell hangers, potters, and saddlers in the Hammermen's Incorporation. Whether they were incorporated by charter is not known. There is no charter in existence, and if there ever was one it has been lost or destroyed.

The Minutes date from 1518.

The goldsmith's art is said to have been practised in Perth in the 13th century by one Henry the Bald, but the earliest minutes date from the year 1518. They are contained in a book in which the first entry is dated 1584, when by order of the craft the original minutes of 1518-84 were copied from an older book which is not now to be found.

The names of several goldsmiths entered in the minute-book of the Perth Hammermen's Incorporation from 1567 to 1808, appear below. In most cases the marks which they used are sketched in the book at the side of their names. Of these, four were deacons of the Incorporation. Other goldsmiths worked in Perth at various dates, in addition to those whose names appear below, but as the minute-book frequently omits to state the calling of the members of the Incorporation, their identification is extremely difficult. Perth marks have been found on spoons and punch ladles of the first half of the 19th century with marks of makers whose names the Author has been unable to trace.

The following names were copied from the minute-books of the Hammermen's Incorporation by Mr. David Hepburn for the Marquess of Breadalbane, to whose courtesy the Author is indebted for this list.

NAMES OF PERTH GOLDSMITHS.

| Date of Admission. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Remarks. | Date of Admission. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Mentioned. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Findlay-goldsmyth (c. 1518-32) | Mentioned in minutes | 1808 | John Scott | |
| | Adam Denholme | Deacon 1567 | " | John Sid | |
| | Robert Ramsay | Deacon 1604, 1610-12 | | David Greig | 1810 |
| | Robert Gardiner | Deacon 1669, 1673-9 | | Colin Richardson | 1813 |
| | | | | John Hogg | " |
| | | | | Charles Murray | 1816 |
| | | | | Robert Greig | 1817 |
| 1772 | James Cornfute | | | James Stobie | 1821 |
| 1791 | Robert Keay | | | Robert Keay (Jr.) | 1825 |
| | R. & R. Keay | Partners, c. 1795 | | John Pringle | 1827 |
| 1796 | Wm. Ritchie | Deacon 1806-8 | | Colin Pensford | 1829 |
| 1804 | Thomas Sim | | | David Greig (Jr.) | 1850 |

The ancient name of Perth was St. John's-toun, and its device—a lamb bearing the banner of St. Andrew—was the earliest known town mark of the Perth goldsmiths. This mark, as illustrated in the following table, has been found in several different forms on domestic spoons (with trifid ends to the stems) of about 1670-80, on communion cups at Coupar Angus and Muthil of a few years' later date, and on cups, as well as other articles of plate ranging in date from about 1675 to 1710. On work of later date the more modern town mark—an eagle displayed—is found, adopted from the arms of the burgh, which are: *an Imperial eagle surmounted on the breast with an escutcheon charged with the holy lamb passant regardant carrying the banner of St. Andrew*. This device, with the motto *Pro rege lege et grege*, is on the burgh seal as here illustrated:—

The ancient name of Perth was St. John's-toun.

The earliest "town mark" a lamb and flag.

Afterwards an eagle displayed, both taken from the burgh arms.



The device on the Perth burgh seal.

In the more modern town mark the eagle is sometimes found with one head only, differing from the "charge" in the burgh arms: probably by reason of inattention to precedent on the part of the die-sinker.

The eagle sometimes with one head only.

In only one mark as yet discovered—that of Robert Keay, junior (1821)—is the escutcheon charged with the lamb, bearing the banner of St. Andrew, defined. Mr. Brook noted this instance, but the lamb as seen in the mark is too small to be represented in print, except on a greatly enlarged scale, which would be out of proportion with the other marks illustrated here in *facsimile*.

In the first two lines of marks in the table of Perth marks to be found on the following page there are letters (**B** and **a** respectively), the signification of which is not apparent. In later examples the letter S appears, probably indicative of the standard or sterling quality of the silver used. With the marks of John Sid the figures of a cup and an ewer appear, and in two other instances a mark resembling the Glasgow town mark is added to the Perth mark.

MARKS ON PERTH PLATE.

The date in the first column is the approximate date of the plate; that after a maker's name is the date of his admission to the Incorporation of Hammermen.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1675 |    | W. M..... | Table-spoon, trifold end: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1680 |    | Robert Gardiner (1669) | Table-spoon, trifold end: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1687 |    | Do. do. do. | { Pair of cups: The Earl of Kinnoul. { Com. cup, dated 1687: Coupar Angus. |
| 1710 |     | William Scott, of Banff | Hash-spoon: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1750 |     | | Punch ladle and spoons: Mr. Geo. Henderson. |
| 1772 |     | James Cornfute (1772) | Six table-spoons: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1780 |  "  " | T. F..... | Table-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " |    | Robert Keay (1791) | Tea-spoons: Mr. Geo. Henderson. |
| " |  " | J. J. | Sugar tongs: Do. do. |
| 1791 |     | Robert Keay (1791) | Salt-spoons and toddy-ladle: The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1800 |    | William Ritchie (1796) | Tea-spoons: Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1810 |      | John Sid (1808) | Do. : Do. do. |
| " |  "  | R. & R. Keay | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1815 |     | David Greig (c. 1810) | Do. & toddy ladle: do. |
| 1816 |    | Charles Murray (1816) | Do. & sugar tongs: do. |
| " |   | (No maker's mark.) | Tea-spoon: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| " |  "  | R. McG. | Do. : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |  "  | I. H. | Dessert-spoons: Do. do. |
| 1820 |  " | Robert Greig (1817) | Do. : Do. do. |
| 1830 |    | Robert Keay, jr. (1825) | Two punch ladles: Birm. Assay Off. |
| " |    | A. M..... | Tea-spoon: Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |     | John Pringle (1827) | Do. : Do. do. |
| " | "  | Robert Keay, jr. (1825) | Do. : Do. do. |
| " |     | John Pringle (1827) | Mustard-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1830 |  " | J. K..... | Punch-ladle: Do. do. |
| To 1850 |  " | R. D..... | Tea-spoon: Do. do. |
| 1856 |  " | David Greig, jr. | Tea-spoon (also Edinbro' marks of 1846-7): Lord Breadalbane. |

ST. ANDREWS.



The above marks, found on a communion cup dated 1671, belonging to the Town Church, St. Andrews, and on a salt-cellar of about the same date belonging to St. Mary's College, illustrate the St. Andrews town mark—a saltire or *St. Andrew's cross*—and the mark of the goldsmith—Patrick Gairden—who made both examples of plate.

STIRLING.



The second of these two marks is believed to be the town mark of Stirling; the first is a maker's mark. Both occur on an oval tobacco box of about the last quarter of the 17th century, in the collection of the Marquess of Breadalbane. The lid of the box is engraved with a coat of arms and an inscription in the style of the period of Charles II. The name of the maker—whose initials GR appear in his mark under a mermaid and star of six points, in an oval stamp—is not known.

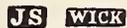
What are believed to be other Stirling marks are here illustrated :—



These marks were noted on an 18th century table-spoon in the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901. Similar marks were found by the late Mr. A. J. S. Brook* on two table-spoons belonging to an old Stirling family.

The arms of Stirling are :—*on a mount a castle, triple towered.* The second mark in the first example, and the first in the second, are supposed to be crude representations of a triple-towered castle.

WICK.



The town mark of Wick, the principal burgh in Caithness, was the name of the town as illustrated above. The marks occur on a tea-spoon, of about the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century, belonging to Lord Breadalbane. The name of the maker has not been ascertained.

TAIN.

Mr. Brook made several incidental references to goldsmiths who plied their craft in Tain, the county town of Ross-shire.*

The town mark is the town name in Roman or Italic capital letters, accompanied in some instances with the mark of a Scotch thistle.

The EXAMPLES OF TAIN MARKS illustrated below are on articles of plate of about the latter part of the 18th century.

| MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---|---|
|  | Table-spoon : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
|  | Tea-pot : Mr. Willoughby Farr. |
|  | Toddy ladle : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
|  | Dinner fork : Do. do. |
|  | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |

In some of the Scottish provincial burghs the manufacture of small articles of plate was continued after the passing of the Statute 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 69, which from the year 1836 gave to the Edinburgh Goldsmiths' Incorporation, jurisdiction over the whole of Scotland, excepting the Glasgow district. The manufacture of small articles, such as mounts for dirks and their sheaths, plaid brooches and other ornaments, was continued through the 19th century and is carried on at the present day in Aberdeen and Inverness. Such small articles being exempt from liability to be assayed, and from payment of duty (during the time when a duty was levied on plate), are not within the operation of the above statute and are stamped with the local marks only.† When, as has frequently happened, larger articles which come within the operation of the statute are made in any provincial burgh they have to be sent to the assay office at Edinburgh (if within the Glasgow district to Glasgow) to be assayed and marked, and in these cases the articles are impressed with the marks of the assay office as well as those of the provincial maker.

* See *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, p. 597.

† See the list of articles exempt from liability to be assayed on page 73, *ante*.

UNASCRIBED SCOTTISH MARKS.

The following marks have been found on articles of plate also believed to be of Scottish manufacture. With two or three exceptions the articles have been found in Scotland, and the thistle mark on the greater number of them points to a Scottish origin, but the Author has not been able to locate with certainty the place where any one of them was made.

THE DATES APPENDED—WHICH ARE CONJECTURED APPROXIMATELY—ARE SUCH AS THE CHARACTER OF THE ARTICLE AND STYLE OF THE WORK IN EACH CASE SUGGEST.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|--------|--|
| 1500 | | Possibly an Inverness mark. Spoon with "wrythen" knob : Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1690 | | Folding rat-tail spoon : Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. |
| 1700 | | Fork, with seal at end : Do. do. do. |
| " | | Small quaich : Lord Breadalbane. |
| 1720 | | Plaid brooch : Do. do. |
| 1730 | | Taper stand, etc. : Windsor Castle. (? Chas. Alchorne, ent. 1729.) |
| 1750 | | Dessert-spoons : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " | | Salt-box : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Small bowl : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Large soup ladle : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Small quaich : Mr. Nyberg. |
| " | | * { Bonbonnière : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. Table-spoons : Lord Newlands. |
| 1760 | | Tea-spoons : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| " | | Two-handled tray : Mr. A. J. Davis. |
| 1770 | | Table spoon : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " | | Dessert-spoon : Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. |

* Lord Breadalbane suggests that these marks emanate from some place near Glasgow.

UNASCRIBED SCOTTISH MARKS—*Continued.*

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|--|--|
| 1780 |  | Sugar tongs : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| " |  | Tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1790 |      | Sauce ladle : Do. do. |
| " |   | (Perhaps Dundee marks). Each mark struck twice on table-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |    | Dessert-spoons : Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | Fiddle-pattern forks : Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1800 |     | *(Perhaps Dundee marks) Marrow scoop : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |     | †Shell-pattern caddy spoon : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |  "  | Small tea-spoon : Do. do. |
| " |  " | Salt-spoon : Do. do. |
| " |     | Table-spoon and mounts of shell snuff-box : The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. |
| 1816 |      | ‡Pepper caster : Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1800-20 |    | *Perhaps John Glenn of Montrose. Half a dozen tea-spoons : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |  | *Dozen fiddle-pattern table-spoons : Lord Breadalbane. |
| " |     | * Dozen fiddle-pattern tea-spoons : Do. do. |

* These are believed to be the marks of travelling goldsmiths, called "Tinkers".

† It has been suggested that these are Leith marks.

‡ It is with considerable hesitation that this line of marks is included. The work, however, not appearing to be continental, as suggested by the striking of the full date "1816," the marks have been placed here as "doubtful" Scotch because of the thistle.

CHAPTER XXII
THE IRISH GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

THE GOLDSMITHS OF DUBLIN.

The existence of highly skilled goldsmiths in Ireland at a period anterior to the Norman Conquest is referred to in Chapter I. Many famous examples of their work, of great antiquity and extraordinary artistic merit, are preserved in the National Museum, Dublin.* In the *Dublin Roll of Names*,† a document which appears to have been written about the latter part of the 12th century, the following goldsmiths are mentioned:—

Early Dublin
Goldsmiths.

*Willielmus aurifaber de Srobesburi (Shrewsbury), Rogerus aurifaber,
Willielmus aurifaber, Giles aurifaber, and Godardus aurifaber
de London.*

In the list of free citizens of Dublin, 1225-50, the names of *Thomas* and *John*, goldsmiths, and *William de St. Helena*, goldsmith, are included.†

The name of *Oliver de Nichol*, goldsmith, occurs in a Dublin "Gild Merchant" roll of 1226, and in one of 1257 the names of the following goldsmiths occur:—*William Frend, Maurice of Connaught, and Cristinus*.

In the accounts of the Seneschal of the Holy Trinity Priory, Dublin, for the year 1344 ‡ the name of *Walter the goldsmith* appears as having received 9d. for marking one dozen pewter saucers, one dozen dishes, one dozen plates and two chargers, which had been purchased for the use of the Prior.

In the 15th century the following goldsmiths were admitted to the freedom of the city of Dublin:—

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1469. <i>Patrick Kenne, and Nicholas Browne.</i> | \| | 1474. <i>John Savage.</i> 1477. <i>Walter Foile (Foley?).</i> |
| 1473. <i>Dermot Lynchy.</i> | | 1482. <i>Meiler Trevers.</i> |

* For a description of these see Dr. Joyce's *Social History of Ancient Ireland* (2 vols. Longmans, 1903). See also the *Illustrated History of English Plate* by the Author of this work.

† *Historic and Municipal Documents*, vol. i. (Sir J. Gilbert). See also a paper by Mr. H. F. Berry in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxxi, pp. 119-38 (1901).

‡ *Account Roll, Holy Trinity Priory, 1337-46* (Mills).

Earliest refer-
ence to a Guild
of Goldsmiths
(1498).

The earliest known reference to a Guild of Goldsmiths in Ireland is contained in the archives of the Dublin Corporation, where it is recorded that on the festival of Corpus Christi in the year 1498 the goldsmiths of the city were represented by members of their guild who "rode worshipfully with the 'offerance,' and a star before them". The inclusion of gold in the offering probably suggested the guild being represented in that manner.

Dublin
Goldsmiths
incorporated
prior to 1555,
but Charter
accidentally
burnt.

The date of the first incorporation of the Dublin goldsmiths is not now known, nor is it known by whom their first charter was granted. They, however, appear to have presented a petition to the City Corporation in the year 1555, stating that the charter which they had possessed had been accidentally burnt, and praying that the enjoyment of the privileges to which they were entitled under it might be continued. In April, 1557 (3 and 4 Philip and Mary), they applied to the City Assembly for leave to bring in a copy of the enrolment of their charter. Their application was granted, as testified by the following minute in the Dublin Corporation Records :—

"April 1557. It is ordained and agreed by authority aforesaid that the Corporation of Goldsmiths of this city for that their Charter by chance was burnt, that bringing the true copy of the enrolment of their charter hither before Mr. Mayor and Sheriffs they shall have the exemplification thereof under the common seal of this city."

Goldsmiths ask
the Dublin City
Council to
concede
privileges like
those conferred
by their burnt
Charter.

In October of the same year the Goldsmiths again appeared before the City Council and stated that they had been incorporated by the progenitors of Queen Mary, and that privileges such as were usual in the case of similar fraternities had been conferred on them by their charter which had been accidentally burnt. They besought the Council to prohibit foreigners from practising the art of the goldsmith in the city, and made certain other requests, which were granted, as appears by the following minute :—

Request granted,
1557.

"The fourth Friday after Michaelmas (29th Septr.), 1557 :—Whereas, as well by the humble supplication of the Goldsmiths of this City made unto us the Mayor and Sheriffs citizens and Commonalty of this city of Dublin in our assembly presently holden the fourth Friday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the fourth and fifth years of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King Philip and Queen Mary, as by ancient writing exhibited by them it doth appear that they have been from ancient time incorporate by the progenitors of our said sovereign Lady and endowed with privileges as is accustomed used in cases of like fraternities erected, which their charter was by misfortune burnt as they do grievously complain, whereupon they do humbly beseech us to relieve them with grant from us that no foreigner shall exercise the faculty within this franchise but that the same may be used and practised in such decent and comely order as heretofore it hath been

in this city, and presently in all places of civil rule and regiment. We, well considering the same their request to stand with reason and to be much beneficial for all their Majesties' subjects, do by these presents by the authority of this present assembly, grant and agree that John Hanne, John Latton, Terence Byrne and Adam Colman, goldsmiths of this city and free citizens of the same, shall use and exercise within the franchise of this city the art or faculty of goldsmiths as brethren of that art or science; and that they shall yearly choose of themselves and such other as they shall admit and receive into their fellowship or brotherhood a master and two wardens, as in other fraternities of this city is used, and that the said master and wardens with the rest of the fraternity, shall assemble themselves together and make and establish orders and laws for the good and reasonable use of the said faculty and for the peaceable conservation of the brethren thereof, and that none shall within this city or franchise thereof, use or exercise the said art or faculty of goldsmith unless he be thereunto received, admitted and allowed by the master and wardens for the time being, upon pain to be punished as other usurpers upon any franchise or liberty within this city may by the point of the same charters be corrected and punished, and the said master and wardens shall have the correction order and punishment of all such of the said faculty as shall be found within this city or franchise to violate or break these good orders or otherwise to offend in anything touching the said faculty or art in such and like manner as other masters and wardens in this city may: And that they shall have and appoint such officers and ministers as shall be requisite for their fraternity and fellowship. Provided that the Mayor of this city for the time being shall have the oversight and correction of these orders and doings so oft as he shall think expedient. Provided also that none shall be admitted to the said fraternity without he be of English name and blood of honest conversation and also free citizen of this city. And also it is granted by the authority of this said assembly that none of the faculty or art of goldsmith shall be admitted or received into the franchise of this city, unless he be first admitted and received to use the said faculty by the master and wardens for the time being.

Four goldsmiths appointed by the city council to choose annually a master and two wardens to govern the craft.

"In witness whereof the said Mayor, Sheriffs, citizens and Commonalty have caused the common seal of the said city to be herewith appended. Dated the day and year above written." *

The goldsmiths appear not to have restricted members of other crafts from joining their association, for it is recorded that in 1590 the master and company of the goldsmiths were fined £10 for admitting Thadius Tole, coppersmith, he not being sworn a freeman of the city. The fine was afterwards reduced to £5. It is also recorded that in 1593 the Corporation of Smiths and Goldsmiths took a lease for sixty-one years of premises "on Gormond's, otherwise Ormond's Gate, at a rental of 4s."* In 1640 the lease was renewed for a further term of sixty-one years at a rental of £8.

No entry occurs in the records down to the end of the 16th century with reference to any "touch" for gold or silver. There appears

* *Dublin Corporation Records*, edited by Sir J. Gilbert,

to have been no regular assay and no marks required to be stamped on wrought gold or silver. Fraudulent practices and abuses appear to have been resorted to, respecting which complaints had been made from time to time, and in order to maintain the standard of silver wares it was resolved by the Dublin City Council in the year 1605* that thenceforward certain marks should be stamped on all wrought plate, which in quality should be equal to the silver standard coin then current, and provision was made for testing the quality, as appears in the following minute :—

“ The 4th Friday after Sept. 29th, 1605.

“ Whereas the Commons complained that whereas in time past there hath been great abuse in this city by the indirect and sinister dealing of the goldsmiths, and that there hath for many years been divers parcels of plate made of every base and corrupt silver, notwithstanding they have by credible report received good silver of those that caused it to be made, greatly hindering the flourishing state of this Commonwealth, for remedy whereof it is therefore ordered and agreed by the authority aforesaid, that every goldsmith that shall exercise that trade within this city shall have a special mark to stamp all such plate as he shall work or sell, and withall that the Mayor and constables of the staple yearly shall be assay-masters of all plate wrought or to be sold from the first day of January next within this city, and that a stamp shall be made with the figures of a lion, a harp and a castle, and the same to be locked by the seal of the staple, with which stamp all plate to be sold by any goldsmith in this city shall be marked before the same shall be put to be sold, and if any goldsmith after the first day of January next shall sell or put to be sold any plate not marked with his own mark and the stamp aforesaid, that the same shall be forfeited, and the said goldsmith fined in the sum of five shillings for every ounce of plate sold by him and not stamped and marked as aforesaid. The said fine to be levied off his goods by warrant of the Mayor and recorder of this city upon presentment thereof by twelve men sworn before them at their general quarter session.

“ And further we do agree that the mayor and constables of the staple shall call to their assistance for the touch and trial of the said plate when the same shall be stamped, the preferer of the bill or some other that hath skill in such work, and that trial shall be made before they put the stamp to any parcel of plate, and if by such trial or upon touch thereof it appears to be corrupt, mingled with baser, or not made altogether of as pure silver as the silver standard coin now current in this Kingdom, that then every such parcel of plate to be forfeited, the one moiety thereof to the mayor and constables of the staple and the other moiety to the use of the mayor of the city, of which moiety the mayor and constables of the staple shall yield an account yearly after their year is ended before the city auditors. Further we do agree that for every parcel of plate to be touched and stamped before the mayor and constables of the staple as aforesaid they shall have the allowance of an halfpenny for every ounce, to be paid by the goldsmith that have or goeth about to sell the same, and the moiety of the allowance to be given by them to the presenter of the bill, and whosoever else shall be assisting them in that touch and trial by their appointment. And further that the preferer

A.D. 1605 :
Resolution of
Dublin City
Council.

Every goldsmith
to have a special
mark, and all
plate made for
sale to be
stamped with
the figures of a
lion, a harp, and
a castle.

* *Dublin Corporation Records*, edited by Sir J. Gilbert.

of the bill or whosoever else the mayor and constables of the staple shall call to their assistance shall be sworn for the careful honest and true trial of every parcel, and if any parcel whereunto the stamp shall be put shall prove corrupt or mixed with baser metal and not meet to be stamped, that the preferrer of the bill or whosoever shall be assistant to the said mayor and constables, shall forfeit twenty pounds for every parcel so stamped *toties quoties*, and endure imprisonment for six months upon complaint made to the mayor of the city, and that therefore the mayor and constables of the staple shall keep note in writing of all such parcels as they shall stamp and the names of such persons as they shall call to their assistance."

The assayer to forfeit £20 and be imprisoned for six months for every parcel stamped as standard plate which should prove corrupt.

The above extract shows that what was expressed in the Statute 2 Rich. II.* concerning English goldsmiths, viz., that "the assay of the touch belongs to the mayors and governors of the cities and boroughs" was applicable also to Ireland, and was enforced by the above order of October, 1605. It is the earliest known reference to the marking of Dublin-wrought plate. The figures of a lion, a harp, and a castle, in addition to the mark of the goldsmith, were by this resolution clearly required to be stamped on all plate, but not a single example appears to be known bearing those marks. When, however, it is borne in mind that there are no more than about twenty pieces known, bearing the marks of a later period of over forty years (1638-79), and that between 1641 and 1680 there are no less than thirty years without a single known example of Dublin-marked plate, it is not strange that none has been brought to light with the lion, harp and castle mark of 1605-37.

A contributory cause of the disappearance of Irish plate of the period in question is disclosed by the following extract, dated 1642:—

Disappearance of early Irish plate accounted for.

"By order of the Lords Justices, the citizens brought in their plate to be coined, to the amount of £12,000! to supply the exigencies of state."†

Apart from the "exigencies of state," it appears to have been a common practice amongst people of good position in the 17th century, in case of need—which frequently arose—to resort to their plate cupboards, as an easy means of obtaining ready money. It is not surprising that so little early Irish domestic plate remains; indeed, it is wonderful that any of a date anterior to the time of Charles II. has survived.

In 1637 the Dublin goldsmiths appear to have become dissatisfied with their status under the domination of the City Corporation. They probably felt the inferiority of their position as compared with the London

In 1637 the Dublin Goldsmiths petition the King for a Charter.

* See Chapter II., p. 9, *ante*.

† Proclamation by the Lords, Justices and Council, 14 Jan., 1642: All persons living in Dublin to bring in half their plate to be paid for at the rate of 5s. per oz. Gilbert Tonques and Peter Vaneijndhoven to assist in viewing it.

goldsmiths, who had the management and control of all matters connected with the assaying and marking of wrought gold and silver in their city without interference by the civic authorities. The Dublin goldsmiths presented a petition to the King representing that great abuses and deceits had been practised, and were being daily committed in Ireland by persons who were not duly qualified goldsmiths, that these abuses were attributable to the absence of an established standard for gold and silver wares, and to the fact that the craft was not controlled by men skilled in the art of the goldsmith. They prayed that they might be incorporated by Royal charter, and be given the control and management of the assaying and marking of wrought gold and plate in Ireland. Their petition was favourably received, and a charter, dated 22 December 13 Charles I. (1637), was granted to them.

Charter granted
22 December,
1637.

The original charter, beautifully engrossed on vellum, and with an impression of the Great Seal of Ireland attached,* is in the custody of the Master of the Company. It is a lengthy document in Latin (excepting the forms of oath, which are in English), and its enrolment in Chancery occupies six skins of the Patent Roll of the 13th of Charles I. part 9, now in the Dublin Record Office. With the original is an English translation (called a copy) which in some parts is so much worn that the writing is undecipherable. In *Assay of Gold and Silver Wares* (Ryland, 1852), what purports to be a copy of this translation appears, which, however, on being collated with the original was found to contain a great many inaccuracies. A new translation of the charter has therefore been made, and is here set forth in full, because Mr. Ryland's little book is now very rare and the printed calendars of the Patent Rolls of Ireland stop at an earlier year in the reign of Charles I. than the date of the charter.

Mr. Ryland made the double mistake of stating that this charter was "*granted by Charles II. in the year 1638*". Mr. Cripps and Mr. Chaffers both made the same error as to the year. The grant having been made by *Charles the first* in the *thirteenth* year of his reign, its date cannot have been other than 1637, which is the date engraved on the original seal of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company, by whose permission this representation in *facsimile* of an impression of it has been made.

* A representation in *facsimile* of the obverse and reverse of this seal is given on page 574, *infra*.

THE SEAL OF THE WARDENS AND COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS OF DUBLIN.



CHARTER OF THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF DUBLIN.

“Charles, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; To all people unto whom these Our present letters shall come Greeting. WHEREAS of late we have received certain intelligence, through the great abuses and deceits which heretofore have been and are daily committed within the said Kingdom of Ireland, by such men and persons who are bold, and do presume in themselves to take upon them and to exercise the art or mystery of goldsmiths, not altogether being expert, but unskilful therein, to the general loss and grievous damage of us and of our good subjects there. And whereas we having consideration to the premises, it is observed and is manifestly known, and appeareth unto us, that all those things do fall out and happen through want of a certain mark—in English a standard—and of good rules and ordinances to and for the government and better ruling of the said mystery within our said Kingdom of Ireland.

The reason for the grant.—Deceits practised through want of a certain stamp or standard, and rules for the government of the mystery in Ireland.

“We, therefore, willing and taking care graciously to provide a convenient redress and fitting reformation in this behalf, and to the intent that from henceforth for ever, a perpetual company and body incorporate of the aforesaid mystery of goldsmiths may be set up and established in our city of Dublin, within our said Kingdom of Ireland, as now it is, and for many years last gone and past hath been, in our city of London, within our said Kingdom of England, it hath been thought good, and doth seem meet unto us, to give, grant, and vouchsafe to the goldsmiths hereafter named, and their successors, which shall hereafter be of our said city of Dublin within our said Kingdom of Ireland, full and free license, power, and authority to discover, punish, and correct all, and all manner of the aforesaid abuses and deceits of the said mystery within our said Kingdom of Ireland, hereafter to be done or committed. And that our said royal intention in the premises, for the good and profit of our commonwealth and of our said subjects of our said Kingdom of Ireland may more speedily, better, and more effectually be brought to pass and perfected, KNOW YE that we, of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, also with the advice, assent, and consent of our right well-beloved and right trusty cousin and counsellor, Thomas Viscount Wentworth, our Deputy-General of our Kingdom of Ireland aforesaid, and President of our Council established in the north parts of our said Kingdom of England, have willed, ordained, and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will ordain and grant, that our beloved subjects, William Cooke, of our said city of Dublin, in the county of the said city, goldsmith, John Woodcocke, of the same, William Hampton, of the same, James Vnderbegg,* of the same, William Gallant, of the same, John Banister, of the

A Company of Goldsmiths incorporated in Dublin the same as in London with power to discover, punish and correct all abuses throughout Ireland.

The names of the first members of the Incorporation.

* So in enrolment, but the name was Vanderbegg, sometimes written Vanderbeck.

To have perpetual succession and be known by the name of WARDENS AND COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS OF DUBLIN, and to have a common seal.

same, Nathaniel Stoughton, of the same, James Acheson, of the same, Clement Evans, of the same, George Gallant, of the same, Sylvanus Glegg,* of the same, William St. Clere,† of the same, Gilbert Tongues,‡ of the same, Edward Chadsey, of the same, Peter Vaneinthoven,§ of the same, Matthew Thomas, of the same, William Crawley, of the same, Thomas Duffield, of the same, John Cooke, of the same, and John Burke, of the same, goldsmiths, from henceforth shall be one Society and body incorporate of itself, in deed and in name, and shall have perpetual succession, to continue for ever hereafter, and may be and shall be in deed, name and fact, one body incorporate by itself for ever by the name of WARDENS AND COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS OF OUR SAID CITY OF DUBLIN; and those Wardens and Company of Goldsmiths of our said City of Dublin and their successors, we have incorporated established and united, and the said body incorporate by the same name, and under the same name of Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of our City of Dublin, for ever to continue, we really and fully do create, erect, incorporate, establish, ordain, make, and appoint by these presents, and that they may have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for the affairs of the aforesaid mystery.

“And we will, and by these presents do nominate, ordain, create, make, and appoint the aforesaid William Cooke, John Woodcocke, William Hampton, and John Banister the first and present Wardens of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our city of Dublin aforesaid, from the making of these our Letters Patent, until the Feast of All Saints next following after the date of these presents, to remain and continue, and for a longer or shorter time, as to the Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our said city of Dublin aforesaid, or to the greater part of them, shall seem to be fit and necessary.

The Wardens' Oaths.

“And further, we will, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors we do ordain and appoint that the said William Cooke, John Woodcocke, William Hampton and John Banister above in these presents named to be the first and present Wardens of the said Company of the aforesaid mystery, before they be admitted to execute the office of the Wardens of the said Company of the mystery aforesaid, take and receive and every of them take and receive, before our Chancellor of our said Kingdom of Ireland for the time being, the oath or pledge following, in these English words, ‘You and every of you shall swear to be true and faithful to the King our Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors. You shall not be against his profit or advantage, but that you shall be to the advancement of his crown as much as in your power shall lie. Furthermore you and every of you, shall duly and truly execute and perform the office of Wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths, and in that place or office whereunto you and every of you are now appointed, you and every of you shall faithfully and uprightly behave yourselves. Ye shall therein, to every person and persons who shall bring or cause to be brought unto your hands, within your office, any manner of silver plate to be tried or touched, or any weight called Troy weight, to be assized, according to his Majesty’s standard, use yourselves in the due execution of the same according to right, equity, and justice, and also that

To truly execute the duty of Wardens according to justice.

* Sylvanus Glegg had been admitted as a goldsmith to the freedom of the Company of Goldsmiths in Chester on 22 April, 1631.

† Or Sinclair.

‡ So in enrolment, but the name was Tonques, often written Tonks.

§ So in enrolment, but the name was Van eynde Hoven, often written Vaneijndhoven and more frequently Vandenhoven.

you or any of you do not set, nor by your powers shall not suffer to be set, the King's Majesty's Stamp called the *Harp Crowned*, now appointed by his said Majesty, in no manner of plate of silver to you brought unto your said office by any manner of person or persons, unless the said silver plate be in every part and parcel thereof according to his Majesty's standard, otherwise called eleven ounces two pennyweights. And in case it be under and not of the said fineness, you and every of you shall cause it to be broken ere it pass your hands, whose plate or of what value soever it be. And you and every of you shall also make true and diligent search from time to time as often as need shall require, for all deceivable wares of gold and silver, and do and perform all other things whatsoever touching the said office, according to the law and according to the purport of his Majesty's grant in that behalf made unto the said Company of Goldsmiths, without fear, favour, love, hatred, or affection by you or by any of you to be borne, to any manner of person or persons, so help you God and the contents of this book.'

The harp crowned not to be set on plate below the standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. : any less fine to be broken.

To search for all deceivable wares of gold and silver.

"Wherefore we will, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, we do give and grant full power and authority unto our said Chancellor of our said realm of Ireland for the time being, to give and administer unto the aforesaid William Cooke, John Woodcocke, William Hampton, and John Banister, and every of them respectively, the aforesaid oath and pledge of the office of the Wardens of the said Company of Goldsmiths as aforesaid, without any other Commission or Warrant from us, our heirs, or successors to be procured or obtained.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland empowered to swear in the first Wardens.

"And further for us our heirs and successors, we will, and by these presents do grant, that the said Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our city of Dublin aforesaid, and their successors, of themselves, can and may at our said city of Dublin choose every year, from time to time for ever, four wardens, of the men of the Company aforesaid, to supervise, rule, and duly govern the mystery and Company aforesaid. And all and every man or men of them for ever, in the selfsame like manner and form as the Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our said city of London within our said Kingdom of England, or the greater part of them may choose or have used to choose, and that the said Wardens of the said mystery within our city of Dublin aforesaid, for the time being, have the selfsame, so much, such, and the like power and authority of Goldsmiths of the Company aforesaid, and of all the men of the same, within our said Kingdom of Ireland, in all things and according to all things, to govern, rule, and order, as the Wardens of the said Company of the said mystery, within our city of London in our said Kingdom of England, now have, do, exercise, or use, or ought, or can lawfully have, enjoy, exercise, or use, by reason or pretence of any grant or grants by us, or any of our progenitors, late Kings or Queens of England, or of any statute law, ordinance, custom, or lawful prescription, or use, or otherwise by any lawful manner whatsoever.

The Company empowered to elect members of the Company every year as Wardens to supervise and govern the Company,

and to have the same rights and powers as the London Company.

"And furthermore, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do ordain, grant, and appoint, that all and every person and persons, who hereafter may be chosen to be Wardens of the said Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths, and every of them before they exercise the said office, shall from time to time take their corporal oath, according to the effect of the oath or pledge above, in these presents specified and ordained for the aforesaid First Wardens, before the last precedent Wardens of the said Company of the mystery aforesaid, yearly at the feast of All Saints, to which the last precedent Wardens of the Company of the mystery aforesaid, for us, our heirs and successors, we do

Wardens empowered to administer the oath to their successors.

give and grant full power and authority, from time to time by these presents, to give and administer the oath and pledge aforesaid, without any other commission or warrant from us, our heirs and successors, in that behalf to be procured or obtained. And that after such an oath so taken, the aforesaid office, unto which they shall be chosen and named for one whole year (to wit) until the feast of All Saints then next following, they may and can respectively execute, and further, until four others unto the office of Wardenship of the said Company of the mystery aforesaid, be appointed and sworn respectively, according to the provisions and ordinances above in these presents expressed and declared.

Wardens to remain in office for one year from All Saints Day and until successors elected.

Everyone received into the Company to undertake the oath upon being admitted.

Wardens empowered to administer the oath to new members.

“And furthermore we will, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, grant, and appoint, that all and every the freemen, and every of them, who hereafter shall be admitted or received from time to time into the Company of the mystery aforesaid, shall undertake the oath or pledge of their liberties and immunities before the Wardens of the same Company of the mystery aforesaid, for the time being, and full power and authority to the Wardens of the said Company of the said mystery for the time being to give and administer the corporal oath to all and every the freemen, and every of them, who hereafter shall be admitted and received into the said Company of the mystery aforesaid from time to time the oath or pledge of their several liberties or immunities respectively, for us our heirs and successors, we do give and grant, by these presents, without any other commission or warrant from us, our heirs or successors, in that behalf to be procured or obtained.

“And furthermore, for us, our heirs and successors, we grant to the said Wardens and Company of the mystery aforesaid, within our said city of Dublin, and to their successors, that they and their successors for ever, by the name of Wardens and Company of the mystery of Goldsmiths of our city of Dublin aforesaid, henceforth may and shall be one body incorporate in the law, sufficient, capable, able, and fit to plead and be impleaded and to implead, prosecute, answer, and defend, before what Judges and Justices whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, as well spiritual as temporal, and other persons whatsoever in all the Courts of us, our heirs and successors, and other Courts and places whatsoever, within the said realm of Ireland, in all and all manner of actions, real, personal, and mixed, *assise of novel disseisin* and in all other pleas, suits, complaints, actions and demands whatsoever, of what kind or nature soever they be, touching, concerning, or appertaining to the said Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery of Goldsmiths within our said city of Dublin, or the lands, tenements, affairs, wares, merchandizes, bargains, agreements, debts, or any other thing of theirs. And that the said Wardens and Company of that mystery, and their successors from time to time for ever, may make honest and reasonable ordinances and constitutions for the better government of the said mystery, as often as to them shall seem expedient. Provided always, that none of their ordinances or constitutions be of force or put in execution, until the same be seen and approved of by our two Chief Justices and our chief Baron of the Exchequer, of us our heirs and successors, within our said realm of Ireland for the time being, and be allowed before the Deputy or other Chief Governor, and our Council of our aforesaid Kingdom of Ireland.

The Company empowered to plead and be impleaded in any action.

Empowered to make reasonable ordinances for the government of the craft, to be approved by the two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland before becoming operative.

“And furthermore we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and give special license unto the said Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our city of Dublin aforesaid, and to their

successors to have, possess, receive, and acquire, them and their successors for ever, such manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, services, reversions, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our said realm of Ireland, as well from us, our heirs and successors, as from any other person or persons whatsoever, which are not held of us, nor shall be held of our heirs or successors *in capite* or by knight's service, provided that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements and other hereditaments, so by them to be had, received, and acquired, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of twenty pounds sterling by the year, beyond all burdens and reprises, the statute 'of lands and tenements not to be placed in mortmain' or any other statute, act, ordinance, or proviso, heretofore had, done, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. We have also given, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, grant unto every subject and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, special license and free power and authority that they and any of them may and can give, grant, sell, bequeath, and alien such manors, messuages, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, services, reversions, and other hereditaments whatsoever within our said realm of Ireland, as are not now held of us, neither shall be held of our heirs or successors *in capite*, nor by knight's service, to the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths of our said city of Dublin, and to their successors. So nevertheless that the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, so as is aforesaid, to the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the mystery aforesaid and their successors (by force and virtue of these presents) to be given, granted, bequeathed, or aliened, may not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of twenty pounds sterling yearly beyond all burdens and reprises—the said statute 'of lands and tenements not to be placed in mortmain' or any other statute, act, ordinance, or proviso, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, done, had, proclaimed, ordained, or heretofore provided to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

Empowered to buy and hold land and other hereditaments of every kind,

not exceeding in value £20 a year and to grant, sell or bequeath the same.

“And furthermore, of our like especial grace, with the advice, assent, and consent aforesaid, we do grant, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, firmly enjoining, we give, charge, ordain, and command that no master goldsmith whatsoever within our said realm of Ireland, shall hand over, deliver, or cause to be delivered unto his workmen, or any of them, any gold or silver to be wrought in handiwork, of less value than that of the Standard in our said realm of England upon assay thereof to be made, or such moneys as are well and commonly known and recognised to be of the selfsame value and goodness; to the intent that if the said workmen, or any of them, [after] the delivery thereof into their hands, or the hands of any of them, shall make the said gold or silver worse (as often times they are accustomed to do), whereas they shall be punished for their offences, on that behalf he nor they shall not allege that such inferior and base gold and silver was delivered to them.

No master goldsmith to deliver to any workman any gold or silver (to be wrought) below the English standard.

“And furthermore, for the honesty of the men of the aforesaid mystery in our said city of Dublin, for the time being and dwelling, and for the avoiding and eschewing of the damages and losses which daily do happen and arise, or may happen and arise, as well to us and our heirs and successors, as to other our liege people and subjects, out of the unjust and indiscreet government of certain of our subjects, and others using the aforesaid mystery, little weighing the honesty of the said mystery, and also for the cutting off and removing the subtleties and deceits in

The Company entrusted with the search, supervision, assay and government of all manner of gold and silver work throughout Ireland.

that mystery often used, we have given and granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant, unto the aforesaid present Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery and their successors for ever, that they the aforesaid present Wardens, and the Wardens of the aforesaid mystery for the time being for ever, may have the search, supervision, assay, and government of all and all manner of gold and silver, wrought and to be wrought, or exposed for sale, within our city of Dublin, and in all fairs, markets, and marts, and also in cities, towns, and boroughs, and other places whatsoever, in and through our said whole Kingdom of Ireland, as well within liberties as without, and to punish and correct the defects and deceits in the same works found, or to be found, if occasion shall be, by the help of the Mayor and Sheriffs of our said city of Dublin, and of the Mayors, bailiffs, or others of our officers whatsoever, in whatsoever fairs, markets, marts, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places without the aforesaid cities, where such search and searches shall happen to be made; and that the present Wardens, and the Wardens of the aforesaid mystery for the time being, may have full power for ever to make and exercise due search of and in all and singular the premises, as also of all and singular works touching and concerning the said mystery, as well on men of the aforesaid mystery of goldsmiths, as also on others whatsoever, selling, making, or working their affairs, merchandizes, or works, to the said mystery belonging or the said mystery concerning, as well in our aforesaid city of Dublin and suburbs thereof, as elsewhere without the said city of Dublin, in whatsoever fairs, markets, marts, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places whatsoever in and through our said whole realm of Ireland, by themselves, or any of them; and all such deceitful works and merchandizes of gold and silver, of what kind or nature soever they be (if any be), by them or any of them in any such of their searches found, and for the deceiving of the people of us, our heirs and successors, made or wrought and exposed for sale, to be broken, and the makers, sellers, and workers of the same works, according to their deserts, to punish and correct (if need be) by the help of the Mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, seneschals, and other such like officers, according to the laws, statutes, and ordinances in such cases made and provided, and this as often as it shall seem best to be done, by the aforesaid present Wardens and those for the time being. We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, and, firmly commanding, charge, that all and singular Mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, seneschals, and other our officers whatsoever, and every of them, in fairs, markets, marts, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places where such search shall happen to be made, shall be from time to time for ever advising, favouring, and assisting in all things, as is seemly to the aforesaid Wardens and every of them, making such search, in the exercise and execution of the premises.

All deceitful works found, made, wrought, or set to sale to be broken, and the makers, sellers and workers thereof to be punished according to their deserts.

“And moreover we having received certain intelligence that divers men both native and foreign, exercising and using the aforesaid mystery in divers parts of our said Kingdom of Ireland, and fraudulently coveting their dishonest gains, and studying and propounding unto themselves the deceits and losses of the rest of our subjects, divers ways do work and expose for sale gold and silver deceitfully and cunningly wrought, of less value than duly it ought to be, and wrought contrary to the ordinances thereof made, within our said Kingdoms of England and Ireland, and counterfeit stones which are of no value, in such like gold and silver, as if precious stones subtly and splendidly to glitter, according to the nature of such gems wrought and set, do daily sell for a great price to divers of our subjects, not

experienced therein, as well in privileged places, as in fairs, markets, and other places, cities and boroughs of our said realm of Ireland, and herein they fear not nor are afraid to be punished or brought to justice ; wherefore because due search or some due punishment for such a defect in that mystery, was not executed anywhere heretofore, by which means so much fraud, deceit and unjust workmanship of gold and silver, and of counterfeit gems and works of gold and silver and otherwise, in divers ways, in the mystery aforesaid, by the workmen of that mystery, in every part of our said Kingdom of Ireland, doth daily increase, to the great damage and loss of us, and all our liege people and subjects ; and we, willing (as becometh us), the deceitful, insufficient, and unjust works and wares of gold and silver, precious stones, and stones of pearl, coral, and such like in the mystery aforesaid, insufficiently and not duly wrought, and counterfeit, used to be set forth to sale, to be forfeited, abolished and punished, of our certain knowledge and mere motion, as also with the advice, assent, and consent aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, unto the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery, and their successors, that they the aforesaid Wardens and their successors, and every one of them for the time being, have and may have for ever, by virtue of these presents, full power, force, and authority, in every defect, offence, crime, and deceit, made, or attempted, or committed against the ordinances of the aforesaid mystery, done within our said Kingdom of England or Ireland, in all their searches and assays of gold and silver, and wares, and precious stones, and stones of pearl, coral, or precious stones whatsoever, counterfeit stones, in gold and silver, as in necklaces, signets, rings, or girdles, or otherwise in any manner wrought or put in within our said Kingdom of Ireland, wheresoever it is justly proved against the workmen or users of any of the same premises to be exposed for sale, by the same Wardens for the time being, all and every person or persons whatsoever of the said mystery working so deceitfully, or exposing for sale, to be punished according to their offences, and according to the laws, statutes, and ordinances, in that behalf published and provided. We have also granted, and by these presents, for us and our heirs, we do grant, to the same Wardens and Company and their successors, that whensoever, how-often soever, or wheresoever, as well within liberties as without, any wares of gold or silver, or pearl, or any other whatsoever counterfeit stones, and deceitfully wrought and fixed, in the nature of gems or pearl, in gold or silver, and by assay thereof they be of less value, and insufficient in the work of gold or silver than of right they ought to be wrought—to wit—of the value sterling, according to the ordinances and statutes of us and our progenitors or predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, within our said realm of England or Ireland, in such cases published, or any such deceitful wares of gold and silver, wrought within our said Kingdom of Ireland, or by any native or foreign workman, and users of the aforesaid mystery, wheresoever sold or exposed for sale, or not assayed, approved and marked as they ought, in deceit of our people, and offending contrary to the form of the ordinances and statutes aforesaid ; that then they the Wardens for the time being, or any two of them, may have power and authority to arrest, and seize on, and break, and damnify, all and all manner of such wares of gold and silver, counterfeit stones, and pearls, or other stones whatsoever, and deceitfully wrought and exposed for sale, wheresoever they can find them, so that our people be no more thereby deceived. And that in all the searches of those Wardens and their successors for the time being, of and in the

Gold and silver of less value than it ought to be, and counterfeit jewels, to be sought for, seized, broken, and the workers or others exposing the same for sale to be punished according to their offences.

In and within three miles of Dublin the Wardens may cause all works of gold or silver and jewels to be brought to the Goldsmiths' Hall, Dublin, to be assayed, and if sufficient to be marked with the stamp as good, and if not sufficient to be dealt with as before provided.

The Dublin Goldsmiths' Company to have all such rights, privileges, authorities and jurisdictions as the Goldsmiths Company of London have.

Not being contrary or repugnant to this Charter or to the laws of England and Ireland.

In every city and town in Ireland where there are goldsmiths they are to observe the like ordinances as those of Dublin are bound to observe, and to acquaint themselves of the "touch" of gold and silver and obtain their punch to mark their works.

premises from time to time, in whatsoever places within the space of three miles, on this side and near the said city of Dublin, near or adjoining, where any workman, or users of the aforesaid mystery shall remain, work and abide, the same Wardens, or some of them for the time being, all manner of works and wares of gold and silver, aforesaid, or in gold or silver whatsoever, and set in necklaces, gems and precious stones, there wrought, and to be wrought, may cause to be brought into the Common Hall of those Wardens and Company of the mystery aforesaid, being within our aforesaid city of Dublin (within which the common assay of gold and silver is had and tried according to the ordinances thereof), there to be tried and assayed, and if there shall be any defect therein in any manner, to be duly amended, and being so amended there then to be affirmed for good; and to be marked with their mark for that purpose to be used and put to; and all defective works whatsoever, as well of or in gold or silver deceitfully wrought, with counterfeit stones set in the same for gems, and falsely wrought, or tried, known, and found in alloys not sufficient, be dealt with according to the laws, statutes, and ordinances, in that behalf published and provided.

"And moreover, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery, and to their successors for ever, and to every one of the goldsmiths of the said Company, that they the said Wardens and Company of the mystery aforesaid, and every goldsmith of the said Company of the mystery aforesaid, as well present, as to come, for the time being, may and can have, hold, use, enjoy, exercise and execute, within our said realm of Ireland, such like liberties, customs, franchises, privileges, powers, authorities, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, immunities, commodities, and all other rights whatsoever, of what sort, kind, nature, quality or condition, whatsoever they be, have been, or shall be, not being repugnant, or contrary to these presents, or to any article in the same contained, or specified, or to the laws and statutes of this our Kingdom of Ireland, as many such, and as much, and what the Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery of Goldsmiths of London aforesaid, or any Wardens and Company of goldsmiths within our said realm of England or Ireland, now have, enjoy, exercise, and use, by reason or pretence of any statutes or Acts of Parliament, or any letters patent, by any of our progenitors, Kings and Queens of England, had or made, or of any prescription or custom, or by any other lawful manner, right, or title, whatsoever.

"And furthermore of our like special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, and also of the advice, assent and consent aforesaid, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, and by these presents, ordain, that in all and every city and town within our said realm of Ireland, in which there are goldsmiths, and to which merchants frequent, they hold and from time to time shall observe the same and the like ordinances, which men of the same mystery within our said city of Dublin are bound to observe, and that one or two men of the same mystery, of every of the said cities and towns, may come and draw near to our said city of Dublin, to know the science of the said mystery, and there to ask and seek for the same, their touch of gold and silver and also their punch—namely, a harp crowned—to mark, denote and impress their works and wares and every of them within the same, as of old it was accustomed and ordained within our city of London.

“We also give charge, and firmly enjoining, do command that the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths in the said city of Dublin, for themselves and their successors, do covenant and agree to and with our heirs and successors, by these presents, that the aforesaid Wardens and Company, and their successors, of the said mystery, or any of them, exercising the said mystery hereafter, shall not nor will, work, sell, or exchange, or procure to be sold, wrought or exchanged, any vessels or any other goldsmiths' works, of gold of less value than that of two and twenty carats; and that they shall not use certain things called solder, anneal, or stuffings, in any of their works, more than necessary to perfect the same, and that they shall not take beyond the rate of twelve pence for every ounce of gold (over and above the fashioning) more than the buyer thereof can obtain, or is allowed for the same, at the Exchange and money office of us our heirs and successors, upon pain of forfeiture of the value of the thing so sold and exchanged, and that henceforth no goldsmith of the mystery aforesaid in the city aforesaid, shall make, or sell, or exchange in any place within our said realm of Ireland, any vessels or goldsmiths' works of silver of less value than that of eleven ounces two penny weights, nor shall take beyond the rate of twelve pence for every pound weight of silver vessels and merchandizes (over and above the fashioning) more than the buyer thereof is or can be allowed for the same at the Exchange and money office of us, our heirs and successors, neither shall he expose for sale, exchange, or sell any vessels or goldsmiths' silver works, before his workman shall have put his proper mark to so much thereof as the same conveniently can carry,* under pain of forfeiture of the value of the thing so sold or exchanged; And if any of the aforesaid goldsmiths of the said mystery shall hereafter make any vessels or goldsmiths' works, and they be touched, marked, and allowed for good by the Wardens or Masters of the aforesaid mystery, and if in the same afterwards any falsehood or deceit be found, that then the Wardens and Company of the said mystery for the time being shall forfeit and pay the value of the things so exchanged or sold, and that the one half of whatever forfeit thereof may remain to the use of us, our heirs and successors, and the other half to the use of the party who sustained loss by the same, and who will in any court of record, by action, bill, plea, or information, or otherwise, in which no essoin, protection, or surety of the law shall be allowed, be defendant.

“And furthermore we will, and by these presents, do declare, our princely good pleasure to be, that no man shall be admitted to be privileged, or made free of such company of the mystery aforesaid, until he be approved by men of the said mystery to have served seven years an apprentice in said mystery, and from thenceforth to be a sufficient workman or craftsman; also to have made and framed with his hands a certain work or vessel of gold, in English called his masterpiece,† tried and approved by the Wardens aforesaid, for the time being; and also, that the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the said mystery of Goldsmiths in our said city of Dublin, may be, and be from time to time, subject, bound, conformable and obedient to all and singular the Acts, ordinances, instructions, and provisos whatsoever of the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the said mystery and their successors, or touching or concerning in anywise

No gold to be wrought or sold less fine than 22 carats, nor silver less than 11 oz. 2 dwts. No more solder or stuffing to be used than necessary.

No more than 12d. for every oz. of gold and 12d. for every lb. of silver (besides the making) to be taken by any goldsmith beyond the Exchange value. No work to be sold, exchanged or set to sale without being marked with the goldsmith's proper mark. If plate marked as good be afterwards found deceitful, the Company to forfeit the value.

None to be admitted to the Company but after seven years apprenticeship and proof of ability, and being bound to conform to the rules and ordinances in force.

* Objects so small as to be incapable of conveniently carrying a goldsmiths' mark being impliedly exempt from liability to be marked.

† A similar practice was followed in Scotland, where a time-expired apprentice had to submit an example of his work to be approved by the masters of the guild before he was admitted to its privileges, see page 538, *ante*.

The Company freed from all other Companies, Guilds, &c., and from all obligations by reason of having been incorporated with them.

the premises or any part thereof, had, done, published, ordained, or provided by us, our heirs or successors, or by our Deputy, or other Chief Governor or Governors, and our Council, of us, our heirs and successors, of our said realm of England or Ireland for the time being or hereafter to be had, made, ordained or provided, anything in these presents to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And finally of our more abundant special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, with the advice, assent, and consent aforesaid, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, and, strictly enjoining, do command and give charge that the aforesaid Wardens and Company of the aforesaid mystery and their successors be from henceforth for ever freed, acquitted and discharged, and exonerated of and from all other companies, societies, fraternities, guilds, incorporations, and bodies incorporate whatsoever, and of and from all observances, service and appearances, and all manner of actions, fines, and other burdens and demands whatsoever, by reason or occasion of being incorporated with the same or any of them, by any name or names or ways whatsoever, any act, ordinance, restriction, proviso, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. We will also, etc.; and without a fine in the Hanaper etc.; although express mention, etc. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

“Witness our aforesaid Deputy-General of our said Kingdom of Ireland at Dublin, on the twenty-second day of December in the thirteenth year of our reign.” [A.D. 1637.]



THE GREAT SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE CHARTER OF THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.
(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.)

The above illustration is a photographic reproduction of the obverse and reverse of the great seal, which is suspended from the charter by a ribbon (passed through the skin where it is doubled at the end of the engrossment) embedded in the composition of the seal, below which the two ends of the ribbon appear.

RECORDS OF THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

The wardens mentioned in the Charter having elected William Cooke as their president, under the style or title of "Master," continued in office until 1639, when Peter Vaneijndhoven was elected as a warden and William Hampton was re-elected—two wardens only being mentioned in that year. In 1640 John Woodcocke was appointed master, and James Vanderbeck warden. Gilbert Tonques and Peter Vaneijndhoven were wardens 1644-5-6.* Gilbert Tonques was master, and Daniel Burfeldt warden in 1646-7. Nathaniel Stoughton was master, and Daniel Burfeldt and Daniel Bellingham were wardens 1648-9. The names of masters and wardens between 1649 and 1654 are not recorded. Possibly no new wardens were elected during the interval, in which case the wardens of 1649 continued, by virtue of the Charter, to hold office until their successors were appointed. In 1654-5 Joseph Stoaker was master and John Woodcocke and Thomas Hooker were wardens. In 1656-7 Joseph Stoaker continued to be master, with William Huggard and Daniel Bellingham as wardens. Thenceforward, except during the most troublous year of the war period (1689-90), the names of the officers for each successive year are recorded. It is, however, noticeable that for twenty years from 1654 there appear to have been only two wardens and the master in office each year.

A minute of the year 1686 records that it was "ordered that Michaelmas day be the day for choosing new Wardens, and on St. Andrew's day (30th November) the old Wardens are to give up their accounts". The new master and wardens, although elected on the 29 September, do not appear to have taken office until the 1st of November (All Saints' Day) in each year. (The Dublin Goldsmiths' Company was formerly styled "The Guild of All Saints".)

Officers to be chosen on Michaelmas day and to take over the accounts from their predecessors on 30 November.

From about three months after the date of their incorporation by the charter of 1637 to the present day, the proceedings of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company appear to have been recorded with tolerable regularity. A volume or two of the early records are, however, missing, and one of the existing volumes seems to have been substituted for an earlier one, for in the book of proceedings commenced in 1686, an ordinance of the year 1667 is transcribed. The archives at present comprise:—assay books, minute books, lists (compiled for the most part annually) of the wardens and freemen of the Company (the latter being called "Free

The existing records of the Company date from April, 1638.

* In a proclamation of 8 July, 1643, three Goldsmiths (Sir John Veale, Peter Vaneijndhoven and Gilbert Tonques) were authorised to coin silver brought to them by private owners.

Brothers"); lists of "Quarter Brothers" (goldsmiths admitted to certain privileges by the payment of quarterly contributions); and lists of apprentices, with the names of their parents and the masters to whom they were bound. There are also an index book and a volume containing entries of gifts and benefactions conferred on the Company.

The earliest recorded assays.

About three or four months appear to have been absorbed after the Charter was obtained, in making preparations for the performance of the duties newly conferred upon the Wardens and Company, and in the establishment of an assay office, for the earliest entries in the Company's books are dated 6 April, 1638. They refer to plate of various descriptions brought in to be assayed, the names of the makers of each parcel being also recorded. The articles include beer bowls, sugar boxes, Spanish cups, caudle cups, ewers and basins, trencher-salts, cans, porringers, saucers, spoons and candlesticks, which were assayed for the following brethren:—William Hampton, John Woodcocke, William Cooke, Mathew Thomas, George Gallant, Peter Vaneijndhoven, Daniel Underwood, James Vanderbeck, Edward Chadsey, George Greene, and John More. Entries of plate assayed are continued to 1649, when a break occurs, owing, apparently, to the loss of records, and no further entry appears until 1694, whence they proceed with some regularity until 1700. Thenceforward the entries appear to have been made fairly regularly, but only a few of the assay books of the 18th and 19th centuries are preserved.

The amount of plate assayed annually, at different periods from 1638 to 1904.

The amount of plate assayed at Dublin varied considerably at different periods. From 1638 to 1644 the yearly average was about 1300 oz. From 1644 to 1649—the time of the struggle between Royalist and Parliamentary forces, when very little plate was manufactured in any part of the three Kingdoms—it was no more than 230 oz. From 1657 to 1666 the business had increased to about 8500 oz. a year. From 1694 to 1700, it had still further increased to about 26,000 oz. a year, and between 1725 and 1730 the yearly average was about 60,000 oz. In the three years following the imposition of plate duty, it fell to about 50,000 oz. a year, but it soon more than recovered its lost ground, for in the year 1787-8 the aggregate weight of plate assayed was over 80,000 ounces. In the 19th century the business fell off very appreciably. In 1810 the amount of plate assayed was about 70,000 oz., but in 1835 it had diminished to 6000 oz. After that year, however, the trade revived, and in 1848 plate to the amount of about 13,000 oz. was assayed. In 1870 it had increased to 15,000 oz., but it afterwards fell off considerably, for in 1885 no more

than about 5000 oz. were assayed. In the succeeding years another revival of business set in, which has continued, and it appears as if the flourishing condition of trade which was enjoyed in the last quarter of the 18th century will be regained. In the two years 1903-4 no less than 60,600 oz. of plate were assayed.

There are a number of interesting entries in the volume containing records of gifts and benefactions. The apartments of the Company were, in the three years 1638-40, equipped largely by the generosity of those "Brethren" who were named in the Charter of 1637, as, for instance:—

Gifts to the Company.

"William Hampton, the third first-warden gave one pewter standishe and a picture of S^r George Ratcliffe, Knt.* Gilbert Tonques, a brother, gave the New Testament and David's Psalms.† William Cooke the first M^r gave the Kinge's arms to adorne y^e Hall. John Woodcocke, the first second-warden gave one carpett of good stuffe. Israel Aprill (a frenchman and moste lovinge brother) gave a picture of Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, the daughter of Henry 4th french Kinge. James Vanderbeck, warden, gave *the picture of our most dread soveraigne Lord Kinge Charles, Kinge of Greate Britayne, france and Ireland, Defendr. &c. (of whose gracious Bountye and good will we houlde and received our Charter, whom God graunt long to raigne over us and his seede, so long as the sonne and moone indureth)*. Nathaniel Stoughton, a brother, gave the armes of the Companie to adorne the hall." On "Feb 2nd, 1641^o, John Woodcocke, now M^r of this Corporacon, gave unto the use of this Companie one crimson silke Damask Cushion wth Silke Tassels, lyned wth greene say, to lye before the M^r and Wardens att every generall meetinge of the said companye".

On "May 1st, 1646, Daniel Burfelt, third-warden of this companye, in his extraordinary love to the same, did give thereunto an iron boxe to keep our moneys".

In 1698, it was resolved that the Hall Chest should have a padlock added, a key of which was to be in the master's keeping. The three wardens also were each to hold a key of the chest, and a strong oak box in which the money and diet were to be kept, was to be placed within it.

The records of the Company (Liber A, pp. 81-2) contain an amusing account of the Riding of the Franchises just before the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1649. The Mayor's warrant required the master and wardens to attend "at four of the clock in the morning (!) decently furnished with horse and arms". They held a meeting and made a collection to defray expenses; the names of ten subscribers are given. N. Stoughton (the master warden) perhaps not being an equestrian, deputed Gilbert Tonques to represent him, and they rode, in all

The Riding of the Franchises in 1649 and 1656.

* *A good and honble. furtherer of our Charter.*

† Printed at Edinburgh in 1633 by Robert Young, King's Printer for Scotland. The cover is inscribed in gold letters, *The Goldsmiths' Booke, Dublin*, and inside is written, "Ex dono Gilberti Tonques 1 Nov., 1638". It was perhaps used for administering oaths.

seventeen, whose names are recorded, as are the several items of the dinner which followed. In 1656 this ceremony was repeated, but as the company had no tent they dined at the "George," in St. Thomas Street, where thirty persons enjoyed "a carcass of lamb, colly flowers, rabbits, and vinegar, sack, claret, and beer". In 1776 a motion was made declaring the Corporation "incapable of riding the Franchises this year".*

On 12 February, 165 $\frac{7}{8}$, Alderman Daniel Bellingham,† goldsmith, a past warden of the Company, was appointed by the guild to try the *diet* which had accrued from 10 June, 1654. On being all melted together and tested in the presence of the master and wardens it was found to be 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine. By general consent 12 oz. 14 dwts. were taken out of the mass to make a head for the leading staff.

The following curious record of a gift occurs under date 9 February, 1693:—"This day John Phillips master warden of this Corporacon, bestowed upon them a melting Ingott,‡ and the same is to be kept by the Assay Master thereof for the time being, and not to be lent to anybody but one of the free brothers of this Company, leaving a pledge for the same".

Every apprentice to execute an approved master-piece before admission to the Company.

The earliest existing volume of the orders and proceedings of the Company commences in 1686. Into it is transcribed an ordinance of the year 1667 prohibiting the admission of an apprentice to the freedom of the Company until he had wrought his "master-piece" and it had been approved of, before which he had to pay five shillings quarterly as a foreigner or quarter-brother. No money was to be taken in respect of an admission to the franchise. The fine was to take the form of a piece of plate.

On 10 November, 1687, it was ordered that all brothers bring their punches to be struck in the house of Capt. Richard Lord,§ and that thenceforth no one should make plate without striking his mark on it, under a penalty of ten shillings.

In March, 1688, a new Charter was obtained from James II., and two silver flagons belonging to the Company were sold to defray the expenses. The same year James fled from England and, with French aid, commenced the war with his successor which was carried on

* Mr. Garstin, F.S.A., had a full transcript, besides many similar notes supplied by Messrs. Waterhouse; see also Mr. Berry's paper, *Journal of the R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxi., pp. 119-38.

† Daniel Bellingham was the first *Lord Mayor* of Dublin, the title having been conferred in 1665. His portrait with a label describing him as "Knight and Baron" (*sic*) now hangs in the City Hall. He was Under Secretary of State, and obtained a Baronetcy which became extinct on the death of his son and successor.

‡ The term "melting Ingott" in this instance obviously means a melting-pot and not an ingot or ingot-mould as the expression would now be understood.

§ Master of the Company in 1673-4 and for many years Assay Master.

for nearly four years on Irish soil, to the interruption both of manufactures and trade. Its effect on the Dublin goldsmiths was, that little or no work was done during the interval, and no minutes were recorded for nearly two years—16 February, 1688, till 1 November, 1690. In November, 1691, however—the army of King James having been vanquished in the meantime—the Company voted £6 “for the carrying on a treatate for General Ginckle, General-in-chief of the forces in Ireland of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary”. On the 30th of the same month it is recorded that John Cuthbert handed over to Adam Soret, the newly-elected master, “several pieces of plate which had been placed in his custody by the Corporation some time before the late troubles”.

Shortly after this the ordinary business of the Company was resumed, and the privileges of its members were strenuously maintained. In 1693 one Timothy Hevin was required to answer for keeping “open shop” as a goldsmith, he not being a free brother. He was ordered to “shut down” same within seven days, but was given permission to work privately in his room, paying the fee of a quarter brother. In 1694 (29 Sept.) it was ordered that no one should be allowed to strike his mark to any plate or bring plate to be “touched” who was not a free brother; all others were required to bring to Goldsmiths’ Hall on 1 November their several stamps to be disposed of as the master and wardens saw fit. In the same year John Cuthbert, a free brother and past warden, was ordered to “show cause” for having employed a Frenchman to work for him for some time before he had acquainted the master and wardens with the fact. The above restriction was soon afterwards modified, and goldsmiths who were not freemen were allowed to make and put their marks on plate, on payment of quarterly fees. In 1698 “Thomas Eliot, an English watchmaker who had worked some time in the city, prayed admission as a free brother, which was granted, in consideration of his good service in the late wars in reducing this kingdom”.

The records show that the Company was both vigilant and persistent in the detection and punishment of offences against the standard. In 1687 John Humphries, Robert Smith, John Clifton, John Phillips, George Thornton, Francis Sherwin, John Wall, and Timothy Heyvin, were fined various sums from 2s. 6d. to 30s. for working silver worse than standard. In the same year it was resolved that £4 should be allowed towards the costs of prosecuting William Keogh, a “pretended” goldsmith in Kilkenny, for selling plate as sterling which was not worth

Offences against
the laws of
the Guild.

Vigilance of the
Company in
the detection of
frauds.

Offenders
rigorously dealt
with.

2s. per ounce. In 1691 Abraham Voisin, Vincent Kidder, John Phillips, James Cotton, and John Cuthbert were all fined for working bad silver. In July, 1693, twelve pairs of shoe-buckles below standard were seized from David Swan. He was fined for the offence but undeterred from repeating it, as a search of his shop three months afterwards resulted in four dram-cups and other articles being found, made of bad silver. He opposed the master and wardens in a contemptuous and unworthy manner, when they were making the search, by "forcing back said cups and putting them down into his breeches pockets; he ran into a room behind his shop and hid same in an obscure place". When taken into custody and required to produce the cups he cursed, and swore that same were melted down. Immediately afterwards, in fear of punishment, he delivered up the cups, which were beaten down. On the 25 October he attended at the Hall and acknowledged his crime.

In the same year (1693) Michael Haines and William Billingham were fined for working base silver and gold, and several sets of breast buttons made of bad silver were seized from Mr. Nelthorp, some with Mr. Wall's mark 8 dwts. worse, others with Mr. Sherwin's mark 2 dwts. worse. They were broken up and delivered back. In 1717 a complaint was made by Mr. Hore that George Farrington, a goldsmith, had sold him a teapot not "touched" at the Hall, but which had soldered on to it a piece of silver "touched" with the harp crowned, and the mark of Richard Archbold struck twice on it. Archbold having been summoned, and owning his marks and soldering, was fined £5. In 1723 Will. Matthews was fined for having wrought base silver, and in 1729 Andrew Patterson, of Drogheda, was "indicted for silver worse than standard". In the same year (1729) a silver cup very much worse than sterling was brought in by Thomas Walker to be assayed. It weighed 19 oz. and was said to have been made by one Buck, of Limerick. It bore the mark of the harp crowned on a piece of silver which had formerly been part of some other article, soldered into the side of the cup—"a most notorious fraud and cheat" the record adds.

In 1708 the Company built a new Hall in Werburgh Street, where the meetings were held and the assays conducted until the early part of the 19th century. The assay office is now in the basement of the Dublin Custom House—a government building.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

We have seen that in 1605 it was ordered by the city council that all Dublin goldsmiths should have every article of plate assayed, and stamped with the figures of a lion, a harp, and a castle, as well as the goldsmith's special mark, before being sold, exchanged or offered for sale. In the absence of examples of plate bearing these marks it is impossible to illustrate them. This, however, is not of much importance in view of the fact that their use was short-lived, the order of 1605 having been annulled by the Charter of December, 1637, which not only prescribed the standards for gold and silver wares—the former to be 22 carats and the latter 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine—but also prescribed the marks with which they should be stamped.

Marks used prior to 1605 not known, and no example known of the "lion, harp and castle" mark in force 1605-37.

The marks prescribed by the Charter of 1637 were (1) the harp crowned (which was the King's Majesty's stamp, and the standard mark) indicating that gold and silver wares so marked had been proved to be of the standard quality; and (2) the goldsmith's proper mark. The first assay in pursuance of the Charter was made on the 6 April, 1638, and every article then assayed was stamped with the two marks above described; and from that date to the present day no Dublin-made article of silver or gold can have legally been sold or exchanged without being so marked.

Marks prescribed by the Charter of 1637: the harp crowned, and the maker's mark.

A third mark, namely, a date-letter, has been used from 1638, in addition to the two above-mentioned. This mark is not prescribed; in fact, it is not mentioned in the Charter, but it is provided that "if any goldsmiths' work be touched, marked, and allowed for good, and if in the same any deceit be afterwards found, the wardens and Company shall forfeit and pay the value of the thing". It was obviously, therefore, to the interest of the Company that they should have the means of ascertaining in whose year of office any particular work had been stamped, and it was probably with that object that they followed the practice instituted by the London goldsmiths more than a century and a half earlier, and adopted a date-letter.

A date-letter, used from 1638.

The date-letter, one of the marks prescribed by Statute in 1729, but afterwards frequently omitted.

These three marks were made statutory by an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1729, which provided that all articles of gold and silver should be assayed by the assay master appointed by the company of goldsmiths, and that they should be marked with the three marks which had been used from 1638, viz., the harp crowned, date-letter, and maker's mark. The date-letter, however, appears to have been very frequently omitted in the case of plate made in the latter half of the 18th century.

A fourth mark—the figure of Hibernia—was adopted in 1730 or 1731, and a fifth mark, consisting of a representation of the head of the Sovereign, was used from 1807 to 1890. The reasons for the use of these marks will be found explained further on.

A great deal of misconception has existed with respect to the Dublin Hall-marks, more particularly the date-letter. In no work dealing with the subject have the marks been represented with even a reasonable approximation to accuracy, and in a recently published *Magazine for Collectors*, an article appeared, with accompanying tables of marks, purporting to be correct representations; but in each of the tables previously published errors were copied, with the difference merely that the size of the representations was increased (the errors being thereby exaggerated) and that the marks, which in the previously published tables had been arranged vertically, were, in the tables as copied, arranged horizontally.

The following tables of marks, are the result of the collaboration of the Author with several members of learned societies in Ireland.

The correction of the errors which have so long existed with regard to the marks on Dublin plate, and the presentation of tables of marks of Irish goldsmiths with the nearest obtainable approach to accuracy, has been the aim of the Author, and the collection of material for this purpose has been the work of years. The succeeding tables of marks and names are the result of the collaboration of the Author with the following Irish gentlemen:—the late Mr. John Ribton Garstin, F.S.A., formerly President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and Vice-President R.I.A.; the late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., of Cork; Mr. Henry F. Berry, Assistant Keeper of the Records in Ireland, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Mr. Langley Archer West, Master of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company; and last but by no means least, Mr. Dudley Westropp, M.R.I.A., who has left nothing unexamined in the archives of the Goldsmiths' Company, or the Dublin civic records, which could in any way elucidate this subject.

Of all the tables of Dublin date-marks which have hitherto been published, one compiled by Dr. Waterhouse in 1881—reproduced here—is most nearly accurate :—

[TENTATIVE.]

TABLE OF DUBLIN DATE-MARKS.

COMPILED BY DR. W. D. WATERHOUSE.

| 3 Stamps to 1732 4 after 1732 GEORGE I | 4 Stamps GEORGE II | 4 Stamps. AFTER 1784 GEORGE III | 4 Stamps to 1807 5 after 1807 GEORGE III | 5 Stamps Shields various GEORGE IV | 5 Stamps VICTORIA | 5 Stamps VICTORIA | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|------|---|------|---|------|
| A | 1638 | 1658 | 1678 | 1698 | 1721 | A | 1746 | A | 1796 | A | 1821 | A | 1846 | A | 1871 |
| | 1639 | b 1659 | B 1679 | 1699 | 1722 | B | 1747 | B | 1797 | B | 1822 | B | 1847 | B | 1872 |
| | 1640 | 1660 | 1680 | 1700 | 1723 | C | 1748 | C | 1798 | C | 1823 | C | 1848 | C | 1873 |
| | 1641 | 1661 | 1681 | 1701 | 1724 | D | 1749 | D | 1799 | D | 1824 | D | 1849 | D | 1874 |
| | 1642 | 1662 | 1682 | 1702 | 1725 | E | 1750 | E | 1800 | E | 1825 | E | 1850 | E | 1875 |
| | 1643 | 1663 | 1683 | 1703 | 1726 | F | 1751 | F | 1801 | F | 1826 | F | 1851 | F | 1876 |
| | 1644 | 1664 | 1684 | 1704 | 1727 | G | 1752 | G | 1802 | G | 1827 | G | 1852 | G | 1877 |
| S | 1645 | 1665 | 1685 | 1705 | 1728 | H | 1753 | H | 1803 | H | 1828 | H | 1853 | H | 1878 |
| H | 1646 | 1666 | 1686 | 1706 | 1729 | I | 1754 | I | 1804 | I | 1829 | I | 1854 | I | 1879 |
| I | 1647 | 1667 | 1687 | 1707 | 1730 | J | 1755 | J | 1805 | J | 1830 | J | 1855 | J | 1880 |
| K | 1648 | 1668 | 1688 | 1708 | 1731 | K | 1756 | K | 1806 | K | 1831 | K | 1856 | K | 1881 |
| L | 1649 | 1669 | 1689 | 1709 | 1732 | L | 1757 | L | 1807 | L | 1832 | L | 1857 | L | |
| | 1650 | 1670 | 1690 | 1710 | 1733 | M | 1758 | M | 1808 | M | 1833 | M | 1858 | M | |
| | 1651 | 1671 | 1691 | 1711 | 1734 | N | 1759 | N | 1809 | N | 1834 | N | 1859 | N | |
| | 1652 | 1672 | 1692 | 1712 | 1735 | O | 1760 | O | 1810 | O | 1835 | O | 1860 | O | |
| | 1653 | 1673 | 1693 | 1713 | 1736 | P | 1761 | P | 1811 | P | 1836 | P | 1861 | P | |
| | 1654 | 1674 | 1694 | 1714 | 1737 | Q | 1762 | Q | 1812 | Q | 1837 | Q | 1862 | Q | |
| | 1655 | 1675 | 1695 | 1715 | 1738 | R | 1763 | R | 1813 | R | 1838 | R | 1863 | R | |
| | 1656 | 1676 | 1696 | 1716 | 1739 | S | 1764 | S | 1814 | S | 1839 | S | 1864 | S | |
| T | 1657 | 1677 | 1697 | 1717 | 1740 | T | 1765 | T | 1815 | T | 1840 | T | 1865 | T | |
| | | | | 1718 | 1741 | U | 1766 | U | 1816 | U | 1841 | U | 1866 | U | |
| | | | | 1719 | 1742 | V | 1767 | V | 1817 | V | 1842 | V | 1867 | V | |
| | | | | 1720 | 1743 | W | 1768 | W | 1818 | W | 1843 | W | 1868 | W | |
| | | | | | 1744 | X | 1769 | X | 1819 | X | 1844 | X | 1869 | X | |
| | | | | | 1745 | Y | 1770 | Y | 1820 | Y | 1845 | Y | 1870 | Y | |
| | | | | | | Z | | Z | | Z | | Z | | Z | |

In this table by Dr. Waterhouse it will be observed that at 1766, 1791, and 1816 respectively, shields are left unoccupied by date-letters. In explanation of these blanks, when placing his table at the Author's disposal in 1899, Dr. Waterhouse said: "I examined tons of plate for the construction of that table, and although I found every other letter used in those cycles, I never met with a letter V earlier than 1841. I left the shields blank in case they should subsequently turn up. If they were not used, the result is that the letters in those cycles are a year or two, may be three, out of their place." Mr. Cripps, who had been given permission to use Dr. Waterhouse's table, adapted it to the columns of *Old English Plate*, but in so doing (without mentioning any authority)

materially altered it, by interpolating an entirely factitious letter \mathfrak{U} at 1741 and filling each subsequent blank with a Roman capital V, in not one of which cases was the addition authentic, for there is no instance of the use of the letter V before 1841.* What Mr. Cripps printed in *Old English Plate*, Mr. Chaffers, or his editors, copied (with acknowledgment) in *Hall Marks on Plate*, and a contributor to *The Connoisseur* of March, 1904, again copied, without naming the source of his marks, which is, however, disclosed by the errors reproduced.

We will now consider the marks in detail in chronological order:—

THE HARP CROWNED.

Firstly, the *Harp-crowned*, or Sovereign's mark: The appearance of this mark has varied so much from time to time since 1638 that its successive changes cannot well be described in words, and for that reason the reader is referred to the following tables, where its various forms are represented as they have been found on authentic articles of plate. It may, however, be stated that the broad distinctions are as follows: From 1638 until 1787 the shape of the stamp followed the outline of the device which it enclosed; from 1787 until 1794 the outline was oval, and from 1794 until 1809 it was octagonal, or, to be more precise, an upright parallelogram with the corners clipped off. In the earlier examples of 1809 the stamp with the octagonal outline is still found. In 1794 and 1795 both the oval and octagonal-shaped crowned-harp stamps appear to have been used, marks of both forms having been found in conjunction with the letters X and Y, and the marks of the three years 1794-5-6 present a poor appearance, as if the punches with which they were struck had been cut by a somewhat incompetent die-sinker. The harp-crowned punch used in 1808 and 1809 appears to have been much worn, since in many examples of the mark for those years, the outline presents the appearance of a square with rounded corners rather than an octagon. In the latter part of the year 1809 and thenceforward for eleven years, the harp was in a regular heraldic shield with straight sides, engrailed top, and curved base, terminating in a point. In 1821 and the five following years the oval-shaped stamp was resumed.

The harp crowned: the various shapes of the enclosing stamp used from 1638 downwards.

* With reference to the absence of V before 1841, Mr. Garstin observed: "It need cause no astonishment, if it be borne in mind that neither it nor the 'double U' was originally in the Roman alphabet, and when employed they were regarded as only different forms of the same letter, and were so treated in Dictionaries. Similarly, I and J were not deemed separate letters. Apart from Black-letter, in which they are usually indistinguishable, j is only found, as an Irish date-letter, in small Roman letter for 1854 (not 1879 as shown in Dr. Waterhouse's Table)."

From 1827 until 1846 the crowned harp was enclosed in a shield, the shape of which was changed no less than eleven times in nineteen years. From 1846 until 1871 the mark was again enclosed in a regular shield, the top of shield being invected. From 1871 to the present time the outline of the stamp has been similar in form to that of 1794-1809, namely, an upright parallelogram with clipped (or slightly rounded) corners. In recent years the size of the stamp has been smaller than it was in the 17th and 18th centuries, and while on early plate the same (large size) mark is found stamped on small articles as on large, on plate of the 19th and 20th centuries several sets of stamps varying in size from large (but not so large as the early stamps) to very small, have been used.

THE MAKER'S MARK.

(2) The maker's mark, or, as it is designated in the Charter, "the goldsmith's proper mark": This mark, from the date of the first operation of the Charter of 1637 till about the middle of the 19th century, is almost invariably found composed of letters, either separate or in monogram, indicating the Christian name and surname of the maker. In the 18th century two or three instances have been found of a single letter having been used for a maker's mark; on the other hand, in some cases where the maker's surname was composed of no more than three or four letters such as LAW, SLY, and WEST, the entire surname was used. The practice of using the entire surname in the maker's mark became much more common in the 19th century, when names as long as WATERHOUSE are found to have been so used, indicating the seller rather than the maker. John Letablere used the first three letters of his surname for his mark about 1740-50. Two or three instances are to be found between 1715 and 1740 of marks such as Sa and Su, composed apparently of the first two letters of the maker's surname as used in England on plate of the Britannia Standard, but marks such as these are very rare.

The letters in the makers' marks of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century are often found accompanied by a device, such as a rosette, an anchor, an arrow, a fleur-de-lys, a mullet, a lion, a bird, a plume, a thistle, and the like, or with a crown or coronet over the letters enclosed in a single stamp. The use of a crown or coronet in a maker's mark appears to have caused some jealousy and misconception with regard to its meaning. It was suggested that the use of such a device tended to delude the public into believing that Royal authority

The maker's mark.

Use of devices in conjunction with letters in early makers' marks.

or warrant was thereby indicated. The Goldsmiths' Company having resolved to prohibit the use of such devices, the following order was entered in the minutes :—

Crowns and other ornaments in makers' marks forbidden in 1731 but used occasionally afterwards until about 1780.

"1731 Nov. 1st. Ordered that all [persons] working in gold and silver having crowns, coronets, or other ornaments with their punches are forthwith to bring such punches to [the] Master and Wardens to have the same defaced, and that no one hereafter use crowns, coronets or any ornaments. In case of such use [offenders] to be proceeded against with the utmost severity of the law."

What was meant by "the utmost severity of the law" does not appear, nor does it appear that the order was immediately attended to, for we find that coronets and other ornaments were used in makers' marks with nearly as much frequency for a few years after the promulgation of the order as before. From 1745, however, the use of these "ornaments" became much less common, but a coronet is found in a maker's mark as late as 1780. Possibly the resolution: "1744 *Samuel Walker ordered to change his mark,*" may have had some effect on the goldsmith named and others.

In 1783, by the 23 and 24 Geo. III. c. 23 (Ireland) it was enacted that "from and after 9 Sept. 1784 no person being a merchant manufacturer or dealer in gold or silver wares should sell or expose for sale, buy or exchange or export any wares of gold or silver or of both or any jewels either set or unset without first registering his name and place of abode with the Company of Goldsmiths in Dublin in a book to be kept by the said Company for that purpose under a penalty of £100 for every offence.

"No hawker pedler or other trading person going from town to town should buy sell or export to sell exchange or barter any wares of gold or silver under a penalty of £50 for every offence.

"That it should be lawful on or after the 1st June 1784 for any person making or causing to be made any goldsmith's work to enter an impression of his mark or punch together with his or her respective name and place of abode at the Assay Office at Dublin (or New Geneva) upon paying 5s. to the Assayer or Wardens of such office who were required to make in a plate or sheet of pewter or copper an impression of such mark and also make an entry of such mark and the name and place of abode of the owner in a book to be kept for the purpose and that no person should be entitled to have any goldsmith's work made by him or her assayed or stamped at such assay office until after it should have been stamped by the maker with his mark (entered as aforesaid) and that no goldsmith's work should be assayed or marked at such assay office if marked with any other mark but such as should have been duly entered as aforesaid."

Consequent upon this Act, a large number of Dublin and provincial goldsmiths complied with its provisions in the year 1784, and the marks of many of them are to be found struck in the plates of copper

Registration of Marks in 1784.

preserved in the assay office. But the marks of all are not so recorded, and after a while the requirements of the Act appear to have fallen into abeyance. The register—commenced in 1784—of the names and marks of manufacturing goldsmiths does not contain all the makers' marks found to have been used during the first half of the century which succeeded the passing of the Act of 1783. The books of the Company, however, contain the names of many for whom plate was assayed, and the names and places of abode of goldsmiths carrying on their trade in provincial towns which were registered at Goldsmiths' Hall, Dublin, in compliance with the above Act.

In the 19th century the makers' marks consisted for the most part of the bare initials of the goldsmiths' names. These marks were then and are now much smaller and simpler than those of earlier times. The lists of goldsmiths' names which follow the tables of marks, will be found of great assistance in the identification of makers, and will to a great extent enable the date of the manufacture of a piece of plate to be approximately fixed in cases where no date-letter has been stamped, and the maker's mark and the harp crowned only are distinguishable. It must, however, be observed that in many cases the names of goldsmiths appearing in the tables have not been verified by contemporary records as those of the owners of the marks, but have been conjectured because the initials correspond with the marks.

The following lists of goldsmiths' names will be of assistance in fixing, approximately, the date of plate without a date-letter.

THE DATE-LETTER.

(3) The Date-letter: The earliest record of a date-letter in the Chronicles of the Goldsmiths' Company is that of the letter G for 1644-5. This entry is followed by others, which record that the letters appointed for the four succeeding years were H, I, K and L respectively. We are left in no doubt as to the letter with which the cycle was commenced in April, 1638, for there is at Trinity College, Dublin, a communion flagon inscribed in contemporaneous lettering "*Par fratrum pariles fecerunt esse lagenas. Moses et Eduardus Hill generosi, Anno Domini 1638.*"* This

The date-letter.

* The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, wrote:—"A representation of this flagon is given in *The Book of Trinity College* (1891), at page 44, and a description in the Chapter on the College plate, page 267. It is of paramount interest as the oldest known piece of Irish plate with a date-letter. But its inscription is also curious, and has not hitherto been explained. In order to make it intelligible, it is necessary to mention that the Chapel of Trinity College previously possessed a flagon which was presented by one of the Fellows, John Richardson (who became Bishop of Ardagh), but it was of London make. Two undergraduates of T.C.D., desiring to emulate him, had the flagon in question made to match the other, and so the inscription (the first part of which is in verse) may be thus rendered in doggerel English:—"Edward and Moses [Hill], a pair of brothers, made these a pair by giving this other'."

flagon is marked with the harp crowned of the early form, the date-letter A in a curiously shaped shield, and IVB in monogram, the "proper mark" of James Vanderbeck. At Fethard in co. Wexford, there is a communion cup inscribed "*Ex dono Nicolai Loftus Anno Salutis, 1639,*" marked with the harp crowned, the date-letter B in a plain shield for 1639-40, and IT the "proper mark" of John Thornton.* In the same church there is a communion paten with a similar crowned harp, the "proper mark" of the same goldsmith, and date-letter C for the following year. In Derry cathedral there is a communion cup also marked with the same kind of harp crowned, the date-letter D (in a plain shield), and the "proper mark" of William Cooke. The Dublin Museum possesses a spoon "slipped in the stalk" marked with the crowned harp of the early form, the date-letter S (in a plain shield), and the "proper mark" of Daniel Bellingham (warden 1656-7); and one of 1639—the earliest hall-marked spoon known. At this point an entry in the Goldsmiths' minute book is of importance. It runs as follows:—

"Nov. 9th, 1660. *Trial was this day made at G.S. Hall, Dublin, of all the diet of all the plate that had been touched there from the 12th day of Feb. 1657 to the day of the date aforesaid at the rate of 2grs. to the lb. being plate touched 21,977oz. 5dwts. and upon trial made it fell out to be by the assay better 1dwt. being present wt. of the diet 7oz. 11dwts. letter T and lett. b.*" (The remainder of the page is torn off.)

In other words, the period during which the diet tested on 9 Nov., 1660, had accumulated, extended from 12 Feb., 1657, to the day of trial. At the commencement of such period the letter T was the date-letter in use, and during the last year of such period the letter in use was *b* as is proved by the following entry, "*November 12th, 1659:—Order that the letter b, a small Roman letter, be struck by the assay-master upon all the silver plate which shall be brought to his office and approved of by him from after the day of the date hereof until the first day of November next*".

The letter T having been the date-letter for 1656-7, and *b* the letter for 1659-60, it seems safe to assume that U was the letter for 1657-8, and that *a* was the letter for 1658-9 with which the second alphabet or cycle was commenced. It is, moreover, extremely probable that the

* During the first three years after the incorporation of the Company the records appear to have been regularly entered. Thornton's name, however, does not appear in the list of freemen until 1653, but as John Thornton is the only goldsmith known to have been working about 1639 whose initials fit the above mark, it is suggested that he was probably working then as a goldsmith, and allowed certain privileges before being admitted as a free brother to the enjoyment of all the amenities pertaining to the full freedom of the Company. This frequently happened.

Dublin Goldsmiths were acquainted with the fact that their London brethren had been using alphabetical marks arranged in cycles (of twenty years) in each of which the first twenty letters of the alphabet—A to U (or V)—were employed, and that during the first forty years of the existence of the Dublin Company, under the Charter of 1637, a similar practice was followed.

The next certain mark in the tables of Dublin date-letters is the Old English C for 1680. This letter occurs on the great tankards of the Merchant Taylors' Company, London, which bear a contemporary inscription stating that they were "*made* in the year one thousand six hundred and eightie, being the plate of the Guild of St. John Baptist, Dublin". The guild was a company of Merchant Tailors like the Company in London, into whose possession the tankards passed directly upon the dissolution of the Dublin Guild.

C fixed as the date-letter for 1680 by contemporary inscriptions on the Merchant Taylors' tankards.

It is therefore obvious that from 1659-60 to 1680 the rotation of the date-letters must have been as shown in the second and third of the following tables. In view of the dates when new Wardens were elected and the old Wardens retired from office, it also seems clear that the first date-letter, the Roman capital A, was used from the date of the first assay—6 April, 1638—to November, 1639, and that each succeeding letter was used from November of one year until the same month in the succeeding year. It should be borne in mind that at this period it was a common practice to retain the date of the old year until Lady Day in the new year. The next point of time, after 1680, at which a date-letter is fixed, is the year 1693-4. It is recorded in the goldsmiths' books that the letter appointed for that year is A . The letter itself is written in the book in a kind of hybrid cursive hand, but as there are known to the Author at least nine authentic examples of the letter itself (which is an old English capital), it is unnecessary to reproduce the written character. Several of the objects on which this letter occurs are dated in contemporary engraving. One with maker's mark J W (probably for Joseph Walker) is inscribed "*Chalice given to St. Michael's, Dublin, 1693*"; another with maker's mark W D (William Drayton) at St. Michan's and a paten at St. Werburgh's (made by John Clifton) are similarly dated. In Abbeyleix church there is a communion cup inscribed "*Jan. 169⁴, Abbey Leix*". Now the goldsmiths' books contain no record of any plate having been assayed in the year 1693, nor until February in the following year, that is to say 169³₄. It

The letter A , recorded as adopted in 1693, used for more than one year.

is obvious that at this period each date-letter was used for more than one year, and as the examples of plate referred to above are inscribed with dates in such a manner as to indicate exactitude, it appears clear that the old English capital \mathfrak{A} found on those examples may be safely ascribed to 1693-4-5. The fixing of the letters between the year 1680-1 and 1693 is, however, not so simple a matter, principally owing to the break caused by the war troubles of 1688-92, during which period very little plate (if any) appears to have been either made or assayed.

War troubles of 1688-92 caused a break of continuity.

There is an entry in the goldsmiths' books of a regulation in 1686 that "the assay master for the time being shall yearly and every year hereafter enter with the clerk of the company the letter of the year with which he marks each brother's plate".

This regulation, however, appears to have been very much neglected and for a whole century the entries of the letter of the year are only occasional.* The date-letters which have been found between \mathfrak{C} and \mathfrak{A} are \mathfrak{D} , \mathfrak{E} , \mathfrak{G} , and \mathfrak{H} , and as there is no reason for supposing that any break occurred either in the business of the company or the order of the date-letters during the reign of Charles II., it has been assumed that the letter \mathfrak{F} was used in its proper place, although no example of that letter pertaining to the cycle in question has been found. The date-letter \mathfrak{G} occurs on a communion cup bearing a contemporary inscription recording its gift by Alderman John Rogerson A.D. 1685, and on the "Dogget" paten "given 1693" to St. Werburgh's, Dublin. Since the first edition of this work was printed, the letter \mathfrak{H} has been traced as having been used from 1688 to 1693. Whether the letter \mathfrak{I} was used or not is a matter for conjecture. The \mathfrak{I} for 1697-9 is stamped on the mace of New Ross, dated 2 October, 1699, as well as on other articles of plate mentioned in Table III.

The letter \mathfrak{A} recorded with entries of 1699-1700.

The next "land-mark" is the Old English capital letter \mathfrak{M} , which has been stamped in the thick paper of the assay book with the same punch as that with which the date-letter was struck on a communion cup, at Abbeyleix (from Ballyroan), dated 1700. The mark is stamped on the last page containing entries referring to articles assayed 9 February, 1700. This record gives us the date-letter for 1699-1700, and in further confirmation of the ascription of the letters of this period, there is the Lifford mace, with the date-letter \mathfrak{O} (in the possession of Lord

* Mr. Dudley Westropp suggests that the entries may have been regularly made in accordance with the resolution of 1686, and that the book containing them has probably been lost.

Erne), dated 1701. The letter **Ð**, of 1702-3, is also stamped in one of the Goldsmiths' books on the page containing the list of wardens and members of the company for that year; and confirmation of the fact of its being the letter for the year 1702-3 is its occurrence on Dromore Cathedral Church plate, dated 1703. It seems clear, therefore, that the letter **Æ** must have been used during three years (1696-7-8), as was almost certainly the case with the letter **Ɔ** (1693-4-5).

The letter **Þ** recorded with the names of officers appointed for 1702-3.

The following entries with reference to punches occur in the cash accounts of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company:—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|------|------|
| " March 21st, 1702. | Paid for punches | ... | ... | £0 | 6s. | od." |
| " Feb. 1st, 1705. | Paid for cutting letters | ... | ... | 4 | 6s. | od." |
| " Oct. 9th, 1708. | 2 letter punches | ... | ... | 0 | 10s. | od." |
| " Sept., 1712. | Paid Brown for 4 punches | ... | ... | 0 | 10s. | od." |
| " Feb. 2nd, 1715. | Cutting 6 punches | ... | ... | 0 | 15s. | od." |
| " July, 1716. | Paid for punches | ... | ... | 0 | 12s. | od." |
| " Sept., 1721. | Paid for punches | ... | ... | 0 | 16s. | 3d." |

These entries, however, afford very little assistance, as it is not stated what letters were cut in any of the punches. After the **Ð** of 1702-3 there is really no entry in any of the Company's books which affords any information concerning date-letters, until 2 February, 1747, when it is recorded that the sum of "7s. 7d. was paid for two punches, letter A". We are, therefore, restricted in a measure to dated examples of plate (of which there are, fortunately, a considerable number in the hands of corporate bodies in Ireland), for information enabling us to arrange the date-letters which were used from 1703 until 1747, in chronological order. The Old English letter **Q** has been found only on undated plate, but the **Ɔ** is found on a communion paten inscribed "New St. Mary's Church Dublin 1705," and on a communion cup and paten, dated 1706, at St. Nicholas (without), Dublin. The **§** is found on a communion cup and paten inscribed "Bartholomew Vigors Bp. of Ferns and Leighlin Anno Dom. 1707," at Staplestown, co. Carlow. The **Ƨ** is found on communion plate dated 1709, presented in that year to Dromiskin Church, co. Louth, by Sir Thomas Fortescue. The **Ū** is found on two communion patens at St. Mary's, Dublin, "given by Dr. Pooley, 1712," and on two flagons, similarly dated, in Cloyne Cathedral. The **Ū** is on a communion cup, dated 1714, at Rathclaren, co. Cork. The **Ɔ** occurs on six pieces of church plate, dated 1714 (from the demolished church of the once flourishing but now merged parish of St. Brides), in the possession of the Irish Church Representative Body, and on communion cups, dated

Other records having reference to date-letters.

1715, in St. John's Cathedral, Cashel; and the \mathfrak{H} is found on a communion flagon, dated 1716, at Killeshandra. A number of other examples have been found marked with the above date-letters, both with and without inscribed dates, but as they bear marks similar to those which are represented in the tables, it is unnecessary to increase the number mentioned by referring to them in detail. Each of the letters between \mathfrak{Q} and \mathfrak{X} , judging by the dated examples of plate which have been found, served for more than a single year, and there appears sufficient reason for assigning each letter to the years set opposite to it in the tables. The quantity of plate assayed between 1703 and 1714, in the aggregate, was not large, and during this period some one or more of the wardens held office for two or more years; there was therefore no necessity for changing the letter every year. No example of plate marked with the letter Z for 1716-7 has been found, but the letter in all probability was used, and an authentic example may some day be brought to light. With the single exception of the letter A of 1638-9, all the enclosing shields of the date-letters have straight tops, until that of the \mathfrak{S} of 1706-8, the top of which is engrailed, as are the tops of the two following letters (\mathfrak{T} and \mathfrak{U}). The \mathfrak{W} of 1712-3-4 has been found only in shields with straight tops; the next two letters (\mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{H}) are known to the Author in shields with engrailed tops only.

Several letters
used for more
than one year.

Shape of the
tops of shields.

With respect to the date-letters used from 1717 to 1746, although we are not assisted in assigning them to their proper places by any entries in the goldsmiths' records, we have otherwise the means of fixing the letters for 1727-8 and 1746. The letter \mathfrak{H} in a shield with engrailed top, an 18th century crowned harp—larger than that used in the time of James II.—and the “proper mark” of Robert Calderwood, occur on a communion paten dated 1727 at St. Werburgh's, Dublin; the same date-letter and harp crowned, with the “proper mark” of Thomas Walker are on the mace of the Borough of Portarlington, which was sold in the 19th century and acquired by Mr. T. A. H. Poynder, who presented it to the London Goldsmiths' Company in 1864. This mace is inscribed in contemporary engraving with the date 1728. Now, a mace is not an article which any goldsmith would make “for stock,” and it is not likely to have been made for a private person, and, after a year or more had elapsed, dated and presented—as often happened in the case of cups and other vessels. This mace was no doubt made to order for the Borough of Portarlington at the date which it bears, and in view of

the fact that the St. Werburgh's paten with the same date-letter is dated 1727, this letter **Ɔ** is confidently assigned to the year 1727-8. The ascription of the respective date-letters from 1717-8 to 1727-8 is a simple matter, because a distinct letter is found for every intervening year.

The letter **Ɔ** of 1727-8.

In 1717 a Court-hand alphabet was commenced with the letter **a**, followed by the letters **B** and **C** respectively in the two succeeding years. This alphabet must have been soon abandoned, for in 1720, without any apparent reason, an alphabet of old English capitals was again resorted to, the letters being changed and taken in consecutive order yearly, down to the **Ɔ** of 1730-1. These letters are easily distinguishable from those of the preceding cycle by the fact that the enclosing shields of all the earlier letters of the same character are straight topped, while the tops of the later shields are each engrailed. Apart from these distinguishing features there is a marked difference in the design of the crowned harps of the two cycles, as will be at once observed on referring to the tables.

Three Court-hand letters interposed between old English alphabets.

The distinction between the old English capitals 1720-46 and those of earlier years.

In 1730 or 1731 a new stamp, namely, the figure of Hibernia, was adopted for a reason which will be presently explained. The addition of this stamp affords of itself a feature of distinction in the Dublin marks. The date-letter **Ɔ** appears to have been used for two years. When without the Hibernia mark, it is, in the following tables, assigned to 1730-1, and when accompanied by the figure of Hibernia, it is assigned to 1731-2. From **Ɔ** to **U** the alphabet proceeded regularly, each year having a distinct letter. The latter, however, instead of being followed by **V**, was followed by **Ω**. The letter **V** was not used until 1841, and every table in which it appears before that date is inaccurate. Two sorts of **Ω** were used, one with a straight top to its enclosing shield, that of the other being engrailed, as illustrated in Table VI.* In the absence of a record it is impossible to say which form of **Ω** is the earlier, they are therefore bracketed in the table for the years—1741 to 1743.† The accuracy of the dates ascribed to the letters in this table is confirmed by the contemporary inscription on the Athy mace marked with the date-letter **Z**. It runs as follows: "*The gift of the Rt. Honble. James Earl of Kildare to the Borough of Athy Sept 29th, 1746*".

At some time between 1743 and 1747 the date for changing the annual letters appears to have been altered. There is reason to believe

* In a table of supplementary marks on page 619 *infra*, the date-letter **Ɔ** is also represented in a straight-topped shield. It was so found after the tables had been arranged.

† The repetition of **Ω** may possibly be explained by recalling the origin of its name—double of **U** (**V** was also a "double" of **U** in the sense of being interchangeable with it), just as, in the Greek alphabet, **Omega** (or great **o**) was constructed by repeating or doubling **Omicron** (or little **o**).

From about 1747 to 1826, letters changed on 1st (or 2nd) of January.

that the letter **X** was used from 1 November, 1743, to 31 December, 1744, a period of fourteen months. Thenceforward, until the year 1826, the change of letter was made each year on the 1st (or 2nd) of January, or 25 March, as mentioned below.

In January, 1747, a new cycle (the first of four in succession, each consisting of Roman capitals and consequently causing much confusion) was commenced with the letter A. This is confirmed by a record in the accounts (current from 1 Nov., 1746), of the approval on 2 February, 1747, of the payment of "7s. 7d. for two punches letter A," which, as already mentioned, appears in the goldsmiths' books. All the letters of this alphabet except J and V were used in regular succession, a different letter for each year with two exceptions, namely: (1) There were two kinds of the date-mark E used in the year 1751-2, of which one has the top of its enclosing shield formed of two waved lines invected in the middle, the shield of the other being engrailed; (2) the date letter H seems to have been used from 8 January, 1754, for a period of at least two years. On the first page of the Assay Book commencing 27 March, 1752, a capital letter F is written, and in an entry dated 26 March, 1753, the letter G is written; while in an entry dated 8 January, 1754, the letter H appears. From those entries it has been assumed that the dates on which the letters F, G and H were first used are thereby indicated. As no date-letter V has been found to have been in use earlier than 1841, and no J earlier than 1854, it seems clear that in two years of this cycle a letter must have been used which had been used before, and as several examples of plate have been found with date-letters and also engraved dates, ranging from 1765 to 1769, in accordance with the arrangement now adopted in Table VII, it has been assumed that the date-marks were used as there indicated.

Twenty-four letters served for 26 years—1747 to 1772 inclusive.

The shields of the date-letters in this cycle are all straight sided, except that of the S which has slightly hollowed sides, and the tops are all engrailed, except that of one of the two examples of the letter E which is as above described; the bases are all pointed, and all angular at the sides of the base, except four, which are slightly rounded as shown in the table.

The four letters, B, C, N and O of this cycle are not easily distinguishable from the same letters of the following cycle, but in the later alphabet they are less broad in proportion to their height and the main lines less thick than is the case with those of the earlier. The upper

central point of the shield of the letter C in the later cycle is raised above the outer points, unlike the shield of that letter in the earlier cycle.

The allocation of the date-letters to their respective years in Table VIII. (1773 to 1796) has been an easy task, by reason of the discovery in the Goldsmiths' cash accounts of the following entries of payments for letter-punches:—" Letter P for 1787," " Q for 1788," and " R for 1789 ". These three letters being fixed, all the others, before as well as after, fall into their proper places without question. The letter A of this cycle is differentiated from that of the preceding cycle by the shape of its shield, which is markedly different from that of the earlier letter A as will be readily observed by glancing at the tables. The letters B, C, N and O have already been discussed. There is a pellet under each of the letters D, E, F, H, I, K, L, and M of this cycle, and a pellet within the G, whereby they are easily distinguished from similar letters in the preceding cycle. The base of the shield of the letter G of 1779 is rounded, while that of the G of 1754 is angular. The alteration which was made in the outline of the crowned-harp stamp in 1787 prevents the possibility of the marks from that year onwards being mistaken for any of an earlier date and *vice versa*; but as this alteration was not made until after some plate had been stamped in that year, the letter P of 1787 is found with the crowned-harp stamp of both the old and new form.

The letters for 1773-96 distinguished from those of 1747-72.

The following lines, which refer to payments for letter-punches, have been copied from accounts in the archives of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company:—

| | | | | £ s. d. | | | |
|--------|------|------|------------------|------------|----|------|------------------|
| " Jan. | 4th | 1791 | 3 letter punches | T | 10 | 10 | Henry Standish." |
| " " | 3rd | 1792 | " " " | U | " | " | " " |
| " " | 3rd | 1793 | " " " | W | " | " | James Standish." |
| " " | 4th | 1794 | " " " | X | " | " | " " |
| " " | " | " | " " " | Z for 1796 | " | " | " " |
| " Jan. | " | 1797 | " " " | A for 1797 | " | " | " " |
| " " | " | 1798 | " " " | B | " | " | " " |
| " " | " | " | 2 harp | " | 1 | 12 6 | " " |
| " Jan. | 2nd | 1799 | 3 letter | C | 10 | 10 | " " |
| " " | 2nd | 1800 | " " " | D | " | " | " " |
| " " | 3rd | 1801 | " " " | E | " | " | " " |
| " " | 2nd | 1802 | " " " | F | " | " | " " |
| " Aug. | 26th | " | 2 letter punches | F | 5 | 5 | " " |
| " Dec. | 30th | " | 3 " " | G | 10 | 10 | " " |
| " Feb. | 10th | 1803 | 1 " " | G | 2 | 8½ | " " |

| | | | | £ | s. | d. | | |
|--------|------|------|-------------------------------|---|----|----|-------|---------|
| " Jan. | 1st | 1804 | 2 steel punches | H | 5 | 5 | Will. | Mossop. |
| " " | " | " | 2 Hibernia | " | 1 | 2 | 9 | " " |
| " " | 2nd | 1805 | 4 steel | " | 10 | 10 | " | " " |
| " Dec. | 17th | " | 4 punches | K | " | " | " | " " |
| " July | 28th | 1806 | " " | L | " | " | " | " " |
| " Dec. | 31st | 1807 | 2 letter punches | M | 5 | 5 | " | " " |
| " Jan. | 3rd | 1811 | 3 " " | P | 8 | 1½ | " | " " |
| " Oct. | 24th | " | 2 " " | " | 5 | 5 | " | " " |
| " Jan. | 5th | 1814 | cutting 2 letters | S | " | " | " | " " |
| " Feb. | 2nd | " | 1 letter S dessert size No. 3 | | 2 | 8½ | " | " " |
| " Jan. | 6th | 1825 | 2 punches letters | E | 5 | 5 | " | " " |

These accounts prove that the date-letters in the following tables from 1791 to 1807 (except possibly 1795), and for the years 1814 and 1825, have been put in their proper places, and that no such letter as V was, or could have been, used in the year 1791, as represented in *Old English Plate* and *Hall Marks on Plate*. The two letter punches paid for on Aug. 26, 1802, were probably required to replace two of the three which had been procured on Jan. 2nd, 1802, and which had very likely become damaged or worn by use, as the business done at that period was considerable. The payment of 10s. 10d., on July 28th, 1806, for four punches letter L (not required before Jan. 1, 1807), is the only recorded occasion (shown in these extracts) where punches appear to have been obtained (five months) in advance. There seems, however, to be no other feasible explanation than that they were obtained in advance from Wm. Mossop of Dublin, the die-sinker who cut them.

The date-letters in Table IX. (1797 to 1820) may, although they also are Roman capitals, be readily distinguished from others of the same character by the fact that from 1797 to 1808 they are in oblong stamps with clipped corners. The letters M (of 1808) and N (of 1809) are for the most part in square stamps with the corners rounded. The N is, however, also found in a shield with engrailed top, and waved base terminating in a point, a form of shield in which all the later letters of this cycle are respectively enclosed. The letter O is also found in two forms of shield, one with engrailed top, the other having a straight top with corners slightly hollowed. None of these letters, N to Z (1809-20), can be mistaken for similar characters of any other cycle, by reason of the shapes of the crowned-harp and Hibernia stamps, and the sovereign's head which accompany them. The date (1813) to which the letter R of this cycle is assigned, is proved to be correct by the fact that

Date-letters for
1797 to 1820
distinguished
from those of
other years.

the Masonic cup at Limerick, which bears that date-mark, was ordered in February and made by the month of May in that year.

The cycle of date-letters 1821 to 1845-6, represented in Table X., is again, with one exception, composed of Roman capitals. The shape of the enclosing shields of these letters varies so much that their forms will be better understood by a reference to the illustrations in the table than by reading a mass of descriptive matter, which therefore is not given. The marks of this cycle cannot be mistaken for those of any other, as will be seen immediately on consulting the tables.

An order is recorded in the goldsmiths' books dated 2 February, 1822, "that an entire new set of punches be made annually and put into use on Jany. 1st each year," and it is also recorded that "On Novr. 30th, 1822, on the New Master taking office there were handed to him thirteen hand punches and twelve press punches all defaced; four gold punches, three press punches and fourteen hand punches to be used until Jan. 1st, 1823, also twelve new hand punches not to be used until Jan. 1st, 1823".

The above order merely confirmed the practice which had been followed for a number of years previously, and which in the third year from the date of that order was altered in the following manner: The date-letter brought into use in January, 1825 (the Roman capital E), was discontinued on 20 September, 1825, when it was "*ordered that new punches be made with letter e for remainder of year*". This change of letter was effected by the direction of the Commissioners of Stamps (to whom the collection of the duty on plate had been transferred from the Commissioners of Excise by the Statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 118), in order to mark the reduction of the allowance of variation from standard to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. per 12 oz., so as to assimilate the practice with that of the London Assay Office.* The allowed variation at the Dublin Office had up to this time been $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. per lb.

20 Sept., 1825;
letter changed
from E to e to
mark reduction
of allowance of
variation from
Standard.

On 5 December, 1825, it was resolved that the change of marks should be made annually on 28 May, when all old punches should be defaced in the presence of the Master and Wardens. Accordingly, the small Roman letter e continued in use for a period of eight months. It was defaced in pursuance of the above resolution on 28 May, 1826, when new date-letter punches, composed of the Roman capital F, were put into commission. The practice of changing the marks at about the end of the month of May was continued until 1840, when the change was

5 Dec., 1825;
resolved to
change marks
annually on
28 May.

1840, change of
marks made in
September.

* It will be observed that the change of letter from E to e was in reality the exact reverse of that stated in *Old English Plate*.

not made till 23 September. In the following years of the cycle illustrated by Table XI., the change was made in the months of August and July respectively, and after 1845, in June.

From the year 1822, all marks have been struck on plates of copper, and date of change recorded.

From the year 1822 until the present time, every hall-mark used by the Dublin Incorporation has been struck on copper plates preserved at the Assay Office, and the dates recorded. The remaining tables numbered XI., XII. and XIII. have each been compared with those records and their accuracy verified. Down to 1824, every date-letter represented in the following tables—the proper date of which has been ascertained to be as shown—has an asterisk placed against the date in the table to which it pertains; but as the proper date of every letter subsequently employed has been recorded, there is no necessity to continue those marks further.

Many of the marks here represented differ materially from all representations of the like marks which have hitherto been published. In particular, the twenty-five letters of the cycle extending from 1871 to 1896, which have been represented in edition after edition of several well-known books on this subject, as Roman capitals, are nothing of the kind. They are plain block letters as illustrated in Table XII. hereafter. How such a mistake could have been perpetuated when the means of correcting it was at hand, is incomprehensible.

The date-mark requires no further comment than is necessary to explain its absence from much Dublin plate of the 18th century.

Much plate marked in the reign of Geo. III. without a date-letter.

For several years during the reigns of George II. and George III. the assaying and marking of plate at Dublin appears to have been carried on with some laxity, and plate was often sold without being assayed or marked,* the date-letter having been omitted to be stamped in numerous instances.† The only marks which appear on many examples of this period are the crowned harp, the figure of Hibernia, and the maker's mark. In such cases it is impossible to determine the exact year in which an article so marked was made. The various forms of the harp and Hibernia marks illustrated in the following tables will afford the means of fixing the date approximately, and the lists of goldsmiths' names which follow the tables will (except where there are two or more with the

* With reference to this subject the following note has been copied by Mr. Dudley Westropp from the Act of Parliament, 25 Geo. II. c. 10, s. 21. "Silver plate often sold without being assayed and marked, Buyers relying on the credit of silversmiths that it is standard. Enacted that from May 21st, 1752, no one to buy from Goldsmiths any plate unmarked except silver wire and objects not exceeding 4 dwt. If bought, plate to be forfeited, and penalty as in Geo. II. c. 3. Penalty and forfeiture laid on Buyer and Seller to be for sole use of informer."

† See *Transactions of Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. XXXIV., Sec. C., No. 5, by Mr. D. Westropp, M.R.I.A.

same initials at about the same time) enable anyone to identify the maker. This neglect to impress the date-letter on plate appears to have been contemporaneous with the forgery of marks, which was perpetrated by Michael Keating and others for the purpose of avoiding payment of the duty.*† It is astonishing that this omission of the date-letter should have been allowed, in view of the fact that its adoption was for the very object of preventing and detecting fraud. The only alternative, however, to the conclusion that this neglect was suffered by the authorities, is the highly improbable one, that on all the plate (and that is a large quantity) which is found without a date-letter, the harp-crowned and Hibernia stamps have been forged.

THE DUTY MARKS:—(1) HIBERNIA.

“An Act for the encouragement of tillage” appears to be a strangely incongruous statute to cite in connection with goldsmiths’ marks, yet such is the title of the Act 3 Geo. II. c. 3 (1729), an enactment of the Irish Parliament which imposed a duty upon a number of things, amongst others manufactured gold and silver, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the purpose indicated by the title of the Act.

Duty imposed on
Irish plate by
the Irish Act
3 Geo. II. c. 3
(1729).

Section 30 of the Act provided “that from and after the 25th day of March 1730 for a term of twenty-one years a duty at the rate of sixpence per ounce Troy should be charged on all gold and silver plate wrought in Ireland at any time or times after the 25th day of March 1730”. This duty was re-imposed for a further 21 years by 23 Geo II. c. 5.

Section 32 provided “that no wrought gold or silver plate should be sold before being assayed touched and marked,” and

Section 33 provided “that the assay master should stamp without fee or reward all gold and silver wares with such stamp as the commissioners of His Majesty’s Revenue or any three or more of them should from time to time appoint”.

With reference to this Act it is stated, in *Old English Plate* that to the marks previously used at the Dublin Assay Office, “another was added in the year 1730, by order of the Commissioners of Excise, who introduced the figure of Hibernia to denote the payment of the duty first charged upon plate in that year”. This statement, however, appears to be somewhat inaccurate, there being no evidence that the mark was added by order of the Commissioners of Excise in 1730, as will presently be demonstrated. The stamp of the figure of Hibernia was adopted by the Dublin Goldsmiths’ Company (probably of their own initiative) to indicate the payment of duty, for the collection of which they were held

* See the paragraph with reference to the prosecution of Michael Keating (*infra*).

† 18th century spoons nearly always have the date-letter, while larger articles have not.

responsible, but it was not until August, 1752 (after the mark had been in use for more than twenty years), that an Act was passed making it penal to sell or exchange plate without this evidence of the payment of sixpence per ounce for duty.

It will be noticed that the duty was chargeable only on gold and silver plate "*wrought in Ireland after 25th March, 1730*". The Dublin goldsmiths appear to have known beforehand that the duty would be imposed. In the first three months, 1 January to 31 March, of the year 1730, the "touch money" received by the assay master in respect of assays amounted to no less than £121 11s. 1d., whilst in the remaining nine months of the year it amounted to no more than £106 15s. 8d. It is not stated how much of the plate assayed after March, 1730, had been wrought before the duty was imposed, nor is it now known on what date the first duty was actually paid, nor is there any record of the date when the duty mark—the figure of Hibernia—was first stamped on plate. It was at some time after the 25 March, 1730, and probably not later than 1 January, 1731. There is an entry in the goldsmiths' books:—"21 April, 1730, *Duty came on this day*". That may mean that the first duty was paid on that day, and the Hibernia stamp may have been then struck to mark its payment. There is as much (or more) plate marked with the date-letter  without the Hibernia mark as with it, and as the letter  appears to have been used for two years, the new mark may not have been adopted until 1 January, 1731.

The Act of 1729, whereby the duty of 6d. per oz. was imposed upon all plate wrought in or brought into Ireland from and after 25 March, 1730, was occasionally evaded, and to remedy such evasion another Act of Parliament (25 Geo. II. c. 10) was passed in 1752, which provided that from and after 1 May, 1752, no person should buy, take, or receive in the way of purchase, barter, or exchange any wrought or manufactured gold or silver plate from any goldsmith or silversmith or any person working or trading in gold or silver (excepting silver wire and articles not exceeding 4 dwt.) not assayed, touched and marked before delivery to the buyer upon pain of forfeiting the value thereof.

The figure of Hibernia was in an oval stamp from the time of its adoption until 1794 (except in one or two instances, where it appears in a stamp outlined to the figure). In 1794 the shape of the stamp was changed to an upright parallelogram with clipped or slightly rounded corners, and it so continued until 1810, when it is found in a shield with

The figure of Hibernia adopted as a duty-mark in 1730 or 1731.

Its shape varied

engrailed top, in which it was continued until 1821. In that and the following years, until 1827, it is again found in an oval stamp. Thenceforward it appeared in stamps of various shapes until 1846, when the stamp was made with parallel sides, invected top, and straight base, with the lower corners hollowed. This form of stamp was continued until 1864 when the octagonal shape was resumed, and has been continued to the present day.

The imposition of the tax on wrought gold and plate was followed by a new form of offence, perpetrated with the object of avoiding its payment. In earlier times, the frauds which called for the attention of the wardens of the craft were the adulteration of gold and silver with an undue quantity of alloy. In the reigns of Geo. II. and Geo. III. their attention was directed to the forgery of marks. In the year 1739, "Baldwin Potter, of Mullingar, was indicted for counterfeiting Hall-marks on spoons". In May, 1750, "Kirk Reeves was fined for counterfeiting marks by casting buckles with marks from Dies". The offence of counterfeiting marks was not, however, stopped by those measures. It appears to have been practised with great persistency, and the omission of the date-letter in numerous instances tended to make detection more difficult.

Attempts to evade the duty.

In view of this persistent forgery of marks in the 18th century, it may possibly be the case that some plate of that period now exists which is fully up to the legal standard, but which may have been made by dishonest goldsmiths, who, by counterfeit marks, defrauded their country of the duty which they ought to have paid.

In August, 1776, Michael Keating, a Dublin goldsmith, was tried for counterfeiting the duty mark. In the course of the trial it was found that *the Commissioners of Revenue had not appointed a mark to be used by the assay master of the Corporation of Goldsmiths to denote the payment of duty as required by the Act*, and in the result Keating was acquitted. It was not until after the failure of this prosecution that the omission of the Commissioners to appoint a duty mark was made good, as recorded in the goldsmiths' books as follows: "Having received a full certificate that Mr. Thomas Nuttall had been appointed assay master of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Corporation, the commissioners made the proper order and appointed a particular mark (the figure of Hibernia) to be used by him in the future and to be struck on all sterling plate pursuant to the said Act of Parliament".

Michael Keating escapes punishment for forging the duty mark—on a technicality—in 1776.

Keating did not escape punishment altogether, for in the following

but was afterwards punished for forging the standard mark.

year—1777—he was tried for counterfeiting the harp crowned (the standard mark), found guilty, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined £50.

The conviction of Michael Keating, however, did not stop the counterfeiting of marks, for we find in the goldsmiths' books the following entries :—

In 1794, "William Gethin, Back Lane, Dublin, Goldsmith, reported for counterfeit marks".

"John Daly, Hoey's Court, Dublin, Goldsmith, for ditto."

What (if any) steps were taken with reference to these two cases does not appear, but it does appear that at this date the shape of the Hibernia and crowned-harp stamps was altered as already described—possibly with the object of more effectually preventing or more readily detecting further forgeries.

Efforts had been made by the Dublin goldsmiths to get the duty repealed. In a petition dated 13 November, 1773, addressed "to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled," by "the Master, Wardens, Brethren and Commonality of the Corporation of Goldsmiths, Dublin," and signed by their clerk (J. Robinson), it was alleged that the trade of the city was impeded by it, and in proof, it was stated that whilst for three years before the duty was imposed, plate to the amount of 187,637 oz. was manufactured, during the following three years only 114,783 oz. were made and that a large quantity of plated ware was imported. The duty was, however, not then repealed, and the re-imposition of the duty on plate in England in 1784 probably was the obstacle which prevented its repeal in Ireland until 1890, when it was abolished throughout the United Kingdom.

DUTY MARKS :—(2) THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD.

In pursuance of the statute 47 Geo. III. c. 15 (1807)—an Act of Parliament subsequent to the union—it was provided that thenceforward the mark of the Sovereign's head should be stamped on all gold and silver plate wrought in Ireland to denote the payment of duty, assimilating the practice to that of every other assay office then open in the United Kingdom.* The fact that the "Hibernia" stamp had been duly appointed

Sovereign's head duty mark prescribed 1807.

* The precise provisions of the Act so far as they affected the marks, were that "gold and silver wrought in Ireland should be touched and marked with the marks as by law required, as (then) in use, or with such stamp or mark as the Commissioners of Inland Excise should from time to time devise and appoint," and the Commissioners forthwith appointed the Sovereign's head mark to be used to denote the payment of duty.

By the same statute a penalty of £100 was imposed for selling goods not assayed, and it was

as a duty mark in 1776 was ignored, and as by the appointment of the King's-head mark (pursuant to the Act of 1807) it was superseded, it can be regarded now only as a mark pertaining solely to the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company, and of the nature of a "town mark" for Dublin.

The new duty mark having been appointed to be used on and after 10 August, 1807, the date-letter L of that year is consequently found both without and with the head of George III. On the death of the Sovereign, the form of the head was not immediately changed, but after a year or two the head of the succeeding monarch appeared in the duty stamp, facing in the opposite direction to that which preceded it. The shape of the stamp containing the head varied considerably from time to time. For ascertaining the different forms it will be better to consult the following tables, where all are represented, from that of 1807, when the mark was first appointed, down to 1890, when the duty was repealed and the mark denoting its payment disappeared.

Form of the head.

THE BRITANNIA STANDARD.

The Britannia standard was never in force in Ireland, and no marks peculiar to such standard were ever used there.

Britannia standard never in force in Ireland.

Makers' marks have been found—(as Sa of 1717-8 in Table V., and Su, of about 1740, represented in the table of supplementary marks on page 619) which appear as if they were composed of the first two letters of the goldsmiths' surnames, as prescribed in England in 1696-7, rather than initials of the Christian and surnames as usual.

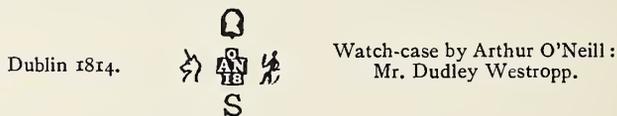
THE MARKS ON WROUGHT GOLD.

The marks for wrought gold and silver assayed at Dublin were alike until 1784, when by the Statute 23 and 24 Geo. III. c. 23 (Ireland), two new standards of 20 and 18 carats respectively were added to the old standard for gold, namely 22 carats. From that date the marks for gold 22 carats fine have been continued as before; the figures 22, however, were added as from 1 June, 1784, to denote its fineness. The marks for gold 20 carats fine are, in addition to the marks which are struck on plate, a plume of feathers (as represented in the last line of Table X) and the figures 20. Gold 20 carats fine is peculiar to Ireland, and not often manufactured there. The marks for gold 18 carats fine are, in

Marks on gold wares assayed in Dublin.

provided that any person buying plate not marked should forfeit its value, and for forging or transposing marks a penalty of £200 was imposed.

addition to the marks which are struck on plate, a unicorn's head "erased" (as represented in Table XI. at 1867-8) and the figures 18. The harp crowned is omitted in the case of jewelry. In the case of gold work of the lower standards of 15, 12 and 9 carats fine, allowed since 1854, the harp crowned is always omitted, and the several qualities of the gold are distinguished by the figures 15·625, 12·5 and 9·375 respectively,* stamped by the assay master. The figures on wrought gold of 22, 20 and 18 carats fine were, by the above statute, required to be in one stamp with the makers' initials, and to be struck by the makers so that the image should be indented below the surface of the work. As a rule the duty mark was not stamped on articles exempt from duty,† but it appears on a watch-case of 18 carat gold in company with three incuse marks (Hibernia, the unicorn's head, and date-letter S for 1814), the crowned harp being absent.‡ The marks are here illustrated :—



The MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Dublin will be found illustrated on page 27 *ante*.

Tables of marks.

Collocation of marks.

The marks used on Dublin plate from 1638 to 1921 will be found illustrated in the tables on pages 606-18. With reference to the marks generally, it may be mentioned that the relative position of each varied considerably at different times and on different articles. Though the words of the Charter may appear to indicate the use of two marks in one stamp, plus the maker's own mark, they are not so arranged on early examples of plate, where the marks are found to have been struck by separate punches, quite irregularly, and it must not be supposed that the marks occur in a straight row as in the following tables. Not only were

* The figures set on their sides represent the number of carats of fine gold in every 24 carats of the alloyed gold in the article marked. The figures set upright represent the proportion (in decimal fractions) of fine gold contained in the amalgam of gold and copper or other alloy of which the several qualities of "gold" are composed. These figures are usually raised in a depressed stamp as illustrated on page 76 *ante*.

† See List of Exemptions on page 73. They are the same in Ireland as in England.

‡ The duty mark also occurs on a silver watch-case of about the same date belonging to Mr. Westropp, from which it seems probable that at that period the duty on such articles was remitted *after* they had been assayed and stamped.

the marks scattered, but there was no apparent rule as to their order, and some of them frequently pointed in different directions. In more recent examples, however, the tendency was to bring all the marks into line, except perhaps that of the maker, which was struck separately; they often appear as neatly arranged as if they had all been struck by one blow on a single punch. The present practice is to impress the marks on large articles with separate punches; but for small objects one punch containing all the marks, except the maker's, is used.

Present practice.

The marks on a very large number of articles, in addition to those mentioned in the tables, have been examined and impressions taken for the purpose of comparison with the marks illustrated, but the tables being limited in size, repetitions have been largely excluded. Where repetitions appear, they have been included mainly for the purpose of illustrating different examples of makers' marks.

The tables of marks are followed by names of goldsmiths, transcribed from Dublin records dating from about 1200 to 1630. These are followed by lists of the Masters, Wardens, and Freemen of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company; lists of apprentices with the names of the masters to whom they were bound; lists of Quarter-brothers and journeymen (who were admitted to some of the privileges of the Company without being free brothers); and lists of names of other Irish goldsmiths registered in the books of the Company, with some account of the articles of plate assayed for them—all transcribed from the records of the Goldsmiths' Company. These are supplemented by names of goldsmiths found in other records pertaining to the city of Dublin, and in old directories.

Lists of
goldsmiths'
names, &c.

There is not a book or document in the possession of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company which has not been thoroughly examined. Everything of importance in the elucidation of this subject, has been extracted and is set forth either in full or in a tabulated or condensed form, in this and the following chapters.

Documents
examined.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

The dates to which asterisks are affixed, have been *ascertained* to be those of the marks in line with them (see pages 587-9). The date-marks of intervening years cannot be fixed with absolute certainty, but the arrangement set forth in these tables is consistent with ascertained facts.

The names which appear in the maker's-name columns are such as appear to pertain to the marks, but as the earliest existing register of Dublin goldsmiths' marks commences in the year 1765, the evidence connecting the marks with the names is, for the most part, merely circumstantial. See also additional makers' marks, &c., on pages 619-24 *infra*.

TABLE I.

FROM 1638 TO 1658—TWENTY YEARS.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being twenty Roman capital letters—A to U.

| CHAS. I. 1638-9 | HARP CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1638-9 | | A | | James Vanderbeck, | Com. flagon, dated 1638: Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 1639-40 | | B | | John Thornton. Edwd. Chadsey. | Com. cup, dated 1639: Fethard, co. Wexford. Com. cup, "ex dono T.B. 1638": St. Finn Barre, Cork. |
| 1640-1 | " | C | | John Thornton. | Com. paten: Fethard, co. Wexford. |
| 1641-2 | " | D | | Wm. Cooke. | Com. cup: Derry Cathedral. |
| 1642-3 | | E |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1643-4 | | F |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| * 1644-5 | | G |  | ... .. | (Records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Co.) |
| * 1645-6 | | H |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| * 1646-7 | | I | | John Burke (or John Banister). | Com. paten: Sutton Mandeville, Wilts. |
| * 1647-8 | | K |  | ... .. | (Records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Co.) |
| * 1648-9 | | L |  | ... .. | Do. do. do. |
| COMWTH. 1649-50 | | M |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1650-1 | | N |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1651-2 | | O |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1652-3 | | P |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1653-4 | | Q |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1654-5 | | R |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1655-6 | | S | | Daniel Bellingham. | Spoon slipped in the stalk, fig-shaped bowl: Dublin Museum.† |
| * 1656-7 | " | T | | Joseph Stoaker (or John Slicer). | { Mace, from Carlow: Dublin Museum. Plain porringer: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1657-8 | | U |  | ... .. | See page 588. |

1639-40 | | B | | George Gallant. | Slip-topped spoon: National Museum, Dublin.

† Also spoon slipped in the stalk, oval bowl, by J. Stoker or J. Slicer: National Museum, Dublin.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE II.

FROM 1658 TO 1678—TWENTY YEARS.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being twenty small Italic (or Roman) letters—*a* to *u*.
(See also pages 588-9, and notes at head of Table I.)

| | HARP CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1658-9 |  | <i>a</i> |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured). |
| * 1659-60 | | <i>b</i> | | Joseph Stoaker.† | Com. cup and paten : Dromore Cathedral. |
| CHAS. II. 1660-1 |  | <i>c</i> |  | Do. do. | Do. do. (dated 1659): St. John's- in-the-Vale, Crosthwaite, Cumb. |
| 1661-2 |  | <i>d</i> |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1662-3 | | <i>e</i> | | Do. do. | Do. do. |
| 1663-4 | '' | <i>f</i> |  | Joseph Stoaker.† | { Alms dish : Kilkenny Cathedral. Double set of communion plate : St. Peter's Drogheda. (See also page 619.) |
| 1664-5 | '' | <i>g</i> |  | Abel Ram.‡ | Alms plate : St. Columb's, Kells, co. Meath. |
| 1665-6 |  | <i>h</i> |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1666-7 | | <i>i</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1667-8 | | <i>k</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1668-9 | | <i>l</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1669-70 | | <i>m</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1670-1 | | <i>n</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1671-2 | | <i>o</i> | | Joseph Stoaker.† | { Shallow bowl : Messrs. G. Plain tankard, flat top : Messrs. Christie. |
| 1672-3 | | <i>p</i> |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1673-4 | | <i>q</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1674-5 | | <i>r</i> |  | ... .. | Do. do. |
| 1675-6 | <i>s</i> | ... .. | Do. do. | | |
| 1676-7 | <i>t</i> | ... .. | Do. do. | | |
| 1677-8 | <i>u</i> | ... .. | Do. do. | | |

* Date-letter recorded.

† Or John Slicer.

‡ Another mark of Abel Ram (of 1663-4) with a ram's head below his monogram, is illustrated in the supplementary table on page 619 *infra*.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE III.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being Old English capital letters.
(This and Table IV. comprise one cycle, covering a period of thirty-nine years—1678 to 1717.)

| | HARP CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1678-9 | | A |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| 1679-80 |  | B |  | Timothy Blackwood.† | Large com. flagon: Christ Church Cath'l., Dublin. |
| | | |  | Samuel Marsden. | Com. cup and cover: St. Michan's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | James Kelly. | Com. cup: St. Audoen's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | Andrew Gregory. | Pair of com. cups and a flagon: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| *1680-1 |  | C | Do. do. | Do. do. | Pair of tankards, "made 1680": Merchant Taylors' Company, London. (See page 589.) |
| | | |  | John Phillips. | Com. flagon: St. John's, Limerick. |
| 1681-2 | " | D |  | Wm. Lucas or Walter Lewis. | Alms-dish: St. Werburgh's; and mace: Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. |
| | | |  | Edwd. Swan. |  | Two-handed cup: Messrs. G. |
| 1682-3 | " | E |  | James Kelly. | Tankard: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1683-4 | | F |  | ... .. | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| JAS. II. 1685-6-7 | " | G |  | John Farmer. | Com. cup, dated 1685: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | John Cuthbert. | Com. paten, inscribed "Deo in usum 1693": St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | Robert Nevill. | Plain tankard, flat top: Messrs. Christie. |
| | | |  | John Humphrys. | Com. cup and paten cover: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| + { 1688 to 1692 |  | H |  | David King. | Chamber candlestick: The Marquess of Sligo. |
| | | |  | Robt. Smith (warden 1701). | Salver: Mr. Day. |
| WM. III. 1693-4-5 |  | I | ... | ... | (Date-letter conjectured.) |
| | | |  | Joseph Walker. | { Com. cup, dated 1693: St. Michael's, Dublin. { Altar candlesticks: Trin. Coll., Dublin. |
| | | |  | Wm. Drayton. | Two com. patens, dated 1693: St. Michan's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | Wm. Myers. | Com. cup: St. Michael's (now at Christ Church Cathedral), Dublin. |
| | | |  | Ant'ny Stanley. | Com. cup, dated Jan., 1694-5: Abbeyleix. |
| | | |  | Thos. Bolton. | { Two-handed cup: Lord Carbery. { Com. cup: Trinity College, Dublin. |
| | | |  | John Phillips. | Two com. flagons, inscribed: "Belongs to New St. Michan's, Dublin, 1698". |
| 1696-9 | " | L |  | David King. | Lemon strainer: Messrs. G. |
| | | |  | Joseph Walker. | Salver, on foot, gadrooned edge: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| | | |  | John Humphrys. | Toilet set: Lord Swaythling. |
| | | |  | Anth'y Stanley. | Plain tankard, and chalice dated 1698: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |

* Date-letter ascertained. (See pages 589-91, and note at head of Table I.)

+ 1688 to 1692—period of the war troubles. See pages 578-9 and 590.

† Timothy Blackwood died 1675, but the W (over the initials) probably indicates "widow," and that the flagon was made while the business was carried on, in Blackwood's name, by his widow.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE. TABLE IV.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being Old English capital letters.

(This and Table III. comprise one cycle, covering a period of thirty-nine years, 1678 to 1717.)
In the letterpress of pages 581 to 605 the DATA will be found on which the arrangement of the marks of this as well as the preceding and succeeding cycles is based.

| | HARP CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|
| * 1699 1700 | | | | Ant'ny Stanley (as 1693-4-5.) Edward Workman. | Com. cup, dated 1700: Abbeyleix. Rat-tail spoon, flat stem: Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| 1700-1 | " | | | Alexr. Sinclair. | Cylindrical tankard, flat top: Messrs. G. |
| * 1701-2 | | | | Joseph Walker. Thomas Boulton. | Com. cup, paten and flagon: Christ Ch. Cath'l., Dublin. (D K as 1696-9), The Lifford mace, dated 1701: Lord Erne. Com. paten, dated 1703; St. Mary's, Dublin. |
| ANNE. * 1702-3 | | | | Do. do. | { Com. plate dated 1703: Dromore Cathedral. Com. cup: Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 1703-4 | " | | " | Do. do. | { Two-handled cup: Messrs. G. Small bowl: The Day Collection. |
| 1704-5-6 | | | | Henry Mathews. Joseph Walker. | Com. paten, inscribed "New St. Mary's Ch., Dublin 1705": St. Mary's, Dublin. { Alms-dish, dated 1705: Finglas, co. Dublin. Com. cup, dated 1706: St. Nicholas (without) Dublin. |
| 1706-7-8 | | | | David King. Edward Barrett. Thomas Bolton. | Communion flagon: Killeshandra. Plain two-handled cup: Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. Com. cup and paten, dated 1707: Staplestown, co. Carlow. |
| 1708-9-0 | " | | " | Do. do. (Maker's mark indistinct) | University mace: Trinity Coll., Dublin. Com. plate, dated 1709: Dromiskin. |
| 1710-1-2 | | | | David King. (Maker's mark indistinct) | Com. cup, "given 1713": Killeshandra. Com. patens, "given by Dr. Pooley, Bishop of Raphoe, 1712": St. Mary's, Dublin. |
| 1712-3-4 | | | | Edward Workman. Walter Archdall. John Clifton. | Two com. flagons and a paten, dated "Dec. 1713": St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork. Communion cup, dated 1714; Rathclaren, co. Cork. Two-handled cup: Mr. John R. Lloyd, Dublin. |
| GEO I. 1714-5 | " | | | Wm. Archdall. | { Com. cup and paten, two flagons and two alms dishes, dated 1714, from St. Bride's: Irish Church Rep. Body. |
| 1715-6 | | | | John Tuite.† John Cuthbert, jun. Joseph Walker. David King (as 1706 above). | Small tray: Dublin Museum. Com. cup, dated 1718: Clonmeen, Castlemagner, co. Cork. Circular dish, fluted sides: Dublin Museum. Com. flagon, dated 1716: Killeshandra. |
| 1716-7 | " | | " | | (Date-letter conjectured.) |

* Date letter ascertained, see pages 590-2.

† John Tuite removed to London in 1723, where he afterwards used the same mark: (see page 183 ante and footnote on same page). A similar mark is illustrated on page 191. Tuite died in 1740 and the business was continued in London by his widow who used a similar mark, the initial I merely being altered to E (for Eliz.). Her mark is illustrated on page 195.

1703-4 Paten: Mr. M. Falk, Dublin.

1712 Francis Gerard Chalice and paten: Emly Cathedral.
(The letter T is also on the Galway mace, dated 1712.)

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE V.

THREE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks 1717-20 being Court-hand letters, and from 1720, old English capitals in shields with engrailed tops, the completion of this cycle being illustrated in Table VI.

| | HARP CROWNED. LETTER. | DATE | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------------------|---|------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1717-8 |  | A |  | Joseph Walker. | Salver, on foot: Messrs. Christie. |
| | | |  | Christr. Thompson. | Soup ladle: the late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. |
| | | |  | Wm. Clarke (of Cork). | Pair of salvers: Messrs. West & Son. |
| | | |  | John Hamilton. | Three-pronged fork: Dublin Museum. |
| " " |  | " " |  | John Savage? | Marrow scoop: Messrs. G. |
| | | |  | Thos. Parker. | Two-handled cup: Sir J. T. Firbank. |
| 1718-9 |  | B |  | Erasm's Cope. | Paten cover of small communion cup: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| 1719-20 |  | C |  | Henry Daniell. | Small two-handled cup: Colonel Longfield. Salver: Messrs. West & Son. Small salver, on foot: Messrs. G. |
| | | |  | John Clifton, jr. | |
| " " |  | C |  | John Clifton, sr. | Two-handled cup: Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| 1720-1 |  | A |  | John Hamilton. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. G. |
| 1721-2 |  | B | " " | Do. do. | Bishop Crowe's plate: Donoughmore, Cork. |
| | | |  | Thos. Sutton. | Lemon strainer: Mr. John R. Lloyd. |
| 1722-3 |  | C |  | John Clifton, sr. | Two-handled cup: Messrs. Sotheby. |
| | | |  | Edwd. Barrett. | Table-spoon: Messrs. G. |
| 1723-4 |  | D |  | Robert Harrison. | Gravy-spoon: Mr. H. Davison. |
| | | |  | Thos. Walker. | Two-handled cup: Messrs. West & Son. |
| | | |  | Wm. Duggan. | Paten, at Belfast, noted by Mr. D. Westropp. |
| | | |  | Thos. Slade. | Small circular tray, scalloped edge: Dublin Museum. |
| 1724-5 |  | C |  | John Taylor. | Candlesticks: Mr. Frayne and Mr. Ellis. |
| | | |  | Thos. Bolton. | Circular salver: The Day Collection. |
| | | |  | Mathw. Walker. | Two com. cups: St. Nicholas (now at St. Audoen's), Dublin. |
| 1725-6 |  | F |  | Michl. Hewitson. | Soup-ladle, noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| | | |  | Mathw. Walker. | Cup, with two harp-shaped handles: Messrs. G. |
| 1726-7 |  | G |  | Noah Vialas. | Lemon strainer: Messrs. G. |
| | | |  | Philip Kinnersly. | Two-handled cup: Messrs. Christie. |
| GEO. II. * 1727-8 |  | H |  | Robert Calderwood. | Com. paten, dated 1727: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| | | |  | John King. | Dessert-spoon: The Author's Collection.* |
| | | |  | Wm. Clarke. (of Cork). | Small tray: Do. do. |
| 1728-9 |  | J |  | John Robinson. | Small two-handled cup: Messrs. G. |
| | | |  | Bolton Cormick. | Small freedom box: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1729-30 |  | K |  | Robert Calderwood. | Small bowl: The Author's Collection. |
| | | |  | John Moore. | Pair of cups: Mr. P. M. Lindsay, Cork. |
| | | |  | Wm. Archdall. | Coffee-pot: Mr. Ball. |
| 1730-1 |  | L |  | David King. | Communion paten: St. Ann's, Belfast. |

* Also (but with maker's mark T.W., as 1723-4), the Portarlinton mace, dated 1728: Goldsmiths' Company, London. See the observations concerning date-letters on pages 592-3.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE VI.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW: the date-marks being Old English capital letters in shields with engrailed tops (except one  with straight top) in continuation of the cycle commenced 1720. The letter  of Table V. is repeated and a new mark (Hibernia) added. See pages 593-4.

| | HARP CROWNED. | DATE LETTER. | HIBERNIA. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|----------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1731-2 |  |  |  |   | Esther Forbes. Erasmus Cope? | Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Geo. Lambert. Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1732-3 | " |  |  |   | Anthony Lefebure. James Douglas. | Pair of sauce-boats: Messrs. Christie. Waiter on three feet: Mr. J. Dixon. |
| 1733-4 | " |  | " |    | Wm. Williamson. Charles Lemaitre. John Taylor. | Plain two-handled cup: Colonel Longfield. Two-handled cup: Mr. Dudley Westropp. Gravy-spoon: Mr. H. Davison. |
| 1734-5 |  |  |  |    | Wm. Townsend. Chas. Leslie.† Thos. Williamson. | Salver: Messrs. Christie. Cake-basket: Messrs. G. Plain cup, harp handles: Do. |
| 1735-6 | " |  | " |    | Barth Mosse. Alexr. Brown. John Williamson. | Table-spoon: The Day Collection. Do. : do. do. Large salver and bread-basket: Mr. Frederick L. Fitzgerald. |
| 1736-7 | " |  | " |    | John Wilme. Andrew Goodwin. James Taylor. | Oval hot-water jug: Lord Swaythling. Rat-tail spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. Perforated spoon: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| 1737-8 | " |  | " |   | David King? Samuel Walker. | Two-handled cup: Messrs. G.; com. paten: Camerton, Cumb. Rat-tail spoon: Noted by the Author. |
| 1738-9 | " |  | " |   | Matthew Walker. Andrew Goodwin. | Table-spoon: Mr. S. Phillips. Salver: Mr. Harry Alston. |
| 1739-40 | " |  | " |   | Francis Williamson. John Walker. | Two-handled cup: Messrs. Hancock. Com. cup, dated 1741: Kildare Cath'l. Two com. flagons: St. Mary's, Dublin. |
| 1740-1 | " |  | " |   | John Moore. Alexr. Richards.‡ | Waiter on three feet: Messrs. G. Table-spoon: Mr. H. Davison. |
| 1741-2-3 |  |   | " |    | Isaac D'Olier. John Laughlin. Christr. Locker. | Do. : Mr. E. W. Colt. Perforated cover for bowl: Holburne Museum, Bath. Two com. flagons, dated 1743: St. Anne's, Belfast. |
| 1743-4 | " |  | " |   | Robt. Holmes. John Letablere. | Gravy-spoon: Dublin Museum. Large alms dish: Trin. Coll., Dublin. |
| 1745 | " |  | " |   | James Whitthorne.§ John Moore. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. G.; salt on three legs: Mr. D. Westropp. Table-spoon: Messrs. Crichton. |
| * 1746 | " |  | " |  | Jas. Whitthorne. (see 1745).§ | Mace inscribed "The Gift of the Rt. Honble. James Earl of Kildare to the Borough of Athy Sept. 26th, 1746": The Duke of Leinster. |

* See the observations concerning date-letters on pages 593-4.

† Leslie was of Scotch origin. His work was not inferior to that of Paul Lamerie.

‡ The mark of this maker is also found with a pellet between A and R.

§ Probably Jas. Whitthorne (master 1744-5), but possibly John Williamson or John Wilme,

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE VII.

FROM 1747 TO 1772 (INCLUSIVE)—TWENTY-SIX YEARS.
FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being Roman capital letters. See pages 594-5.

| | HIBERNIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|
| *1747 | | A | | | Wm. Williamson. | Fine com. flagon: St. Nicholas (without) Dublin. |
| 1748 | " | B | " | | C. Fox. | Soup-ladle: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1749 | " | C | | | Will. Walsh. | Table-spoon: Dublin Museum. |
| 1750 | " | D | " | | Will. Beates. | Plain table-spoon: Mr. G. Lambert. |
| 1751-2 | " | E | | | John Christie. | Small bowl: Messrs. West & Son. |
| 1752-3 | " | F | " | | John Laughlin. | Table-spoon: Mr. C. D. Oliver (Cork Exhibition). |
| 1753-4 | " | G | " | | Mathias Brown. | Do. : The Day Collection. |
| 1754-5 | " | H | " | | Isaac D'Olier. | Table-spoons: Messrs. West & Son. |
| 1757 | " | I | " | | John Pittar. | Soup-ladle: Dublin Museum. |
| 1758 | " | K | " | | William Ring. | Com. cup: Christ Ch. Cath'l., Dublin. |
| 1759 | " | L | " | | Mich'el Homer. | Table-spoons: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| GEO. III. | " | M | " | | Wm. Townsend. | Small bowl on three feet: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1760 | " | N | " | | Alexr. Richards. | Gravy-spoon: Messrs. G. |
| 1761 | " | O | " | | Christr. Skinner. | Table-spoon: Sir E. Marshall-Hall. |
| 1762 | " | P | " | | Matt'w Alanson. | { Sauce-boat: Messrs. G. { Also (1733-4) salver: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1763 | " | R | | | Daniel Popkins. | Table-spoons: Mr. R. H. Woods, Dublin. |
| 1764 | " | S | " | | (Not identified.) | Table-spoon: Cork Exhibition. |
| 1765 | " | T | " | | Saml. Walker. | Table-spoon: Col. Longfield. |
| 1766 | " | U | " | | J'nth'n. Pasley. | Pair of Corinthian candlesticks: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1767 | " | V | " | | Robt. Calderwood. | Cup: Messrs. West & Son; dish ring: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1768 | " | W | " | | Geo. Hill. | Small tray: Messrs. Vander & Hedges. |
| 1769 | " | X | " | | Thos. Johnston. | Pierced cake-basket: Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. |
| 1770 | " | Y | | | Do. do. | Small mace: Dublin Corporation. |
| 1771 | " | Z | " | | Matt'w Alanson. | Table-spoon: Mr. G. Lambert. |
| 1772 | " | | " | | David Peter. | Plain table-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| | " | | " | | Wm. Currie. | Dish ring: Cork Exhibition. |
| | " | | " | | Wm. Homer. | Salver on three feet: Mr. W. Boore. |
| | " | | " | | Francis Jones. | Pierced ladle, dated 1765: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| | " | | " | | Joseph Cullen. | Table-spoons: Messrs. West & Son. |
| | " | | " | | { M. Cormick & { J. Locker. | Gravy-spoon: Mr. J. Talbot Power, Dublin. |
| | " | | " | | French & Keating. | Table-spoon: Col. Longfield. |
| | " | | " | | John West. | Goblet: Cork Exhibition. |
| | " | | " | | Richd. Williams. | Fish server: Mr. Michael Frayne. |
| †1768 | | U | " | | Richd. Tudor. | Hot-water jug: Messrs. G. |
| 1769 | | W | " | | Jer'm'h D'Olier. | Sauce-boat : Do. |
| 1770 | " | X | " | | John Shields. | Table-spoon: Cork Club. |
| 1771 | " | Y | " | | James Graham. | Dish ring: Holburne Museum, Bath. |
| 1772 | " | Z | " | | John Locker. | Small waiter: Barber Surgeons' Coy. |
| | " | | " | | Christr. Haines. | Sauce-boat: Mr. Webster. |
| | " | | " | | Thos. Kinsela. | Dish ring: Col. Claude Cane. |
| | " | | " | | John Lloyd. | Coffee-pot: Mr. Jas. F. Darcy. |
| | " | | " | | Chas. Townsend. | Two-handled cups: Messrs. West & Son |
| | " | | " | | Chas. Mullin. | Teapot: The Day Collection. |



The Hibernia stamp of this form was used between 1752 and 1754, as well as the one of oval outline.

* Date-letter A for 1747 recorded in the goldsmiths' books. See page 594.

† The letter U of this cycle is found with the Hibernia stamp in an oval and also in a stamp the outline of which follows the figure, as represented above.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE VIII.

FROM 1773 TO 1796 (INCLUSIVE)—TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being Roman capital letters. See pages 594-6.

| | HIBER-NIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|---|
| 1773 | | A | | | John Walker. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. G. IL as 1771, butter dish: Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry. |
| 1774 | " | B | " | | Wm. Hughes. John Craig. | Dish ring: Colonel Claude Cane. Table-spoon: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1775 | " | C | " | | Ambrose Boxwell. Richd. Williams. | Two-handed cup: Mr. T. W. Rolleston. Do. do.: Dublin Museum. |
| 1776 | " | D | | | Chas. Townsend. Matthew West. | Urn-shaped communion cup: Donoughmore, co. Cork. Salver on three feet: Dublin Museum. |
| 1777 | " | E | " | | Hay Andrews. Darby Kehoe. Stephen Walsh. | Candlestick: Mr. Arthur. Table-spoons: Mr. W. Boore. Bulb-shaped tankard: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1778 | " | F | " | | Michael Homer. John Pittar. | Marrow spoon: The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. Table-spoon: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1779 | " | G | " | | Jos. Jackson. Michael Keating. | Fine pierced dish ring: Mr. Jas. F. Darcy, Dublin. Shell-pattern soup-ladle: Lord Wm. Fitzgerald. |
| 1780 | " | H | " | | Michael Walsh. John Bolland. | Pair of candlesticks: Messrs. G. Salad servers: Colonel Longfield.† |
| 1781 | " | I | " | | John Kelly. Jos. Jackson. | Table-spoons: Messrs. Crichton. Dish ring: Col. Claude Cane. |
| 1782 | " | K | " | | Thomas Jones. Wm. Ward. | Plate presented 1781. St. Mark's, Dublin. Gravy- and table-spoons: Mr. E. Heron-Allen. |
| 1783 | " | L | " | | John Laughlin, jr. | Dinner plates, gadrooned edges: Messrs. G. |
| 1784 | " | M | " | | Robert Wyke. Wm. Thompson. Matthew Walsh. | Dish ring: Dublin Museum. Two-handed cup: Mr. Jas. F. Darcy. Small bowl on three legs: Messrs. G. |
| 1785 | " | N | " | | Christr. Haines. Wm. Supple. | Set of four coasters: The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. Two-handed cup: Glasgow Exhibition. |
| 1786 | " | O | " | | Wm. Johnson. (Not identified.) | Cream-jug: Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. Shoe buckles: The Author's Collection. |
| * 1787 | | P | | | John Pittar.‡ Matthew West. | Table-spoon: The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. Two-handed cup: Do. do. |
| * 1788 | " | Q | " | | Michael Keating. John Stoyte. | Bright cut fork: Sir Robt. H. Woods. Wine labels: The Author's Collection. |
| * 1789 | " | R | " | | Wm. Law. Robt. Williams. | Bright cut spoons: Messrs. West & Son. Pierced fish slice: The Author's Collection. |
| 1790 | " | S | " | | Arthur Clark. Arthur O'Neill. | Dish ring: Messrs. West & Son. Dessert-spoon: The Day Collection. |
| * 1791 | " | T | " | | Benjn. Tait. Thos. Jones? | Gravy-spoon: Mr. Nicholson. Wire cake-basket: Mr. Jas. Talbot Power. |
| * 1792 | " | U | " | | Robt. Smith. Wm. Bond. | Table-spoons: Messrs. Christie. Salver on three feet: Messrs. Smith & Rait. |
| * 1793 | " | W | " | | James Keating,§ Michael Keating. | Snuff-box: Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. Sauce-ladle: Colonel Longfield. |
| * 1794 | | X | | | John Power. George West. (Not identified.) | Table forks: Lord Carbery. Helmet-shaped cream-jug: The Day Collection. Large table-spoon: Victorian and Albert Museum. |
| 1795 | " | Y | " | | John Laughlin, jr. | Dish ring: The Earl of Wilton. |
| * 1796 | " | Z | " | | James England. Geo. Wheatley. Fredk. Buck. | Dish ring: The Author's Collection. Small teapot: South Kensington Museum. Milk-jug: Dublin Museum. |

The date-letters D and G have been found both with and without a pellet in base of shield, which is sometimes rounded.

* Date-letters recorded, see pages 595-6.

† The mark of John Bolland also occurs on spoons of 1756.

‡ The P of 1787 is also found with the harp crowned as represented at 1776 (above).

§ Also on a pretty little snuff-box of 1795: Sir E. Marshall-Hall.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE IX.

FROM 1797 TO 1820 (INCLUSIVE)—TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

FOUR STAMPS UNTIL 1807, THENCEFORWARD FIVE, AS BELOW: The date-letters being Roman capitals.

| | HIBERNIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|---|--|
| 1797 | | A | | JR | John Rigby. Geo. West (as 1794.) | Salt-spoon: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. Engraved goblet: Mr. W. Boore. |
| * 1798 | " | B | " | JK JD | John Keene. John Daly. | Dessert-spoon: The Author's Collection. Salad servers: Colonel Longfield. |
| * 1799 | " | C | " | IK WEST IS | James Keating.† James Scott. | Waiter, on three feet: Mr. Lowe, Chester. Snuffers tray: The Day Collection. |
| * 1800 | " | D | " | JK WP | John Kearns. Walter Peter. | Bright cut tea-spoons: Do. Gold watch-case: Mr. Reed. |
| * 1801 | " | E | " | IC JP | Jas. Connor. John Power. | Milk-jug: Mr. Goldman. Plain table-spoon: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| * 1802 | " | F | " | RS WH | Richd. Sawyer. Wm. Hamey. | Teapot: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. Sugar tongs: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. |
| * 1803 | " | G | " | AN IB | Arthur O'Neil. J. Brady. | Coffee-pot, noted by the late Mr. R. Day, F.S.A. Bright-cut spoons: Mr. D. Westropp. |
| * 1804 | " | H | " | RB DE | Robt. Breading. Danl. Egan. | Teapot: West & Son; sugar bowl: Dub. Mus. Helmet-shaped sugar-bowl: Cork Exhibition. |
| * 1805 | " | I | " | WD DM | Wm. Doyle. (Not identified.) | Snuffers tray: Mr. M. Falk. Milk-jug: Do. |
| * 1806 | " | K | " | SN T&W WAW | Samuel Neville. Tudor & Whitford. Wm. Ward. | Dessert-spoon: The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. Table-spoon: Do. do. do. Table-forks: Colonel Longfield. |
| * 1807 | " | L | " | KING'S HEAD. SB | Gust'v's Byrne. | Teapot stand: Mr. J. Talbot Power. |
| ‡ 1808 | " | M | " | CT LW SN | Terry & Williams (of Cork). Saml. Neville. | Snuffers tray: Mrs. Annie Lindsay. Soup ladle: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| ‡ 1809 | " | NN | " | JJ RB | Joseph Johnson. Robt. Breading. | Cream ewer: Do. do. Pierced fish slice: Dublin Museum. |
| 1810 | | OO | | LE TR | Jas. Le Bass. (Not identified.) | Com. cups: St. Mark's, Dub.; goblet: Mr. Boore. Table-spoons: Messrs. G. |
| 1811 | " | P | " | CS WN | Chas. Stewart. W. Nowlan. | Watch-case: Mr. M. Halkett. Snuff-box: Do. |
| 1812 | " | Q | " | HAMY RS PM | { W. Hamy & } { R. Smith. } P. Moore. | Table-forks: Mr. Lowe, Chester. Mustard-pot: Messrs. Crichton. |
| § 1813 | " | R | " | WR J-P | Wm. Rose. John Pittar. | Teapot: Lord Carbery. Table-spoon: The Day Collection. |
| * 1814 | " | S | " | LS LAW FN | Jas. Scott. Wm. Law. John Nicklin. | Set of skewers: Messrs. G. Butter cooler: The Day Collection. Bread fork: Messrs. G. |
| 1815 | " | T | " | PG SB | Phineas Garde (Cork). S. Bergin. | Table-spoon: Cork Club. Egg-spoons: Mr. Cecil Woods. |
| 1816 | " | U | " | DE RC | Danl. Egan. Randall Cashell. | Three patens, on feet: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. Two-handed cup: Messrs. R. & W. Sorley. |
| 1817 | " | W | " | JM WC NWB | James Moore. W. Cummins. Sir N. W. Brady. | Snuffers tray: Mr. Winstone. Table-spoons: Mr. Cecil Woods. Candlesticks: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1818 | " | X | " | TR LB | T. Read. J. Buckton. | Mustard-spoon: Messrs. Crichton. Snuff-box: Mr. M. Falk. |
| 1819 | " | Y | " | LE IF WEST | Jas. Le Bass. Jas. Fry.† | Tripod dish stand: Dublin Museum. Alms dish: Trinity College, Dublin. |
| GEO. IV. 1820 | " | Z | " | JS EM | J. Salter (Cork). Edwd. Murray. | Table-spoon: Mr. Lannon. Milk-jug: Mr. Bruford. |

* Date-letters recorded, see pages 595-7.

† Made for Alderman West by J. Keating and J. Fry respectively.

‡ All the marks for 1808 and 1809 are frequently found in square stamps with rounded corners.

§ The R is fixed as the date-letter for 1813 by the "Masonic Cup" at Limerick, which was ordered in February, 1813, and made within the following three months.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE X.

FROM JANUARY, 1821, TO JUNE, 1846—TWENTY-FIVE AND A HALF YEARS.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being Roman capital letters (with an additional letter E, as to which see page 597); every mark and its date being recorded from 1821 onwards.

| | HIBERNIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | KING'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--|--|
| * 1821 | | A | | | MW&S WM | M. West & Sons. Wm. Morgan. | Table forks: Messrs. Waterhouse.* Cream-jug: Messrs. Wilson & Sharp. |
| 1822 | | B | | | EC LB | E. Crofton. J. Buckton. | Teapot: Mr. M. Falk. Four salts: Messrs. Mackay & Chisholm. |
| 1823 | | C | | | LAW EP IF | Wm. Law. Edwd. Power. Jas. Fray. | Tea-spoons: Do. do. Do. : Mr. Cecil Woods. |
| 1824 | | D | | | SN SB | Saml. Neville. Saml. Beere. | Patron on foot: St. Mark's, Dublin. Straining spoon: Do. do. Fruit knife: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| 1825-6 | | E E | | | WT RG | Wm. Teare? Richd. Garde (Cork). | Table-spoon: Do. Fish slice: Cork Club. |
| 1826-7 | | F | | | W&C JS | Ald'm'n West (& Co.). J. Smith. | Table forks: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. Salt-spoon: Do. |
| 1827-8 | | G | | | CM ER | Chas. Marsh. J. Read. | Fish slice: The late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A. Snuff-box: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1828-9 | | H | | | TWY† HF LN | Edwd. Twycross. Hy. Flavelle. L. Nowlan. | Com. flagon, dated 1829: St. Mark's, Dublin. Memorial trowel: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. Tea-spoons: Cork Club. |
| 1829-30 | | I I | | | CM M&G | Chas. Marsh. D. Moulang & W. Gibson. | Do. : Do. Wine labels: Mr. Jones, Long Acre. |
| WM. IV. 1830-1 | | K | | | SG EJ | Smith & Gamble. Edmd. Johnson. | Jewel-box: Messrs. G. Large ewer: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1831-2 | | L | | | RS TF | Richd. Sawyer, jr. T. Farnett. | Oval teapot: Messrs. West & Son. Oval salt-cellar: Do. |
| 1832-3 | | M | | | PM HF | P. Moore. Hy. Flavelle. | Candlestick: Messrs. Christie. Small strainer: Mr. Chappell. |
| 1833-4 | | N N | | | TM EJ | Thos. Meade. Edmd. Johnson. | Dessert-spoon: Mr. Michael Falk. Salver: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1834-5 | | O O | | | LN WS | L. Nowlan? Wm. Sherwin. | Tea-spoons: Cork Club. Cream-jug: Mr. W. Boore. |
| 1835-6 | | P P | | | PW EM | P. Weeks? J. Moore. | Fish slice: Mr. M. Falk. Table-spoon: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| 1836-7 | | Q Q | | | WS RG | Wm. Sherwin. Richd. Garde (Cork). | Tea-spoons: Mr. Cecil C. Woods. Punch ladle: Cork Club. |
| VICT. 1837-8 | | R R | | | LL S&G | Josiah Low. Smith & Gamble. | Table-spoons: Mr. Chisholm. Small inkstand: Messrs. Spink. |
| 1838-9 | | S | | | H&F | Hughes & Francis. | Sauce tureen: Messrs. Dobson. |
| 1839-40 | | T | | | PW | Peter Walsh. | Salt-spoon: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1840-1 | | U U | | | EJL LN | E. & J. Johnson. L. Nowlan. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. Christie. Toilet fittings: Mr. M. Falk. |
| 1841-2 | | V | | | GA | G. Alcock. | Large teapot: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1842-3 | | W | | | TW ELB | John Warren. Jas. Le Bass. | Small cruet: Mr. M. Falk. Plate, dated 1483: St. Werburgh's, Dublin. |
| 1843-4 | | X | | | IF GW | J. Francis. Geo. West? | Mount of ivory paper knife: Messrs. Sotheby. Salt-spoon: Mr. Goldman. |
| 1844-5 | | Y | | | MN | Michl. Nowlan. | Whisky label: Mr. B. Jefferis. |
| 1845-6 | | Z | | | JG JF 20 | J. Gamble. ; Joseph Johnson. | Small waiter: Mr. Ince. Gold rim of agate snuff-box: Messrs. Debenham. |

* The duty stamp with the head of Geo. IV. was made in Feb., 1821. The letter A of that year is found with head as 1821 and as 1822. Mr. Garstin had an egg-spoon, of 1821 (maker's mark WC as 1817), with the King's head as 1822.

† Letter changed from E to E Sept., 1825 (the reverse of what is stated in *Old English Plate*).

‡ The plume of feathers and 20 indicate gold 20 carats fine, a standard peculiar to Ireland. The date-marks on gold and silver are alike (see page 603).

The shields for Hibernia, and the harp crowned, have, in examples of the year 1823, been found like those illustrated at 1810 in Table IX. The Hibernia for 1834-5 has also been found in a plain rectangular shield, while the harp for the same year has been found in an oval shield.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE XI.

FROM JUNE, 1846, TO JUNE, 1871—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FIVE STAMPS AS BELOW: The date-marks being small Roman letters (except Q and Y—large).

| HIBERNIC. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | QUEEN'S HEAD. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---|---|
| 1846-7 | | | | | Joseph Johnson. | Salt cellars: General Meyrick. |
| 1847-8 | | " | " | | J. Mahoney. Thos. Mason. C. Cummins, jr. Wm. Lawson. R. Samuel. | Small spirit flask: Mr. W. Boore. Sugar tongs: Messrs. Robinson & Fisher. Child's coral: Mr. Skinner. Cheese scoop: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. Watch-case: Mr. T. H. Priest. |
| 1848-9 | | " | " | | Donegan & Co. | Ink-stand: Mr. J. L. Propert. |
| 1849-50 | | " | " | | J. Gamble. Henry Flavelle. | Asparagus tongs: Mr. D. Keys. Mounts of scent bottle: Mrs. Murray. |
| 1850-1 | | " | " | | Joseph Needham. Ann Cummins. | Sauce-ladle: Lord Dormer. Sugar scoop: Mr. G. Lowe. |
| 1851-2 | | | " | | — Gardner. | Lady's card-case: Mrs. O'Gorman. |
| 1852-3 | | " | " | | J. Smyth. | Dessert-spoon: Cork Club. |
| 1853-4 | | " | " | | R. Sherwin. *Topham & White. | Mace: College of Surgeons, Dublin. 22 carat gold locket: Mr. J. Barry. |
| 1854-5 | | " | " | | Michael Keating. | Toast rack: Mrs. Du Pasquier. |
| 1855-6 | | " | " | | C. Cummins. | Small trowel-shaped fish slice: Mr. J. M. de Gumacio. |
| 1856-7 | | " | " | | W. Atcheson. | Pair of salad servers: Messrs. Christie. |
| 1857-8 | | " | " | | *Donegan & Co. Arthur Johnson. | 22 carat gold matchbox: Do. Engraved bowl: Messrs. M. & S. Lyon. |
| 1858-9 | | " | " | | † J. R. Neill. Do. do. | 15 carat gold locket: Mrs. Corrigan. Engraved cups: Mr. J. Darcy. |
| 1859-60 | | " | " | | Samuel Le Bass. | (Maker's mark registered 15 Dec., 1859.) |
| 1860-1 | | " | " | | Wm. Percival. W. & I. Percival. | (Do. do. do. 17 Jan., 1860.) (Do. do. do. do.) |
| 1861-2 | | " | " | | E. Powell. | (Do. do. do. 2 May, 1861.) |
| 1862-3 | | " | " | | J. Keating. E. & J. Johnson. | (Do. do. do. 1 Aug., 1861.) Plate: Edmond Johnson & Joseph Johnson. |
| 1863-4 | | " | " | | John Smyth. | Grape scissors: Mr. Lane. |
| 1864-5 | | | " | | J. Scriber. Ryan & Co. | Sugar sifter: Mr. John Wells. 22 carat gold locket: Mr. Coltman. |
| 1865-6 | | " | " | | Jas. West. Waterhouse & Co. | Engraved chatelaine hook: Miss Doherty. Table plate: Messrs. Waterhouse & Co. |
| 1866-7 | | " | " | | Francis Martin. A. Hutton. Thos. Brunner. | (Maker's mark registered 12 Jan., 1862.) (Do. do. do. 4 Oct., 1864.) (Do. do. do. 18 March, 1865.) |
| 1867-8 | | " | | | § Patk. Donegan. § Wm. Lawson. | On gold work 18 carats fine. Do. do. do. |
| 1868-9 | | " | " | | § Edmd. Johnson, jr. § Mars. Trench. | Do. do. do. Do. do. do. |
| 1869-70 | | " | " | | § Wm. Lawson. | Do. do. do. |
| 1870-1 | | " | " | | § T. D. Bryce. | Do. do. do. |

* The figures 22 are stamped in addition, indicating the fineness of the gold. See page 603.

† Crowned harp omitted, and the figures 15 added.

§ On gold wares liable to duty the Sovereign's head also appeared until the repeal of the duty in 1890. These marks were, however, transcribed from articles exempt from duty and therefore bore no duty-mark. The number of carats fine is also indicated in figures. On jewelry, neither the crowned harp nor the Sovereign's head appears. The date-marks on gold and silver are alike. See pages 603-4.

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE XII.

FROM JUNE, 1871, TO JUNE, 1896—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FIVE STAMPS TILL 1890, THENCEFORWARD FOUR, AS BELOW : The date-marks being plain block letters in plain shields.

| 1871-2 |  |  |  |  |  | MAKER'S NAME AND DATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARK. |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1871-2 |  |  |  |  |  | J. Wickham. (1871). Weir & Rogers. " |
| 1872-3 | " |  | " | " |  | John Donegan. (1872). |
| 1873-4 | " |  | " | " |  | Wm. Egan & Son (of Cork). " |
| 1874-5 | " |  | " | " |  | Ignatius Cummins. (1874). |
| 1875-6 | " |  | " | " |  | McDowell Bros. (1875). |
| 1876-7 | " |  | " | " |  | Do. do. " |
| 1877-8 | " |  | " | " |  | West & Son. (1877). |
| 1878-9 | " |  | " | " |  | J. Redmond. (1876). |
| 1879-80 | " |  | " | " |  | West & Son. (1879). |
| 1880-1 | " |  | " | " |  | O'Connor & Dillon. (1880). |
| 1881-2 | " |  | " | " |  | Edmond Johnson. (1881). Do. do. (1882). |
| 1882-3 | " |  | " | " |  | Wm. Carty. (1881). |
| 1883-4 | " |  | " | " |  | Henry Hopkins. (1883). |
| 1883-4 | " |  | " | " |  | Danl. Moulang. " |
| 1884-5 | " |  | " | " |  | Winder & Lamb. " |
| 1885-6 | " |  | " | " |  | Frengley Bros. (1885). |
| 1886-7 | " |  | " | " |  | Austin & Co. (1886). |
| 1887-8 | " |  | " | " |  | M. Anderson. (1887). Jas. E. Pim. " |
| 1888-9 | " |  | " | " |  | Thomas Barton. (1871). |
| 1888-9 | " |  | " | " |  | Fredk. Hill. (1889). |
| 1889-90 | " |  | " | " |  | Wm. Quinlan. (1888). |
| 1889-90 | " |  | " | " |  | Joseph Fray. (1889). |
| 1890-1 | " |  | " | " |  | Henry L. Stewart (of Limerick). " |
| 1891-2 | " |  | " | " |  | Sharman D. Neill (of Belfast). (1890). |
| 1892-3 | " |  | " | " |  | Hopkins & Hopkins. (1883). |
| 1892-3 | " |  | " | " |  | Jas. Mosley (Waterford). (1892). |
| 1893-4 | " |  | " | " |  | C. Harris (Coventry). (1893). |
| 1893-4 | " |  | " | " |  | Edmond Johnson. " |
| 1894-5 | " | | " | " | | Chas. Howard Lawson. (1894). |
| 1894-5 | " | | " | " | | Kane & Gunning. " |
| 1895-6 | " | | " | " | | Richard Dillon (Waterford). " |
| 1895-6 | " | | " | " | | Charles Lamb. (1893). |
| 1895-6 | " | | " | " | | Chancellor & Son. (1895). |

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

TABLE XIII.

FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| HIBERNIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME AND DATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARK. |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1896-7 | | | | Richards & Walsh. (1895). John Morton. (1896). |
| 1897-8 | " | " | | Gibson, Ltd. (Belfast). (1897). |
| 1898-9 | " | " | | Robert Knaggs. (1898). |
| 1899 | " | " | | Moore & Co. " |
| 1900 | " | " | | Robert Valentine. " |
| 1900-1 | " | " | | W. J. Gethings. " |
| EDW. VII. | " | " | | Chas. Howard Lawson. (1900). |
| 1901-2 | " | " | | Langley Archer West. " |
| 1902-3 | " | " | | Henderson & Thompson (Belfast). McCutcheon & Donaldson (Belfast). (1901). |
| 1903-4 | " | " | | West & Son. (1902). |
| 1904-5 | " | " | | J. E. Byrne (Belfast). (1909). |
| 1905-6 | " | " | | Jameson. " |
| 1906-7 | " | " | | Russell Ltd. (Manchester). " |
| 1907-8 | " | " | | A. Duffner (Tipperary). (1907). |
| 1908-9 | " | " | | Finnegans Ltd. (Manchester). (1912). |
| 1909-10 | " | " | | Elkington & Co. (Birmingham). " |
| 1910-1 | " | " | | W. Egan & Sons (Cork). (1910). |
| 1911-2 | " | " | | Neill (Belfast). (1906). |
| 1912-3 | " | " | | Youghal Art Metal Works Co. " |
| 1913-4 | " | " | | Faller (Galway). " |
| 1914-5 | " | " | | J. McDowell. " |
| 1915-6 | " | " | | C. Cromer (Limerick). (1907). |
| | " | " | | Wakeley & Wheeler (London). (1909). |

TABLE XIV.—FOUR STAMPS AS BELOW.

| HIBERNIA. | DATE LETTER. | HARP CROWNED. | MAKER'S MARK. | MAKER'S NAME AND DATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARK. |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1916-7 | | | | Will Stokes. (1910). |
| 1917-8 | " | " | | M. Waldron (Skibbereen). " |
| 1918-9 | " | " | | Jas. Ramsay (Dundee). (1912). |
| 1919-20 | " | " | | R. Sharman. (1908). |
| 1920-1 | " | " | | Crichton Bros. (London). (1912). |

MARKS ON DUBLIN PLATE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MARKS.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1663-4 |    | Abel Ram. | Spoon, with flat stem, trefoil end: National Museum, Dublin. |
| 1708-10 |    | Philip Tough. | Cylindrical tankard, domed top: Mr. Nyburg. |
| 1715-6 |    | Wm. Archdall. | Small salver: Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| 1731 |    | —— Sutton? | Tankard: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1739 |     | Robert Holmes.* | Table-spoon, Hanoverian pattern: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1740 |     | Will. Walsh. Jane Daniell,† | Do. do.: Do. do. Salver: Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| " | " " " " | —— Sutton? | { Sauce boat, with date-letter $\text{\textcircled{I}}$ as in Table VI.: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| c. 1750 |   | No date letter (but date about 1750), Paten: Donabate. The communion cup pertaining to it is dated 1751. Also on soup ladle with D for 1750: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | |

* Or Robert Hunter.

† Widow of Henry Daniell.

The five goldsmiths' marks illustrated below are copied from the Dublin Assay Office book, in which they appear at the date set opposite each respectively.

| | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|------|-----------|---------------|
| 1660 |  | Andrew Edwards. | 1704 | IG | John Garrett. |
| 1704 | A | Abraham Voisin. | " | IW | James Walker. |
| " | RS | Robert Smith. | | | |

For MARKS ON WROUGHT GOLD, see page 603 *ante*.

For MARKS ON FOREIGN PLATE assayed at Dublin, see page 27 *ante*.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS,

impressed at Dublin but not illustrated in the preceding tables.

| DATE. | MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | DATE. | MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|---|----------------------------|--|---------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1636 |  | John Woodcocke. | Com. cup: Parsons-town. | 1706 |  | Thos. Bolton. | Hexagonal teapot: Lord Oranmore. |
| 1663-4 |  | Francis Coffee or Clifton. | Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1710 |  | Henry Sherwin. | Mounts of coco-nut bowl: Noted by Author. |
| 1679 |  | Edward Swan. | Chalice: Miltown Collection. | 1710-2 |  | Thos. Bolton? | Chalice: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1680 |  | " " | Large ladle and cup: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " |  | J. Pennyfather or J. Palet? | Harp-handled cup: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Lawrence Salmon. | Hilt of sword: The Marquess of Sligo. | " |  | ... | Chalice: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | John Seager. | Octagonal box: Messrs. Crichton. | 1712-4 |  | ... | Chalice: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1685 |  | John Phillips. | Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1715 |  | Geo. Smart. | Toy porringer: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. |
| 1685-7 |  | John Cuthbert. | Tankard: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " |  | Ed. Dowdall. | Chalice: Pro. Cath'l, Dublin. |
| 1696-7 |  | (Not identified.) | Cruet stand: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1715-6 |  | Mark Twelves. | Cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1698 |  | A. Stanley? | Chalice, dated 1698: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1716-7 |  | ... | Porringer: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1699 |  | Cyriac Mallory. | Six transitional spoons: Mr. H. S. Guinness. | 1717-8 |  | W. Bell. | Teapot: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | George Lyng. | Sugar caster: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1718-9 |  | Thos. Walker. | Oval dish: Mr. Day. |
| 1700 |  | Alexr. Mackay. | Salver: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1719-20 |  | Arthur Weldon. | Two-handed cup: Noted by Mr. Dud. Westropp. |
| 1701-2 |  | Thos. Sumpner. | Candlestick: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1720 |  | Thos. Racine. | Rat-tail ladle: Noted by Author. |
| " |  | ... | Patent: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1722-3 |  | Ed. Fitzgerald. | Forks: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1702-3 |  | Edward Barrett. | Beaker: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1723-4 |  | ... | Rat-tail spoon: Noted by the Author. |
| " |  | Thos. Hartwell. | Cup: Messrs. Tessier. | 1724-5 |  | Phillip Kinnersly. | Saucer: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1703-4 |  | ... | Sugar caster: Messrs. Crichton. | 1725-6 |  | John Sale. | Waiter: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " |  | David King. | Do. do. | " |  | Robt. Pilkington. | Chalice: noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1706 |  | Robt. Forbes. | Spoon: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " |  | Matt. Copeland. | Cup: Messrs. Crichton. |

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS—Continued.

| DATE. | MARK. | NAME OF MAKER. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | DATE. | MARK. | NAME OF MAKER. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------|-------|-------------------|--|---------|-------|--------------------|---|
| 1725-6 | | Mary Barrett. | Fork: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1737-8 | | Thos. de Limarest. | Punch ladle: Mr. S. Phillips. |
| " | | Thos. Wheeler. | Gold watch-case: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1740-1 | | Peter Desenard. | Mug: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1726-7 | | Peter Racine. | Harp-handled cup: Messrs. Crichton. | " |  | ... .. | Table-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1728-9 | | | Mug: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " | | Jas. Champion? | Soup ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1729 | | Esther Forbes. | Small tazza: Messrs. Spink. | " |  | ... .. | Mug: do. do. |
| " | | Thos. Sutton. | Two-handed cup: Messrs. Crichton. | " | | John Letablere. | Waiter: Mr. Lambert. |
| 1730-1 | | George Cross. | Mug: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " | | Thos. Burton. | Salt-cellars: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | Geo. Cartwright. | Rat-tail spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " | | Thos. Sutton. | Bowl: Noted by the Author. |
| " | | Dorothy Monjoy. | Bowl: Sir J. Nutting. | c. 1740 | | ? Henry Jago. | With harp and Hibernia, but no date-letter. |
| 1731 | | Matthew Alanson. | Ribbed table-spoon: Sir E. Marshall-Hall, K.C. | 1743-4 | | Wm. Bonynge. | Waiter: Messrs. Garrard. |
| 1732-3 | | Erasmus Cope. | Two-handed cup: The Marquess of Sligo. | " | | Robt. Calderwood. | Cup: Messrs. Comyns. |
| 1734 | | John Gumly. | Waiter: Messrs. West. | 1745 | | George Beere. | Bowl: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1735 | | Isaac D'Olier. | Marrow scoop: Mr. A. J. L. Grimes. | " | | Robt. Glanville. | Do.: Mr. Veitch. |
| 1736-7 | | Thos. Maculla? | Two-handed cup: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1746 | | John Hamilton? | Plain cup: Mr. E. W. Colt. |
| " | | Anthony Lefebure. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. Welby. | " | | Wm. Faucett? | Gravy-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Ralph Woodhouse. | Soup ladle: Messrs. Crichton. | " | | Bart'mew Stokes. | Candlesticks: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | | Noted by the Author. | " | | Wm. Walsh. | Six table-spoons: Sir E. Marshall-Hall. |
| 1737-8 | | John Freebough. | Trencher salt: Messrs. Carrington. | c. 1750 | | Joseph Taafe. | Marrow scoop: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | | | 1751 | | Nathan Murray. | Spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | | | " | | J. Pittar. | Soup ladle: Dublin Museum. |
| " | | | | " | | Wm. Betagh. | Soup ladle: Noted by the Author. |

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MARKS OF GOLDSMITHS—Continued.

| DATE. | MARK. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. | DATE. | MARK | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|-------|---------------------------|---|---------|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1752 | | Edward Raper. | Noted by the Author. | 1780 | | Hugh O'Hanlon or Owen Hart? | Cream-jug: The Day Collection. |
| 1754 | | Robt. Calderwood or Cope. | Dish ring: Do. | c. 1780 | | Owen Cassidy. | Sugar tongs: Mr. D. Lane. |
| " | | Hy. Waldron. | Spoon-tray: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | " | | Alex. Barry? | Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1757 | | Michael Fowler. | Large jug: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1780-5 | | Barnaby Delahoyde? | Spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1758 | | Wm. Williamson. | Salver: Mr. Hurman. | 1785 | | Dan. Egan? | Processional cross: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Christr. Skinner. | Table-spoons: Mr. W. H. Willson. | 1792 | | Michael Homer? | Teapot stand: Mr. Bond. |
| c. 1763 | | See 1754 above. | Sugar-bowl: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1795 | | J. R. Ash. | O.E. pattern spoons: Noted by the Author. |
| 1762 | | John Moore, Jr. | Cream-jug: Messrs. Crichton. | c. 1795 |  | ... .. | Tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1764 | | John Dawson. | Sauce-boat: Messrs. Garrard. | c. 1797 | | Thos. Tudor. | Caddy spoon: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | | Spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1798 | | John Brooks? | Dessert-spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1766 | | Ralph Vizard? | Sauce - boat: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1800 | | Saml. Teare. | Sleeve links: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1767 | | Wm. French. | Spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1800-1 | | John Bolland. | Dinner forks: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. |
| c. 1767 | | Wm. Townsend. | Sweet dishes: Messrs. Crichton. | " |  | ... .. | Bowl: Do. do. |
| 1768 | | Jno. Williamson. | Salver: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1802 | | John Daly? | Spoons: Do. do. |
| " | | Benj. Wilson. | Table-spoon: Messrs. Welby. | 1807 | | Clarke & West. | Spoons: Do. do. |
| " | | Abraham Tuppy. | Table-spoon: Messrs. Welby. | " | | Æneas Ryan. | Snuff-box: Heming & Co. |
| 1769 | | | Chalice dated 1769: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. | 1810 | | Richard Sawyer. | Fish knives: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | George Hall. | Cream-jug: Messrs. Crichton. | " | | John Teare. | Wine labels: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1770 | | John Karr. | Skewer: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. | 1811 |  | ... .. | Spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1776 | | | Spoons: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. | 1812 | | J. Henzell? | Two-handed cup: V. & A. Museum. |
| 1779 | | John Locker? | Epergne: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. | " |  | ... .. | Cup: V. & A. Museum. |
| " | | | Ladles: Noted by Mr. D. Westropp. | 1815 | | Richard Whitford. | Spoons: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |

DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

The marks illustrated below are reproduced from a plate of pewter preserved at the Dublin Assay Office, in which marks in use at various dates, from about 1765 to 1812, have been stamped. The plate contains a number of other marks which it is unnecessary to illustrate here, as they appear in the preceding tables.

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| RA | Robt. Atkinson ? | JSB | | WG | |
| ET | | EB | | LT | |
| RID | Richard & } D'Olier. Jeremiah } | CF | | WS | Will. Stafford ? |
| GM | | JN | Joseph Nixon. | IE | John Ebbs. |
| JA | John Austin. | RB | Robert Breading. | TA | |
| JC | John Clarke. | BH | | EC | |
| TF | Thos. Farley. | JG | Joshua Emerson. | BC | |
| II | Joseph Jackson. | SR | Saml. Reily (Cork). | GN | George Nangle. |
| TS | | RL | | IH | James Hadmill. |
| WD | Will. Digby ? | GT | Geo. Thompson. | G-ALLEY | Geo. Alley. |
| JK | John Keene. | JJ | James Jones. | IK | James Kenzie. |
| G&B | | PM | | LA | Jerome Alley ? |
| TW | Thos. Williamson. | M:CL | Mark M'Cloughlin. | CD | John Dalrymple. |
| WB | Will. Beere. | WFG | Wm. Fitzgerald (Limerick). | WS | |
| TP | | HL | | PS | |
| JC | John Coleman. | TN | | TM | Thos. Martin. |
| MB | Michael Byrne. | AN | Ambr'se Nicklin. | WJ | Will. Johnson. |
| WP | Walter Peter. | O MEN | | AT | Alex. Ticknell. |
| CD | Chas. Dowdall. | HM | | JO | John Osborne. |
| T-C | Thos. Cooksey. | NICOLSON | J. Nicolson (Cork). | HN | Henry Nicholson. |
| J-J | James Jones. | JA | | RT | |
| IP | | W&K | Wm. Keene. | WS | |
| GW | | JJ | James Jones ? | S-R | Saml. Reily (Cork). |
| CC | Christr. Clarke ? | IN | | H&H | Hopper & Hannay. |
| I-W | Jacob West. | LM | La'rence Martin (Kilkenny). | JG | |
| EM | | C-G | | TH | Thos. Hunt ? |
| LA | | | | GN | George Nangle. |
| | | | | PF | |

DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' MARKS, 1765 TO 1812—Continued.

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| LH | | WW | | FB | Fredk. Buck. |
| WH | Will. Hughes ? | BT | Benjn. Tait. | ST | Samuel Taylor. |
| CK | | PW | Peter Wingfield. | RC | Randall Cashell ? |
| WG | Will. Gethin ? | TA | Thos. Adams. | WH | Wm. Hannay ? |
| LT | John Tweedie ? | HM | | IC | |
| RS | Robt. O'Shaughnessy (Limerick). | TR | Thos. Rourke. | JL | John Lloyd. |
| LH | James Hewitt ? | DP | | E&B | |
| IW | John West ? | RC | Randall Cashell ? | WF | Will French. |
| JR | J'n'th'n Robinson ? | GIBSON | Joseph Gibson (Cork). | WV | Will Ward. |
| SLY | Thos. Sly. | GR | | AM | Arthur Murphy. |
| G&PW | | JJ | Joseph Johnson. | WL | |
| MS | | JC | James Campbell ? | RD | |
| TE | | DP | | BP | |
| IM | James Mills ? | ID | Isaac Davis ? | JT | |
| WL | Wm. Law ? | MW&S | Matt. West & Son. | IG | |
| WJH | Will. Hamey ? | IC | Jas. Connor ? | WB | |
| TB | Thos. Baker ? | BB | | IB | John Bolland ? |
| WF | | SINGLETON | —— Singleton. | TSW | |
| FR | | TT | Thomas Townsend. | | |

THE FOLLOWING MARKS, WHICH ARE STAMPED ON A COPPER-PLATE OF LATER DATE, RANGE FROM ABOUT 1813 TO ABOUT 1850.

| MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. | MARK. | NAME. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| WG | | GF | | LK | |
| TK | | TT | | GW | |
| JF | | GM | | LA | |
| TK | | IH | | JT | John Townsend. |
| HL | Henry Lazarus. | WHT | Wm. H. Townsend. | WN | Wm. Nelson. |
| DM | | SB | S. Bergin. | K&F | |
| S&W | | J-MOORE | James Moore. | RE | |
| J-M | | WC | | TO | |
| EM | | FM | | GRAYS | —— Grays. |
| IM | J. Moore. | &S | | PG | |
| BOYLE | —— Boyle. | LEE | | IS | |
| EM | Edwd. Murphy. | RWS | R. W. Smith. | | |

CHAPTER XXIV

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTS OF NAMES OF DUBLIN
GOLDSMITHS,

FROM A.D. 1200 TO A.D. 1904

INCLUDING THE MASTERS AND WARDENS, FREEMEN, AND QUARTER BROTHERS OF THE
DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1637.

The names of earlier date than 1637 have for the most part been extracted from *Historic and Municipal Documents*, and *Dublin Corporation Records*—edited by Sir J. Gilbert. From 1637 onwards the names have been copied from the Records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company, supplemented by some which have been found in enrolments of Wills in Dublin and District, and in Dublin Directories.

The records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company are more perfect and complete than those of any other company of goldsmiths in the Kingdom, and, but for the fact that one or two books are missing, an unbroken record of its members and their work, from 1637 to the present day, would be contained in the archives of the company. Even as it is, very little is wanting; in fact, much less is missing than, having regard to the state of similar archives in other parts of the Kingdom, might reasonably have been expected. The Dublin Goldsmiths' Records are of the highest value to the antiquary and the plate collector, and of no little importance to the present day goldsmiths and other citizens of Dublin who take an interest in the history of a "craft," which has shown by work which emanated from its members, that the skill of Dublin goldsmiths in former times was quite equal to that of their contemporary London brethren.

A perusal of the following names brings to one's notice the extent to which the craft in Dublin was enriched by French Huguenots and other continental goldsmiths, of whom a large number were driven by persecution from their native countries, which thereby lost many highly talented workmen, whom Ireland gained.

The observations which occur on page 510 with reference to the different ways in which certain Scottish goldsmiths' names are spelled at different times, are also applicable, but in a less degree, to some of the names which appear spelled in different ways in the following lists.

NAMES OF GOLDSMITHS FOUND IN DUBLIN RECORDS

FROM ABOUT A.D. 1200 TO A.D. 1630.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Date. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | Date. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Willielmus de Srobesburi | c. 1200 | Dionyse Carie | 1558 |
| Rogerus aurifaber | " | William Calfe | 1562 |
| Willielmus " | " | Thomas Pinnock | 1565 |
| Giles " | " | William Jackson | 1577 |
| Godardus " de London. | " | Robert Bee | 1578-95 |
| Thomas goldsmith | 1225-50 | Philip Kenreaght | 1580 |
| John " | " | Nicholas Ford | 1584 |
| William de St. Helena | " | John Hand | " |
| Oliver de Nichol | 1226 | Francis Trassy | " |
| William Frend | 1257 | John Fyan | 1591 |
| Maurice of Connaught | " | Edward Wylkes | " |
| Cristinus | " | Lawrence Doyne | 1595 |
| Will Rudestan | 1263 | George Miller | 1603 |
| Walter the goldsmith | 1344 | James Gerland | 1605 |
| Thomas O'Carty | 1418 | James Bee | " |
| Nicholas Priour | 1432-42 | Brian Ratlyffe | 1612 |
| Patrick Kenne or Keyne | 1469 | Thomas Bee | 1613 |
| Nicholas Browne | " | William Calfe | 1618 |
| Dermot Lynchy | 1473 | Henry Cheshire (Alderman) | 1611-21 |
| John Savage | 1474 | Barnaby Ratlyffe | 1621 |
| Walter Foile | 1477 | Edmond Needly | 1622 |
| Meiler Trevers | 1482 | Edmond Murray | " |
| David Locke | 1542 | Edmond Medley | " |
| John Ellys | 1547 | William Bee | " |
| John Anwarp | 1552 | Will Ward | 1625 |
| John Hanne | 1557 | John Coulson | 1627 |
| John Latton | " | Robert Coffee | " |
| Terence Byrne | " | Thomas Mennan | 1630 |
| Adam Colman | " | | |

THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY OF DUBLIN.
(GUILD OF ALL SAINTS.)

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE COMPANY FROM ITS
INCORPORATION IN 1637.

COMPILED FROM THE COMPANY'S JOURNALS.

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1637-9 | William Cooke | master | 1668-9 | Abel Ram | master |
| | John Woodcocke | warden | | Edmond Coghlan | warden |
| | William Hampton | " | | Abraham Voyseen (Voisin) | " |
| | John Banister | " | 1669-70 | Abel Ram | master |
| 1639-40 | William Hampton | " | | Abraham Voisin (Voyseen) | warden |
| | Peter Vaneijndhoven | " | | John Dickson | " |
| 1640-1 | John Woodcocke | master | 1670-1 | Thomas Pennant | master |
| | James Vanderbeck | warden | | John Dickson | warden |
| 1641-4 | | | | Timothy Blackwood | " |
| 1645-6 | Daniel Burfeldt | master | 1671-2 | Thomas Rutter | master |
| 1644-5-6 | Gilbert Tonques | warden | | Timothy Blackwood | warden |
| | Peter Vaneijndhoven | " | | Paul Lovelace | " |
| 1646-7 | Gilbert Tonques | master | 1672-3 | John Dickson | master |
| | Daniel Burfeldt | warden | | Paul Lovelace | warden |
| 1647-8 | | | | John Cope | " |
| 1648-9 | Nathaniel Stoughton | master | 1673-4 | Richard Lord | master |
| | Daniel Burfeldt | warden | | John Cope | warden |
| | Daniel Bellingham | " | | James Cottingham | " |
| 1649-54 | | | 1674-5 | Paul Lovelace | master |
| 1654-5 | Joseph Stoaker | master | | James Cottingham | warden |
| | John Woodcocke | warden | | Thomas Sterne | " |
| | (decd., and Giles Goodwin elected in his place). | | 1675-6 | Richard Webb | " |
| | Thomas Hooker | " | | Paul Lovelace | master |
| 1655-6 | | | | James Cottingham | warden |
| 1656-7 | Joseph Stoaker | master | | Thomas Sterne | " |
| | William Huggard | warden | 1676-7 | Richard Webb | " |
| | Daniel Bellingham | " | | Abraham Voisin | master |
| 1657-8 | David Jean (or John) | master | | Richard Webb | warden |
| | John Slicer | warden | | James Kelly | " |
| | Isaac Jean (or John) | " | 1677-8 | Gerard Grace | " |
| 1658-9 | John Slicer | master | | James Cottingham | master |
| | Isaac John | warden | | James Kelly | warden |
| | Nicholas Seward | " | | Gerard Grace | " |
| 1659-60 | Isaac John | master | 1678-9 | Samuel Marsden | " |
| | Nicholas Seward | warden | | James Kelly | master |
| | Edward Harris | " | | Gerard Grace | warden |
| 1660-1 | John Thornton | master | | Samuel Marsden | " |
| | Edward Harris | warden | | John Hyatt (Hyett) | " |
| | Edward Swann | " | 1679-80 | John Cope | master |
| 1661-2 | Thomas Parnell | master | | Samuel Marsden | warden |
| | John Parnell | warden | | John Hyett (Hyatt) | " |
| | George Southaick | " | 1680-1 | Andrew Gregory | " |
| 1662-3 | David Harris | master | | Gerard Grace | master |
| | George Southaick | warden | | John Hyett | warden |
| | John Partington | " | | Andrew Gregory | " |
| 1663-4 | Edward Harris | master | | Adam Soret | " |
| | John Partington | warden | | (watchmaker) | |
| | George Lambert | " | 1681-2 | Samuel Marsden | master |
| 1664-5 | George Southaick | master | | Andrew Gregory | warden |
| | George Lambert | warden | | Adam Soret | " |
| | Thomas Rutter | " | | (watchmaker) | |
| 1665-6 | George Lambert | master | | John Cuthbert | " |
| | Thomas Rutter | warden | 1682-3 | Abel Ram | master |
| | George Taylor | " | | Adam Soret | warden |
| 1666-7 | John Partington | master | | John Cuthbert | " |
| | George Taylor | warden | | Walter Lewis | " |
| | Abel Ram | " | 1683-4 | Edward Harris | master |
| 1667-8 | John Parnell | master | | John Cuthbert | warden |
| | Abel Ram | warden | | Walter Lewis | " |
| | Edmond Coghlan | " | | John Shelley | " |

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------|---------|---|--------|
| 1684-5 | James Cottingham | master | 1701-2 | Joseph Walker | master |
| | Walter Lewis | warden | | Alexander Sinclair | warden |
| | John Shelly | " | | Robert Smith | " |
| | Burleigh Cuffe | " | | Thomas Billing | " |
| 1685-6 | James Cottingham | master | 1702-3 | Robert Rigmaiden | master |
| | John Shelly | warden | | Robert Smith | warden |
| | Burleigh Cuffe | " | | Thomas Billing | " |
| | John Moseley | " | | Abraham Soret (watchmaker) | " |
| 1686-7 | Adam Soret (see 1680-1) | master | 1703-4 | John Harris | master |
| | Burleigh Cuffe | warden | | Thomas Billing | warden |
| | John Deane | " | | Abraham Soret | " |
| | William Drayton | " | | Richard Grosvenor | " |
| 1687-8 | John Shelley | master | 1704-5 | James Welding | master |
| | John Deane | warden | | (decd., and 21 June, 1705, Robert Smith elected for remainder of the year). | |
| | William Drayton | " | | Abraham Soret | warden |
| | John Phillips | " | | Richard Grosvenor | " |
| 1688-9 | John Cuthbert | master | | John Gregory | " |
| | William Drayton | warden | 1705-6 | Robert Smith | master |
| | John Phillips | " | | Richard Grosvenor | warden |
| | John Clifton | " | | John Gregory | " |
| 1689-90 | William Drayton | master | | Benjamin Racine | " |
| 1690-1 | Thomas Bolton | warden | | (jeweller) | |
| | James Weldon | " | 1706-7 | Edward Slicer | master |
| | John Bryerley (or Brearly) | " | | John Gregory | warden |
| 1691-2 | Adam Soret | master | | Benjamin Racine | " |
| | Thomas Bolton | warden | | Mortagh Dowling | " |
| | Capn. Benj. Burton | " | 1707-8 | Edward Slicer | master |
| | John Billing | " | | Benjamin Racine | warden |
| 1692-3 | Thomas Bolton | master | | Mortagh Dowling | " |
| | Benjamin Burton | warden | | John Mathews | " |
| | John Billing | " | 1708-9 | Thomas Browne (graver) | master |
| | Joseph Wesencraft | " | | Mortagh Dowling | warden |
| | (decd., 24 Jan., 1692, Robt. Rigmaiden elected in his stead). | | | John Mathews | " |
| 1693-4 | John Phillips | master | | Edward Workman | " |
| | Benjamin Burton | warden | 1709-10 | Mortagh Dowling | master |
| | Robert Rigmaiden | " | | John Mathews | warden |
| | (watchmaker) | | | Edward Workman | " |
| | Vincent Kidder | " | | William Archdall | " |
| 1694-5 | Capn. Benj. Burton | master | 1710-11 | Benjamin Racine | master |
| | Robert Rigmaiden | warden | | Edward Workman | warden |
| | Vincent Kidder | " | | William Archdall | " |
| | Walter Bingham (clockmaker) | " | | Francis Girard | " |
| 1695-6 | Benjamin Burton | master | | (decd., and 2 Feb., 1710, John Hamilton elected in his stead). | |
| | Vincent Kidder | warden | 1711-12 | Thomas Billing | master |
| | Walter Bingham | " | | William Archdall | warden |
| | John Humphrys | " | | John Hamilton | " |
| 1696-7 | Vincent Kidder | master | | Henry Mathews | " |
| | Walter Bingham | warden | | (decd., and 11 Sept., 1712, Philip Tough elected in his stead). | |
| | John Humphrys | " | 1712-13 | Edward Workman | master |
| | David King | " | | John Hamilton | warden |
| 1697-8 | John Clifton | master | | Philip Tough | " |
| | John Humphrys | warden | | John Pallet | " |
| | David King | " | 1713-14 | William Archdall | master |
| | Joseph Walker | " | | Philip Tough | warden |
| 1698-9 | John Humphrys | master | | (decd., and 18 June, 1714, Henry Daniell elected in his stead). | |
| | David King | warden | | John Pallett | " |
| | Joseph Walker | " | | Erasmus Cope | " |
| 1699 | John Harris | " | 1714-15 | John Hamilton | master |
| 1700 | David King | master | | Erasmus Cope | warden |
| | Joseph Walker | warden | | Henry Daniell | " |
| | John Harris | " | | John Burton | " |
| | Alexander Sinclair (Sinclair) | " | | | |
| 1700-1 | Walter Bingham | master | | | |
| | John Harris | warden | | | |
| | Alexander Sinclair | " | | | |
| | Robert Smith | " | | | |

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—*Continued.*

| | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1715-16 | Erasmus Cope | master | 1731-2 | Roger Finch | master |
| | Henry Daniell | warden | | William Sinclare | warden |
| | John Burton | " | | Noah Vialas | " |
| | William Barry | " | | Charles Leslie | " |
| 1716-17 | John Pallet | master | 1732-3 | Roger Finch | master |
| | John Burton | warden | | Noah Vialas | warden |
| | William Barry | " | | Charles Leslie | " |
| | John Crampton | " | | William Williamson | " |
| | (clockmaker) | | 1733-4 | William Barry | master |
| 1717-18 | John Sterne (jeweller) | master | | Charles Leslie | warden |
| | William Barry | warden | | William Williamson | " |
| | John Crampton | " | | Robert Calderwood | " |
| | Martin Billing | " | 1734-5 | William Sinclare | master |
| 1718-19 | William Barry | master | | William Williamson | warden |
| | John Crampton | warden | | Robert Calderwood | " |
| | Martin Billing | " | | Thomas Williamson | " |
| | Charles Norton | " | 1735-6 | Charles Leslie | master |
| 1719-20 | William Barry | master | | Robert Calderwood | warden |
| | Martin Billing | warden | | Thomas Williamson | " |
| | Charles Norton | " | | George Cartwright | " |
| | Thomas Cope | " | 1736-7 | Robert Calderwood | master |
| 1720-1 | Martin Billing | master | | Thomas Williamson | warden |
| | Charles Norton | warden | | George Cartwright | " |
| | Thomas Cope | " | | John Wilme | " |
| | Edmond Sturgys | " | 1737-8 | William Williamson | master |
| 1721-2 | Charles Norton | master | | George Cartwright | warden |
| | Thomas Cope | warden | | John Wilme | " |
| | Edmond Sturgys | " | | Martin Kirkpatrick | " |
| | Mathew Walker | " | | (watchmaker) | |
| 1722-3 | Erasmus Cope | master | 1738-9 | George Cartwright | master |
| | Edmond Sturgys | warden | | John Wilme | warden |
| | Mathew Walker | " | | Martin Kirkpatrick | " |
| | Edward Barrett | " | | Andrew Goodwin | " |
| | (decd., and 28 June, 1723, John Clifton elected in his stead). | | 1739-40 | John Wilme | master |
| 1723-4 | Erasmus Cope | master | | Martin Kirkpatrick | warden |
| | Mathew Walker | warden | | Andrew Goodwin | " |
| | John Clifton | " | 1740-1 | Isaac D'Olier | " |
| | Phillip Kinnersly | " | | Martin Kirkpatrick | master |
| 1724-5 | Mathew Walker | master | | Andrew Goodwin | warden |
| | John Clifton | warden | | Isaac D'Olier | " |
| | Phillip Kinnersly | " | | David Bomes | " |
| | Thomas Crampton (watchmkr) | " | 1741-2 | Noah Vialas | master |
| 1725-6 | John Clifton | master | | Isaac D'Olier | warden |
| | Phillip Kinnersly | warden | | David Bomes | " |
| | Thomas Crampton | " | | James Whitthorne | " |
| | Simon Young | " | | (watchmaker) | |
| 1726-7 | Arthur Weldon | master | 1742-3 | Robert Billing (jeweller) | master |
| | Thomas Crampton | warden | | David Bomes | warden |
| | Simon Young | " | | James Whitthorne | " |
| | John Taylor | " | | Thomas Isaac | " |
| 1727-8 | Phillip Kinnersly | master | 1743-4 | David Bomes | master |
| | Simon Young | warden | | James Whitthorne | warden |
| | John Taylor | " | | Thomas Isaac | " |
| | Joseph Blundell | " | | Thomas De Limarest | " |
| 1728-9 | Edmond Sturgys | master | | (jeweller) | |
| | John Taylor | warden | 1744-5 | James Whitthorne | master |
| | Joseph Blundell | " | | Thomas Isaac | warden |
| | Roger Finch | " | | Thomas De Limarest | " |
| 1729-30 | Thomas Cope | master | | Blundell | " |
| | Joseph Blundell | warden | | (clockmaker) | |
| | Roger Finch | " | 1745-6 | John Freeze | master |
| | William Sinclare | " | | Thomas De Limarest | warden |
| 1730-1 | Henry Daniell | master | | Thomas Blundell | " |
| | Roger Finch | warden | | Deacon Standish (jeweller) | " |
| | William Sinclare | " | 1746-7 | Andrew Goodwin | master |
| | Noah Vialas | " | | Thomas Blundell | warden |
| | | | | Deacon Standish | " |
| | | | | William Townsend | " |

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—Continued.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1747-8 | Thomas Deacon | Blundell Standish | master warden | 1761-2 | Nathan Murray, sen. | Fishamble Street | master |
| | William James | Townsend Champion (jeweller) | " " | | Thomas Henry Jonathan | Burton Billing Ruston | warden " |
| 1748-9 | Deacon William James | Standish Townsend Champion | master warden " | | | Cole Alley (jeweller) | " " |
| | Daniel James | Ongé | " " | 1762-3 | Edward Henry Jonathan William | Mockler Billing Ruston Wilme | master warden " |
| 1749-50 | William James | Townsend Champion | master warden | | | Hoey's Court | " " |
| | Daniel Barth'mew | Ongé Mosse | " " | 1763-4 | Thomas Jonathan William Benjamin | Burton Ruston Wilme Stokes | master warden " |
| 1750-1 | John Daniel | Moore Ongé | master warden | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| | Barth'mew | Mosse | " " | 1764-5 | Andrew William Benjamin Richard | Goodwin Wilme Stokes Williams | master warden " |
| | John | Letablere (a lapidary) | " " | | | Castle Street | " " |
| 1751-2 | Daniel | Ongé | master | 1765-6 | Thomas Benjamin Richard John F. | Blundell Stokes Williams Sherwin | master warden " |
| | John Christ'r Richard | Letablere Skinner (jeweller) Eaton | warden " | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| 1752-3 | Isaac Christ'r Richard | D'Olier Skinner Eaton | master warden " | 1766-7 | William Richard John F. Benjamin | Wilme Williams Sherwin Willson | master warden " |
| | Thomas James | Parsons Champion | " master | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| 1753-4 | Richard Thomas Mathias | Eaton Parsons Browne (silversmith) | warden " " | 1767-8 | Benjamin John F. Benjamin Henry | Stokes Sherwin Willson Waldron | master warden " |
| | Christ'r Thomas Mathias | Skinner Parsons Browne | master warden " | | | Christchurch Yard | " " |
| 1754-5 | George Mathias | Beere | " " | 1768-9 | Richard Benjamin Henry Richard | Williams Willson Waldron Tudor | master warden " |
| 1755-6 | Thomas Mathias | Parsons Browne | master warden | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| | George William | Beere Wilson | " " | 1769-70 | John Henry Richard Nathan | Sherwin Waldron Tudor Murray, junior | master warden " |
| 1756-7 | William George | Currie Beere | master warden | | | Fishamble Street | " " |
| | William Nathan | Wilson Murray | " " | 1770-1 | Benjamin Richard Nathan William | Willson Tudor Murray, junior Nugent | master warden " |
| 1757-8 | George William | Beere Wilson | master warden | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| | Nathan Robert | Murray Hopkins | " " | 1771-2 | Richard Nathan William George | Tudor Murray, junior Nugent Clarke | master warden " |
| 1758-9 | William Nathan | Wilson Murray | master warden | | | Dame Street (toy seller* and seal graver) | " " |
| | Robert Edward | Hopkins Mockler | " " | 1772-3 | Henry William George John | Archdall Nugent Clarke West, Skinner's Row | master warden " |
| 1759-60 | James Robert | Vidouze Hopkins | master warden | | | Coleraine Street | " " |
| | Edward Thomas | Ormond Quay Mockler Burton | " " | 1773-4 | James George John Thomas | Vidouze Clarke West Nuttall | master warden " |
| | | Ormond Quay | " " | | | Skinner's Row | " " |
| 1760-1 | Robert Edward Thomas Henry | Hopkins Mockler Burton Billing Werburgh St. (jeweller) | master warden " " | | | | " " |

* "Toy seller" = one who sold *trinkets*, not playthings.

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—*Continued.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 1774-5 | Nathan John Thomas John | Murray West Nuttall Wilme | master warden " " | 1786-7 | Ambrose William Barthw. Samuel | Boxwell Sherwin Delandre Close, Capel St. | master warden " " |
| | Ambrose | Boxwell Hoye's Court (resigned) Skinners' Row (in his stead) | warden " | 1787-8 | Poole Barthw. Samuel William | Taylor Delandre Close Law | master warden " " |
| 1775-6 | George Thomas | Clarke Nuttall * | master warden | 1788-9 | Barthw. Samuel William George | Parliament Street Delandre Close Law Harkness Stephen St. (jeweller) | master warden " " " |
| | John | Locker (in his stead) | " | 1789-90 | Arthur William George John | Clarke Law Harkness Pittar, Ross Lane | master warden " " |
| | Ambrose William | Boxwell Raymond Abbey St. (watchmaker) | " " | 1790-1 | William George John John | Sherwin Harkness Pittar Wade, Essex Quay | master warden " " |
| 1776-7 | John John | West Locker Parliament Street | master warden " | 1791-2 | Thomas John Joseph | Jones Pittar Jackson Hoye's Court | master warden " |
| | William Richard | Raymond Shaw Essex Bridge (sword cutler) | " " | | Richard | Fitzsimons Crow Street (jeweller) | " |
| 1777-8 | James John Richard John | Warren, Cork Hill, Locker Shaw Lloyd, Dame St. | master warden " " | 1792-3 | George Joseph Richard Henry | Harkness Jackson Fitzsimons Wilme Dame Street | master warden " " |
| 1778-9 | Ambrose Richard John Charles | Boxwell Shaw Lloyd Townsend Skinners' Row | master warden " " | 1793-4 | William Richard Henry William | Law Fitzsimons Wilme Osborne South Gt. George's St. (jeweller) | master warden " " |
| 1779-80 | John John Charles Robert | Locker Lloyd Townsend Murray Skinners' Row | master warden " " | 1794-5 | Richard Henry William Edward | Fitzsimons Wilme Osborne Rice, Capel Street | master warden " " |
| 1780-1 | John Charles Robert Matthew | Lloyd Townsend Murray West Skinners' Row | master warden " " | 1795-6 | Joseph William Edward William John | Jackson Osborne Rice Keene, Dame Street Pittar Rice Keene Stoyte Kennedy's Lane | master warden " " " " " |
| 1781-2 | Jeremiah | D'Olier Dame Street | master | 1796-7 | John Edward William John | Stoyte Keene Keene Stoyte | master warden " " |
| | Robert Matthew Thomas | Murray West Jones Cole Alley | warden " " | 1797-8 | Henry William John John | Wilme Keene Stoyte Keene | master warden " " |
| 1782-3 | Charles Matthew Thomas Poole | Townsend West Jones Taylor Cole Alley (jeweller) | master warden " " | 1798-9 | William John John Thomas John John | Osborne Stoyte Keene Taylor Stoyte Keene Keene | master warden " " " " " |
| 1783-4 | Matthew Thomas Poole Arthur | West Jones Taylor Clarke Dame Street | master warden " " | 1799 | John | Stoyte | master |
| 1784-5 | Benjamin Poole Arthur William | Willson Skinners' Row Taylor Clarke Sherwin Skinners' Row | master warden " " | 1800 | Thomas Robert Williams | Taylor Williams Keene (died) | warden " " |
| 1785-6 | Richard Arthur William Barthw. | Williams Clarke Sherwin Delandre Skinners' Row | master warden " " | 1800-1 | William Ambrose Walter Thomas Robert | Keene (died) Boxwell Peter Taylor Williams | master warden " " |

* Thomas Nuttall, having resigned the office of warden, was elected assay master in 1776.

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| 1801-2 | John Keene | master | 1818-19 | Rich. Wm. Osborne | master |
| | Robert Williams | warden | | Edward Murray | warden |
| | Walter Peter | " | | John Browne | " |
| | George Connor | " | | William Mossop | " |
| 1802-3 | Edward Rice | master | 1819-20 | John Twycross | master |
| | Walter Peter | warden | | John Browne | warden |
| | George Connor | " | | William Mossop | " |
| | William Clarke | " | | Henry Rooke | " |
| 1803-4 | Robert Williams | master | 1820-1 | Edward Murray | master |
| | George Connor | warden | | William Mossop | warden |
| | William Clarke | " | | Henry Rooke | " |
| | Jacob West, jun. | " | | James Moore | " |
| 1804-5 | George Connor | master | 1821-2 | William Mossop | master |
| | William Clarke | warden | | Henry Rooke | warden |
| | Jacob West, jun. | " | | James Moore | " |
| | Samuel Neville | " | | William Morgan | " |
| 1805-6 | William Clarke | master | 1822-3 | Henry Rooke | master |
| | Jacob West, jun. | warden | | James Moore | warden |
| | Samuel Neville | " | | William Morgan | " |
| | John Dalrymple | " | | Isaac Hinds | " |
| 1806-7 | Walter Peter | master | 1823-4 | James Moore | master |
| | Samuel Neville | warden | | William Morgan | warden |
| | John Dalrymple | " | | Isaac Hinds | " |
| | John Tudor | " | | Hy. Thos. Gonne | " |
| 1807-8 | Samuel Neville | master | 1824-5 | William Morgan | master |
| | John Dalrymple | warden | | Issac Hinds | warden |
| | John Tudor | " | | Hy. Thos. Gonne | " |
| | Robert Breading | " | | John Gaskin | " |
| 1808-9 | Jacob West | master | 1825-6 | Isaac Hinds | master |
| | John Tudor | warden | | Hy. Thos. Gonne | warden |
| | Robert Breading | " | | John Gaskin | " |
| | Matthew West | " | | Joseph Johnson | " |
| 1809-10 | John Tudor | master | 1826-7 | John Brown | master |
| | Robert Breading | warden | | Joseph Johnson | warden |
| | Matthew West | " | | Forward Rumley | " |
| | George Warner | " | | George Harkness | " |
| 1810-11 | William Sherwin | master | 1827-8 | Samuel Neville | master |
| | Matthew West | warden | | Joseph Johnson | warden |
| | George Warner | " | | Forward Rumley | " |
| | John Lloyd, jun. | " | | Benj. S. Brunton | " |
| 1811-12 | John Dalrymple | master | 1828-9 | Joseph Johnson | master |
| | George Warner | warden | | Forward Rumley | warden |
| | John Lloyd, jun. | " | | Benj. S. Brunton | " |
| | Thomas Gonne | " | | Edward Thompson | " |
| 1812-13 | Matthew West | master | 1829-30 | Forward Rumley | master |
| | John Lloyd, jun. | warden | | Benj. S. Brunton | warden |
| | Thomas Gonne | " | | Edward Thompson | " |
| | Arthur O'Neill | " | | William McQuestion | " |
| 1813-14 | John Lloyd, jun. | master | 1830-1 | Bj. Shafton Brunton | master |
| | Thomas Gonne | warden | | Edward Thompson | warden |
| | Arthur O'Neill | " | | William McQuestion | " |
| | Matthew Law | " | | Edmond Johnson | " |
| 1814-15 | George Warner (Alderman) | master | 1831-2 | Edward Thompson | master |
| | Arthur O'Neill | warden | | William McQuestion | warden |
| | Matthew Law | " | | Edmond Johnson | " |
| | Richard W. Osborne | " | | Stephen Cox | " |
| 1815-16 | Thomas Gonne | master | 1832-3 | William McQuestion | master |
| | Matthew Law | warden | | Edmond Johnson | warden |
| | Richard W. Osborne | " | | Stephen Cox | " |
| | John Twycross | " | | Edward Power | " |
| 1816-17 | Arthur O'Neill | master | 1833-4 | Edmond Johnson | master |
| | Richard W. Osborne | warden | | Stephen Cox | warden |
| | John Twycross | " | | Edward Power | " |
| | Edward Murray | " | | Josiah Lowe | " |
| 1817-18 | Matthew Law | master | 1834-5 | Hy. Thos. Gonne | master |
| | John Twycross | warden | | Edward Power | warden |
| | Edward Murray | " | | Josiah Lowe | " |
| | John Browne | " | | Richard Sawyer | " |

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—Continued.

| | | | | |
|---------|--|--|---------|--|
| 1835-6 | { Edward Power (resigned) master Joseph Johnson " warden Josiah Lowe " warden Richard Sawyer " " James Le Bass " " | | 1852-3 | William H. Nelson master Theophilus Barton warden Joseph Johnson, jun. " " John Teare " " |
| 1836-7 | Edward Thompson master Richard Sawyer warden James Le Bass " " | | 1853-4 | Arthur Johnson, jun. master Joseph Johnson, jun. warden John Teare " " |
| 1837-8 | George Twycross " " Richard Sawyer master James Le Bass warden George Twycross " " | | 1854-5 | Henry E. Flavelle " " Edward Thompson master John Teare warden Henry E. Flavelle " " |
| 1838-9 | Wm. Hy. Sherwin " " Stephen Cox master George Twycross warden Wm. Hy. Sherwin " " | | 1855-6 | Edward Quigley " " John Teare master Edward Thompson " " Henry E. Flavelle warden Edward Quigley " " |
| 1839-40 | Rd. West Smith " " George Twycross master Wm. Hy. Sherwin warden Rd. West Smith " " | | 1856-7 | John Teare master Robert Nelson warden (the only warden in 1856) |
| 1840-1 | Anthony Willis " " Richard Sawyer master Rd. West Smith warden Anthony Willis " " | | 1857-8 | John Teare master Edward Quigley warden Arthur Johnson " " |
| 1841-2 | Edward Murray, jun. " " Edward Thompson master Anthony Willis warden Edward Murray, jun. " " | | 1858-9 | John Teare master Edward Quigley warden Arthur Johnson " " |
| 1842-3 | Edward Thompson master Edward Murray, jun. warden James Willis " " | | 1859-60 | John Teare master Edward Quigley warden Richard Sawyer " " |
| 1843-4 | Edward Thompson master James Willis warden Henry E. Flavelle " " | | 1860-1 | John Teare master Edward Quigley warden Robert Nelson " " |
| 1844-5 | James Wickham " " Edmond Johnson master Henry Flavelle warden James Wickham " " | | 1861-2 | Richard Sawyer " " Edmond Johnson master Edward Quigley warden Robert Nelson " " |
| 1845-6 | Henry Flavelle, jun. " " Edmond Johnson master James Wickham warden Henry Flavelle, jun. " " | | 1862-3 | Richard Sawyer " " Edmond Johnson master Edward Quigley warden Robert Nelson " " |
| 1846-7 | Joseph Johnson, jun. " " Edmond Johnson master Henry Flavelle, jun. warden Joseph Johnson, jun. " " | | 1863-4 | Richard Sawyer " " Edmond Johnson master Joseph Johnson warden George Twycross " " |
| 1847-8 | Henry E. Flavelle " " Henry Flavelle, jun. master Joseph Johnson, jun. warden Henry E. Flavelle " " | | 1864-5 | Joseph Johnson, jun. master George Twycross warden Edmond Johnson, jun. " " |
| 1848-9 | Joseph Johnson, jun. master Henry E. Flavelle warden Arthur Johnson " " | | 1865-6 | Joseph Johnson, jun. master George Twycross warden Edmond Johnson, jun. " " |
| 1849-50 | Thomas Brunker " " Henry E. Flavelle master Arthur Johnson warden Thomas Brunker " " | | 1866-7 | Joseph Johnson, jun. master George Twycross warden Edmond Johnson, jun. " " |
| 1850-1 | William H. Nelson " " Arthur Johnson master Thomas Brunker warden William H. Nelson " " | | 1867-8 | Joseph Johnson, jun. master Richard Sawyer warden Edward Thompson " " |
| 1851-2 | Theophilus Barton " " Thomas Brunker master William H. Nelson warden Theophilus Barton " " | | 1868-9 | Edmond Johnson, jun. " " Joseph Johnson master Richard Sawyer warden Edward Thompson " " |
| | Joseph Johnson, jun. " " | | 1869-70 | Edmond Johnson, jun. " " Joseph Johnson master Richard Sawyer warden Edward Thompson " " |
| | | | 1870-1 | Edmond Johnson, jun. master Joseph Johnson warden Richard Sawyer " " Edward Thompson " " |

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| 1871-2 | Joseph Johnson | master | 1887-8 | Edmond Johnson | master |
| | Richard Sawyer | warden | | William Lawson | sen. warden |
| | Edward Thompson | " | 1888-9 | Edmond Johnson | master |
| | Edmond Johnson, jun. | " | | William Lawson | sen. warden |
| 1872-3 | Joseph Johnson | master | 1889-90 | Edmond Johnson | master |
| | Edmond Johnson | warden | | William Lawson | sen. warden |
| | Robert G. Norman | " | 1890-1 | William Lawson | master |
| | Edward Thompson | " | | Samuel Le Bass | sen. warden |
| After 1872 only two wardens, a senior and a junior, were appointed. | | | | | |
| 1873-4 | Joseph Johnson | master | 1891-2 | Jacob Frengley | jun. warden |
| | Edmond Johnson | sen. warden | | William Lawson | master |
| | Robert Norman | jun. warden | | Samuel Le Bass | sen. warden |
| 1874-5 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Jacob Frengley | jun. warden |
| | Samuel Le Bass | sen. warden | 1892-3 | Langley A. West | master |
| | Robert Norman | jun. warden | | Jacob Frengley | sen. warden |
| 1875-6 | Joseph Johnson | master | | William Sharland | jun. warden |
| | Robert Norman | sen. warden | 1893-4 | Langley A. West | master |
| | William Lawson | jun. warden | | William Sharland | sen. warden |
| 1876-7 | Joseph Johnson | master | | James E. Pim | jun. warden |
| | Robert Norman | sen. warden | 1894-5 | Langley A. West | master |
| | William Lawson | jun. warden | | James E. Pim | sen. warden |
| 1877-8 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Thomas Smyth | jun. warden |
| | Robert Norman | sen. warden | 1895-6 | Langley A. West | master |
| | William Lawson | jun. warden | | James E. Pim | sen. warden |
| 1878-9 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Thomas Smyth | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1896-7 | Langley A. West | master |
| | John Smyth | jun. warden | | James E. Pim | sen. warden |
| 1879-80 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Thomas Smyth | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1897-8 | Langley A. West | master |
| | John Smyth | jun. warden | | James E. Pim | sen. warden |
| 1880-1 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Thomas Smyth | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1898-9 | Langley A. West | master |
| | Edmond Johnson | jun. warden | | James E. Pim | sen. warden |
| 1881-2 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Thomas Smyth | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1899 | Langley A. West | master |
| | Edmond Johnson | jun. warden | 1900 | Thomas Smyth | sen. warden |
| 1882-3 | Joseph Johnson | master | | Charles Lamb | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1900-1 | Langley A. West | master |
| | Edmond Johnston | jun. warden | | Thomas Smyth | sen. warden |
| 1883-4 | Edmond Johnson | master | | Charles Lamb | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1901-2 | Langley A. West | master |
| | W. P. Lewis | jun. warden | | Charles Lamb | sen. warden |
| 1884-5 | Edmond Johnson | master | | Richard Hopkins | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1902-3 | Langley A. West | master |
| | W. P. Lewis | jun. warden | | Richard Hopkins | sen. warden |
| 1885-6 | Edmond Johnson | master | | James Wallace | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1903-4 | Langley A. West | master |
| | Edmond Johnson | master | | James Wallace | sen. warden |
| 1886-7 | Edmond Johnson | master | | Daniel Moulang | jun. warden |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | 1904-5 | Langley A. West | master |
| | William Lawson | sen. warden | | Daniel Moulang | sen. warden |
| | | | | W. Forbes-Howie | jun. warden |

ASSAY MASTERS.

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 1638-44 | Will. Cooke. | 1751-4 | John Wilme. | 1825-33 | William Clarke. |
| 1644-9 | { Gilbert Tonques & | 1754-70 | William Williamson. | 1833-5 | R. W. Osborne. |
| | { Peter Vaneijndhoven. | 1770-5 | William Townsend. | 1835-54 | Edward Murray. |
| | Richard Lord. | 1775-6 | Richard Forster. | 1854-80 | George Twycross. |
| 1692-7 | Thomas Bolton. | 1776-'25 | Thomas Nuttall. | 1880-90 | Samuel Le Bass. |
| 1697-'36 | Vincent Kidder. | 1795-'04 | { Nathan Murray. | 1890-'05 | Sam'l. Wm. Le Bass. |
| 1736-51 | William Archdall. | | { Deputy Assay Master.* | 1905 | Albert A. Le Bass. |

* In 1783-4 a Statute was passed for the appointment of a Deputy Assay Master, to be "payed" out of duty money seventy pounds a year and forty pounds to be "payed" by the Corporation as a free gift. It was by this Act that a gold standard of 20 carats fine was established, mainly for the accommodation of the New Geneva workmen.

CLERKS OF THE COMPANY, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Each of those whose names appear in the third column (from 1856 downwards) had been respectively appointed as "Secretary of the Company".

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1693. Nicholas Peters. | 1739. Yeomans Sinclair. | 1856. Thos. Ryves | Metcalf. |
| 1697. Edmund Butler. | 1755. Noah Vialas. | 1872. Robt. E. | Norman. |
| 1701. John Seward. | 1767. Luke Kelly. | 1885. J. E. | Pim. |
| 1709. Francis Andrews. | 1772. John Robinson. | 1892. C. H. | Lawson. |

LIST OF FREEMEN OF THE COMPANY FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1637.

G.S. = goldsmith; S.S. = silversmith; Sp.M. = spoonmaker; J. = jeweller; E. = engraver; L. = lapidary; W.M. = watchmaker; W.C.M. = watch-case maker; C.M. = clockmaker; S.G. = seal-graver; d = died; g = marked in list as gone away; off = disappearance of name from annual lists. When no letters follow the name it is presumed from the fact of his membership of the Goldsmiths' Company that the bearer of the name was a goldsmith.

In the great majority of instances freemen were goldsmiths or silversmiths, although not so described in the entries, and often the business of a goldsmith or silversmith was combined with that of jeweller, watch and clockmaker, lapidary, &c. Many goldsmiths worked as such for several years before being made freemen of the Company, while others were elected shortly after having completed their apprenticeship.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. |
|--------------------|-----------------|------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| James | Acheson * | G.S. | 1637 | | Daniel | Burfeldt | G.S. | 1646 | d 1654 |
| John | Bannister * | " | " | | Daniel | { Gould } § | " | " | |
| John | Burke * | " | " | | | { Bould } § | " | " | |
| William | Cooke * | " | " | | Joseph | Stoker (Stoaker) | " | 1647 | 1671 |
| John | Cooke * | " | " | | Nathaniel | Stoughton | J. | " | off 1662 |
| William | Crawley * | " | " | | Ambrose | Futrell § | G.S. | 1648 | |
| Thomas | Duffield * | " | " | | Christr. | Wright § | " | " | |
| Clement | Evans * | " | " | d 1654 | George | Carmick § | " | 1649 | |
| William | Gallant * | " | " | | Thomas | Taylor § | " | 1651 | |
| George | Gallant * | " | " | | John | Powell § | " | " | |
| Sylvanus | Glegg * | " | " | | Stephen | Bostock | " | 1652 | d 1672 |
| William | Hampton * | " | " | | John | Bevan | G.S. | " | d 1669 |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton * | " | " | 1653 | Giles | Goodwin | " | " | |
| Will. | St. Cleere † * | " | " | " | Edward | Harris | " | " | 1688 |
| Edward | Shadesy ‡ * | " | " | " | Thomas | Heiden | " | " | d 1666 |
| Gilbert | Tonques * | " | " | " | Arthur | Padmore § | " | " | |
| Matthew | Thomas * | " | " | " | John | Carr § | " | " | |
| James | Vanderbegg * | " | " | 1642 | William | Harrison § | " | " | |
| | or Vanderbeck | " | " | | Francis | Harris | " | 1653 | 1664 |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven * | G.S. | " | d 1650 | Robert | Thornton | " | " | 1675 |
| | | " | " | | John | Thornton | " | " | 1666 |
| John | Woodcocke * | " | " | " | Edward | Burgess § | " | " | |
| George | Greene | S.S. | (mentd. | 1638) | Ralph | Allen | " | 1654 | 1663 |
| Daniel | Underwood | " | " | " | Henry | Bellingham | " | " | d 1669 |
| Ambrose | Browne § | G.S. | " | " | Thomas | Barker | " | " | g 1659 |
| Edward | Bentley § | " | " | " | James | East | " | " | g 1669 |
| John | More | " | " | " | George | Hewet | G.S. | " | off 1670 |
| Israel | Aprill | " | 1639 | d 1654 | Isaac | John | " | " | 1675 |
| William | Huggard | G.S. | 1640 | d 1673 | Bryan | Hughes | " | " | off 1670 |
| David | Carny § | " | " | " | Robert | Lawe | " | " | |
| Daniel | Bellingham | " | 1644 | d 1671 | John | Slicer | " | " | 1672 |

* Named in the charter of 22 December, 1637.

† Sometimes written "Sinclare," more commonly "Sinclair".

‡ More commonly "Chadsey," sometimes "Shadsey".

§ Not in Company's list, but described as a goldsmith in list of Dublin Freemen.

LIST OF FREEMEN OF THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY—Continued.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Thomas | Deane | 1716 | d 1716 | Francis | Williamson | 1730 | |
| John | Hodgkinson | " | d 1720 | Isaac | D'Olier G.S. | 1731 | d 1779 |
| Philip | Kinnerly | " | off 1742 | John | Gumley | " | 1739 |
| Will. | Proctor | " | g 1729 | Anthony | Lefebure | " | 1737 |
| Matthew | Walker | G.S. | d 1760 | Barth. | Popkins | " | off 1741 |
| John | Williamson | " | 1734 | Kirk | Ryves | " | g 1731 |
| Benjamin | Beauvais | " | 1717 | Michael | Smith | 1732 | 1754 |
| Edward | Loftus | " | off 1718 | Peter | Usher | " | {gabroad 1750 |
| Noah | Vialas | " | 1774 | Peter | Verdon | " | |
| Willm. | Aicken | " | g 1722 | John | Wilme G.S. | " | 1754 |
| John | Barrett | " | c 1755 | Thomas | Blundell C.M. | 1733 | d 1774 |
| James | Bollegne | " | g 1720 | Thomas | Parsons G.S. | " | d 1759 |
| Thomas | Crampton | W.M. | d 1751 | Charles | Smith C.M. | " | d 1743 |
| John | Drew | " | g 1720 | Francis | Gore G.S. | (ment'd | 1745) |
| John | Freeze | " | g 1749 | Barth. | Mosse | 1734 | d 1771 |
| Will. | Streeter | " | 1732 | Will. | Reily | " | off 1739 |
| John | Clifton, jun. | G.S. | off 1751 | Edward | Tench | " | |
| John | Taylor | " | off 1740 | Burton | Wright G.S. | (ment'd | 1751) |
| John | Bradley | J. | d 1728 | Willm. | Aldridge (Aldn.) | 1735 | |
| Thomas | Sutton | " | d 1744 | John | Broadhurst | " | d 1755 |
| Matthew | Wilson | G.S. | 1731 | James | Douglas G.S. | " | off 1768 |
| Simon | Young | " | off 1739 | Richard | Forster J. | " | |
| Martin | Kirkpat'k | W.M. | 1721 | Charles | Hunter G.S. | " | 1739 |
| John | Mitchell | " | g 1727 | Charles | Lemaitre | " | 1741 |
| John | Freebough | " | g 1748 | Daniel | Onge J. | " | 1752 |
| John | King | J. | d 1727 | Henry | Sadire | " | |
| Willm. | Duggan | " | g 1727 | John | Walker | " | |
| John | Fenny | C.M. | " | John | Banks G.S. & W.M. | " | off 1743 |
| Robt. | Harrison | " | g 1723 | David | Bomes G.S. & J. | " | d 1787 |
| Charles | Leslie | G.S. | 1757 | Spranger | Barry | 1736 | off 1745 |
| Mark | Martin | " | off 1735 | John | Brooks E. | " | off 1746 |
| Will. | Smith | " | 1728 | Vere | Forster G.S. | " | off 1772 |
| Henry | Wilme | " | 1740 | Robt. | Glanville | " | off 1762 |
| Robt. | Aicken | " | g 1728 | Thomas | Isaac G.S. | " | 1750 |
| Will. | Challenor | " | " | Christr. | McCarthy | " | off 1743 |
| Will. | Sutton | " | 1733 | Nathaniel | Pearson | " | |
| Thomas | Wheeler | W.M. | g 1729 | Alexr. | Richards | " | d 1768 |
| Morris | Nash | " | g 1732 | Solomon | Savage G.S. | " | d 1763 |
| Charles | Prendergast | G.S. | g 1732 | Philip | Simms | " | off 1749 |
| Peter | Racine | J. | g 1729 | Christr. | Skinner G.S. | " | 1780 |
| Will. | Sinclair | " | 1779 | Will. | Townsend | " | d 1775 |
| Will. | Stopleare | " | 1740 | Adam | 'Teate | " | off 1737 |
| Richard | Workman | G.S. | off 1736 | John | Letablere L. | 1737 | d 1754 |
| James | Whitthorne | " | 1779 | Thomas | De Limarest J. | 1738 | |
| Dd. Alex. | Brown | " | off 1740 | Philip | Portal | " | g 1739 |
| Robt. | Billing | J. | d 1754 | Deacon | Standish | " | 1790 |
| Will. | Swift | " | g 1727 | Yeomans | Sinclair | " | |
| Thomas | Williamson | G.S. | 1740 | Christr. | Locker | 1739 | 1751 |
| Will. | Williamson | " | 1782 | James | Vidouze J. | " | 1781 |
| Edward | Adams | " | 1727 | John | Whitshed J. | " | 1768 |
| Robt. | Calderwood | " | d 1765 | Will. | Wilson G.S. | " | 1768 |
| Roger | Finch | " | off 1753 | Thomas | Borr | 1741 | off 1745 |
| Jasper | Graddell | " | 1733 | Michael | Connor | " | d 1763 |
| Michael | Hewetson | " | 1728 | Peter | Painter G.S. | (ment'd | 1758) |
| Robt. | King | " | " | Willm. | Bonynge J. | 1742 | d 1746 |
| John | Slicer | " | " | James | Champion | " | d 1761 |
| Richard | Eaton | G.S. | 1728 | Clotw'thy | O'Neal | " | |
| John | Moore | " | 1767 | Jonathan | Ruston | " | off 1769 |
| Will. | Fawcett | " | d 1763 | Matthias | Brown S.S. | 1743 | d 1759 |
| John | Taylor | " | g 1732 | Daniel | Walker | " | |
| Daniel | Walker | " | " | Mervyn | Archdall | " | 1744 |
| Will. | Currie | " | 1730 | Eneas | M'Phearson G.S. | " | |
| Fleetw'd | Daniel | " | " | George | Beere | " | d 1797 |
| Andrew | Goodwin | " | 1787 | Jonathan | Thomas | " | off 1748 |
| Francis | McManus | " | " | | | | |

LIST OF FREEMEN OF THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY—Continued.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. |
|-----------------------|------|--|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Robt. Field | E. | | 1770 | d 1809 | John Dalrymple | S.S. & W.M. | 1789 | d 1823 | |
| James Holmes | J. | | " | " | John Keene | G.S. | " | 1807 | |
| Charles Townsend | G.S. | | " | 1784 | John Moore | | " | d 1798 | |
| Alexr. Christie | W.M. | | 1771 | d 1801 | John Nuttall | | " | d 1790 | |
| Isaac Fraigneau | | | " | d 1786 | David Peter | | " | d 1821 | |
| Darby Kehoe | G.S. | | " | " | John Rice | J. | " | " | |
| Thos. E. Strahan | J. | | " | " | John Stoyte | G.S. | " | 1805 | |
| Charles Wright | G.S. | | " | " | Thomas Taylor | J. | " | d 1825 | |
| John Clarke | G.S. | | 1772 | d 1798 | Robert Williams | G.S. | " | d 1846 | |
| Hugh Cunningham | W.M. | | " | d 1776 | Will. Keene | " | " | d 1800 | |
| Will. Osborne | | | " | d 1813 | Thomas Bridgman | | 1790 | off 1808 | |
| Jonathan Robinson | J. | | " | 1790 | Thos. Walsh | " | " | " | |
| Samuel Teare | G.S. | | " | d 1812 | Walter B. Nugent | | " | {abroad | |
| Gordon Whitthorne | W.M. | | " | d 1819 | John Powell | | 1791 | 1832 | |
| William Whitthorne | " | | " | d 1826 | John Moore, jun. | | 1792 | d 1802 | |
| John Wade | J. | | " | 1790 | Denis M'Owen | | " | d 1807 | |
| George Beere, jun. | | | 1773 | 1835 | George West | | " | d 1828 | |
| Samuel Bermingham | " | | " | d 1802 | Humph'y Byrne | G.S. | 1793 | d 1817 | |
| Arthur Clarke | G.S. | | " | d 1821 | Matt. West, jun. | | 1794 | d 1820 | |
| Will. Piers | | | " | 1779 | Walter Peter | | " | d 1845 | |
| G. Davis Sherry | | | " | 1794 | Edward Supple | | " | d 1838 | |
| Thomas Jones | G.S. | | 1774 | 1803 | Thomas Higginson | | " | {struck off | |
| Arthur Keen | | | " | d 1817 | George Connor | | 1795 | 1803 | |
| William Law | | | " | d 1820 | Edward Egerton | G.S. | " | d 1837 | |
| John Martin | | | " | " | Samuel Nevill | " | " | d 1851 | |
| William Ward | | | " | d 1822 | Anthony Willis | " | " | d 1848 | |
| Robt. Dent | | | 1775 | " | Joseph Johnstone | J. | 1796 | " | |
| Lawrence Fowler | | | " | d 1826 | John Teare | G.S. | " | " | |
| Richard Fowler | | | " | d 1798 | Willm. Clarke | G.S. | 1798 | d 1828 | |
| Joseph Jackson | | | " | 1807 | Will. Delandre | | " | off " | |
| John Wilson | W.M. | | " | 1809 | Robt. Turner | G.S. | 1799 | d 1818 | |
| Richard Beere | | | 1776 | d 1807 | Oliver Moore | | 1801 | d 1845 | |
| George Forster | | | " | d 1809 | Jacob West, jun. | | " | to 1859 | |
| John Kelly | J. | | " | d 1794 | John Jos. Peter | | 1802 | off 1815 | |
| Will. Morrison | | | " | " | Thos. A. Harrison | | " | d 1846 | |
| John O'Neill | W.M. | | " | " | Richard Whitford | | " | d 1824 | |
| William Power | | | " | 1806 | Alfred Delessart | | " | off 1832 | |
| Will. Bridgman | G.S. | | 1777 | d 1804 | James Thorpe | C.M. | " | off " | |
| George Harkness | | | " | 1798 | John Lloyd, jun. | | " | d 1853 | |
| Samuel Close | J. | | 1778 | d 1821 | John Tudor | G.S. | " | d 1838 | |
| Daniel Beere | " | | " | d 1828 | John Townsend | | " | to 1855 | |
| Peter Warren | | | " | off 1837 | John Boxwell | | " | to " | |
| Will. Sherwin | | | 1779 | d 1823 | Francis Boxwell | | 1803 | to 1810 | |
| Joshua Adamson | G.S. | | 1780 | " | Wm. Hy. Townsend | | " | d 1853 | |
| John Pittar | | | " | d 1825 | John West, jun. | | 1804 | off 1836 | |
| Solomon Williams | | | " | d 1823 | Matthew West | | " | d 1820 | |
| Will. Beere | | | 1781 | d 1853 | John Ward | | " | d 1823 | |
| Edward Boyce | G.S. | | 1782 | d 1791 | Nicholas Fell | | " | d 1809 | |
| James McKay or M'Coy | | | " | off 1807 | Joseph Johnson | | " | to 1855 | |
| Robert Breading | G.S. | | " | d 1822 | John Pittar, jun. | | 1805 | to " | |
| Richard Fitzsimmons | | | 1783 | d 1798 | Will. Morgan | | 1806 | to " | |
| Richard Gibbins | | | " | d 1821 | George Warner | | " | d 1820 | |
| Will. Skinner | | | " | d 1793 | Pask Pittar | | 1807 | to 1855 | |
| John Franks | | | 1784 | d " | Thos. Gonne | | " | d 1844 | |
| Gore Sherwin | J. | | " | 1803 | Will. Peter | | " | d 1825 | |
| Jacob West | | | " | d 1824 | Richard Sawyer | | " | d 1812 | |
| Benjamin Wilson, jun. | | | " | d 1853 | Henry Nixon | | " | off 1815 | |
| Edward Rice | G.S. | | 1785 | d 1815 | George Fivey | | " | d 1812 | |
| Henry Wilme | | | " | d 1818 | Hy. Dd. Peter | | " | " | |
| Thomas Wilson | | | " | d 1843 | Peter Turpin | | " | " | |
| Garrett English | G.S. | | 1788 | d 1791 | John Twycross | | 1808 | " | |
| Joseph Ridley | " | | " | d 1810 | Edward Kevill | | " | " | |
| John Austin | | | 1789 | " | | | " | " | |

LIST OF FREEMEN OF THE DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY—Continued.

| NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Free. | Last Notice or Death. | NAME OF GOLDSMITH. | | Free. | Last Notice or Death |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Arthur | O'Neal | 1808 | d 1820 | Stephen | Cox | 1827 | |
| Saml. J. | Pittar | " | " | Jonathan | Osborne | 1828 | |
| Will. | Mossop | 1809 | d 1826 | James | Fray | 1829 | d 1842 |
| Richard | Gaskin | 1810 | d 1821 | John | Laing | " | d 1847 |
| Matthew | Law | " | to 1855 | Richard | Sawyer | 1830 | " |
| Henry | Rook | " | " | Henry | West | " | d 1881 |
| W. Deane | Stubbs | " | " | James | Willis | " | " |
| Thos. | Manning | " | d 1853 | John | Sawyer | " | " |
| Henry | Manning | " | " | John H. | Hogan | 1831 | d 1853 |
| George | Beere, jun. | 1812 | " | Edward | Twycross | " | d 1851 |
| John | Keene | " | d 1828 | James | Bourne | 1833 | " |
| John | Browne | " | d 1847 | George | Twycross | 1835 | " |
| John | Sherwin | " | d 1820 | Chas. | Kevill | " | " |
| Edward | Murray | " | d 1853 | Richard | Williams | " | d 1835 |
| R. W. | Osborne | " | d 1834 | Oliver | Moore | " | " |
| Thos. | Turpin | 1813 | d 1818 | W. H. | Sherwin | " | " |
| Isaac | Hinds | " | d 1849 | Will. | West | " | d 1837 |
| John | Corry | 1814 | d 1853 | Richard | Sherwin | 1836 | " |
| Edward | Murphy | " | " | F. E. | Gibbon | 1837 | " |
| Poole | Taylor | " | " | A. B. | Keene | " | " |
| John | Teare, jun. | " | mr 1885 | John | Moore | " | " |
| David T. | Peter | 1816 | " | Joseph | Pointz | " | " |
| Edward | Power | " | d 1846 | Henry | Flavelle | " | " |
| J. W. C. | Peter | " | " | Rich'd Edw'd | Keene | 1838 | " |
| John | Gaskin | " | d 1834 | Thos. Ryves | Metcalf | " | " |
| H. Thos. | Gonne | " | " | Will. | Logan | " | " |
| Will. | Gainsford | 1817 | " | Will. Henry | Stanford | " | " |
| James | Moore | 1818 | d 1849 | John | Ward | 1839 | " |
| R. W. | Smith | " | " | Richard | Richardson | " | " |
| George | Connor, jun. | " | " | Edward | Murray, jun. | " | " |
| Samuel | Beere | " | d 1818 | Chas. Mat'w | West | 1840 | d 1883 |
| Josiah | Low | 1819 | d 1846 | James | McCord | " | " |
| John | Wade | 1820 | " | Thos. | Clarke | " | " |
| Forward | Rumley | " | " | Alfred | De Lessart | " | " |
| J. F. | Sherwin | 1822 | " | Chas. G. | De Lessart | " | " |
| Edward | Thompson | " | " | Arthur | Johnson | 1843 | " |
| John | Warren | " | d 1845 | Joseph | Johnson, jun. | " | " |
| James | Le Bass | 1824 | d " | Edward | Quigley | " | " |
| Starkey | Doyle | " | d " | Henry | Flavelle, jun. | " | " |
| B. S. | Brunton | " | " | Thos. | Smyth | 1844 | " |
| Henry | Beere | " | " | Thos. | Smith | " | " |
| Will. | McQuestion | " | " | Thos. | Ayre | " | " |
| H. W. | Teare | " | " | Will. Henry | Finlay | 1845 | " |
| James | Wickham | 1825 | " | Thos. | Brunker | " | " |
| James | Johnson | " | " | Matthew | Powell | " | " |
| Edmond | Johnson | " | " | Theophilus | Barton | " | " |
| W. J. | Whitehorne | " | " | Henry E. | Flavelle | " | " |
| Gordon | Whitehorne | " | " | Wm. Horatio | Nelson | " | " |
| Henry | Whitehorne | " | " | Walter | Askins | 1847 | " |
| Walter | Askin | 1826 | " | | | | |

The books of the Company contain lists of its Freemen compiled as late as the year 1855, but the lists of later date than 1847 consist of repetitions of the names of goldsmiths on whom the freedom of the Company had been conferred in 1847 and earlier years, and no record has been found of any goldsmith having been admitted as a freeman between 1847 and 1855; about forty years ago the term "*member*" was adopted instead of "*freeman*." The company now consists of twenty-five "*members*," including the master and two wardens.

In the above list, and in the list of goldsmiths compiled from directories and other sources, there are a few names which appear more than once—a number of years generally intervening between the dates of the respective entries. In those cases, as it is not known whether the repeated name was that of the same or a different person, the repetitions have been allowed to stand, because in many instances a father, son, and other relative—sometimes also strangers in blood—have borne a name identical with that of the person to whom the earliest record pertained.

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES TO DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS
FROM THE YEAR 1632.

The following list of apprentices extends over a period of nearly two hundred years and will be found of considerable service in ascertaining the names of the makers of Dublin plate of the 17th, 18th and early part of the 19th centuries. It will also—to a limited extent—afford assistance in fixing the approximate date of much of the plate wrought in Dublin in the 18th century on which no date-mark appears.

Each apprentice was bound for a term—seven years as a rule—to a master who engaged to teach him the art or mystery of the goldsmith. The dates which appear in the following list are the dates of the commencement of the apprenticeship, and no apprentice could have worked as a master-goldsmith before the expiration of the term for which he had been bound. As a rule, a date seven years subsequent to that appearing before his name in the list would be the earliest year in which he could legally have stamped his mark on plate, the latest being, of course, the last of his working life. It must, however, be borne in mind that in a few instances the business of a goldsmith has been continued by his widow who perhaps for a few years used her deceased husband's mark.

It is interesting to note that the names of many appearing in the following list as apprentices, recur periodically in later years as master-goldsmiths to whom in turn other apprentices were bound. The names of many may also be traced in this and the accompanying lists through the various stages of "apprentice," "goldsmith," "freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company" and "warden," to "master of the Company".

NOTE.—The entries in this list are not all in strict chronological order, but are printed as they occur in the volume from which they are taken. It seems that in some cases the indenture of apprenticeship was not brought to the Company's Hall for enrolment immediately after the apprentice was bound, but that as many as six years were sometimes allowed to elapse between the signing of the indenture and enrolment, which, however, except in the case of immigrants, appears to have been a necessary preliminary to ultimate recognition as a "goldsmith". When the indenture had been produced, it was the date of its execution, and not of its production, which was recorded, and that is the reason why some of the entries are out of chronological order.

G.S. = goldsmith; W.M. = watchmaker; J. = jeweller; L. = lapidary.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1632 | Thomas Penn. | Humphrey Penn. | Clement | Evans. |
| 1637 | Daniel Bellingham. | Robt. Bellingham. | Peter | Vaneijndhoven. |
| | Daniel Bould. | Peter Bould, of Chester. | John | Woodcock. |
| | Peter Hacket. | Will. Hacket, of Preston. | George | Gallant. |
| 1639 | Will Culme. | Will. Culme, of Barnstaple. | Edward | Bentley. |
| 1640 | Joseph Stoker. | Thos. Stoker, of Drogheda. | Gilbert | Tonques. |
| 1641 | Roger Pointon. | Edward Pointon, of Chester. | James | Vanderbeck. |
| 1643 | John Kinge. | John Kinge, of Edenderry. | Daniell | Bellingham. |
| 1640 | Thomas Taylor. | Thomas Taylor, of Bellturbet, co. Cavan. | { Daniel | Burfelt. |
| | | | | transferred to |
| | | | John | Williams. |
| 1644 | John Parnell. | Orphan of the Sittye of Dublin. | Thos. | Parnell. |
| 1646 | Thos. Hall. | Orphan of the Sittye of Dublin. | Daniel | Burfelt. |
| | Benjamin Baysatt. | Benjamin Baysatt, decd. | Peter | Vaneijndhoven. |
| 1647 | Francis Coffee. | Patrick Coffee, decd. | Robert | Coffee. |
| 1656 | John East. | John East, watchmaker, London. | Daniel | Bellingham. |
| 1653 | Edwd. Meredith. | Eliz. Meredith, Dublin, widow. | John | Thornton. |
| 1654 | James Keally. | Philip Keally, Limerick, merchant. | John | Slicer. |
| 1662 | George Benson. | Geo. Benson, co. Kerry, gent. | John | Thornton. |
| 1654 | Nathaniel Withers. | ... | Robert | Lawe. |
| 1655 | Thomas Castle | ... | Robert | Lawe. |
| | (signed Cashell). | | | |
| 1654 | Edmond Coghlan. | Daniel Coghlan, of Barony of Garrycastle, King's County, gent. | Isaac | John. |
| 1666 | Richard Lord. | Richard Lord. | Isaac | John. |
| 1655 | Edmond Palmer. | Emanuel Palmer, Ballyturlagh, co. Roscommon, gent. | Edwd. | Swan. |
| | (ran away June, 1657). | | | |
| 1656 | Wm. Williams. | Robert Williams, late of Dublin, iron-worker. | Nich. | Seward. |
| 1660 | Wm. Trevis. | Wm. Trevis, late of Dublin, gent. | Geo. | Lambert. |
| 1662 | Wm. Harborne. | Wm. Harborne, Dublin, gent. | John | Parnell. |
| 1663 | David Aickin. | (br. of Robert Aickin, merchant.) | Geo. | Lambert. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | | | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1658 | Chas. Brackenberry. Hugh Hughes. Valentine Hammond. | John Brackenberry, Dublin, gent. Elizabeth Hughes, Holyhead, widow. Henry Hammond, of Preston, decd. | Thos. Barker. Rt. Thornton. Geo. Southicke. | | | |
| 1659 | Thos. Doran. | Chas. Doran, maltster, decd. | Miles Graham. | | | |
| 1660 | Andrew Presland. | Richard Presland, of Issaroyd, co. Denbigh, gent., decd. | Thos. Parnell. | | | |
| 1658 | Lancelott Brauthwaite. | Anthony Brauthwaite, Lamplouth, Cumberland, yeoman. | Ed. Swan. | | | |
| 1664 | Joseph Stoker. Thos. Rutter. | Jos. Stoker. Thos. Rutter. | Jos. Stoker. Thos. Rutter. | | | |
| 1665 | Samuel Marsden. | Samuel Marsden, Dublin, tallow chandler. | Timy. Blackwood. | | | |
| 1666 | John Phillips. Walter Lewis. | Griffantius Phillips, Gloucester, gent. Thos. Lewis, Dublin, joiner. | Abm. Voysin. Edmd. Coghlan. | | | |
| 1667 | John Moore. Thos. Linnington. Walter Lloyd. | Thomas Moore. Geo. Linnington, late of Wexford, decd. Jenkin Lloyd, D.D., Treaprise, Pembroke-shire. | Abel Ram. Abel Ram. John Dickson. | | | |
| 1669 | Richd. St. Lawrence. | Richard St. Lawrence, Rathenie, co. Dublin, gent. | Thos. Godfrey. | | | |
| | Abm. Blanchard. | Isaac Blanchard, Rowslouch, co. Worcester, gent. | Isaac John. | | | |
| 1670 | John Clifton. | Francis Clifton, goldsmith, decd. | John Cope. | | | |
| 1673 | Walter Bingham. Samuel Peirson. (ran away) | Walter Bingham, Dublin, gent. John Peirson, late of Cominstown, co. Westmeath, gent. decd. | Ed. Ashton. Tim. Blackwood. | | | |
| | Edmond Coffey. | Edmond Coffey, Ballykeran, co. Westmeath, decd. | Fras. Coffee. | | | |
| | John Baskett. | ... | Abm. Voysin. | | | |
| 1672 | John Deane. | ... | Paul Lovelace. | | | |
| 1674 | Wm. Dermott. | ... | John Cope. | | | |
| | John Mosely. | ... | Isaac John. | | | |
| 1673 | Fras. Nevill. | ... | Jas. Cottingham. | | | |
| | Thos. Tennant. | Thos. Tennant. | Thos. Tennant. | | | |
| 1674 | Stephen Marmion. | ... | Abel Ram. | | | |
| 1672 | John Segar. | Richard Segar, clk. | Thos. Sterne. | | | |
| 1674 | Thos. Bradshaw. | E. Bradshaw, Woodstock, co. Kildare, gent. | John Hiett. | | | |
| 1675 | Wm. Close. | Wm. Close, Lisburn, Esq., decd. | Thos. Sterne. | | | |
| 1676 | Benj. West. Ebenezer Cawdron. | Thos. West, Belgeight, co. Meath, gent. Geo. Cawdron, Dublin, gent. | John Farmer. Jas. Kelly. | | | |
| 1674 | John Shelley. | Jno. Shelley, Ratoath, gent. | Tim. Blackwood. | | | |
| 1675 | John Bennett. David Sibbald. | Jno. Bennett, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire. Henry Sibbald, Carrickmroe, co. Wicklow, gent., decd. | John Popkins. Samuel Marsden. | | | |
| | David Swan. | John Swan, Baldwinstown, co. Wexford, Esq., decd. | Abm. Voysin. | | | |
| | John Bulkeley. Thos. Yeates. | Wm. Bulkeley, Anglesey, N.W., gent. Thos. Yeates, Dublin, vintner, decd. | Walter Lewis. Chrstr. Palles. | | | |
| 1676 | Joseph Bayly. | Jos. Bayly, Casterton, Cumberland, apothecary, decd. | Paul Lovelace. | | | |
| | James Walsh. | Edmd. Walsh, Shanganoth, co. Dublin, gent., decd. | Dennis Bryne | | | |
| | Ben. Breviter. | Richard Breviter, Norwich, clk., decd. | Abm. Voysin. | | | |
| 1675 | Geo. Cartwright. | — — — Cartwright, decd. | Jas. Cottingham. | | | |
| 1676 | Wm. Drayton. | ... | Andrew Gregory. | | | |
| 1675 | Chas. Wilton. | Roger Wilton, Curglass, co. Cavan, gent. | Jas. Cottingham. | | | |
| | Joseph Wesencroft. | Ralph Wesencroft, Dublin, hammerman. | Adam Soret. | | | |
| 1676 | Thos. Bolton. | Henry Bolton, Ratoath, clk. | Gerard Grace. | | | |
| 1677 | John Turner. Ezekiel Bourne. | John Turner, Dublin, periwig maker. John Bourne, physician. | John Martin. John Martin. | | | |
| 1678 | Henry Chabenor. | Tho. Chabenor, Dublin, decd. | Geo. Sowthaick. | | | |
| 1677 | John Ebzery. Thos. Osborn. | ... | Samuel Marsden. John Cope. | | | |
| 1675 | Burley Cuffe. | ... | Abel Ram. | | | |
| 1678 | Benj. Burton. | ... | Abel Ram. | | | |
| 1679 | Michael Haynes. | ... | John Powell. | | | |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1673 | Wm. | Keatinge. | (br. to Oliver Keatinge, Dublin, gent.) | Rd. | Webb. |
| 1679 | Thos. | Bayly. | ... | Thos. | Godfrey. |
| | Geo. | Thornton. | ... | Jas. | Kelly. |
| | Geo. | Newbold. | Francis Newbold, Ballyfinnen, Queen's co., gent. | Walter | Lewis. |
| 1675 | John | Brearley. | John Brearley, Dublin, gent. | Tho. | Linnington. |
| 1678 | Wm. | Mainwaring. | Wm. Mainwaring, Athy, gent. | Adam | Sorett. |
| 1679 | John | Billing. | John Billing, Kingstowne, gent. | John | Mosely. |
| | Timothy | Charnock. | Geo. Charnock, Gallygallerie, Queen's co., farmer. | John | Segar. |
| 1677 | John | Nowlan. | Patrick Nowlan, Dublin, tailor. | Edmd. | Coghlan. |
| 1679 | Arthur | Bryne. | Barn. Bryne, Colebuck, co. Westmeath, Esq., decd. | Denis. | Bryne. |
| 1680 | Chas. | Danter. | Son-in-law to John Durey, Limerick, gent. | John | Phillips. |
| 1679 | James | Willoe. | ... | Elizab th | Lovelace. |
| 1680 | Steph. | Shatling. | Daniel Shatling, Dublin, merchant. | Matw. | La Roch. |
| 1678 | Joseph | Whitechurch. | Jos. Whitechurch, Dublin, decd. | Andrew | Gregorie. |
| 1680 | Oliver | Nugent. | Nich. Nugent, Castledelvin, co. Westmeath, gent., decd. | Christr. | Palles. |
| 1681 | Henry | Moore. | Nich. Moore, Ardestown, co. Louth, Esq., decd. | Walter | Lewis. |
| 1680 | John | Webb. | Richd. Webb, Kilkenny, gent., decd. | John | Farmer. |
| 1681 | Geo. | Stewart. | Jas. Stewart, Newry, gent., decd. | Andrew | Gregory. |
| | John | Peryman. | Geo. Peryman, gent., decd. | Samuel | Marsden. |
| | Thos. | Meekins. | John Meekins, Dublin, blacksmith, decd. | Walter | Bingham. |
| | Christr. | Fitzgerald. | Richard Fitzgerald, Rathrone, co. Meath, Esq., decd. | Christr. | Palles. |
| 1682 | Walter | Dougherty. | Daniel Dougherty. | Wm. | Myas. |
| | Walter | Fitzgerald. | Thos. Fitzgerald, gent. | Denis | Bryne. |
| 1681 | James | Moussoult. | ... | Abm. | Voisin. |
| 1683 | Samuel | Clarke. | Henry Clarke, Belfast, innkeeper. | Abm. | Voisin. |
| 1682 | Wm. | Ormsby. | Wm. Ormsby, Grange, co. Roscommon, gent. | John | Deane. |
| 1683 | Alex. | Dickson. | Archibald Dickson, Tourland, Scotland, gent. | John | Dickson. |
| 1678 | Joseph | Teate. | Joseph Teate, Dean of Kilkenny, decd. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1680 | Geo. | Montgomerie. | — Montgomerie, decd. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1681 | David | King. | James King, gent. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1683 | Wm. | Pridham. | Wm. Pridham. | John | Phillips. |
| 1681 | Joseph | Chiven. | James Chiven, Drogheda, merchant. | Wm. | Archbold. |
| | John | McLaughlin. | Phelim McLaughlin, Dublin, butcher. | Wm. | Archbold. |
| | Wm. | Stockley. | Tho. Stockley, Liverpool, innholder. | Geo. | Taylor. |
| 1683 | Samuel | John. | Isaac John, Dublin, jeweller, decd. | Abm. | Voisin. |
| | Samuel | Wilder. | Mathew Wilder, Carlingford, gent. | John | Hyett. |
| | Joseph | Walker. | John Walker, Dublin, weaver, decd. | John | Cuthbert. |
| | John | Powell. | Robert Powell, gent. | Walter | Lewis. |
| | Robert | Sheilds. | Robert Sheilds, gent. | John | Shelly. |
| 1685 | Joseph | Malbon. | Samuel Malbon, London, clk., decd. | Wm. | Billinghurst. |
| 1684 | Robert | Mollineux. | Richard Mollineux, Newhall, in Darby, Lanc., gent. | Geo. | Taylor. |
| 1685 | John | Harlin. | Edmd. Harlin, Dublin, innholder. | Jos. | Bayly. |
| 1684 | Alex. | Tweedy. | Patrick Tweedy, Dublin, gent. | Wm. | Myas. |
| 1685 | Wm. | Price. | Lewis Price, Dublin, shoemaker. | John | Deane. |
| 1686 | John | Martin. | Thos. Martin, Rabuck, co. Dublin, gent. | Ebenezer | Caudron. |
| | Isaac | Dawson. | John Dawson, Heaton Rhodes, Lanc., weaver, decd. | Wm. | Drayton. |
| 1685 | Isaiah | Grosvenor. | Francis Grosvenor, Dublin, brewer. | John | Deane. |
| 1686 | Robert | Ince. | Robert Ince, Dublin, haberdasher. | John | Brearly. |
| | Conway | Mace. | Elizabeth Berry, Dublin. | John | Cuthbert. |
| | Patrick | Cadell. | Richard Cadell, Dublin, baker. | John | Morphy. |
| 1681 | Francis | Bovet. | Elias Bovet, Rochelle, France, merchant. | Adam | Sorett. |
| 1687 | Alex. | Sinclare. | Wm. Sinclair, Belfast, merchant. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1685 | John | Ward. | Wm. Ward, Dublin, butcher. | John | Shelly. |
| 1686 | John | Bennett. | John Bennett, Dublin, victualler. | Thos. | Boulton. |
| 1690 | Jas. | Kinnier. | (br. of William Kinnier, clk.) | John | Humphreys. |
| 1685 | Anthony | Stanley. | Chr. Stanley, Drogheda, merchant. | Chr. | Palles. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------|
| 1686 | Thos. | Melaghlin. | Thos. Melaghlin, Ardrum, co. Meath. | Chr. | Palles. |
| | Henry | Sharp. | Henry Sharp, late of Lazyhill, Dublin. | John | Phillips. |
| | John | Bennett. | John Bennett, Dublin, victualler. | Robert | Smith. |
| | Benjamin | Haslehurst. | John Haslehurst, Dublin, joiner. | John | Brearly. |
| 1688 | Samuel | Berry. | John Berry, late of Clonechan, King's co., gent. | John | Humphry. |
| | *John | Gerrard. | Wm. Gerrard, woodmonger. | John | Dixon. |
| 1692 | *Ciriac | Mallory. | Thos. Mallory, late minister of Maynooth. | John | Phillips. |
| | John | Cuthbert, jun. | John Cuthbert. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1693 | Samuel | Ruchant. | ... | Mat. | La Roch. |
| 1692 | James | Brenan. | (br. of Daniel Brenan.) | David | Swan. |
| | James | Standish. | ... | Tho. | Bolton. |
| 1693 | Robert | Evers. | ... | Wm. | Lucas. |
| 1690 | Henry | Miller. | John Miller, Dublin, gent. | Henry | Chabenor. |
| 1694 | Chas. | White. | John White, Ballymore Eustace, decd. | John | Phillips. |
| 1693 | Edwd. | Workman. | Richd. Workman, Portadown, tanner. | Jas. | Welding. |
| 1694 | Chas. | Crompton. | Thos. Crompton, co. Wexford, gent. | John | Cuthbert. |
| 1695 | John | Sterne. | Thos. Sterne, Dublin, goldsmith, decd. | Edwd. | Slicer. |
| (no date) | Geo. | Pilkington. | Thos. Pilkington, Dublin, gent., decd. | Robert | Rigmaiden. |
| 1694 | Edwd. | Fitzgerald. | Oliver Fitzgerald, Tara, co. Meath, gent. | Walt. | Bingham. |
| 1695 | Jas. | Drysdale. | Jas. Drysdale, co. Kilkenny, clk., decd. | Thos. | Bolton. |
| | Wm. | Archdall. | John Archdall, Lusk, clk., decd. | David | King. |
| | Philip | Tough. | Thos. Tough, Dundalk. | Jas. | Welding. |
| 1697 | Thos. | Paris. | Lt.-Col. Henry Paris, Dublin. | Fras. | Cuthbert. |
| 1698 | Edwd. | Hall. | Thos. Hall, Dublin, gent. | John | Harris. |
| | Chas. | Brigham. | Sebastian Brigham, Dublin, gent. | John | Harris. |
| 1699 | Jas. | Blanchard. | Samuel Blanchard, Dublin, farrier. | Jos. | Walker. |
| | Gilbert | Lane. | Wm. Lane, late co. Tipperary, gent. | Jos. | Walker. |
| | Anthony | Walsh. | Pierse Walsh, Dublin, milliner, decd. | Ed. | Slicer. |
| 1700 | Jacques | Foucault. | Peter Foucault, Dublin, Surgeon. | John | Harris. |
| | Wm. | Ross. | Henry Ross, Drogheda, gent. | Jas. | Welding. |
| | Mark | Mottershead. | John Mottershead, Dublin, farmer. | Saml. | Wilder. |
| 1699 | Richard | Brown. | Richard Brown, Dublin, yeoman. | R. | Grosvenor. |
| 1701 | John | Whiting. | John Whiting, Dublin, wheelwright. | Ed. | Slicer. |
| | Thos. | Deane. | Zachary Deane, Dublin, gent. | And. | Gregory. |
| 1697 | Thos. | Rasin. | Edward Rasin, Dublin, victualler. | John | Turner. |
| 1702 | Ambrose | Bruffe. | Amb. Bruffe (or Brough). | Thos. | Meekins. |
| 1700 | Wm. | Sheilds. | Roger Sheilds, Wainestown, co. Meath, gent. | A. | Sinclare. |
| 1702 | Stevens | Golding. | John Golding, Dublin, gent. | A. | Sinclare. |
| 1701 | Benj. | Hawley. | Wm. Hawley, James St., Dublin, saddler. | A. | Sinclare. |
| | Henry | King. | Peter King (late of France). | Ben. | Racine. |
| | Vincent | Trott. | Martin Trott, late of Dublin, gent. | Ed. | Workman. |
| 1702 | Chas. | Gordon. | Alex. Gordon, Dublin, gent. | Chr. | Waggoner. |
| 1703 | †John | Tute. | James Tute, Drogheda, merchant. | John | Matthews. |
| 1699 | John | Whitfield. | Robert Whitfield, Dublin, girdler. | Thos. | Bolton. |
| 1700 | Nehemiah | Donnellan. | Dorothy Jones. | Thos. | Bolton. |
| 1703 | Henry | Daniell. | Richard Daniell, Coombe, Dublin, clothier. | Thos. | Bolton. |
| 1704 | Wm. | Smith. | Wm. Smith, Ballyshannon, gent. | Chr. | Hartwick. |
| 1701 | Geo. | Harris. | Wm. Harris, Bandon, gent. | Walter | Bingham. |
| 1704 | Wm. | Brady. | John Brady, Dublin, gent. | Cyriac | Mallory. |
| 1703 | Lawrence | Burke. | Mary Burke, Ross, co. Wexford. | Ed. | Barrett. |
| 1705 | John | Fourreau. | Aymé Fourreau, Dublin, gent. | Ed. | Barrett. |
| 1706 | James | Cole. | James Cole, late of England, gent. | Jno. | Matthews. |
| | Robert | Willmore. | Wm. Willmore, Dublin, tailor, decd. | Mortagh | Dowling. |
| 1704 | Abm. | Crosle. | John Crosle, Armagh. | John | Crampton. |
| 1702 | Robert | Coleman. | James Coleman, Dublin, gent. | Joseph | Walker. |
| 1706 | Wm. | Caddow. | John Caddow, Dublin, shoemaker. | Ben. | Pemberton. |
| | Wm. | Patten. | Wm. Patten, Drogheda, gent. | John | Matthews. |
| 1704 | Cornelius | Malone. | Mary Malone, Dublin, widow. | Robert | Ince. |
| 1706 | Bolton | Cormock. | John Cormock, Dublin, gent. | And. | Gregory. |
| 1705 | Rd. | Chinn. | Rd. Chinn, Newnham, Gloucester, gent. | Ed. | Slicer. |
| 1707 | John | Coudert. | Bernard Coudert, Dublin, gent. | Mortagh | Dowling. |

* There are no entries between 1688 and 1692, which may be explained by the state of Ireland during this period while the respective armies of Jas. II. and Wm. III. were contending there.

† John Tute, or Tuite, moved to London in 1723, where he afterwards worked for many years. He advertised in the Dublin Weekly Journal of 3 May, 1729.

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1706 | James Young. | Simon Young, co. Wexford, decd. | Ed. | Slicer. |
| 1707 | Thos. Walker. | Thos. Walker, Dublin, smith. | John | Whitefield. |
| | Jas. Balaquier. | Barthw. Balaquier, Dublin, clk. | Daniel | Pineau. |
| | John Frees. | Jas. Frees, Dublin, brasier. | Christian | Kindt. |
| | Mathew Copeland. | Geo. Copeland, Dublin, shoemaker. | Ben. | Mountjoy. |
| | John Steele. | Fabian Steele, Dublin, gent., decd. | Ben. | Mountjoy. |
| | Wm. B. St. Lawrance. | Chr. St. Lawrance, Dublin. | John | Crampton. |
| | Benj. Boové. | John Boové, Dublin, gent. | Fran. | Giraud. |
| 1704 | *Walter Bingham. | ... | ... | ... |
| 1707 | Wm. Bennett. | Wm. Bennett, Dublin, merchant. | John | Harris. |
| | Henry Cope. | John Cope, Dublin, goldsmith, decd. | Erasmus | Cope. |
| 1708 | John Nicholas. | John Nicholas, Maguaresbridge, gent., decd. | David | King. |
| | Wm. McMurray. | ... | John | Cuthbert. |
| | John Downes. | Richard Downes. | Ed. | Slicer. |
| 1707 | Wm. Williamson. | Richd. Williamson. | Wm. | Skinner. |
| 1709 | Chas. Moneypeny. | Rev. Henry Moneypeny. | Jos. | Blundell. |
| | Jas. Rickisson. | Robert Rickisson, Dublin, shoemaker, decd. | Fran. | Humphry. |
| | Robert Aickin. | Geo. Aickin, Paulstown, co. Dublin, gent. | Fran. | Humphry. |
| | Henry Sherwin. | John Sherwin, Dublin, shoemaker, decd. | Henry | Sherwin. |
| 1707 | Wm. Sherwin. | Henry Sherwin, Dublin, goldsmith. | Henry | Sherwin. |
| 1709 | John Wilme. | Wm. Wilme, Dublin, brewer. | John | Palet. |
| 1708 | Isaac Neau. | Martin Neau, Dublin, merchant, decd. | John | Harris. |
| 1709 | Simon Young. | Simon Young, Ballytange, co. Wexford, gent., decd. | Christn. | Kindt. |
| 1708 | Jas. Trubshaw. | Thos. Trubshaw, Dublin, merchant, decd. | Fran. | { Gerrard (or Giraud). |
| 1711 | John Taylor. | Robert Taylor, Dublin, skinner. | David | King. |
| 1709 | Hugh Hamilton. | (br. of John Hamilton, goldsmith). | John | Hamilton. |
| 1710 | Wm. Parker. | John Parker, Limerick, gunsmith. | Christn. | Kindt. |
| | John Mitchell. | John Mitchell, Knockdruman, co. Dublin. | Wm. | Archdall. |
| | Adam Tate. | Moses Tate, Augher, co. Tyrone, gent. | John | Hamilton. |
| | Geo. Peregrine. | Mary Peregrine, Dublin, widow. | Ed. | Workman. |
| 1712 | Robert Billing. | ... | Thos. | Billing. |
| | John Clifton. | ... | John | Clifton. |
| | Wm. Eycott. | Richard Eycott, Dublin, silversmith. | Ed. | Barrett. |
| 1713 | Matthew Roper. | Mary Roper, Dublin, widow. | Ed. | Barrett. |
| 1710 | Wm. Aickin. | Geo Aickin, The Murrow, co. Dublin. | Philip | Tough. |
| 1715 | Asahell Mason. | Rebecca Mason, widow. | Erasmus | Cope. |
| 1712 | Martin Kirkpatrick. | ... | John | Burton. |
| | Jas. Correges. | ... | Daniel | Pineau. |
| 1715 | Wm. Scott. | John Scott, Santry. | John | Pallett. |
| 1714 | Francis Gerard. | ... | Mary | Gerard. |
| | Robinson Augier. | ... | Daniel | Pineau. |
| 1712 | Wm. Fawcett. | ... | Thos. | Parker. |
| 1715 | Wm. White. | Wm. White, Sconagh, co. Wexford. | John | Clifton. |
| 1716 | Richd. Hall. | Mable Hall, Dublin, widow. | Ed. | Workman. |
| | Richard Cody. | John Cody, co. Westmeath, gent., decd. | Mark | Twelves. |
| | Joseph Semiro. | Anthony Semiro, Cork. | Thos. | Deane. |
| | Thos. Butler. | Thos. Butler, Waterford, periwig maker. | John | Cuthbert. |
| | Richard Workman. | Ed. Workman, goldsmith. | Ed. | Workman. |
| | Chas. Prendergrass. | (stepson of Rd. Burnham, Dublin, gardener.) | Ed. | Workman. |
| 1712 | Chas. Maynou. | ... | John | Paterell. |
| 1714 | John Price. | ... | John | Burton. |
| 1715 | Thos. Chapel. | ... | John | Paturel. |
| 1716 | Jas. Truelove. | James Truelove, Dublin, gent. | Mary | Gerard. |
| 1715 | John Taylor. | John Taylor, Dublin, skinner. | Ben. | Mountjoy. |
| 1714 | Benj. Correges. | Eliz. Correges, Dublin, widow. | Peter | Gervais. |
| 1717 | Wm. Smith. | Robert Smith, goldsmith. | Tho. | Walker. |
| | Geo. Dougherty. | John Dougherty, Rossmagh, co. Dublin, gent. | John | Crampton. |
| | John Robinson. | ... | Mat. | Walker. |
| | Jas. Whitehorne. | ... | Geo. | Parker. |
| | Alex. Richards. | Alex. Richards, Dublin, grocer. | Robt. | Forbes. |
| 1715 | Wm. Sumner. | Thos. Sumner, Dublin, cabinet maker. | Jos. | Blundell. |

* Not in the regular list, but mentioned in the Company's Journal as having been "enrolled an apprentice" in 1704.

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1714 | Robt. Williamson. | Mary Williamson, Wicklow, widow. | Tho. | Parker. |
| | John Brown. | Jas. Brown, Dublin, coachmaker. | Jas. | Champion. |
| 1715 | Daniel Nixon. | Rev. Adam Nixon, Drumcrow, co. Fer- | David | King. |
| | Francis Thornhill. | Francis Thornhill, Ballybough Lane, co. Dublin, farmer. | Ed. | Sturgys. |
| 1716 | Stephen Delile. | ... | Daniel | Pinsane. |
| 1712 | William Fawcett. | ... | Tho. | Parker. |
| 1717 | Roger Finch. | Sarah Finch, Wigan, Lanc. | John | Williamson. |
| | Richard Foster. | ... | John | Sterne. |
| | Jas. Templeton. | ... | Wm. | Archdall. |
| | John Broadhorst. | John Broadhorst, Dublin, gent. | John | Hamilton. |
| | John Moore. | Alice Moore, Boley, co. Wexford, widow. | Jos. | Walker. |
| 1716 | John King. | Jas. King, Dublin, merchant. | John | Patturell. |
| 1717 | John Rogers. | Thos. Rogers, Dublin, founder. | John | Barry. |
| 1718 | Wm. Townsend. | John Townsend. | Chr. | Keindt. |
| | Wm. Reily. | Chas. Reily. | Edmd. | Sturgys. |
| 1717 | Jas. Lasalle. | Mark Lasalle, Dublin, gent. | Daniel | Pineau. |
| 1718 | Wm. Currie. | Mary Currie, Dublin, widow. | Peter | Gervais. |
| | John Jas. Turner. | ... | Noah | Vialas. |
| | Daniel Brogan. | ... | Tho. | Cope. |
| | Henry Cole. | ... | Eras. | Cope. |
| | Thos. Rone. | ... | Jos. | Walker. |
| | John Jones. | ... | Tho. | Bolton. |
| | Benjamin Hocks. | ... | Dorothy | Monjoy. |
| | Timothy Pontt. | ... | John | Pallett. |
| | Wm. Ryan. | ... | Geo. | Parker. |
| | James Lintoun. | ... | Philip | Kinersly. |
| | Peter Racine. | Benj. Racine. | Benj. | Racine. |
| | Chas. Ball. | ... | Ph. | Kinnersly. |
| | Chr. Jackson. | ... | Tho. | Cope. |
| 1717 | Nich. Workman. | Ed. Workman. | Ed. | Workman. |
| 1719 | Esaias De Lorthe. | Esaias De Lorthe. | Jas. | Balaquier. |
| | Peter Audouin. | ... | Daniel | Pineau. |
| 1718 | Wm. Stoppelaer. | Chas. Stoppelaer, Dublin, painter. | Arthur | Weldon. |
| 1719 | John Nangle. | Geo. Nangle. | Eras. | Cope. |
| | Elias Maquay. | (bro. to Rev. Thos. Maquay.) | Mat. | Walker. |
| | Thos. Grey. | Deborah Grey. | Jas. | Champion. |
| | Ansloey Lavally. | (stepson of John Price, Stoneybatter, gent.) | Ed. | Barrett. |
| | John Chauvin. | John Chauvin, Dublin wigmaker. | Peter | Gervais. |
| | Richd. Eaton. | Burleigh Eaton, Dublin, clothier. | John | Williamson. |
| 1720 | Geo. Cross. | Thos. Cross, Dublin. | Thos. | Crampton. |
| | Henry Cope. | Rev. Anthony Cope, clk., decd. | John | Williamson. |
| 1719 | David Homan. | M'y Homan, Dromcooly, King's co., widow. | John | Williamson. |
| | David Baumes. | Ann Baumes, widow. | Martin | Billing. |
| 1718 | James Robison. | Geo. Robison, Limerick, gent. | John | Paturle. |
| 1717 | John Moore. | Alice Moore, Buoly, co. Wicklow, widow. | Jos. | Walker. |
| 1718 | Wm. Cearey. | Wm. Cearey, Dublin, gent. | Jos. | Blundell. |
| 1720 | Wm. Savill. | Kath. Savill, Dublin, widow. | Walter | Bingham. |
| | John Tench. | John Tench, Navan. | Tho. | Sutton. |
| | Francis Moseley. | John Moseley, Wicklow. | Henry | Daniel. |
| 1721 | James Weir. | James Weir, Sligo, farmer. | John | Clifton. |
| 1722 | And. Goodwin. | And. Goodwin, decd. | Henry | Daniel. |
| 1721 | Fras. Williamson. | Fras. Williamson, Dublin, shoemaker. | Ed. | Barrett. |
| 1720 | Barth. Popkins. | Nicholas Popkins, Dolphin's Barn, surgeon. | Simon | Young. |
| 1721 | Isaac D'Olier. | Isaac D'Olier, Dublin. | John | Williamson. |
| | John Pagett. | Rich'd. Pagett, Dublin, merchant. | Thos. | Sutton. |
| | Stephen Royall. | Stephen Royall, Dublin, gent. | Noah | Vialas. |
| | Deacon Standish. | James Standish, Dublin, gent. | Martin | Billing. |
| | Michael Connor. | Ann Connor, widow. | Wm. | Streeter. |
| | Thos. Hall. | Edward Hall, goldsmith. | Ed. | Hall. |
| | Samuel Taylor. | Samuel Taylor, Dublin, silk dyer. | Eras. | Cope. |
| | Chas. Gouy. | Wm. Gouy, Dublin, mariner. | Noah | Vialas. |
| 1722 | Thos. Connor. | Wm Connor, Dublin, gent. | Ph. | Kinnersly. |
| | John Young. | John Young, late of London, distiller. | John | Freboul. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1722 | Abm. Mondet. | Lodowick Mondet, Dublin, merchant. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| | Daniel Walker. | Thomas Walker, Dublin, distiller. | Dorothy | Monjoy. |
| | Wm. Babington. | Thos. Babington, co. Donegal, gent. | Geo. | Parker. |
| 1723 | Henry Crosle. | John Crosle, Armagh. | | |
| | Wm. Minchin. | Wm. Minchin, Busherstown, King's co., Esq. | Tho. | Walker. |
| | Hugh Martin. | Simon Martin, Dublin, merchant. | Ed. | Sturgys. |
| | Philip Barrett. | Mary Barrett. | Mary | Barrett. |
| | Thos. Jolly. | Thos. Jolly, Dublin, gent. | Dorothy | Manjoy. |
| | Peter Desinards. | Lamotte Desinards, Dublin, merchant. | John | Sterne. |
| | Joshua Mirfield. | Joseph Mirfield, Dublin, carpenter. | John | Bradley. |
| | Peter Lacoste. | Hercules Lacoste, Portarlinton, gent. | Mark | Martin. |
| | Richd. White. | Robert White, Ballymore, Eustace, gent. | Wm. | Doogan. |
| | Jas. Champion. | Jas. Champion, Dublin, jeweller. | Henry | Wilme. |
| | Jas. Douglas. | Thos. Douglas, Dublin, tailor. | John | Hamilton. |
| | Peter Dennard. | Mark Dennard, Dublin, merchant. | John | Sterne. |
| | Geo. Lapiere. | Stephen Lapiere, Dublin, merchant. | Tho. | Sutton. |
| | Joseph McMun. | ... .. | Mat. | Walker. |
| 1724 | Cleare Bate. | Wm. Bate, Dublin, engraver. | Thos. | Cope. |
| | Tho. Parsons. | Tho. Parsons, Dublin, sword cutler. | Matthew | Walker. |
| | Robert Glanville. | Francis Glanville, late of Longford, gent. | John | Hamilton. |
| 1723 | Elias Tankerfeild. | ... .. | Martin | Kirkpatrick. |
| 1724 | Philip Walsh. | Richard Walsh, Dublin, Tailor. | Ph. | Kinnersley. |
| | Robert Burfield. | Jane Burfield, Dublin, widow. | Eras. | Cope. |
| 1723 | Peter Vicars. | Wm. Vicars, Grantsten, Queen's county. | Wm. | Barry. |
| 1725 | John Gaskin. | Mary Gaskin, Dublin, widow. | Tho. | Crampton. |
| | Anthony Lefebure. | Jacob Lefebure, Dublin, Merchant. | Mary | Barrett. |
| | Richard Baker. | Rd. Baker, Dublin, goldsmith. | Roger | Finch. |
| | John Alexander. | John Alexander, Dublin, gent. | Chas. | Leslie. |
| | John Fortin. | Thos. Fortin, Waterford, merchant. | Tho. | Walker. |
| | Peirce Bass. | John Bass, Dublin, slater. | Esther | Forbes. |
| | Peter Usher. | Peter Usher, Dublin, founder. | Roger | Finch. |
| | Benj. Mosley. | John Mosley, Dublin, weaver. | Jas. | Whitthorne. |
| 1722 | John Jesson. | Elizabeth Jesson, Dublin, widow. | John | Freeze. |
| 1724 | Silvester Ince. | Randolph Ince, Dublin, apothecary. | Peter | Gervy. |
| 1725 | Wm. Sheilds. | Martha Sheilds, als. Walsh, Dublin, widow. | Ph. | Kinnersley. |
| | Albert Hamon. | Albert Hamon, Dublin, gent., decd. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| | Forbes Lovett. | Thos Lovett, Dublin, sword cutler. | Wm. | Sinclare. |
| 1726 | Peter Faure. | Elizabeth Faure, Dublin, widow. | Wm. | Barry. |
| | Wm. West. | Robert West, Waterford. | John | Hamilton. |
| | John Ball. | Elizabeth Ball, Dublin, widow. | Peter | Racine. |
| | George Williams. | Edward Williams, Dublin, apothecary, decd. | Wm. | Sutton. |
| | Daniel Beringuier. | Stephen Beringuier, Dublin, merchant. | John | Bradley. |
| | Samuel Walker. | Elizabeth Walker, Dublin, widow. | John | Taylor. |
| | Geo. Berford. | Richard Berford, Dublin, gent. | Tho. | Williamson. |
| | Reasin Foley. | Wm. Foley, late of Dublin, victualler. | Robert | Billing. |
| | Daniel Hamond. | Albert Hamond, late of Dublin, gent., decd. | John | Williamson. |
| | James Vidouze. | James Vidouze, gent. | Daniel | Pineau. |
| | Jno. La D. Letablere. | Rene La Douespe Letablere, Dublin, Esq. | Wm. | Streeter. |
| | Philip Thompson. | John Thompson, Dublin, gent. | Geo. | Parker. |
| | Richard Forster. | Richard Forster, late co., Tipperary, gent. | Noah | Vialas. |
| | Matthias Brown. | Edwd. Brown, late of Mosson, G.B., mariner. | Simon | Young. |
| | John Strahan. | Jane Strahan, Dublin, widow. | Tho. | Sutton. |
| | Wm. Gaughagan. | Chas. Gaughagan, late of Dublin, founder. | Ch. | Prendergast. |
| | Daniel Calderwood. | Andrew Calderwood, Dublin, gent. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| | Barthw. Mosse. | Michael Mosse, Ballywish, co. Wexford, clk., decd. | William | Williamson. |
| 1727 | Daniel Onge. | (nephew of Abel Onge, Dublin, merchant.) | Wm. | Sinclare. |
| 1726 | Thos. De Limarest. | Mary de Limarest, Dublin, widow. | Martin | Billing. |
| 1727 | Thos. Burton. | John Burton, London, chandler. | Dorothy | Manjoy. |
| | Wm. Gratton. | Richd. Gratton, Edenderry, gent. | Peter | Jervis. |
| | Matthew Alanson. | John Alanson, Dublin, merchant. | Mark | Martin. |
| | Solomon Savage. | Robert Savage, Dublin, merchant. | John | Sterne. |
| | Wm. Hadlock. | Samuel Hadlock, Dublin, gent. | Walter | Bingham. |
| | Chas. Boucher. | Peter Boucher, late of Rochelle, merchant. | Alex. | Brown. |
| | Robert Baker. | (br. of Geo. Baker, Dungannon, gent.) | John | Williamson. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1727 | Wm. | Teatte. | ... | M. | Billing. |
| | Æneas | McPherson. | Daniel McPherson, Dublin, merchant. | Ch. | Leslie. |
| | Henry | Lyndon. | Chas. Lyndon, Dublin, merchant. | Eras. | Cope. |
| | Vere | Forster. | Richd. Forster, Dublin, gent. | Robt. | Calderwood. |
| 1728 | Joshua | Crampton. | John Crampton, goldsmith. | John | Crampton. |
| 1727 | Philip | Portal. | John Portal, Dublin, gent. | John | Young. |
| 1728 | Robert | Mirfield. | Joseph Mirfield, Dublin, carpenter. | John | Bradley. |
| | Archd. | Scott. | Mary Scott, Dublin, widow. | John | Crampton. |
| | John | Hawtrey. | (br. of Ralph Hawtrey, Armagh, gent.) | Wm. | Streeter. |
| | Joseph | Donnellan. | Chas. Donnellan, Lisonhacody, co. Galway, gent. | John | Sterne. |
| | Henry | Pepyat. | Rev. John Pepyat, decd. | Eras. | Cope. |
| | Chris. | McCarthy. | (br. of Theo. McCarthy, Dublin, chandler.) | Jos. | Blundell. |
| | Thos. | Graham. | Wm. Graham, Dolphin's Barn Lane, weaver. | Tho. | Crampton. |
| | Peter | Paintard. | ... | Mat. | Wilson. |
| | Thos. | Bolton. | John Bolton, Park, co. Galway, gent. | Robt. | Calderwood. |
| | Mark | St. Maurice. | Mark St. Maurice, Dublin, Esq. | Gaspard | Gradell. |
| | Thos. | Bigham. | Thos. Bigham, Belfast, merchant, decd. | Edm. | Sturgys. |
| | Samuel | Goodeau. | John Goodeau, merchant. | Peter | Gervis. |
| | Henry | Jago. | Henry Jago, Dublin, merchant. | Noah | Vialas. |
| 1726 | Mark | Mott. | James Mott, Dublin, yeoman. | Henry | Daniell. |
| 1728 | Thos. | Isack. | Wm. Isack, Redcross, co. Donegal, gent. | Wm. | Williamson. |
| | Wm. | Carroll. | Robert Carroll, Dublin, grocer. | Henry | Wilme. |
| | Philip | De Glatigny. | Adam De Glatigny, Dublin, gent. | Geo. | Parker. |
| 1729 | René | Letablere. | René Letablere, Dublin, gent. | Daniel | Fineau. |
| | Henry | Watts. | James Watts, late of Moygounagh, co. Mayo. | Wm. | Sinclare. |
| | Geo. | Hodskisson. | Henry Hodskisson, late of Dublin, glover, decd. | Roger | Finch. |
| | Edwd. | Barrett. | Wm. Barrett, Dublin, smith. | Mark | Martin. |
| | Fras. | Thompson. | Elinor Thompson, Dublin, widow. | John | Williamson. |
| | James | McGwire. | Patrick McGwire, Clarendon Street. | Mau. | Nash. |
| 1730 | John | Forbes. | Robert Forbes, decd. | Robert | Billing. |
| | Stanley | White. | Patrick White, Dublin, victualler. | Thos. | Cope. |
| 1729 | Peter | Walker. | Peter Walker, Dublin, merchant. | Thos. | Walker. |
| 1730 | Chris. | Barry. | Humphry Barry, Trim., gent., decd. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| | Berecrah | Low. | John Low, Kilbeggan, gent. | John | Barrett. |
| 1728 | Archibald | McNeill. | Loughlin McNeill, Bellicon, co. Antrim, gent. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| 1730 | Jno. A. | Bere. | Peter Bere, Dublin, merchant. | Noah | Vialas. |
| | Thos. | Mitchell. | Caleb Mitchell, Dublin, carpenter, decd. | John | Sterne. |
| 1731 | Robert | Browne. | Robt. Browne, Dunleary, co. Dublin. | Dorothy | Manjoy. |
| | Wm. | Smith. | Samuel Smith, Dublin, weaver. | John | Hamilton. |
| | Wm. | West. | Dorothy West, Dublin, widow. | Roger | Finch. |
| | Robert | Hopkins. | Patience Hopkins, Dublin, widow. | John | Gumley. |
| | Wm. | Wilson. | Fras. Wilson, Dublin, widow. | Barth. | Popkins. |
| | Jonathan | Ruston. | John Ruston, Dublin, goldsmith. | Robt. | Billing. |
| | Laurence | Darquier. | (br. of Wm. Darquier, Dublin, gent.) | Mark | Martin. |
| 1732 | Geo. | Lehunt. | Geo. Lehunt, Cashel. | Isaac | D'Olier. |
| 1731 | John | Cooksey. | Wm. Cooksey, Kilkenny, Alderman. | John | Hamilton. |
| 1732 | Thos. | Collins. | Robt. Collins, Rathfarnham, gent. | Jas. | Whitehorne. |
| | Maurice | Deane. | Matthew Deane, co. Limerick, gent. | Anty. | Lefebure. |
| | Henry | Gifford. | Wm. Gifford, Powlmaloe, co. Wexford, gent. | A. D. | Browne. |
| | Chas. | Gifford. | Wm. Gifford, do. do. do. | Noah | Vialas. |
| | Isaiah | Dezouche. | Isaac Dezouche, Dublin, silk weaver. | Dan. | Pineau. |
| | Anthony | Sargent. | Humphry Sargent, late of Trim, farmer. | M. | Billing. |
| | St. Leger | Brafett. | Thos. Brafett, Dublin, weaver. | Wm. | Sinclare. |
| | John | Stern, jun. | John Stern, goldsmith. | John | Stern. |
| | Wm. | Taylor. | John Taylor, Dublin, skinner, decd. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| 1733 | Wm. | De Laune. | Gideon De Laune, Dublin, gent., decd. | Arth. | Weldon. |
| 1732 | Benj. | Smith. | Roger Smith, Dromcoo, co. Fermanagh, gent., decd. | Noah | Vialas. |
| 1733 | John | Fearns. | John Fearns, late of Kilkenny West. | Wm. | Stopleare. |
| | Edmond | Cogan. | Thos. Cogan, late of Dublin, tailor. | Jas. | Whithorn. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1733 | Robert Savage. Geo. Murphy. | John Savage, Dublin, gent. Elizabeth Murphy, widow. | N. | Vialas. |
| 1734 | James St. Maurice. Wm. Steel. | James St. Maurice, Dublin, Esq., decd. Alex. Steel, Derryvullin, co. Fermanagh, clk. | Roger. B. N. | Finch. Popkins. Vialas. |
| | Wm. Eeds. John Davisson. Geo. Charleton. David Riausset. Daniel O'Neill. Robert Fisher. John McCormick. Thomas Bor. Edwd. Cavenagh. 1735 Henry Rash. John R. Whitmore. Robert Hunter. John Horner. Wm. Ball. | Wm. Eeds, Clanroosk, King's co., farmer. John Davisson, Athy, gunsmith. Peter Riausset, Dublin, merchant, decd. Arthur O'Neill, Dublin, gent. Wm. McCormick, Dublin, grocer. Humphry Bor, Cloonard, co. Meath, gent. Denis Cavenagh, Dublin, feltmaker. Henry Rash, London, gent. Lieut. Edwd. Whitmore. Richard Hunter, co. Meath, gent. John Horner, Dublin, smith. Jonathan Ball, Dublin, weaver. co. Wicklow. | Th. Philip Wm. Mark M. John John Wm. Peter Wm. Tho. Tho. Wm. Daniel | Blundell. Simms. Currie. Martin. Billing. Sterne. Gumley. Williamson. Usher. Currie. Walker. Parsons. Stopleare. Ongé. D'Olier. Sinclare. Finch. Dowling. Wilme. Williamson. Walker. Usher. Brown. Crampton. Crampton. Gumley. |
| 1736 | Wm. Teat. | co. Wicklow. | Isaac | D'Olier. |
| | Chas. Darragh. 1739 David Roche. 1736 Samuel South. | John Darragh, Dublin, dyer, decd. Thos. Roche, Dublin, merchant. Mary South, Stoneybatter, widow. | Wm. Roger Mort. | Sinclare. Finch. Dowling. |
| | Richd Johnson. Philip Deane. Benj. Willson. John Christie. Edwd. Jn. Raper. Thos. Crampton. Mar'duke Webb. James Wyer. Oliver Dillon. | John Johnson, Dublin, innholder. Thos. Deane, Dublin, gent. Frances Willson, Dublin, widow. Alex. Christie, Dublin, merchant. Wm. Raper, Dublin, gent. Thos. Crampton, goldsmith. Ann Webb, widow. Corns. Wyer, Hallohyse, co. Kildare, gent. Barthw. Dillon, Ballymackallen, co. West- meath, gent. | John Fras. Mat. Peter A. D. Tho. Tho. John John | Williamson. Walker. Usher. Brown. Crampton. Crampton. Moore. Gumley. |
| 1737 | John Rumble. Richd. Graham. John Rawleigh. Richd. Keightly. Henry Chadwick. | Isaac Rumble, Whitehaven, jeweller. John Graham, Dublin, gent. Walter Rawleigh, Mitchelstown, decd. John Keightly, Kendalstown, co. Wicklow. Treacey Chadwick, late of Dublin, coach- maker. | Rob. Peter N. R. W. | Glanville. Usher. Vialas. Finch. Williamson. |
| | Leonard Blackham. James Gillespie. 1736 Robt. Finlay. 1738 Thos. Green. Richd. Bristo. Wm. Wilme. Patk. Thornton. Ebenezzer Orr. Jonathan Thomas. Peter Rieusset. 1737 Wm. Rd. Beck. 1738 Richd. Sloper. Const'tine Sloper. Thos. Jones. Daniel McNeal. Wm. Irwin. 1739 Robt. Andrews. John Kidd. Wm. Sewell. James Clanchy. Mich. McDaniel. Paul Palmer. John Haggarty. Mich. Lemaistre. 1740 John Ronan. 1739 John Craig. | John Blackham, co. Dublin, decd. Hugh Gillespie, Peace, co. Meath, farmer. Robert Finlay, London, gent. Susana Green, Dublin, widow. Anthony Bristo. Henry Wilme, goldsmith. Thos. Thornton, Dublin, stocking-weaver. John Orr, Dublin, tailor. Joseph Thomas, Dublin, gent, decd. Peter Rieusset, Dublin, merchant, decd. Edwd. Beck, Dublin, farmer. John Sloper, Mountdesey, co. Mayo, gent. John Sloper, Mountdesey, co. Mayo, gent. Wm. Jones, Dublin, gent. Neal McNeal, Dundalk, gent., decd. John Irwin, Drumsilla, co. Leitrim, gent. Elizabeth Andrews, Dublin, widow. Thos. Kidd, Ballinstraw, co. Wexford. Eliz. Sewell, Dublin, widow. Eliz. Eley, Dublin, widow. Dominick McDaniel, Dublin, merchant. Mary Palmer, Birr, widow. Edward Haggarty, Dublin, smith. Eliz. Lemaistre, Carlow, widow. Garrett Ronan, Dublin, victualler. Ann Craig. | John Jane Rob. Chr. Tho. Henry Chr. Daniel John B. R. J. M. Tho. R. John Tho. B. Wm. David Wm. Roger Tho. Cha. N. Wm. | Hamilton. Daniell. Calderwood. Skinner. Sutton. Wilme. McCarthy. Ongé. Gumley. Popkins. Billing. Wilme. Kirkpatrick. Blundell. Calderwood. Hamilton. De Limarest. Popkins. Currie. Bomes. Stoplear. Finch. Isack. Lemaistre. Vialas. Townsend. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| | NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|------|---------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1740 | Fleetw'd | Powell. | John Powell, Dublin, merchant. | Rt. | Billing. |
| 1738 | Robt. | Pearson. | Roger Pearson, Dublin, baker. | Th. | Delimarest. |
| 1740 | Mich. | Shuckmell. | Jane Bradstreet (wife of Dudley Bradstreet), Dublin. | Vere | Forster. |
| | Laurence | Doran, | Mary Bell, Dublin, widow. | Ph. | Simms. |
| | Wm. | Soubiran. | Capt. John Soubiran, Dublin. | David | Bomes. |
| | Wm. | Popkins. | Wm. Popkins, Dublin, smith. | Chr. | Locker. |
| 1741 | John | Wilme. | Henry Wilme, Dublin, goldsmith. | Roger | Finch. |
| | John | Freboul. | Peter Freboul, Kilkenny, merchant. | Jas. | Vidouze. |
| | Robert | King. | John King, co. Wicklow, gent. | Rob. | Calderwood. |
| | John | Irish. | John Irish, Cork, gent. | Wm. | Williamson. |
| | John | Douglass. | Nathaniel Douglass, Dublin, victualler. | Jas. | Douglass. |
| | Matthew | Sleater. | Mat. Sleater, Dublin, bricklayer. | Isaac | D'Olier. |
| | Thos. | Williamson. | Mary Williamson, Dublin, widow. | Wm. | Currie. |
| | Samuel | Walmsley. | Jas Walmesley, Dublin, merchant. | John | Whitshed. |
| | James | Bloxham. | Wm. Bloxham, Dublin, decd. | N. | Vialas. |
| | Geo. | Campbell. | James Campbell, Dublin, merchant, decd. | Wm. | Sinclare. |
| 1742 | James | Warren. | Robert Warren, Dublin, merchant, decd. | And. | Goodwin. |
| | Thos. | Hagarty. | Thos. Hagarty, Dublin, smith. | MI. | Connor. |
| | Jonathan | Pasley. | Elizabeth Mills by her former husband, Jonathan Pasley. | John | Wilme. |
| 1741 | Whitney | Swarbrick. | Geo. Swarbrick, co. Antrim, draper, decd. | John | Letablere. |
| 1742 | James | Lee. | Wm. Lee, Dublin, lace weaver, decd. | Jno. | Bancks. |
| | Richd. | Ussher. | John Ussher, Dublin, merchant. | John | Moore. |
| | John | Archbold. | Patrick Archbold, Dublin, M.D. | Wm. | Wilson. |
| | Fredk. | Wilson. | James Wilson, Dublin, gunsmith. | John | Sterne. |
| | Edward | West. | Hamilton West, co. Dublin, gent. | Daniel | Ongé. |
| 1743 | Henry | King. | John King, co. Wicklow, gent. | Rt. | Calderwood. |
| | Joseph | Walker. | Ann Walker, Dublin, widow. | Tho. | Walker. |
| | Thomas | Lee. | Wm. Lee, Dublin, merchant, decd. | John | Hamilton. |
| | Joseph | Cullen. | Ann Cullen, (now wife of John Saul). | Tho. | Sutton. |
| | Joshua | Payne. | Geo. Payne, co. Wicklow, farmer. | Mathias | Brown. |
| | Richard | Williams. | Solomon Williams, Wicklow, slater. | John | Wilme. |
| | Joseph | Nixon. | Rev. Eccles Nixon, co. Tyrone. | Rd. | Foster. |
| | Wm. | Betagh. | Robert Betagh, Dublin, gold lace weaver. | And. | Goodwin. |
| | Arthur | Annesley. | Wm. Annesley, co. Wexford, gent. | John | Moore. |
| 1744 | John | Willoughby. | Frances Willoughby, Drogheda, widow. | Th. | De Limarest. |
| 1745 | John | Horne. | John Horne, Dublin, merchant. | Robt. | Billing. |
| 1744 | John | Ranson. | Wm. Ranson, Dublin, gent. | David | Bomes. |
| | Samuel | Tyrer. | Elizabeth Tyrer, Dublin, widow. | Tho. | Blundell. |
| | Josias | Vivian. | Henry Vivian, tallow chandler, decd. | Ph. | Simms. |
| | Edmond | Milne. | Thos. Milne, co. Meath, yeoman, decd. | Isaac | O'Olier. |
| | Henry | Waldron. | Luke Waldron, Dublin, sword cutler, decd. | Wm. | Williamson. |
| | Wm. | Wiseman. | Henry Wiseman, ship-carpenter, decd. | Ch. | Skinner. |
| 1745 | Geo. | Horne. | John Horne, Dublin, merchant. | Rt. | Calderwood. |
| | Simon | Williams. | Thos. Williams, decd. | David | Bomes. |
| | John | Houston. | Henry Houston, co. Roscommon, gent. | Jas. | Whitthorne. |
| | Wm. | Morrison. | Samuel Morrison, Borris Kane, gent. | Geo. | Beere. |
| | Joseph | Cullin. | Ann Cullin (now wife of John Saul). | Jno. | Hamilton. |
| 1746 | James | Clenahan. | And. Clenahan, Dublin, merchant, decd. | Peter | Usher. |
| | James | Holmes. | Robert Holmes, Dublin, watchmaker. | Jas. | Champion. |
| | John | Shiels. | James Shiels, Drogheda, chandler. | Rt. | Calderwood. |
| | John | Clark. | Wm. Clark, co. Meath, farmer. | Wm. | Townsend. |
| | Gordon | Whitthorne. | James Whitthorne, goldsmith, | Jas. | Whitthorne. |
| 1747 | John | Deane. | Robert Deane, Dublin, shoemaker. | M. | Kirkpatrick. |
| | John | Semple. | Rev. And. Semple, decd. | Wm. | Williamson. |
| | Geo. | Gratton. | Mary Gratton, widow. | John | Letablere. |
| | Heck'field | Stanford. | Ann Stanford, co. Louth, widow. | And. | Goodwin. |
| | John | Henderson. | John Henderson, mariner. | Daniel. | Ongé. |
| | Richard | Harrison. | Ann Harrison, co. Dublin, widow. | Wm. | Currie. |
| | Isaac | D'Olier. | Isaac D'Olier, goldsmith. | Rt. | Billing. |
| 1748 | John | West. | Jacob West, Q'nsboro', co. Kildare, farmer. | B. | Mosse. |
| | Jno. Moses | Dufour. | Isaac Dufour, Dublin, weaver. | Jas. | Vidouze. |
| | John | Catherwood. | Wm. Catherwood, Belfast, mariner, decd. | Edw. | Raper. |
| | Samuel | Bury. | John Bury, co. Wicklow, gent. | John | Moore. |
| | Isaac | Parker. | Paul Parker, Dublin, merchant. | Isaac. | D'Olier. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | | | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1748 | Roger Pearson. John Teare. Wallis Hewetson. John Carmick. | Wm. Pearson, Golden Lane, innkeeper. John Teare, Athlone, gent. Wallis Hewetson, co. Kilkenny, decd. Robert Carmick, Longford, apothecary, decd. | | | Mathias Brown. Ben. Stokes. David Bomes. John Wilme. | |
| | Daniel Savill. Thomas Jones. | Isaac Jones, co. Wexford, farmer, decd. | | | Wm. Savill. M. Brown. | |
| 1749 | Robert Cassidy. John Standish. James Fulton. Mark Meares. Wm. Raymond. Walter Wilson. | Frances Cassidy, Dublin, widow. Henry Standish, Dublin, seal cutter. James Fulton, Dublin, gent. Rachel Meares, widow. Mary Raymond, co. Dublin, widow. John Wilson, Carrick-on-Shannon, merchant. | | | Rd. Eaton. Deacon Standish. Jas. Champion. Wm. Currie. Tho. Blundell. Ch. Darragh. | |
| | John St. John. Wm. Smith. | Robert Smith, Finglas, decd. | | | John Wilme. Jas. Douglass. | |
| 1750 | Henry Jones. Simon Isaac. John Garstin. John Clouney. William Rainsford. J. Langton May. Wm. Whitthorne. | Amos Jones, decd. Robert Isaac, Clough, co. Down, gent. Barthw. Garstin, Dublin, gent., decd. Dominick Clouney, Dublin, draper, decd. Henry Rainsford, Dublin, weaver. Wm. May, Roscrea, merchant. James Whitthorne, goldsmith. | | | Robt. Calderwood. Wm. Williamson. Wm. Townsend. B. Mosse. D. Standish. Vere Forster. Wm. Whitthorne. | |
| 1751 | Simon Surman. John Karr. Thomas Karr. Wm. Hodgson. Robert Moore. John Moore. Thomas Harris. Samuel Taylor. John Wogan. | Wm. Surman. Hugh Karr, co. Cavan, decd. Thomas Karr, gent. Wm. Hodgson, Scotland, tanner. Brent Moore, co. Meath, gent. John Moore, goldsmith. James Harris, co. Kildare, gent. Jonathan Taylor, Dublin, brewer, decd. Robert Wogan, Naas, yeoman. | | | Peter Wingfield. Edw. Raper. Edw. Raper. Chr. Skinner. Ml. Fowler. John Moore. Edw. Mockler. Wm. Currie. John Moore. | |
| 1752 | Wm. Kathrens. Geo. Gates. Francis Dunn. John Deane. John Locker. John Mockler. | Esther Kathrens, Dublin, widow. Jacob Gates, decd. John Deane, Cork, decd. Mary Locker, widow. Mary Mockler, widow. | | | Rr. Forster. David Bomes. Wm. Savill. Wm. Savill. Wm. Williamson. Edw. Mockler. | |
| 1746 | Wm. Harrison. | Ann Harrison, Donnycarny, widow. | | | Jas. Robertson. | |
| 1747 | Jas. Charnock. | John Charnock, Dublin, mariner, decd. | | | Jos. Bridgman. | |
| 1748 | Richard Fenimore. | John Fenimore, Balliward, co. Wicklow, farmer. | | | Tho. Shephard. | |
| 1749 | Wm. Currie. Robert McCrea. | Wm. Currie, Dublin, goldsmith. Robert McCrea, Dublin, Tailor. | | | Henry Billing. Alex. Lilly. | |
| 1750 | Levalen Oldfield. Joseph Rankin. | John Oldfield, Howth, farmer. Geo. Rankin, Chamber St., clothier. | | | Ch. Gillespy. David Gordon. | |
| 1751 | Geo. Roycraft. | Gilbert Roycraft. | | | Geo. Chalmers. | |
| 1752 | Samuel Ormsby. Thomas Nuttall. Will Richards. Maurice Fitzgerald. Richard Grace. Thomas Graydon. James Lamie. George Eaton. Francis Jones. Lodowick Cathcart. Fred. Elliott. | Samuel Ormsby, co. Mayo, Esq. James Nuttall. Alex. Richards. James Fitzgerald. Deborah Grace. Philis Graydon, widow. Oliver Lamie. Thomas Eaton. Edward Jones. Archibald Cathcart. Robert Elliott. | | | John Ringland. Will Townsend. James Douglas. Vere Forster. Will Wilme. James Champion. David Bomes. James Wyer. John Laughlin. Nicholas Lemaistre. | |
| 1753 | Compton Roe. Thomas Atkinson. Alex. Bate. John McCrea. Valentine Cannon. George Graydon. Joseph Murphy. | ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. ... .. |  |  | Matthias Browne. Robt. Smith. Thos. Johnston. John Ringland (watchmaker). Robt. Potter. Robt. Rose. Chas. Gillespy. Philip Glasco. | |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1753 | John Clinton. | James Clinton. | James Vidouze. | |
| | John Pringle. | Anne Pringle, widow. | James Warren. | |
| | Henry Cassidy. | Deborah Cassidy. | Benj. Stokes. | |
| | Robert Murray. | to serve 7 years from June, '49. | Nathan Murray | |
| | Nathan Murray. | both sons of Nathan Murray, goldsmith. } | | |
| | Robert Wogan. | Thomas Wogan. | John Letablere. | |
| | Joshua S. Green. | ... | Robert Calderwood. | |
| | Whaley Hughes. | Patrick Hughes. | Willm. Wilme. | |
| | Richard D'Olier. | Isaac D'Olier, goldsmith. | Isaac D'Olier. | |
| | William Keen. | Edward Keen. | Isaac D'Olier. | |
| | Willm. Nugent. | Walter Nugent. | Will. Townsend. | |
| | Richard Raymond. | ... | Thomas Blundell. | |
| | 1754 | Caple Harrison. | Theophilus Harrison. | Thomas Blundell. |
| Will. Hy. Morton. | | Anne Morton. | Edward Raper. | |
| George Hamilton. | | ... | Sam Walker. | |
| James Hamilton. | | Will. Hamilton. | Andrew Goodwin. | |
| James Rothe. | | Oliver Rothe. | Richard Forster. | |
| John Lloyd. | | Will. Lloyd. | Matthias Brown (d. 1759) | |
| John M'Crea. | | Robert M'Crea. | James Wyer. | |
| James M'Grath. | | Luke M'Grath. | David Bomes. | |
| Henry Rogers. | | Rev. George Rogers. | R. Calderwood. | |
| George Wilme. | | Eleanor Wilme. | Will. Wilme. | |
| Richard Shaw. | | Richard Shaw. | Thomas Shepherd. | |
| Phillip How. | | Thomas How. | Nichol. Lemaistre. | |
| Will Beere. | | Samuel Beere. | Benj. Wilson. | |
| Will. Smith. | | (remainder of term from James Douglas.) | John Moore. | |
| 1755 | | Robert Chester. | Anne Chester. | Nichol. Lemaistre. |
| | | Will. Corder. | Robert Corder. | Richard Williams. |
| | | Will. Mills. | Mary Mills. | James Champion. |
| | Will. Ball. | Mildred Ball, widow. | Henry Billing. | |
| | Edward Coles. | ... | James Vidouze. | |
| | Richard Vincent. | Winifred Vincent. | Robert Hopkins. | |
| | Abdy Man. | Rev. Robert Man. | W. Curry. | |
| | J.Langton May. | Will. May (remainder of term from Vere Forster). | Will. Steele. | |
| | John Watters. | ... | Jonath'n Ruston. | |
| | 1756 | Nicholas Skinner. | Christr. Skinner. | Christr. Skinner. |
| Patrick Walsh. | | Edward Walsh. | Henry Billing. | |
| Darby Kehoe. | | Isabella Kehoe. | Benj. Stokes. | |
| Ambrose Boxwell. | | John Boxwell. | John Moore. | |
| Poole Taylor. | | Thomas Taylor. | John Wilme. | |
| John Dawson. | | Rev. John Dawson. | Will. Wilme. | |
| John Pearson. | | ... | James Black. | |
| John Lawler. | | ... | Alex. Lilly. | |
| Richard Babington. | | ... | Chas. Gillespy. | |
| Gerrard Fitzsimons. | | Rosana Fitzsimons. | Benj. Wilson. | |
| Charles Wright. | | John Wright. | Charles Darragh. | |
| Thomas Williams. | | ... | Peter Wingfield. | |
| John Nelson. | | John Nelson. | Willm. Savile. | |
| 1757 | | Richard Harper. | ... | John Dalrymple. |
| | Shaw Williamson. | ... | Hugh Cunningham. | |
| | Joseph Cunningham. | ... | Philip Glasco. | |
| | Ebenezer Straughan. | Rev. E. Kilburn. | Will. Wilme. | |
| | Thomas Dawson. | Rev. John Dawson. | Richard Williams. | |
| | (left R. Williams in 1761). | | | |
| | William Martindall. | Roger Martindall. | Will. Savile. | |
| | Gregory McCannon. | Will. McCannon. | Thomas Shepperd. | |
| | Joseph Currie. | Will. Currie. | Will. Currie. | |
| | Thomas Hammersley. | John Hammersley. | Will. Wilme. | |
| 1758 | Miles Cunningham. | ... | Robt. Pitts. | |
| | Gregory Langholt. | ... | Henry Billing. | |
| | Arthur Hamilton. | Arthur Hamilton. | Nathan Murray. | |
| | Richard Laughlin. | John Laughlin. | John Laughlin. | |
| | Daniel Harrison. | Will. Harrison. | David Bomes. | |
| | Will. Hughes. | Philip Hughes. | John Moore. | |
| | Hall Fitzsimons. | James Fitzsimons. | Benj. Willson. | |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | | | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1758 | John Hicks. | James Hicks. | | | James Wyer. | |
| | Edward Welsh. | Michael Welsh. | | | James Champion. | |
| 1759 | Henry Vincent. | Winifred Vincent. | | | James Champion. | |
| | Joyce Fonvielle. | ... | ... | ... | John Sherwin. | |
| | Christn. Haines. | Christn. Haines. | | | Richard Williams. | |
| | R. Grah'm Bridgman. | Joseph Bridgman, goldsmith. | | | Joseph Bridgman. | |
| | Samuel Gordon. | ... | ... | ... | Robert Glanville. | |
| | Laurence Fowler. | John Fowler. | | | Will. Steele. | |
| | Thomas Proctor. | Margaret Proctor. | | | Will. Steele. | |
| | Richard Graham. | Richard Graham. | | | John Sherwin. | |
| | James Nixon. | Rev. Eccles Nixon. | | | Joseph Nixon. | |
| | Bart'mew Delandre. | Will. Delandre. | | | Thomas Burton. | |
| 1760 | Charles Wright. | ... | ... | ... | Thomas Burton. | |
| | John McGowan. | Edward McGowan. | | | Thomas Shepherd. | |
| | Joshua Emerson. | Joshua Emerson. | | | Benj. Willson. | |
| | Joseph Bennett. | ... | ... | ... | Chas. Gillespy. | |
| | Will. Moore. | ... | ... | ... | Alex. Kelly. | |
| | Chas. Wright. | ... | ... | ... | Sam Teare. | |
| | Chas. Barrington. | ... | ... | ... | John Moore. | |
| | Valentine Meyler. | ... | ... | ... | Philip Glasco. | |
| | Joseph Bonynge. | ... | ... | ... | Thos. Green. | |
| | John Pearson. | ... | ... | ... | Thos. Johnston. | |
| 1761 | Edmund Low. | ... | ... | ... | Chas. Gillespy. | |
| | Will. M'Gee. | ... | ... | ... | Thos. Johnston. | |
| | James Dunn. | ... | ... | ... | John Graham. | |
| | Jonathan Robinson. | George Robinson. | | | James Vidouze. | |
| | David Peter. | David Peter. | | | Owen Cassidy. | |
| | Lambert Dupuv. | ... | ... | ... | Alex. Richards. | |
| | George Johnson. | Elizabeth Johnson. | | | Robert Calderwood. | |
| | John Clarke. | Frances Clarke. | | | John Locker. | |
| | Fredk. McCannon. | Will McCannon. | | | David Bomes. | |
| | Edward Haines. | ... | ... | ... | Joseph Thompson. | |
| Henry Hatchell. | Henry Hatchell. | | | David Hopkins. | | |
| Garrett Fitzgerald. | Richard Fitzgerald of Limerick. | | | Will. Townsend. | | |
| 1762 | John Laughlin. | John Laughlin, goldsmith. | | | Joseph Nixon. | |
| | James Kennedy. | James Kennedy. | | | Benj. Slack. | |
| | Joseph Jackson. | Henry Jackson. | | | Robt. Glanville (dead in 1762). | |
| | Edward Bury. | John Bury. | | | John Douglas. | |
| | Willm. Pyers. | Elizabeth Pyers. | | | John Moore. | |
| | Willm. French. | Paulgry French. | | | Francis Jones. | |
| | James Jonquier. | James Jonquier. | | | Jonathan Ruston. | |
| | Robert Field. | John Field. | | | Nathan Murray. | |
| | Will. Ward. | John Ward. | | | Christr. Skinner. | |
| | Charles Stokes. | Benj. Stokes, goldsmith. | | | James Vidouze. | |
| 1763 | Edward Actison. | ... | ... | ... | Will. Bate. | |
| | George Hetherington. | ... | ... | ... | Isaac Crab. | |
| | Thos. Hicks. | ... | ... | ... | Thos. Green. | |
| | Isaac Boothman. | ... | ... | ... | George Thompson. | |
| | Charles Barrington. | James Barrington. | | | James Douglas. | |
| | John Martin. | Benj. Martin. | | | Benj. Wilson. | |
| | John Case. | Benj. Case. | | | Thos. Shepperd. | |
| | Josiah Adamson. | Benj. Adamson. | | | John Locker. | |
| | James Franck. | Chas. Franck. | | | Will. Wilme. | |
| | Barnaby Nangle. | Morton Nangle. | | | Joseph Thompson. | |
| Matthew West. | Jacob West (of Kildare). | | | John West. | | |
| Robert Cullen. | ... | ... | ... | T. Billing. | | |
| Lang, W. Palmer. | Jeffrey Palmer. | | | Will Currie. | | |
| Willm. Main. | John Main. | | | James Champion. | | |
| Thomas Sullivan. | Eugene Sullivan. | | | Vere Forster. | | |
| John Murray. | ... | ... | ... | James Wyer. | | |
| John Carter. | Theophilus Carter. | | | Joseph Nixon. | | |
| Robert Dent. | ... | ... | ... | John West. | | |
| Henry Nicholson. | Henry Nicholson. | | | Owen Cassidy. | | |
| James Nelson. | James Nelson. | | | Benj. Wilson. | | |
| Isaac Fraigneau. | Isaac Fraigneau. | | | Adam Fraigneau, L. | | |
| Richard Snow. | ... | ... | ... | Will Williamson. | | |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—*Continued.*

| | NAME OF APPRENTICE. | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. |
|------|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1763 | John Adams. | Richard Adams. | Alex. Gordon. |
| | George Harkness. | George Harkness. | Jonath'n. Ruston. |
| | Anthony Van Trieght. | George Van Trieght. | Vere Forster. |
| | Thomas Rylans. | Edward Rylans. | Francis Jones. |
| | Robert Cowell. | George Cowell. | Henry Billing. |
| 1764 | Willm. Gordon. | Alex. Gordon, clockmaker. | Alex. Gordon. |
| | Christr. Nangle. | Martin Nangle. | John Sherwin. |
| | Willm. Osborn. | Richard Osborn. | Wm. Wilme. |
| | Denis M'Owen. | Edward M'Owen. | T. Billing. |
| | John M'Cannon. | Hector M'Cannon. | C. Skinner. |
| | John Wade. | Thomas Wade. | Joseph Nixon. |
| | Robert Clarke. | Robert Clarke. | John St. John. |
| | Will. Finlay. | John Finlay. | Francis Jones. |
| | James Corcoran. | Silvester Corcoran. | Will. Raymond. |
| | Geo. Davis Sherry. | Andrew Sherry. | W. Wilme. |
| | Anthony Lee. | Anthony Lee. | R. Calderwood. |
| | George Brush. | James Brush. | R. Calderwood. |
| | John Mestayer. | Chas. Mestayer. | David Bomes. |
| | Mark Walsh. | Matthew Walsh. | James Dyer. |
| | Robt. Jno. Smith. | ... | Robt. Smith. |
| | Daniel Crosby. | ... | Thos. Nuttall. |
| 1765 | Henry Kelly. | ... | Will. Dolittle. |
| | Joshua Wolfe. | ... | Will. Bate. |
| | John Earls. | ... | Chas. Dowdall. |
| | Will. Law. | Will. Law. | Will. Townsend. |
| | Samuel Bermingham. | Joanna Bermingham. | W. Wilme. |
| | Sam. Laughlin. | Philip Laughlin. | Alex. Richards. |
| | Joseph Fish. | Rev. John Fish. | John Locker. |
| | John Anderson. | James Anderson. | Dan. Popkins |
| | Matthew Goggin. | Will. Goggin. | W. Townsend. |
| | George Beere. | Geo. Beere, goldsmith. | Geo. Beere. |
| 1766 | Will. Smythe. | Will. Smythe. | David Bomes. |
| | Joseph Kingsmill. | P. Kingsmill. | John Moore. |
| | Anthony Bourne. | Anthony Bourne. | John Locker. |
| | Francis Bower. | Jonathan Bower. | Richard Williams. |
| | James Jacob. | James Jacob. | Jonath'n Ruston. |
| | Robt. French. | Calfrey French. | John Ebbs. |
| 1767 | James Spring. | George Spring. | James Vidouze. |
| | John Leake. | John Leake. | Will. Steele. |
| | James St. Clare. | Charles St. Clare. | Henry Billing. |
| | George Hamersley. | John Hamersley. | W. Wilme. |
| 1768 | Lewis Johnson. | Francis Johnson. | Benj. Wilson. |
| | David Henderson. | John Henderson. | David Peters. |
| | Thomas Blundell. | Joseph Blundell. | Thomas Blundell. |
| | Will. Power. | Richard Power. | Joseph Nixon. |
| | Robt. Breading. | John Breading. | Will. Hughes. |
| | John Dalrymple. | John Dalrymple, goldsmith. | John Dalrymple. |
| | Alex. Barry. | John Barry. | Will. Beere. |
| | Alex. Laughlin. | ... | John Laughlin, jun. |
| | John Grant. | St. Neil Grant. | Poole. Taylor. |
| 1769 | John Beauchamp. | Joseph Beauchamp. | Will. Townsend. |
| | Robert Moore. | John Moore. | John West. |
| | John Franks. | Thos. Franks. | Patrick Walsh. |
| | John Kelly. | Will. Kelly. | James Vidouze. |
| | Henry Nalty. | Henry Nalty. | Will. Hughes. |
| | James Wilson. | Benj. Wilson, Dublin, goldsmith. | Benj. Slack. |
| | James B. Esdall. | ... | John Laughlin. |
| | Michael Graham. | ... | Will. Steele. |
| | Will. Bridgman. | Joseph Bridgman, Dublin, goldsmith (decd.) | John Sherwin. |
| 1770 | Daniel Beere. | George Beere, goldsmith. | George Beere. |
| 1771 | James Fletcher. | ... | Joseph Nixon. |
| | Sam. Allen. | ... | John Laughlin, J. |
| | Gustavus Burne. | Thos. Burne, Dublin, goldsmith. | Chas. Townsend. |
| | Michael Connor. | ... | David Peter, G.S. |
| | Will. Sherwin. | John Sherwin, goldsmith. | John Sherwin, G.S. |
| | Garrett English. | ... | Matthew West, G.S. |
| | Robert Cubbin. | (From Isle of Man). | Darby Kehoe, G.S. |
| 1772 | Alex. Gordon. | Alex. Gordon, watch and clock maker. | Alex. Gordon. |

ENROLMENTS OF APPRENTICES—Continued.

| NAME OF APPRENTICE. | | NAME OF PARENT. | MASTER TO WHOM BOUND. |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1772 | Arthur Farrell. | ... | W. Wilme, J. |
| | Francis Barnett. | ... | John Clarke, G.S. |
| | James Thorp. | ... | A. Gordon, W.M. |
| 1773 | Gore Sherwin. | John Sherwin, Dublin, goldsmith. | Poole Taylor, G.S. |
| | Walter Young. | ... | Thos. Blundell, W.M. |
| | Robert Turner. | ... | Richard William, G.S. |
| | Robert French. | ... | John Ebbe, W.M. |
| | Michael Graham. | from W. Steele to | Abrah'm Bate, J. |
| 1774 | Henry Wilme. | Will. Wilme, jeweller. | Will. Wilme, J. |
| | John Austin. | ... | Nathan Murray, Eng'vr. |
| | Chas. Blundell. | ... | Will. Osborne, J. |
| | Robert Thornhill. | ... | Will. Hughes, G.S. |
| 1775 | James McCoy. | ... | Matt. West, G.S. |
| | Prussia Powell. | ... | Matt. West, G.S. |
| 1776 | John Forster. | Vere Forster, Dublin, jeweller, decd. | John Laughlin, J. |
| | George Fitzpatrick. | ... | Will. Hughes, G.S. |
| | Humphy. Byrne. | Thos. Byrne, Dublin, goldsmith. | W. Law, G.S. |
| | James Jones. | ... | Thos. Jones, G.S. |
| | John Brooks. | ... | Chas. Townsend, G.S. |
| 1777 | Will. McMurray. | ... | Ebenezer Orr, J. |
| | James Jones. | ... | Will. Hughes, G.S. |
| | Robert Holmes. | Robert Holmes, Dublin, jeweller. | W. Bates, J. |
| 1778 | John M'Clenihan. | ... | C. Townsend, G.S. |
| | Matt. Bellew. | ... | Pat. Walsh, J. |
| | Thos. Anderson. | ... | Thos. Jones, G.S. |
| | Joseph Brownly. | ... | David Peter, G.S. |
| | Joseph Ridley. | ... | John Lloyd, G.S. |
| 1779 | Edward Jollie. | ... | R. Williams, G.S. |
| 1780 | Christr. Donovan. | ... | John Lloyd, G.S. |
| | Sam Hawthorn. | ... | Joseph Jackson, G.S. |
| | J. Orson Walsh. | Stephen Walsh, Dublin, goldsmith. | Poole Taylor, J. |
| | (ran away 1784). | | |
| | John Tudor. | Richard Tudor, Dublin, goldsmith. | Richard Tudor, G.S. |
| 1781 | George Mason. | ... | John Wade, J. |
| 1782 | Joseph Johnson. | ... | John M. Dufour, J. |
| | Isaac Jones. | ... | Thos. Jones, G.S. |
| 1784 | John Charles. | ... | Joseph Jackson, G.S. |
| | Edward Breading. | ... | Robert Breading, G.S. |
| | John Power. | ... | Will. Power, G.S. |
| | Thomas Shannon. | ... | John Wade, J. |
| 1785 | Will. Wheeler. | ... | John Wade, J. |
| | Henry Nalty. | ... | Joseph Jackson, G.S. |
| 1786 | Thos. Egerton. | ... | Robt. Breading, G.S. |
| 1787 | Edward Fisher. | ... | Will. Ward, G.S. |
| | Thos. Townsend. | ... | R. Breading, G.S. |
| 1788 | Tobias Shannon. | ... | John Wade, J. |
| | Arthur O'Neill. | Arthur O'Neill, Dublin, goldsmith. | George Campbell, G.S. |
| 1789 | James Hartley. | ... | Joseph Jackson, G.S. |
| 1790 | Barth. Austin. | ... | John Austin, G.S. |
| 1791 | Daniel Nelson. | ... | Will. Power, G.S. |
| 1792 | Will. Teare. | ... | Sam. Teare, G.S. |
| 1794 | Jonathan Close. | Sam. Close, Dublin, goldsmith. | Robt. Williams, G.S. |
| 1795 | Edward Egerton. | Nephew of Edward Egerton, goldsmith. | Edward Egerton, G.S. |
| 1796 | James Richardson. | ... | James M'Coy, G.S. |
| 1800 | Will. D. Stubbs. | ... | Joseph Jackson, G.S. |
| 1801 | Geo. Hy. Burke. | ... | Sam. Close, Engr'vr. |
| 1802 | Matt. Law. | Will Law, Dublin, goldsmith. | Will. Law, G.S. |
| | John Keene. | John Keene, Dublin, goldsmith. | John Keene, G.S. |
| 1804 | Philip Weekes. | ... | Sam. Nevill, G.S. |
| 1806 | Will. Gaisford. | ... | John West, G.S. |
| 1804 | John Cockburn. | ... | R. Breading, G.S. |
| 1806 | John Brown. | ... | M. West, G.S. |
| 1808 | Thos. Gonne. | Thos. Gonne, Dublin, jeweller. | Thos. Gonne, J. |
| 1809 | Will. Robinson. | ... | Thos. Gonne, J. |
| 1810 | Rich. Chichester. | ... | S. Nevill, G.S. |
| 1823 | Joseph Scrutten. | ... | Matt. Law, G.S. |

[END OF ENTRIES].

LIST OF QUARTER BROTHERS AND JOURNEYMEN

WHO WORKED IN DUBLIN FROM 1661 (THE EARLIEST ENTRY) TO 1775.

Quarter Brothers (sometimes called "Foreigners," a comprehensive term which included all goldsmiths who were not "freemen" of the Company), were time-expired apprentices and immigrant goldsmiths who were allowed to work and enjoy certain privileges by paying *quarterly* contributions to the funds of the Company. The date over each group of names is that of first appearance in the Company's books. Many of the names reappear at later dates, but are not repeated in the following list except when they seem to pertain to a different person.

| 1661-3. | | 1674. | | 1682. | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| John | East | John | Wyse | Nicholas | Pantain |
| Thomas | Rutter | George | Webster, gone | Thomas | Dalston |
| John | Haynes | Andrew | Mainwaring, gone | Ebenezer | Cawdron |
| Paul | Lovelace | Thos. | Cleghorne, d. 1675 | Edmund | Waller |
| Francis | Clifton | John | Boillot | John | Melcarkern |
| Thomas | Godfrey | Francis | Souder | Alex. | Forbes |
| Richard | Hiol (Hill ?) | James | Kirkwood, gone 1674 | John | Humphreys |
| Will. | Claw | John | Atkins, gone 1675 | | |
| John | Dixon | Will. | Norton | | 1683-4. |
| Abraham | Voyseen (Voisin) | | | John | Bulkley |
| Nathaniel | Drake | | 1675-6. | Thomas | Marker |
| Robt. | Walsh | Will. | Elphinstone | Timothy | Heyvin (or Hevin), d. 1708 |
| Robt. | Dillon | Matthew | La Roche | Nicholas | Delamain |
| John | Vallance, gone 1664 | Thos. | Rutter, jun. | — | Doble (gone 1686) |
| | 1664-5. | John | Philips | | 1685-6. |
| Ralph | Johnson | John | Martin | Mark | Cooke, d. 1692 |
| Edmond | Cohland (Coghlan ?) | Henry | Jones | John | Murphy |
| Andrew | Gregory | Andrew | Rewsoe (Rousseu) | George | Lyon |
| | 1666-7. | Peter | Mysser | Henry | Sherwin |
| John | Cope | John | Heath | Henry | Nevill |
| James | Kelly | | 1677-8. | Edward | Farr |
| Fred. | Mansell | Edmund | Godfrey | Arthur | Maungee |
| John | Hyett (Hyatt) | Will. | Fitzgerald | Abraham | Sorett |
| John | Cox | Glover | Johnson | Oliver | Platt, d. 1691 |
| Francis | Bennett, gone 1672 | Richard | St. Lawrence | Peter | Devin |
| Will. | Davison | Will. | Bedford | Alexander | Gordon |
| | 1668-9. | Robt. | Elphinstone | Michael | Snelling |
| John | Shaw | Abraham | Blanchard | Samuel | { Williamson |
| John | Dickson | Humphrey | Nevill | Thomas | { Wilson |
| Nicholas | Arras | George | Pomfret | James | Fisher |
| | 1669-70. | Will. | Billinghurst | John | Fawcett |
| John | Farmer | Lawrence | Salmon | Edward | Wall, d. 1692 |
| Thomas | Walsh, d. 1671 | | 1679. | Walter | Starkey |
| Denis | Bryne | Thomas | Oven | Thomas | Goughagan |
| Peter | Mercer | Robt. | Chappell | Gregory | Jenkins |
| Daniel | Boltee, gone 1673 | John | Lewis, d. 1680 | Michael | Street, d. 1688 |
| | 1670-1. | John | Ohem | Robt. | Gavan |
| Will. | Barnard, gone | John | Cressy | | Nevill, d. 1691 |
| Peter | Racine (Racine) | David | Weston, d. 1680 | | 1690-1. |
| Thomas | Sterne | John | Barnard | Joseph | Jones |
| John | Destaches | Richard | Hill | Nicholas | Pountain |
| Ferdinand | Corry | Edmund | Lambe, gone 1680 | John | Elkins |
| Will. | Rowse | Alexander | Forbes | Edwd. | Wall |
| Thos. | Brooks, gone 1673 | Nicholas | Shaller | Joseph | Jones |
| John | Henman | Humphrey | Hanwell, gone 1680 | Will. | Cooper |
| | 1671-2. | | 1680-1. | Peter | Paris (or Parry) |
| Thomas | Clement, gone 1673 | David | Weston | Will. | Berry |
| Nathaniel | Hutchinson | Nathaniel | Hutchinson, d. 1682 | Michael | Haynes |
| Robt. | Balme | Job | Hopkins | John | Melkerkern |
| Thos. | Hartstone, gone 1672 | Richard | Archbold | Timothy | Hevin |
| Richard | Archbold | William | Archbold | | 1692-3. |
| John | Powell | John | Elkins (or Ecklin) | Conway | Mace |
| Lewis | Farran, gone 1673 | Chas. De la | Main, gone 1681 | Floris | Sykes (or Six) |
| Francis | Cobham | James | Weldon | Anthony | Stanley |
| | | Stephen | Nollably | Richard | Hill |
| | | James | Barrett, gone 1681 | James | Thompson |

LIST OF QUARTER BROTHERS AND JOURNEYMEN—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Joseph | 1692-3. | Peter | 1698-9. | Will. | 1702-3. |
| Jasper | Whitchurch | Will. | Lemesier | Edward | Sinclair |
| Nathaniel | Lavell | Thos. | Sinckler | John | Dowdall |
| Robt. | Higgins (mentioned) | Ahasuerus | Hall | Will. | Slater |
| Jarvis | Ince | Christopher | Hartwick | Thos. | Wheatley |
| Anthony | Thurlby | Isaac | Hartwick | Thos. | Wheeler |
| John Dan. | Dono | Thomas | Cousin | John | Matthews |
| John | Dalhusius | Will. | Elliott | Thos. | Sterne |
| Samuel | Matthews | Thos. | Palmer | Thos. | Hartwell, & to 1739 |
| Jabin | Wilder | Anthony | Burton | Philip | Slade |
| Thomas | Hawkins | Peter | Teare | Robt. | Kinnersly |
| John | Desborough | Jonathan | Venables | John | Cuffe |
| | Tims | Francis | Kingham | Paul | Crampton |
| | | George | Boyd | John | Romey |
| | 1694-5. | Walter | Joyce | John | Carter |
| Francis | Rivers, d. 1715 | Gideon | Sherlock | Will. | Smart |
| John | Doutoung | Robt. | Donoe | Benj. | Bates |
| Thomas | Parker | | Pilkington | Christopher | Goodwin |
| John | Parker | | | Gamaliel | Kind |
| John | Bennett | | 1700. | Will. | Mauritius, gone 1706 |
| Joseph | Bennett | John | Gamuell | | Lyons |
| Joseph | Graves | Nichs. | Ruston | | |
| Will. | Croft | James | Smart | | 1704-5. |
| Jabes | Morris | | Colton | Henry | Matthews |
| Will. | Price, d. 1702 | | Chosey | Paul | Townsend |
| Solomon | Goodaire | David | Rummy (or Romey) | Edw. | Sweetenham |
| Thos. | Cooper | John | Champion | Thos. | Rasin (Racine ?) |
| Christopher | Waggoner | Richard | Paturle | George | Gillingham |
| Richard | Smart | James | Bouchett | Will. | Shields, d. 1707 |
| | | Will. | Cotton | Thos. | Coakeley |
| | 1696. | Will. | Keys, d. 1702 | James | Blanchard |
| John | Matthews | Nicholas | Leiness | Francis | Humphreys |
| Thomas | Cooke | John | Sale | Robt. | Evers |
| Timothy | Mullineux | Thos. | Court | Will. | Marshall |
| Will. | Pridham | Robt. | Anderton | James | Young |
| Peter | Bolio (or Beaulieu) | Nathaniel | Bulling | George | Farrington |
| George | L yng | John | Pattison | George | Smart |
| Thos. | Mekins | Hugh | Law | James | Scott |
| John | Rouston | Robt. | Nevill | Paul | Romey, Jr. |
| | | Dan | Norris | | |
| | 1697-8. | Henry | Tyre | | 1706-7. |
| Isaac | Swan | Samuel | Lemesier | John | Williams |
| Will. | Norris | Fergus | Reily | John | Whitfield |
| Charles | Rossiter | Robt. | Noble | David | Price |
| Robt. | Gursuch | Edward | Workman | Richard | Cahill |
| David | Rummy (or Romey), d. 1729 | Mortagh | Dowling | Erasmus | Cope |
| | | | | Edward | Hall |
| Will. | Skinner | | 1701. | John | Walker |
| James | Walker | Will. | Palmer | Will. | Ross |
| Thos. | Daniel | Anthony | Girard | James | Foucault |
| | | Dan | Norris | Will. | Betagh |
| | 1698-9. | Henry | Vyse | John | Wise |
| Richard | Eycott | Robt. | Forbes | Will. | Hester |
| Peter | Leroy | Jonathan | Gerrard | Abraham | Barbault |
| Thos. | Bradshaw | John | Cooper | Gilbert | Lane |
| Isaac | Finch | George | Parker | Richard | Archbold |
| Alexr. | Masterson | Edward | Nelthorp | Richard | Coban, and in 1715 |
| Edward | Barret | Prosser | Brown | Benjamin | Hawley |
| John | Bollard | John | Williams | Lawrence | Burke, gone 1712 |
| James | Burne | | | Robt. | Gilchrist |
| Robt. | Shepperd | | 1702-3. | | |
| Peter | Pennet | Benj. | Manjoy | | 1709. |
| Patrick | Smith | | (or Mountjoy) | John | Norton |
| Richard | Preston | Mangham | James | John | Whiting |
| Thos. | Sumpner | John | Norton | Charles | Moore |
| Thos. | Burton | Joshua | Travers | John | Lewis |

LIST OF QUARTER BROTHERS AND JOURNEYMEN—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | 1709. | | 1713-14. | | 1717-18 |
| Richard | Holden (or Holding) | Benjamin | Boové | Will | Bennett |
| George | Lyons, d. 1722 | Will. | Jones | John | Bradley |
| John | Williamson | Jonas | Headon | Richard | Baker |
| Nehemiah | Donallan | Michael | Read | Charles | Duplasey |
| Joseph | Jones | Will. | Waples | Will | Freeze |
| | 1710. | Edward | Sturgess | Will | Stones |
| Matthew | Hoes, and in 1721 | James | Mackey | Thos. | Jones |
| Henry | Tyrer | Jacob | Ferrar | | |
| Robert | Forbes | Stephen | Ferrar | | 1719. |
| Nicholas | Leiness | Charles | Harris | Will | Bennett |
| Mahon | James | Thomas | Daniel | Samuel | Marchant |
| Will. | Bates | John | Barry | Nathan | Murray |
| Joseph | Walker | Matthew | Copeland | Charles | Good (d. 1721) |
| Francis | Betagh | Walter | Bendall | Joel | Hulbert |
| Chas. | Norton | John | Hood (also Whood) | John | Bingham |
| John | Lennies | Stephen | Ferrne | John | Bingham |
| George | Gillingham | Joseph | Wright | Isaac | Rumble |
| Jabez | Tench | Alexr. | Moore | Jasper | Gradelle |
| Henry | Daniel | Matthew | Dawson | Joseph | Herrick |
| Matt. | Wilson | Will. | Whithorne | Rutland | Gill |
| John | Carrick | Will | Hunt | Robt. | Punch |
| Samuel | Fitteley | John | Ferrne | John | Gale |
| Daniel | Washbourne, d. 1713 | George | Pilkington. | Eleazer | Jones, dead 1723 |
| Martin | Billing | Noah | Vialas | Richd. | Jones |
| Thomas | Deane | John | Ball | James | Bollegne (ment'd.) |
| Thomas | Carrick | Will | Hester | Matthew | Duruson " |
| Jacob | Pountson | | | | |
| Jas. Matt. | Daniel | | 1715-16 | | 1720-1. |
| Henry | Gardner | Robt. | Wilmore | Charles | Wall |
| Thomas | Williamson | Daniel | Heyford | John | Turner |
| John | Walker | Thos. | Craven | Martin | Kirkpatrick |
| Phillip | Kinnersley, jun. | Thos. | Huddy | Will. | Hildreth |
| | Tuite { went to | John | Ball | Robt. | Holmes |
| John | London 1723 | Samuel | Desserett | Alexr. | Lorimer |
| Hosea | Lumley | Joseph | Booth | Chas. | Leslie |
| Richard | Clarke | John | Sully | Joseph | Tate |
| Henry | Ireland | Robert | Nevill | John | Sale, d. 1739 |
| | | Anthony | Stanley | Richd. | Bakers |
| | | Richard | Scott | Joseph | Nevill |
| | | Will | Smith | Chas. | Lemaitre |
| | 1711. | Will | Proctor | Will. | Boales |
| Joshua | Travers | James | Quinn | James | Taylor |
| Jabes or | Touch, d. 1723 | Thomas | Whood | Will. | Williamson |
| Jacob | | Will. | Caddow | John | Wilmott |
| | | Jas. | Farlow | Edward | Somerwell |
| | | | | Will. | Fawcett |
| | 1712. | | | Edward | Morris |
| Philip | Brush | | 1717-18. | Benj. | Wood |
| Mark | Twelves | John | Whiting | John | Gumley |
| George | Carr | Francis | Begg | Solomon | Gibbs, d. 1728 |
| Peter | Franaux | Robert | Aiken, G.S. | Robt. | Willmore |
| Thomas | Dean | Thos. | Jolly | Samuel | Glades |
| John | Sully | Thos. | Sutton | John | Brown |
| Richard | Matthews | Charles | Mayo | John | King, d. 1727 |
| Thomas | Duell, and in 1715 | John | Downs | John | Hall (mentioned) |
| Peter | Gervais | John | Mitchell | | |
| David | Parry | Edward | Tute | | |
| Jeremiah | Morgan | Nicholas | Bird | | |
| | | Richard | Cahill | | 1722. |
| | 1713-14. | John | Labase | Will. | Rhodes |
| Francis | Florio | John | Willme | Thos. | Tompion |
| Isaac | Bedford | John | Hall | Richard | Spencer |
| Will. | Stone | John | Rigby | Will. | Madders or Mathers |
| Richard | Scott | J. | Hester, dead 1722 | Will. | Sutton |
| Christopher | Thompson | Will | Willin | James | Carter |
| Will. | Streeter | Henry | Caddock | Joseph | Holland |
| John | Hodgkinson | Will | | Edward | Jones (ment'd. 1723) |

LIST OF QUARTER BROTHERS AND JOURNEYMEN—Continued.

1724-5.
 Robt. Pilkington
 Michael Hewitson
 Robt. Williamson
 James Thiboe
 Richard Barry
 James Correges
 Samuel Truelove, d. 1726
 Michael Smyth
 James Turner
 Richard Forester
 George Cartwright
 Robt. Billing
 David Gordon
 John Ravenscroft
 John Wilme
 John Moore
 Robt. Smith
 John Williams
 Will Sinclaire
 Wingfield Broderick
 Thomas Smarley (Cork)
 Richd. Matherson
 Alexr. Larimore
 Alex. D. Browne
 Rich. M'Donell
 John Taylor
 Will Murray
 Robt. Catherwood
 Thos. Prue
 Michael Dowdall
 Charles Duplessy
 Robt. Nevill
 Will Swift
 Benj. Fenner
 Will Oven
 Sam Brown
 Peter Tonnerly
 Edward Smallwood
 Stephen Gerry
 Matt. Roper
 Warham Tearfield
 Barth. Potts
 Ben. Correges, d. 1728
 George Saunderson
 Thos. Barron
 John Johnson
 Charles Ball
 George Croft (or Cross)
 Henry Cole
 John Nangle
 Will. Walsh
 George Lyon
 John Smallpage
 Robt. Lyon

1727-8.
 John Fenny
 Ralph Vizard
 Thos. Hayford
 Nicholas Dowdall
 Jacob Mills
 Will. Walsh
 John Turner
 James Glascoe
 Isaac Doloares (D'Olier) ?

1727-8.
 Henry Gardiner
 Richard Pollard
 Will. Savile
 Will. Bates, jun.
 Nathaniel Fawden
 Joseph Holland (ment'd.)

1729.
 Will. Curry
 Robt. Cope
 Daniel Walker
 John Rogers
 Barth. Popkins
 John Gyles
 Philip Glascoe

1731.
 John Davis
 Richard Farren
 Henry Sadears
 Andrew Peterson
 John Jas. Turner
 James Templeton
 Thos. McCullagh
 John Jesson
 Thos. Quin, d. 1735
 Richard Wyat, d. 1755
 James Douglas
 Samuel Walker
 James Taylor
 John Bingham
 Will. Minchin
 Robt. Rogers
 Ralph Woodhouse
 David Bomes
 Will. Madden
 Michael Conner
 James O'Neale
 Thos. Rogers, d. 1732
 Ambrose Colcott, d. 1735
 Francis Quinn
 Kirk Ryves
 Stephen Royall
 Silvester Ince
 John Rigmaiden
 Robt. Savage
 Will. Berney
 George Smart
 James Champion
 Richd. Masterton
 Thos. Hayford
 Thos. Guire, d. 1735
 John Smith
 Joshua Hagne
 Andrew Patterson

1732-3.
 James O'Neal, d. 1733
 Peter Lacost
 Rowland Savage
 Richard Foster
 Thos. Maculla
 Samuel Shelly, d. 1739
 Richard Rice
 Barth Stokes

1732-3
 Dan Walker
 Josias Mears
 John Gaskin
 Paul Custos
 Thos. Coote
 Archibald Smith
 Garrett Farrell
 Benjamin Stokes
 Robt. Burfield, d. 1737

1733-4.
 Patrick Smith
 Thos. Bell
 John Hawtrey
 George Burford
 Benj. Stokes
 Richd. Baker
 Matt. Browne
 Jos. Carter
 D. Hamon
 Dan. Benjamin
 Philip Portall

1734-5.
 Peter Desenard
 Will. Williamson, jun.
 John Fortnum
 Matthew Brown
 Alexr. Richards
 Clear Bates
 Will. Burie
 Robt. Glanville
 Albert Hamon
 Joseph Foxall
 Vere Foster
 John Banks
 Daniel Beringues
 Matt. Alanson or Allison
 Edward Walsh
 Edw. Broadhurst
 Will. Hadcock
 Will. Townsend
 Will. Skinner
 Chrstr. Skinner
 Daniel Hainon
 Thomas Foxcroft
 Abraham Mandett
 Will. Percival
 Will. Teate, d. 1736

1736.
 Septimus Ciscell
 Christopher Clarke
 Will. English
 Phillip Portall
 Adyhaduck Andrews
 Archibald Smith
 Christopher Lockard
 Henry Standish
 Henry Pepitt
 Richard Wyatt
 George Dent
 Thos. Wadman
 Arthur Leech
 Will, Wilkinson

LIST OF QUARTER BROTHERS AND JOURNEYMEN.—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1756. | | 1761. | | 1769. | |
| Samuel | Wilson | Matt. | Copeland, d. 1764. | Will. | Moore |
| | | Joseph | Donallan | John | Moore |
| 1758. | | Will. | English | | |
| Peter | Rousset | Thos. | Barron. | 1770. | |
| Richard | Kelly | | | Hay | Andrews |
| Will. | Homer, d. 1773 | | | George | Crossthwaite |
| Alexr. | Christie | 1762. | | Samuel | Close |
| Edward | Walsh | George | Horn | Joy | Fumbaily |
| | | John | Ebbs | Garrett | Fitzgerald |
| | | Chas. | Jones | John | Nicholan (Nicklin) |
| | | Joshua | Hutton | Ja. | Black |
| 1759. | | | | Anthony | Bate |
| George | Hill | 1763. | | Isaac | Bull |
| Sam. | Teare | Sam. | Busby | George | Bainbridge |
| Thos. | Hart | Will. | Digby | Alexr. | Brown |
| Matt. | Lemaistre | Edward | Eccleston | Chas. | Craig |
| John | Harrison | Ambrose | Nicholan (Nicklin) | Christr. | Clarke |
| | | | | Richd. | Fitzsimons |
| 1760. | | 1764. | | Thomas | Johnston |
| Jas. | Holmes | Michael | Archdeacon | John | Kelly |
| Will. | Moore | Paul | Barnwell | Arthur | O'Neile |
| Michael | Cormick, d. 1780 | Isaac | Crab | Jacob | Stedman |
| | | Joshua | Emerson | Henry | Standish |
| | | Chas. | Gillespie | Chas. | Wright |
| 1761. | | George | Graydon | | |
| Robt. | Holmes, d. 1787 | Thos. | Hunt | 1771-2. | |
| Chas. | Craig | George | Horn | Chas. | Cathry |
| Will. | Williamson | Matt. | Lemaitre | Bernard | Dolahoyde, W.M. |
| Francis | Smith | George | Layng | | Howan |
| Haydock | Andrews | Ebenezer | Orr | John | Reilly |
| Daniel | Pomarede | Robt. | Owens | Robt. | Smyth |
| Jas. | Black | Francis | Smith | Nugent | Booker. |
| Edmund | Coggan | Robt. | Smith | James | Brush |
| John | Gaskin | Jonathan | Taylor | John | Bolland |
| Moses | Verney | | | John | Digby |
| Michael | Walsh | 1765-6. | | Thos. | Howes |
| Edward | Grumly | Darby | Kehoe | Will. | Keen |
| Richard | Harrison | Barnaby | Vizier | Thos. | Williamson |
| — | McDonell | Will. | Bond | John | Walker |
| — | Bruce | — | Bruce | Ja. | Carter, J'yman, G.S. |
| Charles | Hull, d. 1766 | Chas. | Carthy | | |
| John | Davison | French & | Keating | 1773. | |
| Robt. | Atkinson | Sam. | Holmes | Robt. | Woggan |
| John | Moore, jun. | Owen | Hart | Francis | Walsh |
| Jacob | Wills | Michael | Keating | | |
| Israel | Wolfe | Sam. | Wilson | 1775. | |
| Will. | Bond | George | Wilkinson | Thos. | Martin |
| Thos. | Green | | | John | Pittar. |
| Philip | Brew | 1767. | | | |
| — | Sturdy | John | Davison | 1784. | |
| Isaac | Bull, d. 1762 | Will. | French | (Last entry of Quarter Brothers.) | |
| John | Ruxton | Will. | Howard, W.M. | Henry | Andrews |
| Thos. | Martin | Richard | Bristow, G.S. ment'd | Samuel | Basley |
| Thos. | Meakins | Richard | Ward | George | Chalmers |
| George | Bambridge | | | Will | French |
| Richard | Graham | 1768. | | Will | Stafford |
| Chas. | Caffrey | Willm. | Wiseman, ment'd as | John | Steadman |
| — | Campbell | — | dead | John | Taafe |
| David | Jonquer | Edward | Moore, W.M., ment'd | Jacob | Wills |
| Abraham | Tuppy | | | | |
| Eleazer | Warren | | | | |
| Thos. | Nuttie | | | | |

NAMES OF DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
IN 1784 AND FOLLOWING YEARS.*

* The Statute 23 and 24 George III. c. 23 (Ireland 1783) enacted that from and after 9 September, 1784, no merchant, manufacturer, or dealer in gold or silver wares should buy, sell, exchange, or export any gold or silver wares or pearls without first registering his name and place of abode with the Company of Goldsmiths in Dublin, under a penalty of £100. (See page 586).

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1784. | | 1784. | | 1784. |
| Alexr. D. | Brown | Mary | Dunne | Jeremiah | Bridgman |
| James | Kinzie | Joseph | Daffron | | |
| Samuel | Guinness | Ignatius | Christian | | 1785. |
| Thomas | Hill | Joseph | Bayley | Robt. | Thompson |
| C. A. | Kelly | James | Norton | Young | Martin |
| Joshua | Whitehouse | James | Jones | John | Begg |
| Thomas | Whitehouse | Samuel | Baird | John | Laughlin |
| Benjamin | Henfrey | Samuel | Wilkinson | Richard | Singleton |
| N. W. | Brady | John | Leake | John | Shekleton |
| Job | Montgomery | John | Russell | John | Jones |
| Shean | Houston | Will. | Power | Alex. | Barry |
| John | Young | Samuel | Busby | Archibald | Buchanan |
| John | Jellett | Thos. | Turpin | John | Fawcett |
| Eneas | Ryan | Will. Izod | Dogherty | Barnaby | Delahoyde |
| Frederick | May | Robt. | Roth | Samuel | Scott |
| Israel | Wolf | John | Keen | Thomas | Farrell |
| Peter | Magennis | Michael | Homer | Christopher | Clarke |
| John | Clarke & } | Elinor | Champion | Samuel | Taylor |
| James | Rice } | Robt. | Smith | Will. | Howard |
| Thomas | Kennan | Samuel | Taylor | John | Huddy |
| Arthur | Farrell | Christopher | Haines | John | Tweedie |
| Robert | Hunter | James | Mills | Richd. | Williams |
| Ann | Stafford | Eleazer | Warren | Alex. | Robertson |
| Will. D. | Moore | James | Hewett | Patrick | Somers |
| James B. | Mahon | Will. | Johnson | John | Gibson |
| Samuel | Holmes | John | Shiels | | 1786. |
| Ann | Cormick | Robt. | Deane | John | Paine |
| Charles | White | Charles | Johnson | Thos. Pat. | Reilly, & } |
| Will. Thos. | Archer | Joseph | Thrist (or Tuist) | A. | Reilly |
| Thomas | Baker | Alexander | Ticknell | Thomas | Marley |
| Henry | Clements & } | Rich. | Williams | Gaspard | Truitte |
| John | Smith } | George | Fivey | Will. | Gethin |
| Ambrose | Nicklin | Weston | Warrely | Leonard J. | Long |
| Robert | Wyke | John | Freth | Edward | Percy |
| Samuel | Jacobs | Lion | Davis | John | Daley |
| Nicholas | Butler | Jacob | Jetz | | 1787. |
| Thomas | Kelly | Robt. | Botts | D. Peter | Bayley, & } |
| Will. | Ward | John | Gibson | T. | Bayley |
| Charles | Stokes | George | Robertson | John | Rice |
| Benjamin | Taitt | Nathaniel | White | Isaac | Davis |
| Owen | Cassidy | Matthew | O'Brien | | 1788. |
| John | Kelly | Philip | McDermot | John | Broome |
| James | Spring | Wright, | Pike, & Co. | James | Hamill |
| Francis | Vidouze | Thomas | Martin | George | Nangle |
| John | Nicklin | Will. | Greer | Thomas | Hart |
| Thomas | Connor | Peter | Covey | Robt. | Eccleston |
| John | Wilkinson | Thomas | Barber | Henry | Nicholson |
| Jonathan | Robinson | Michael | Archdeacon | | 1789. |
| Samuel | Close | Thomas | Kinsela | Martha | Gregory |
| James | Campbell | Alexis | Livernet | Joseph | Mandals |
| Dennis | Frey | Will. | Rose | Robert | Roth |
| James | Vigne | James | Robertson | Peter | Lemaistre |
| Thos. Eben. | Strahan | John | McLean | Surdeville | Kiernan |
| Patrick | Walsh | Robt. | Moore | Thomas | Nixon |
| Moses | Moses | James | Kennedy | John | Payne |
| Andrew | Pitman | Michael | Rogers | | 1790. |
| Thomas | Atkinson | John | McCraith | Isaac | Jones |
| Andrew | Savage | Richard | Wilde | | |
| James | Brush | Rice | Jones | | |
| John | Wade | Will. | Lemaistre | | |
| John | Cox | Jerome | Alley | | |
| John | Gordon | Henry | Martin | | |
| Arthur | O'Neill | Charles | Craig | | |
| Will. | Moore | John | Smith | | |

GOLDSMITHS REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY—Continued.

1791.
Thomas Adams
James England
John McEllray
Patrick McEllray
Gustavus Byrne
William Bond

1792.
Michael Smith
Will. Packer
Eneas Ryan
Henry Morgan
Christopher Donovan
John Rigby
John Hart

1793.
Thomas Sly
John Wharton
George West
Thomas Fowler
George Matthews

1794.
Christopher Haines, jun.
Patrick Kainan
James Anderson
John Coleman

1795.
James McCoy
James Keating
Edward Egerton
Will. Doyle
Henry Nowlan
Will. Thompson
Samuel Neville

1796.
Jeremiah D'Olier
John West

1797.
Thomas Townsend
Richard Sawyers
Thomas Le Fevre
John Kearns
George Connor
Archibald Bell
John Ash Rainey
John Jackson
George Wheatley
Thomas Tudor
Joseph Johnston
Robt. Tomlinson

1798.
Roger Carson
Thos. Tracy
James Poole & }
Thomas Adams }
Randall Cashell
Walter Peter
Thos. Hopper & Co.

1799.
Joseph Ravill
Fred. Buck

1799.
Daniel Vennant
John Willington
James Henderson
Thomas Wilson

1800.
Daniel Egan
James Connor
Michael Murphy
Thomas Bayley
George Warner
Francis Dunn
James Scott
Thomas Rourke
Houston & Farley
Hopper & Hannay
Roger Kennedy
Mark McLoughlin
Will. Bradbury
Perkins Flood

1801.
Will. Hannay

1802.
Henry Nowland
Will. Hamey
Will. Binns
Henry Rooke
Alex. Wheatley
Lewis Williamson
Barnaby Vizer
Will. Gurty

1803.
Christr. Robinett
John Twycross
Charles Stewart
Will. Frederick
J. B. Jamillion
John Clarke & }
Jacob West }
Richard Archbold

1804.
Matt. West, junr.
Thos. Eley
Will. Law
Will. Sherwin & Co.
John Egan
John Macpherson
Hugh McConnell
Samuel Smith
Will. Morgan
Edward Kelly
John West
Isaac Parrington

1805.
Thomas Farley
Francis Johnston
Christopher Holmes
Isaac Barrington
Arthur Murphy
James McGliddon
George Rooke
Edward Heyland
Joseph Francis

1806.
James Brush
Hugh Buckley

1807.
Arthur Calloway

1809.
Richard Speer
Joshua Franklin
Henry Nowlan
Charles Harris
Will. Hanlon

1811.
Bernard Mcguire
James Keating & }
Richd. Flood }
James Flanagan

1812.
John Brown

1813.
Mich. Flanagan
Jas. A. Henzell
John Teare, junr.
John Hendrick
Jas. Green
Rich. Fell
Crabb & Cummins
Jas. Fray
Will. Cumyng
Edw. Martin

1814.
Edwd. Murray
Lawrence Nowlan

1815.
Thos. Farnell

1816.
Peter Godfrey
Chas. Marsh
Philip Weekes

1817.
Hugh Patrick
Francis Holmes

1818.
Joseph Eades
John Shekleton

1819.
Chas. Campbell
George Bayley
Jas. Bourke
Jenkins
Jenkins

John Tate
Will. Farquhar

1821.
Hy. Flavelle
Thos. Groves
Jas. Johnson
Baker Smith
Dan. Mason
Baker Smith

GOLDSMITHS REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| | 1821. | | 1827. | | 1832. |
| Warren | McDermott | Thos. | Read & Co. | Thos. | Low |
| Turvey | Flower | John | Read & Son | George | Butler |
| Will | Bullock | John | Bassegge | | 1834. |
| Mic. | Doyle | Matt. | Law | Jas. | Brady |
| Josiah | Low | Thos. | Kennedy | John | Mooney |
| Alex. | Ross | John | Russell | | 1835. |
| Will | Boyle | Will. | Broderick | Thos. | Meade |
| Jas. | Brady | Thos. | Ayre | John | Warren |
| Christ'r. | Eades | Baxter | Star | | 1836. |
| Willett & | Doyle | Rich. | Smith | John | Clark |
| Chas. | Browne | Jas. | Jesson | | Hughes & Francis |
| Jas. | Johnston | John | McDermott | John | Johnson |
| Thos. | Grove | Will. | Gibton | Ed. & Jos. | Richardson |
| | 1822. | J. & C. | Butler | Jas. | Smith |
| Rich. Wm. | Osborne | J. T. | Lebel | Edw. | Page |
| Smith & | Gamble | Thos. | Fannin | Sam. | Nolan |
| Adam | Martin | Sam. | Smith | J. J. | Harris |
| Arthur | O'Neill | J. | Barnier | Jas. | |
| John | George | West & | Son | | 1837. |
| Lawrence | Isaacs | Joseph | Hodson | Geo. | Twycross |
| | 1823. | Arthur | Wise | | 1838. |
| Joshua | Weathered | Jas. | Fagan | | Nowlan & Stewart |
| Arthur | Sergison | Philips & | Cohen | Mich. | Bennett |
| Richd. | O'Donnell | Henry | Gregory | | 1840. |
| | 1824. | Will. | Boyle | J. | Francis |
| Mich. | Myers | Mich. | McCulloch | Michael | Nowlan |
| Edw. | Topham | Edw. | Crofton | | 1842. |
| H. J. | Deveaux | E. | Jackson | N. | Burdge |
| | 1825. | Fred. | Hodges | | 1845. |
| Robt. | Whitstone | Robt. | Cortigan | T. | Barton |
| Will. | Broderick | W. J. | Cainen | J. | Gamble |
| Christr. | Byrne | John | Tate | J. | Mahony |
| | 1826. | Thos. | Kelly | J. | Smyth |
| Am. | O'Neill | Will. | Mooney | Jos. | Johnson |
| Jas. | Brady | — | West | | 1847. |
| Pat. | Morin | George | Gillington, | C. | Cummins, jun. |
| | 1827. | McWilliams & | Gibton | Thos. | Mason |
| D. | Moulang | John | Littledale | | 1848. |
| Will. | Nowlan | Sam | Smith | Ann | Cummins |
| Lawrence | Kearny | Joseph | Johnston | J. | Donegan |
| Will | Brady | George | Walker | W. | Lynn |
| Dan | Moulangy | | 1828. | | 1849. |
| Henry | Rooke | John Joseph | Deveaux | — | Gardner |
| Henry | Flavelle | Sam. | Garre | | 1850. |
| David | Foster | Joseph | Sherlock | Joseph | Needham |
| John | Gaskin | | 1829. | | 1851. |
| Will | Mossley | Ralph | Walsh | Arthur | Johnson |
| Rich. | Craig | Anthony | Lestrangle | Michael | Keating |
| John | Smith | Thos. | Morpie | | 1853. |
| Will | Hanlon | Chas. | Byrne | Edwd. | Topham |
| Robt. | Hampson | Jas. | Nowlan | | 1855. |
| Edw. | O'Reilly | George | Mills | | Kapp Bros |
| Mary A. | Johnson | John | Holbrook | | 1856. |
| Henry | Booth | John | Wilson | Hy. | Flavelle, jun. |
| Nicholas | Walsh | A. | Jones | W. | Atcheson |
| Lamb & | Duffy | G. | Mitchell | | |
| Thos. | Lindley | Roderick | Burk | | |
| Thos. | Morgan | Sam. | Spencer | | |
| Pierce | Brett | Edw. | Farrell | | |
| Joseph | Pinkney | Thos. | Murphy | | |
| Edw. | Adams | J. W. | Milliken | | |
| J. & W. | Cohen | W. or I. | Parke | | |
| Jas. | Lynch | John | Cullinan | | |
| John | Lawlor | Rich. | Sawyer | | |
| Evan | Fairclough | Will. | Broderick | | |
| | | | 1830. | | |
| | | Thos. | Morpe | | |
| | | | 1831. | | |
| | | Edmd. | Johnson | | |

GOLDSMITHS REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|--|--|-------|
| D. Samuel | 1859. Goyer Le Bass | C. Patrick | 1866. Stewart Donegan | Jos. McDowell Bros. Walsh | 1875. |
| W. Thos. | 1860. Percival Smyth | J. D. Wm. Thos. John | 1867. Bryce Lawson Mason Pelin | J. Redmond | 1876. |
| J. Ed. J. | 1861. Keating Powell Scriber | I. | 1869. Panton | Wm. West & Son | 1877. |
| Mars. Francis | 1862. Trench Martin | Jas. | 1870. Walsh | O'Connor & Dillon. | 1880. |
| J. R. James | 1864. Hutton Ryan West & Son | J. Wur & Parder & | 1871. Wickham Rogers Werner | Saml. H. Wright | 1881. |
| Thos. Ed. —. | 1865. Brunker Johnson, jun. Waterhouse | Thos. A. Ignatius | 1872. Weir Rogers | D. Walker & Pim Winder & Lamb Henry Hopkins | 1883. |
| | | | | And others whose names appear in the maker's-name columns of the last three tables of Marks on Dublin Plate, on pages 616-8, ante. | |

NAMES OF DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS FOUND IN DIRECTORIES FROM 1760 TO 1808,

BUT NOT IN OFFICIAL LISTS OF FREEMEN OF THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

G.S.= goldsmith; S.S.= silversmith; W.M.= watchmaker; W.C.M.= watch-case maker; J.= jeweller.

| DATE. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. | DATE. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1800-8 | Rainey Asshe W.M. | 1798 | Patrick Cainen J. & W.M. |
| 1762 | Elizabeth Brown | 1800-8 | Michael Cainen G.S. & W.M. |
| 1764 | Isaac Bull W.M. | 1786 | Ambrose Clarke W.M. |
| " | Robert Burton G.S. | 1798-08 | William Clarke G.S. & J. |
| 1786-98 | George Bainbridge W.M. | 1786-8 | Christopher Clarke W.M. |
| 1795 | William Bailie S.S. | 1808 | Clarke & West G.S. & J. |
| 1786-91 | Thomas Baker J. | | (wholesale) |
| 1800 | John Bayly G.S. | 1786-8 | George & A. Clarke G.S. & J. |
| 1786 | George Bambrick W.M. | 1786-90 | Clements & Smyth G.S. & J. |
| 1798 | James Baker J. | | to His Majesty. |
| 1798-08 | Charles Barker J. & W.M. | 1808 | Thomas Connor Mfg. G.S. & J. |
| 1788-98 | Isaac Bedford W.M. | 1788 | Close & Jones G.S. & J. |
| 1786-8 | Anthony Bate " | 1786-8 | John Crosthwaite W.M. |
| 1798 | Robert Beeth " | 1798 | Alexr. Christie " |
| 1785-98 | John Bolland S.S. | 1764-88 | John Dalrymple " |
| 1786-98 | Archibald Buchanan W.M. | 1770 | Richard D'Olier G.S. |
| " | Isaac Bull " | 1764 | Isaac D'Olier & Son " |
| 1798-00 | Gusty Byrne G.S. & S.S. | 1798-08 | Joseph Daffron J. & W. |
| 1786 | Samuel Busby W. & C.M. | 1786 | John Daniel J. |
| 1800-8 | Jeremiah Bridgman G.S. | 1786-08 | James Dalrymple W.M. |
| 1764 | Robert Calderwood " | 1795-08 | John Daly S.S. |
| " | James Champion J. | 1800 | Michael Devereux G.S. |
| " | Richard Cogan W. | 1798 | William Donovan J. |
| 1786-91 | Eleanor Champion J. | 1770 | Samuel Epwell G.S. |

NAMES OF DUBLIN GOLDSMITHS FOUND IN DIRECTORIES—*Continued.*

| DATE. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. | DATE. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1798 | Egerton & Pittar | G.S. & J. | 1808 | J. Manley | Mfg. J. & S.S. |
| 1800 | Egerton & Brown | G.S. | 1786-8 | Thomas Martin | W.M. |
| 1786-8 | James Esdall | J. | 1798 | William Mills | J. |
| 1795-8 | James England | S.S. | 1786-8 | Frederick May | W.M. |
| 1808 | Barthw. Farley | J. | 1808 | Thomas Morgan | S.S. |
| 1786 | Francis Fitzpatrick | W.M. | 1786-8 | John Mestayer | J. |
| 1808 | Joshua Franklin | G.S. | 1786-95 | Ambrose Moore | G.S. & J. |
| 1786-8 | Hugh Fleming | W.M. | 1798 | Michael C. Mullen | J. |
| 1788 | Henry Gardiner | " | 1786-8 | Robert Murray | G.S. |
| 1786 | Thomas Glascoe | " | " | John Nelson | W.M. |
| 1808 | Thomas Gonne | J. | 1808 | Osborne & Kevell | J. |
| 1786-8 | Alexander Gordon & Son | W.M. | 1788 | John Peel | W.M. |
| " | George Graydon | " | 1808 | William Poole | J. |
| 1760-4 | Robert Hopkins | G.S. | " | John Power | S.S. |
| 1790-1 | Walter Harley | J. & G.S. | 1764-86 | John Reily | W.M. |
| 1786-98 | James Hewett | G.S. | 1798 | Robert Richardson | J. |
| 1788-90 | Thomas Hill | " | 1764 | William Sinclair | " |
| 1808 | John Hawkesley & Co. | G.S. & J. | 1786 | Jno. & Wm. Sherwin | G.S. |
| " | Jane Hewett | J. | 1795-08 | Robert Smith | S.S. & J. |
| " | James Henderson | G.S. & J. | 1786-08 | Mary Anne Stafford | G.S. & W.M. |
| 1786-8 | Willm. Howard | W.M. | " | William Sterling | W.M. |
| 1808 | J. A. Henzel | S.S. & J. | 1798 | Matthew Stewart | J. |
| " | F. Hull | W.C.M. | 1786-98 | Poole Taylor | W.M. |
| 1786-8 | Isaac Hutchinson | J. | 1762 | Thomas Thorp | G.S. |
| 1764 | David Johnson | W.M. | 1786 | Joshua Tomey | W.M. |
| 1788 | Josiah Jackson | G.S. & J. | 1808 | James Twycross | G.S. |
| 1808 | Erasmus W. Jenkins | J. | 1788 | Francis Townsend | " |
| 1786 | Thomas Johnson | W.M. | 1798-08 | John Tudor (warden 1808) | " |
| 1788 | Willm. Johnson | J. | 1808 | George Turvey | J. |
| 1786-8 | Griffith Jones | G.S. | 1786-08 | James Vigné | " |
| 1788 | David Jonquiere | J. | 1788 | Barnaby Vizer | W.M. |
| 1785-08 | John Kavanagh | S.S. & J. | 1761 | Arthur Weldon | G.S. |
| 1788 | Charles Kavanagh | W.M. | 1764 | James Warren | " |
| 1786 | John Kavanagh | G.S. | " | Thomas Walker | " |
| 1800 | Michael Keating | S.S. | 1775 | Francis Walsh | J. |
| 1808 | Jane Keen | G.S. | 1786-8 | George Walker | W.M. |
| " | Edward Kelly | J. | " | Francis Walsh | J. & S.S. |
| 1764-86 | Alexander Lilly | " | 1808 | Peter Walsh | J. |
| 1788-98 | George Laing | " | 1786-8 | Richard Ward | W. & Clk.M. |
| 1788 | Henry Le Maitre | W.M. | 1808 | William Ward | G.S. |
| 1761-4 | John Moore, sen. & jun. | G.S. | 1786-8 | James Warren | W.M. |
| 1764 | Nathan Murray, sen. & jun. | " | " | John Weldon | " |
| 1775 | Charles Mullin | G.S. & J. | 1808 | Robert Williams | G.S. & J. |
| 1798-08 | Owen Macram | J. | " | Henry Wilme | " |
| 1786-8 | John M'Donough | W.M. | " | T. Wright | J. |
| 1798-08 | Thos. & Hy. Manning | G.S. & J. | 1788 | Martin Young | W.M. |
| 1786-8 | John M'Lean | W.M. | | | |

LIST OF GOLDSMITHS FOR WHOM PLATE WAS ASSAYED IN DUBLIN.

[FROM 1638 TO 1811.]

Compiled by Mr. Dudley Westropp from the following Assay Books of the Goldsmiths' Company (all that are preserved):—Book 1, 1638-49, 1694-1700; Book 2, 1705-13; Book 3, 1725-8; Book 4, 1729-33; Book 5, 1744-8; Book 6, 1752-5; Book 7, 1758 (only a few leaves left); Book 8, 1787-9, giving details of plate; Book 9, 1788-99; Book 9a, 1796-1802; Book 10, 1809-11, giving details of plate; Book 11, 1811-17, giving details of plate; Book 12, 1818-20, giving details of plate.

The books obviously do not contain accounts of *all* the plate assayed from the incorporation of the Company, nor the name of every Dublin goldsmith, but the entries here transcribed cover considerable ground.

PLATE ASSAYED FOR—

| 1638-44. | | 1676. | | 1697. | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Will. | Cooke | John | Cope | John | Garrett |
| Will. | Hampton | John | Hyett | Christian | Waggoner |
| John | Woodcock | Timothy | Blackwood | John | Matthews |
| Matthew | Thomas | Elizabeth | Slicer | David | Swan |
| George | Gallant | | | Francis | Jones |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | | 1694. | Joseph | Whitchurch |
| Daniel | Underwood | John | Billing | David | Rumie |
| James | Vanderbeck | Thos. | Bolton | John | Eakin |
| Edward | Chadsey | George | Cartwright | Floris | Six |
| Will. | Gallant | John | Philips | | |
| John | Moore | David | King | | 1698-9. |
| George | Greene | Robt. | Smith | Samuel | Wildar |
| | | John | Cuthbert | Alexr. | Sinclair |
| | 1644-5. | Matthew | Laroche | David | King |
| Thomas | Parnell | Benj. | Pemberton | James | Wilding |
| Dan. | Bellingham | John | Humphreys | Joseph | Walker |
| Gilbert | Tonques | Joseph | Walker | Thomas | Boulton |
| Robt. | Coffee | | | John | Clifton |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton | | 1694-5. | Stephen | Kennedy |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | Samuel | Wildar | Anthony | Stanley |
| | | Edward | Nelthorp | Christian | Waggoner |
| | 1645-6. | Alexr. | Mackey | John | Cuthbert |
| Daniel | Bellingham | John | Clifton | John | Phillips |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton | James | Thompson | John | Humphreys |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | Andrew | Gregory | Andrew | Gregory |
| Edward | Shadsey | Vincent | Kidder | Benjamin | Pemberton |
| Gilbert | Tonques | Christopher | Wright | Christr. ? | Wright |
| Ambrose | Futrell | Anthony | Stanley | Robert | Smyth |
| Christopher | Wright | James | Weldon | — ? | Heather |
| Robt. | Coffee | Will. or | Archbold | — ? | Garrold |
| | | Richard | | Abraham | Voyseen |
| | 1646-7. | David | Swan | David | Rummieu |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton | Adam | Buck | Erasmus | Cope |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | James | Thompson | Isaac or Dd. | Swan |
| Robert | Coffee | John | Dickson | — ? | Hanon |
| Christopher | Wright | Will | Mayars | — ? | Griffe, or Griffith |
| Daniel | Bellingham | Timothy | Hevin | Will. | Mias |
| | | Abraham | Voyseen | Timothy | Heaven |
| | 1647-8. | Alexr. | Sinkler (Sinclair) | John | Garret |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | | | Alexr. | Mackey |
| Gilbert | Tonques | | 1696. | Cyriac | Mallory |
| Daniel | Bellingham | Erasmus | Cope | John | Eakin |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton | Robt. | Ince | Will. | Skinner |
| | | Robt. | Smyth | | To Feb. 9th, 1700. |
| | 1648-9. | Stephen | Kennedy | | |
| Daniel | Burfeldt | — | Aspole | | 1701. |
| Peter | Vaneijndhoven | Thos. | Disbrough | Thomas | Lovet |
| Gilbert | Tonques | | | James | Cotton |
| Nathaniel | Stoughton | | 1697. | Anthony | Stanley |
| Daniel | Bellingham | John or | Bennett | John | Matthews |
| | | Joseph | | Abraham | Voisin |

GOLDSMITHS FOR WHOM PLATE WAS ASSAYED IN DUBLIN.—Continued.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | 1702. | | 1709. | | 1725-8 |
| David | Swan | John | Hamilton | Thos. | Walker |
| John | Cuthbert, sen. | George | Farrington | Esther | Forbes (Mrs.) |
| John | Phillips | John | Williamson | Erasmus | Cope |
| John | Matthews | Jas. Matt. | Daniell | Philip | Kinnersly |
| Jonathan | Gerrard | | | Will. | Sutton |
| | 1704. | | 1710. | Thos. | Bolton |
| Abraham | Voisin | Mortagh | Dowling | Matt. | Walker |
| Robert | Smith | John | Whitefield | David | King |
| John | Garret | John | Golding | Chas. | { Pendergras |
| James | Walker | Henry | Sherwin | George | { Cartwright |
| | 1705-13. | Will. | Clarke | John | Hamilton |
| Thos. | Billing | | 1711. | John | Taylor |
| John | Philips | | 1711. | John | Williamson |
| Will. | Skinner | Mark | Twelf, or Twelves | — ? | Baker (Mrs.) |
| John | Pennyfather | Rich. | Lord | Roger | Finch |
| John | Cuthbert, sen. | Christian | Waggoner | Thos. | Williamson |
| Burleigh } Cuffe | | — ? | Wilks | Matthew | Wilson |
| or Robert } King | | John | Tuite | Will. | Jones |
| David | Barrett | Henry | Ireland | Daniel | { Hofford or |
| Edward | Matthews | George | Ling | John | { Heyford |
| Jno. or Thos. | Forbush (Forbes) | Thomas | Paris | Henry | Freebough |
| Robert | Slade | — | Lhomine ? | Simon | Daniel |
| Thomas | Sinclair | | 1712. | Chas. | Young |
| Alexr. | Smith | Thomas | Ovin | John | Leslie |
| Robert | Archdall | Nehemiah | Donelan | Will. | Robinson |
| Will. | Walker | Thomas | Lovet | Thos. | Slade |
| Joseph | Carter | Thomas | { English, or | Will. | Sherwin |
| John | Cuthbert, jun. | Thomas | { English | John | Clifton |
| John | Hartwyck | Jabes | Tench | Samuel | Truelove |
| A. or C. | Jones | Richard | Houlding | John | Freeze |
| Francis ? | Clifton | Will. | Paton | Michael | Hewitson |
| John | Tough | John | Garrett | Edward | Dowdall |
| Philip | Workman | — ? | 1713. | Richard | Barry |
| Edward | Gerard | Benj. | Lloyde | — ? | Beatly |
| Jonathan | Mackey | George | Manjoy | Noah | Vialas |
| Alexr. | | | Gillingham | Michael | Smith |
| | 1706. | | 1715. | Robert | Harrison |
| T. | Bolton | | Barrett | Peter | Gervais |
| John | Ruston | Edward | Walker | Elias | Maquay |
| Peter ? | Beaulieu | Thos. | Cuthbert | Henry | Williams |
| John | Wyes | John | Jolly | Edward | Workman |
| George | Ling | Thomas | | Thos. | Brown |
| David | Rummieu | | 1716. | Will. | Sinclair |
| Adam | Buck | | Smith | Dorothy | Manjoy (Mrs.) |
| Christian | Kindt | | Williamson | Thos. | Spencer |
| David | Swan | | Mountjoy | | Walker |
| | 1707. | | Barrett | | |
| John | Palet | Will. | Smith | | 1726. |
| Francis | Girard | John | Williamson | Matt. | Walker |
| Henry | Sherwin | Benj. | Mountjoy | Anthony | Stanley |
| Thomas | Slade | Edward | Barrett | Daniel | Hayford |
| Richard | Scott | | 1718-24. | Will. | Williamson |
| George | Parker | | Francis | Thos. | Sutton |
| Will. | Skinner | Joseph | Twelves | Peter | Tonnery |
| John | Pattison | Mark | Leslie | Michael | Hewitson |
| John | Matthews, jun. | Chas. | Williamson | John | Taylor |
| John | Eakin | Thos. | | — ? | Clinton |
| Benj. | Pemberton | | 1725-28. | Will. | Welsh |
| John | Wyes | | Teafe, * or Taafe | Benj. | Woods |
| John or Hy. | Matthews, sen. | Joseph | (spoons) | | 1727. |
| James | Welding | Mary | Barrett (Mrs.) | — ? | Williams (Mrs.) |
| — ? | Killreigh | Will. | Archdall | — ? | { Tirre or |
| Richd. | Archbold | Will. | Duggan | | { Terry |
| Robert | Pilkington | | | | |

* Joseph Teafe (or Taafe) made a large quantity of spoons 1725-28 and onwards to 1748.

GOLDSMITHS FOR WHOM PLATE WAS ASSAYED IN DUBLIN—Continued.

| 1747. | | 1753. | | 1758. | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas | Miles (Waterford) | ———? | Aston | Hugh | Caddell |
| Henry | Rash | John ? | Freeth | Chas. | Leslie |
| ——? | Price (country) | James | Betagh | Isaac | D'Olier |
| Edward | Lord | Robt. | Potter | David | Bomes |
| | | ———? | Cathy | John | Locker |
| | 1752-5. | Thomas | Miles (Waterford) | Charles | Darragh |
| Jonathan | Hutton | Henry | Rash | Edward | Mockler |
| Will. | Byrne | ———? | Gillois | Owen | Cassidy |
| Thos. | Williamson | Francis | Smith | Christr. | Skinner |
| Isaac | D'Olier | Jonathan | Pasley | Richard | Finnemoor |
| Will. | Townsend | John | Seawell, or Sewell | Thos. | Burton |
| John | Laughlin | | | Jonathan | Pasley |
| Chas. | Laughlin | | 1754. | John | West |
| Alexr. | Richards | Noah | Vialas | George | Beere |
| Thos. | Walker | ———? | Benson | Thos. | Green |
| Benj. | Stokes | ———? | Cherry (country) | Mark | Meares |
| Richard | Williams | Will. | Homer | Edward | Roper |
| Andrew | Goodwin | Henry | Moliere | John | Catherwood |
| Richard | Keightley | ———? | Gaynor | Richard | Tudor |
| Robt. | Glanville | Henry | Waldron | Will. | Williamson |
| Robt. | Calderwood | Edward | Lord | John | Kavanagh |
| Matthias | Browne | ———? | Hothart (country) | John | Calderwood |
| Henry | Sankey | ———? | Hill | Will. | Homer. |
| Sam. | Walker | Benj. | Wilson | | 1787-8. |
| Jas. | Douglas | ———? | Singleton | Henry | Nicholson |
| John | Pittar | Vere | Forster | John | Daly |
| ——? | Heyford (Mrs.) | Robt. | Billing | Michael | Keating |
| John | Wilme, jun. | Thos. | Green, jun. | Walter | Harley |
| William | Walsh | Joseph | John (Limerick) | Michael | Homer |
| John | Moore | Jas. | Champion | Thos. | Hill |
| Francis | Crookshank | ———? | Nash (country) | Ambrose | Nicklin |
| Thos. | Burton | Will. | Hector | John | Nicklin |
| Thomas | Lee | | | John | Stoyte |
| Thos. | Green | | 1758. | George | Connor |
| John | Kelly | Richard | Williams, sen. | John | Pittar |
| Robt. | Hopkins | Thos. | Green | Alexr. | Tickell |
| ——? | Fox (Mrs.) | Grey | Townsend | James | Kennedy |
| James | Warren | Richard | Williams, jun. | Christr. | Haines |
| Jonathan | Hutton | Barth. | Popkins | Jacob or } West | |
| Owen | Cassidy | Robt. | Glanville | Matt. | |
| Joseph | Bridgman | John | Pittar | Joseph | Jackson |
| Daniel | Onge | Andrew | Goodwin | Will. | Bond |
| Henry | Chadwick | James ? | Holmes | James | Jones |
| B. or W. | Wilson | Christopher | Skinner | Will. | Osborne |
| Will. | Currie | John | Laughlin | Joseph | Daffron |
| John | McCormuck | Will. or B. | Wilson | James | Kenzie |
| Benj. | Slack | Robt. | Hopkins | Benj. | Taitt |
| Michael | Fowler | John | Moore | John | Kavanagh |
| Jonathan | Ruston | John | Sherwin | Will. | Law |
| Edward | Mockler | Thos. | Shepherd | ———? | Law & Co. |
| Thos. | Parsons | Jno. or Sam. | Teare | Owen | Cassidy |
| Edward | Raper | Peter | Rousset | Robt. | Breeding |
| Hercules | Morgan (Clonmel) | Sam. | Walker | Eneas | Ryan |
| Christopher | Skinner | Thos. | „ | Denis | Fray |
| Grey | Townsend | James | Vidouze | John | Teare |
| John | Kavanagh | James | Warren | ———? | Cooley |
| Chas. | Dowdall | Septimus | Cecill | John | Bolland |
| David | Bomes | Alexr. | Richards | Richard or } Williams | |
| Charles | Leslie | James | Wyer | Robt. | |
| Nicholas | Lemaitre | Benj. | Stokes | Will. | Bridgman |
| James | Wyer | W. or B. | Wilson | John | Beauchamp |
| Silvester | Ince | John | Harrison | Will. | Ward |
| Charles | Darragh | Will. | Currie | ———? | Cock (buckles) |
| Abraham | Davis | Joseph | Bridgman | Arthur | O'Neill (watchcases) |
| Joseph | Cullen | | | | |

GOLDSMITHS FOR WHOM PLATE WAS ASSAYED IN DUBLIN—Continued.

| 1787-8. | | 1791. | | 1798-9. | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Thos. ———? | Greene Peter & Co. | Christopher Henry | Donovan Morgan | Roger Sam | Carson Teare, jun. |
| George Ambrose Jerome Samuel | Nangle Boxwell Alley Close | John Will. or Barth. John Thomas | Rigby } Delandre Hart Sly | | |
| | 1788. | | 1793. | | 1809. |
| John James Benj. Richard | Broom Hamill Henfrey Harrison (watchcases) | George Thomas Will. George | West Fowler Osborne Matthews | Sam. Michael Richard John James Richard Francis George J. C. Daniel Will. John Samuel W. D. Jane John Richard Kean Will. ———? Will. Æneas ———? | Neville Murphy Whitford Sherwin Le Bass Archbold Hull Nangle Buckton Harris Egan Doyle (Belfast) Seymour (Cork) Green (Cork) Stubs Williams (Cork) Teare Garde (Cork) Mahony (Cork) Hamey Robinson Heyland (Cork) Ryan Egan |
| Thos. Robt. Gore ———? | Hart Eccleston Sherwin Gopell (buckles) | ———? James John ———? Richard | 1794. Lowry Anderson Coleman Clayton Singleton | | |
| | 1790. | | 1795. | | |
| Thos. Will. Thomas George Christr. Jas. Thos. Will. Lewis? Richard John | Nixon Bridgman Bridgman Nangle Jones Jones Ward Williamson Harrison Stoyte | Michael James James Will. ———? | Keating Keating McCoy Doyle McCormick | | |
| | 1791. | | 1796. | | 1810. |
| John Samuel Patrick Frederick Thomas James Thomas Gustavus Michael | Teare Teare Walsh Buck Green England Mealy (Marly?) Adams Byrne Smith | ———? Will. Samuel Thomas | Jones & Co. Thompson Neville Bayley | Patrick J. Laurence Clarke & West | McNamara (Belfast) Francis Martin (Kilkenny) West |
| | | | 1797. | | 1811. |
| | | Richard Thomas George Thomas Joseph | Sawyers Townsend Wheatley Tudor Johnston | ———? R. R. Lawrence F. Arthur J. | Birmingham Williams Breading Martin (Kilkenny), spoons watch-cases only Hull, O'Neil & Bridgman } |

OTHER ENTRIES REFERRING TO ASSAYS AND TOUCH MONEY.*

The manufacture of gold wares appears to have been mainly confined to rings and other personal ornaments. There is one minute, dated 1726, in the goldsmiths' books, which records that Thomas Sutton had a gold cup assayed, weighing 3 lb. 5 oz., but that is almost the only reference to any assay of gold vessels, except freedom boxes.

| Received in the period— | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|----|----|
| Feb. 13, 1694 | to May 8, 1695 | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct. 28, 1696 | „ June 4, 1697 | 55 | 0 | 7 |
| June 8, 1697 | „ Nov. 30, 1697 | 66 | 13 | 3 |
| Nov. 30, 1697 | „ Mar. 2, 1698 | 35 | 3 | 0 |
| Mar. 4, 1698 | „ Jan. 31, 1698 | 79 | 19 | 7½ |
| Feb. 3, 1698 | „ May 9, 1699 | 46 | 12 | 5 |
| May 9, 1699 | „ Nov. 8, 1699 | 99 | 0 | 8 |
| Nov. 9, 1699 | „ Feb. 9, 1700 | 51 | 9 | 6 |
| Oct. 28, 1704 | „ Oct. 29, 1705 | 164 | 17 | 0 |

1694 (Feb. 9th)—Thomas Bolton, Assay Master, to charge 1d. per oz., and to be charged ½d. per oz. for assaying his own plate.

1694 Mustard pot stamped for Vincent Kidder.
 „ Colledg. pot stamped for Joseph Walker.
 „ 2 Chafing dishes, 1 lb. 4 oz., for James Weldon.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------|------------------|----|----|----|
| Feb. 1, 1707 | to July 31, 1707 | 87 | 3 | 0 |
| | Oct. 30, „ | 52 | 2 | 10 |
| | Apr. 29, 1708 | 95 | 8 | 1 |
| | Oct. 29, „ | 42 | 17 | 2 |
| | Feb. 1, 1709 | 40 | 19 | 10 |
| | May 2, „ | 39 | 19 | 1 |

(From 1705 to 1713 the rate was 1d. per oz. for silver, and 6d. to 7d. per oz. for gold.)

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----|----|----|
| Jan. 31, 1718 | to Oct. 31, 1718 | 163 | 5 | 1½ |
| May 7, 1725 | „ July 30, 1725 | 75 | 11 | 4 |
| Aug. 3, „ | „ Oct. 29, „ | 72 | 15 | 5 |
| Nov. „ | „ Feb. 1, 1726 | 80 | 10 | 3 |
| Feb. 1726 | „ Apr. „ | 63 | 7 | 0 |
| | July „ | 78 | 10 | 9 |
| | Oct. „ | 67 | 14 | 7 |
| | Jan. 1727 | 64 | 15 | 3 |
| | Apr. „ | 55 | 2 | 1 |
| | July „ | 57 | 12 | 2 |
| | Oct. „ | 46 | 4 | 8 |
| | Jan. 1728 | 66 | 13 | 3 |
| | Apr. „ | 67 | 6 | 3 |
| | July „ | 69 | 16 | 11 |
| | Oct. „ | 53 | 8 | 1 |
| Apr. 1729 | to July 1729 | 61 | 14 | 9 |
| | Oct. „ | 51 | 1 | 1 |
| Oct. 1729 | to Jan. 1730 | 79 | 9 | 6 |
| Jan. 1730 | to Apr. „ | 121 | 11 | 1 |
| Apr. „ | „ July „ | 42 | 6 | 11 |
| July „ | „ Oct. „ | 33 | 9 | 8 |
| Oct. „ | „ Jan. 1731 | 31 | 19 | 1 |
| Jan. 1731 | „ Apr. „ | 30 | 19 | 10 |
| Apr. „ | „ July „ | 40 | 10 | 0 |
| July „ | „ Oct. „ | 36 | 2 | 10 |
| Oct. „ | „ Feb. 1, 1732 | 50 | 15 | 3 |

In 1736, by a resolution (passed with a view to restraining the assay master from carrying on trade), it was ordered "that the assay master, if a shopkeeper, shall not buy nor sell any manner of plate or silver during his continuance in said office, nor shall after a limited time, which will be granted him by the corporation,

keep open shop, nor work up, nor cause to be wrought up, any manner of gold or silver plate".

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-----|----|
| Nov. 1759 | to Nov. 1760 | 218 | 12 | 2½ |
| „ 1760 | „ „ | 1761 | 218 | 18 |
| „ 1761 | „ „ | 1762 | 226 | 19 |
| „ 1762 | „ „ | 1763 | 249 | 8 |
| „ 1763 | „ „ | 1764 | 265 | 6 |
| „ 1764 | „ „ | 1765 | 325 | 6 |
| Year ending in 1777 | | 322 | 14 | 6 |

From 1777 to 1781 sums varying from £270 to £306 were received each year as "touch" money for the assaying of silver and gold.

A minute of 1785 with reference to "touch" money provided that for silver, Free Brothers were to pay 2d. per oz. and Quarter Brothers 4d. per oz., and for gold one shilling per oz.

Amount stamped for one year, ending October, 1787, lbs.6891, of which lbs.225 were below standard and broken.

Amount of plate stamped for one year, ending October 31st, 1788, lbs.7108, of which lbs.471 were below standard and broken.

Dish rings assayed in 1787 from February to end of year.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|-----|-------------|
| Thomas Jones | ... | 7 | ... | (one 9 oz.) |
| Christopher Haines | ... | 3 | ... | |
| Joseph Jackson | ... | 9 | ... | |
| Matthew West | ... | 5 | ... | |
| Michael Homer | ... | 1 | ... | (9 oz.) |
| Robert Breading | ... | 1 | ... | (8 oz.) |
| Total | ... | 26 | ... | |

Dish rings assayed in 1788.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|-----|-------------|
| Robert Breading | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Joseph Jackson | ... | 8 | ... | (one 9 oz.) |
| Thomas Jones | ... | 2 | ... | (one 9 oz.) |
| Richard Williams | ... | 1 | ... | |
| William Bond | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Total | ... | 15 | ... | |

Dish stands, 1787.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|
| Christopher Haines | 1 | ... |
| Thomas Jones | 1 | ... |

Dish stands, 1788.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------|
| Joseph Jackson | ... | 5 | ... | (one 7 oz.) |
| Richard Williams | ... | 1 | ... | |

1788 Robt. Breading, 2 "stake" dishes, 5 lb.
 „ Michael Homer, 1 "stake" dish and cover, 3 lb. 2 oz.
 „ Richard Williams, 1 "stake" dish and stand, 3 lb. 9 oz.

* Touch money, or "touch penny"—the fee of one penny per ounce charged for assaying plate. For gold the fee was sixpence per ounce.

ENTRIES REFERRING TO PLATE ASSAYED IN DUBLIN—Continued.

Other articles assayed in 1787 and 1788.
 Will. Osborne ...2 fecques
 Joseph Jackson...1 argyle
 Do. do. ...friperry stand
 Do. do. ...spoon tray
 Robert Breading 4 cassaroles & covers (189 oz.)
 Chrstr. Haines...1 bushiea
 Do. do. ...1 orange strainer
 Denis Fray ...1 tea kitchen
 B. Taitt ... salad spoon
 M. Keating ...beef scoop
 W. Osborn ...salad fork
 R. Williams ...punch jug (28 oz.)
 C. Haines ...asparagus shovel
 D. Fray ...2 salad dishes (65 oz.)

In 1787-8 Matthew West made 496 cups averag-
 ing 12 oz. each.
 ,, ,, Benjn. Taitt made many asparagus
 tongs.

An entry showing the connection between the
 Goldsmiths of Dublin and provincial towns of
 Ireland, records that "Robt. Cuffe was
 apprenticed to Hercules Beer, in Clonmel, in
 1705".

Plate was assayed in Dublin for Goldsmiths
 and Silversmiths of Cork, Waterford, Clonmel,
 Kinsale, and Limerick, from 1710 to about 1755.

The following entries give details of Plate
 assayed in Dublin for Irish provincial goldsmiths.

| | | lb. | oz. | dwt. |
|------|---|-----|-----|------|
| 1725 | George Cartwright, for Cork | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| " | Richard Barry, for the country | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| " | George Cartwright, for Cork | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| " | Noah Vialas, for Clonmel ... | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 1726 | Matt. Walker, for Limerick | 10 | 6 | 0 |
| " | Noah Vialas, for Waterford | 1 | 2 | c |
| " | Matt. Walker, do. ... | 1 | 6 | c |
| " | Do. do. do. ... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| " | John Hamilton, for Limerick | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| " | George Cartwright, for Cork | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| " | Do. do. do. ... | 1 | 7 | 16 |
| " | Thos. Walker, for Cork ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| " | Will. Clarke, in Cork ... | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| " | Noah Vialas, for Clonmel ... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Will. Clarke, in Cork ... | 12 | 10 | 13 |
| " | Matt. Walker, for Limerick | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| " | George Cartwright, for Cork | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| 1727 | Will. Clarke, in Cork ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| " | Matt. Walker, for Limerick | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| " | — Hill, do. ... | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1728 | Noah Vialas, for Waterford | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| " | Matt. Walker, for Limerick | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Caleb Colbeck, Limerick ... | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| " | Will. Clarke, in Cork ... | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| 1730 | Peter Tonnelly, for the country | 0 | 1 | 6 |

| | | lb. | oz. | dwt. |
|------|----------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1730 | Jonathan Buck, of Limerick | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| " | Will Clarke, of Cork ... | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1731 | Do. do. ... | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| 1733 | Do. do. ... | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 1758 | Thos. Burton, do. ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |

From Oct., 1726, to Oct., 1728, W. Clarke,
 Cork, had 1830 oz. assayed in Dublin.

Bright-cut teapot from Jeremiah John, Dublin,
 1791, 14 oz. 1 dwt. at 15s. per oz., £10 11s. 4d.

There are other similar entries for these years,
 but for no other places.

Lawrence Martin, of High Street, Kilkenny,
 had assayed in Dublin, September, 1808, 60
 tea-spoons, 12 buckles, 2 pixes, 14 hooks and
 eyes.

Will. Heyland, of Cork, had assayed in 1808
 6 sugar tongs and 4½ doz. tea-spoons, 31 oz.

John Whelpley, of Cork, February 7th, 1808,
 2 doz. table-spoons, 9 doz. tea-spoons, 1 gravy
 spoon.

Samuel Reily, Cork, 1808, 2 fish knives, 24
 salt spoons, 12 table-spoons, 72 tea-spoons, 12
 sugar tongs, 9 sugar bowls, 6 cream ewers.

Jane Williams, Grand Parade, Cork, Septem-
 ber 1st, 1808, 2 double wine funnels, 24 forks,
 10 table-spoons, 14 sauce ladles, 2 tureen ladles,
 2 gravy spoons, 6 funnel plates, 22 tea spoons,
 5 sugar tongs, 1 teapot: all unfinished:
 175 oz. Also November 22nd, 1808, 6 cream
 ewers, 1 bread basket, 48 salt spoons, 8 sugar
 tongs, 62 tea-spoons, 4 sauce ladles, 6 gravy
 spoons, 6 bottle labels, 3 butter knives: all
 unfinished.

Will Doyle, of 177 North Street, Belfast, had
 assayed in Dublin August 23rd, 1809, 1 teapot,
 1 doz. buttons, 1 pair buckles.

Plate was assayed in Dublin for Irish provin-
 cial goldsmiths as under:—

| | | lb. | oz. | dwt. |
|------------|--|-----|-----|------|
| In 1809 | John Seymour, Cork ... | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Jane Williams, Cork ... | — | — | — |
| " | Samuel Green, Cork ... | 10 | 11 | 0 |
| " | W. or J. Heyland, Cork ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| In 1826 | Richard Garde, Cork ... | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| " | Kean Mahony, Cork ... | — | — | — |
| In 1811 | Lawrence Martin, Kilkenny, sugar, tea and egg spoons. | | | |
| In 1812-13 | Nathaniel Freeman, Enniscorthy, spoons. | | | |
| In 1820 | W. Teulon, Cork, 68 spoons, 2 forks. | | | |

There are other entries referring to plate
 assayed in 1810 and 1811 for the same persons.

NAMES OF IRISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS,
AND WATCHMAKERS,

REGISTERED IN THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY, FROM 1784 TO 1827, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT
23 & 24 GEO. III. C. 23. (IRELAND.)

| Co. ANTRIM. | | | | | Co. CLARE. | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|------|----------------|------------|-----|--------------|------|
| Will. | Harper | ... | Antrim | 1784 | James | McLaughlin | ... | Ennis | 1784 |
| Alex. | Mitchell | ... | Ballymena | " | Hugh | McLaughlin | ... | " | " |
| John | Edmiston | ... | " | 1806 | Co. CORK. | | | | |
| Will. | Lowry | ... | Ballymoney | 1793 | Dennis | Leary | ... | Kinsale | 1784 |
| Alex. | Armstrong | ... | Belfast | 1784 | Robt. | Barry | ... | " | " |
| John | Murdock | ... | " | " | Michael | Hartnett | ... | Cove | " |
| John | Knox | ... | " | " | James | Dwyer | ... | " | " |
| John | Ingram | ... | " | " | John | Barry | ... | Bandon | " |
| John | Milford | ... | " | " | Thomas | Campbell | ... | Cork | " |
| James | Wilson | ... | " | " | Robert | Stevally | ... | " | 1785 |
| Alex. | McIlwrath | ... | " | " | Christ. | Garde | ... | " | 1821 |
| Thos. | Lyle | ... | " | " | Robt. | English | ... | Mallow | 1784 |
| Hugh | McCulloch | ... | " | " | R. W. | Dartnell | ... | Youghal | 1785 |
| Thos. | Mullen | ... | " | " | Co. DONEGAL. | | | | |
| Thos. | M'Cabe | ... | " | " | John | Mooney | ... | Ballyshannon | 1784 |
| Patrick | McKenny | ... | " | " | Sam. | Bird | ... | " | " |
| Will. | Hutton | ... | " | " | Hugh | Kerr | ... | Raphoe | 1787 |
| John | McClean | ... | " | 1785 | Nicholas | Davis | ... | Ballybafoy | " |
| Thos. | Anderson | ... | " | " | Joseph | Lipsett | ... | Ballyshannon | 1789 |
| Job | Stewart | ... | " | " | Joseph | Frane | ... | Raphoe | " |
| Hugh | McCulloch | ... | " | " | Co. DOWN. | | | | |
| Robt. | Patterson & James | Whittle | ... | 1789 | Edward | Creek | ... | Newry | 1784 |
| Matthew | Bellew | ... | " | 1792 | James | Doyle | ... | " | " |
| John | Williamson | ... | " | 1798 | Archibald | Campbell | ... | " | " |
| George | Lepper, W.M. | ... | " | 1800 | Adam | Liddle | ... | " | " |
| Francis | Lepper, W.M. | ... | " | " | Joseph | White | ... | " | 1785 |
| Job | Ryder | ... | " | 1802 | Hugh | Boyd | ... | " | " |
| Will. | Neilson, W.M. | ... | " | " | Will | M'Cabe | ... | " | " |
| James | Campbell | ... | " | 1804 | Hugh | O'Hanlon | ... | " | " |
| James | Russell | ... | " | " | Will. | White | ... | " | " |
| Robt. | Neil, W.M. | ... | " | " | Will. & Joseph | White | ... | " | 1787 |
| John | Holmes | ... | " | " | Hugh | Rice | ... | " | 1789 |
| Pat. | McNamara | ... | " | 1817 | Richard | Liddy | ... | " | 1816 |
| James | Carruthers, W.M. | ... | " | 1821 | George | Blackham | ... | " | 1821 |
| Thos. | Ward | ... | Lisburn | 1784 | Trumble & Kane | ... | " | " | " |
| John | Heron | ... | " | 1785 | Robt. | Whitehead | ... | " | 1827 |
| James | Ballantine | ... | " | 1804 | George | Frazer | ... | " | " |
| David | Moore | ... | Randalstown | 1784 | Robt. | Clarke | ... | Downpatrick | 1800 |
| Co. ARMAGH. | | | | | Co. FERMANAGH. | | | | |
| Michael | Scully | ... | Armagh | 1784 | Chas. | McCalvey | ... | Enniskillen | 1784 |
| Thos. | Simpson | ... | " | " | Will. | Brown | ... | " | 1810 |
| James | Scott | ... | " | 1787 | Co. GALWAY. | | | | |
| John | Williamson | ... | " | 1796 | George | Robinson | ... | Galway | 1784 |
| Thos. | Malcomson | ... | Lurgan | 1800 | Austin | French | ... | " | " |
| Matthew | Wells | ... | " | 1827 | Martin | Lain | ... | " | " |
| Co. CARLOW. | | | | | Laurence | Coleman | ... | " | " |
| George | Sikes | ... | Carlow | 1784 | Francis | Dowling | ... | " | 1785 |
| Mark | Rudkin | ... | " | " | Michael | O'Mara | ... | " | " |
| Henry | Dyer | ... | " | 1827 | Will. | Leathem | ... | " | 1786 |
| Will. | Callaghan | ... | Tullow | 1784 | James | Kelly | ... | " | 1799 |
| Co. CAVAN. | | | | | | | | | |
| Thos. | Parr | ... | Cavan | 1784 | | | | | |
| Henry | Parr | ... | " | 1790 | | | | | |
| John | Murphy | ... | " | 1827 | | | | | |
| George | Dunbar | ... | Cootehill | 1805 | | | | | |
| Pat. | Quigly | ... | Kilgolough | 1813 | | | | | |

Co. GALWAY.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|
| Nicholas Burdge, W.M. ... | Galway | 1817 |
| John Clarke ... | Eyrecourt | 1784 |
| Ann Nolan ... | Loughrea | " |
| John Melton ... | " | " |
| Thos. Naghten ... | Athlone | " |
| Timothy Egan ... | Loughrea | " |
| Patrick Haggerty ... | Tuam | " |
| Will. Morgan ... | Ballinasloe | " |
| Francis Gannon ... | Tuam | " |
| Francis Naughton ... | " | " |
| John Glyn ... | Ballinasloe | " |
| Thos. M'Nally ... | Headford | 1785 |
| Peter Furey ... | Castlebar | 1786 |
| Bernard Berne ... | " | 1787 |
| Thos. Waldron ... | Ballinasloe | " |
| P. A. Murphy ... | " | " |
| Will. Hosty ... | Tuam | 1800 |
| Bernard Kelly ... | Athlone | 1804 |

Co. KERRY.

| | | |
|---------------|--------|------|
| Dan. Syna ... | Tralee | 1784 |
| John Egan ... | " | " |

Co. KILDARE.

| | | |
|----------------|------|------|
| Pat. Diven ... | Athy | 1784 |
|----------------|------|------|

Co. KILKENNY.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------|
| John Martin ... | Kilkenny (City) | 1784 |
| Hannah Reily ... | " | " |
| Denis Kehoe ... | " | " |
| Francis Walsh ... | " | 1785 |
| Jerome Alley ... | " | 1792 |
| Denis Madden ... | " | 1802 |
| Laurence Martin, S.S. ... | " | 1807 |
| William Foley ... | " | 1827 |

KING'S Co.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Pat. Reynolds ... | Birr | 1784 |
| James Donolan ... | Philippstown | " |
| Joseph Manley ... | Tullamore | " |
| Joseph Marshall ... | Birr | 1785 |
| Thos. Tailford ... | Edenderry | 1793 |
| Michael Cody ... | Frankford | 1804 |

Co. LIMERICK.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Patrick Connell ... | Limerick (City) | 1784 |
| Maurice Fitzgerald ... | " | " |
| John Hawley ... | " | " |
| Thos. Burke (d. 1800) ... | " | " |
| John Cullen ... | " | " |
| Phillip Walsh ... | " | " |
| George Halloran ... | " | " |
| John Strit ... | " | " |
| Sam Johns ... | " | " |
| John Hackett ... | " | " |
| Matthew Walsh ... | " | " |
| George Moore ... | " | " |
| James Lynch ... | " | " |
| Robert Lynch ... | " | " |
| Arthur Lynch ... | " | " |
| Daniel Lysaght ... | " | 1786 |
| Matthew Stritch ... | " | 1788 |
| Will. Ward ... | " | 1798 |

Co. LIMERICK.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Will. Fitzgerald ... | Limerick (City) | 1800 |
| Robert O'Shaughnessy ... | " | 1802 |
| Will. Carroll ... | " | 1805 |
| Thos. Walsh ... | " | 1806 |
| H. Smith & R. Wallace } ... | " | 1830 |
| Edward Dartnell ... | Rathkeale | 1786 |

Co. LONDONDERRY.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------|
| Pat. McConegall ... | Derry | 1784 |
| John Franks ... | " | " |
| John Atcheson ... | " | " |
| Alex. Begley ... | Coleraine | 1785 |
| James Preston ... | Derry | 1788 |
| Joseph McClurg ... | Coleraine | 1795 |
| Dennis Dogherty ... | Derry | 1811 |
| James Coulhoun ... | " | 1814 |

Co. LOUTH.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|------|
| George Potter ... | Drogheda | 1784 |
| Thos. Flood ... | " | " |
| Nicholas Drumgoole ... | " | " |
| James Warren ... | " | " |
| Will. Lahy ... | " | " |
| Thos. Anderson ... | " | 1785 |
| James Comerford ... | " | 1804 |
| David Campbell ... | " | " |
| Philip Fineghan ... | " | 1827 |

Co. MAYO.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Will. Jennings ... | Castlebar | 1812 |
|--------------------|-----------|------|

Co. MEATH.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------|
| Farrell Lynch ... | Oldcastle | 1784 |
| Matthew Codd ... | Navan | 1786 |

Co. MONAGHAN.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------|
| Edward Carolan ... | Carrickmacross | 1784 |
| Owen M'Mahon ... | " | " |
| James Kelly ... | Monaghan | " |
| George Kerr ... | " | " |
| James M'Entee ... | " | 1788 |
| James Brown ... | " | 1786 |
| David Horner ... | " | 1809 |
| John Horner ... | Ballybea | 1802 |

QUEEN'S Co.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------|
| Laurence Crawley ... | Portarlington | 1784 |
| Will. Myham ... | Maryborough | " |
| Robert Whelan ... | " | 1785 |

Co. ROSCOMMON.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------|
| Sylvester Nolan ... | Athlone | 1784 |
| Owen Quigley ... | " | " |
| Thomas Payne ... | Roscommon | " |
| John Purcell ... | " | 1785 |
| Michael Power ... | Boyle | 1788 |

CHAPTER XXV
THE IRISH PROVINCIAL GOLDSMITHS
AND THEIR MARKS

Although Dublin has been for many centuries the principal seat of the goldsmith's art in Ireland, it does not appear to have been so in more remote ages. The beautiful examples of pre-historic and early-Christian goldsmiths' work, preserved in the National Museum in Dublin, prove that the native Irish attained to great skill as goldsmiths long before the Norman Invasion and the subjugation of the Irish Kings ; and from the gold ornaments, the crucible ladles and other implements and utensils used in the refining of gold, which were discovered in a bog on the borders of Limerick and Tipperary, it appears that gold wares were manufactured in that vicinity at a very remote period.

Pre-historic and early-Christian goldsmiths.

Though goldsmiths' marks, in the modern sense, were not used—and we have no account of any system of guarantee of standard, such as hall-marks ensure—we find that some of the Irish artificers in gold and silver recorded their names on their work ; as for example, on the beautiful processional Cross of Cong, and on the shrine of the bell of St. Patrick, both of which are, in the modern sense, provincial work—for when they were wrought, Dublin had not attained the pre-eminence it afterwards acquired. But neither the marks on these objects nor the goldsmiths who wrought them are within the scope of this work. These subjects will be found fully discussed and also illustrated in the Author's *History of English Plate*.

There are no means of locating and identifying the goldsmiths who wrought the few examples of Irish mediæval plate which have survived to our own time, but we are able to trace numerous examples of Irish plate of the 17th and 18th centuries, as having emanated from the workshops of goldsmiths who exercised their craft in Cork, Youghal, Galway and Limerick, and to distinguish their respective marks.

Irish provincial goldsmiths of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company also prove that in the 18th century, from Belfast in the North to Cork in the South, goldsmiths were actively engaged in carrying on their business in almost every provincial town of any importance in Ireland.* The goldsmiths of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Kinsale and other places, then sent plate to Dublin to be assayed.

The tables of marks, as well as the lists of goldsmiths' names and other information appearing in the following pages, are the results of the collaboration of the Author with the late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A. ; † the late Mr. J. R. Garstin, F.S.A., P.R.S.A.I. ; Mr. Dudley Westropp, M.R.I.A., and the late Mr. Cecil C. Woods, F.R.S.A.I., who devoted himself with unflagging zeal to the task of bringing to light every record which could be found concerning the goldsmiths of Cork.

THE GOLDSMITHS OF CORK.

References to
Cork goldsmiths
of the 15th and
16th centuries
traced.

There is good reason for believing that fine goldsmiths' work was executed in the city of Cork, and in Youghal—a town in the same county, in the Middle Ages. Mr. Woods traced references to goldsmiths in Cork Records of the 15th and 16th centuries, and to this period some of the exquisite chalices and patens preserved in the county have been confidently ascribed. Very little, however, is known of the early history of the goldsmiths of Cork ; the records of the guild, in which they were associated with members of other trades, date no farther back than the year 1656.

Records of the
Cork Guild
commenced in
1656.

The first Earl of Cork (Richard Boyle, known as “the Great Earl of Cork”) worked silver mines of considerable value at Minehead, a place to the eastward of Youghal. In 1631 he leased them to Captain Burgh (probably a member of the de Burgo or Burke family). The rent, payable in kind to the Earl, was, in his own language, “a fair bason and ewer, four dozen of silver plates, and eight great silver candlesticks, all to be of plain London touch, with my arms engraved on them, for the providing whereof (of the arms) I wrote to my goldsmith, Mr. Nathaniel Stoughton”. ‡

By a Charter of Charles I., dated 7 April, 1631, the Mayor and Corporation of Cork were granted the *same privileges as those enjoyed by*

* See pages 674-5-6 for the names of Provincial Goldsmiths registered in Dublin.

† The Author is also greatly indebted to the Cork Historical and Archæological Association for permission to make extracts from their journals.

‡ Nathaniel Stoughton was by the charter of 1637 appointed one of the first members of the Incorporated Company of Goldsmiths of Dublin ; see page 566, *ante*.

Youghal,* which included the power to appoint a Clerk of Assay (or Assize), whose duties comprised the testing of weights and measures, not the assaying of the precious metals. It is certain that there was no assay master or assay office in Cork at any time subsequent to the date of the Charter. Efforts were on several occasions made by the goldsmiths of Cork, through their city council, to obtain authority for the establishment of an assay office in Cork, but their efforts were not attended with success. With reference to this subject the following minute occurs in the Council Book under date 4 January, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$:—

No assay office at Cork. Efforts to obtain authority to establish one failed.

“Whereas the Company of Goldsmiths of this City are very desirous to have an Assay Master within this City as conceiving it will tend very much to the advantage, not only of those of the trade, but to all the inhabitants who have occasion to buy or make up any plate, which being a new thing, there never having been any such person in this city, ordered that Mr. Thomas Browne do write to Dublin to some friend to inquire the nature of such an officer, as to his commission, who constitutes and empowers him, and as to his fees what he receives, and report to this board.”

No satisfactory result followed those inquiries, and after the lapse of nearly three quarters of a century another resolution on the same subject was recorded as follows :—

“6th February, 1786. Ordered that the Bill formerly presented to Parliament for building a bridge over the North branch of the River Lee, &c., be forthwith proceeded on It., that a clause for establishing an assay office for assaying plate in this city, be added to the above Law.”

The addition of the above clause, to the Bill for building the bridge, was successfully opposed by the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company, and the establishment of an assay office was not granted. The next application was by the goldsmiths themselves. In October, 1807, they presented a memorial to the Rt. Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, praying for the grant of an assay office in Cork. The memorial was signed by Carden Terry, John Toleken, Isaac Solomon, Jas. Conway, Sam. Reily, John Nicolson, Nicholas Nicolson, Jas. Heyland, Thos. Montjoy, Joseph Gibson, John Whelpley and Will. Byrom. The Dublin goldsmiths opposed this application also, and it was refused. On 2 December, 1808, another memorial signed by Will. Heyland, Dan. Corbett and others (as in 1807) was forwarded to Colonel Longfield, M.P., and by him presented to the Right Hon. John Foster, repeating the application of the previous year, with a similarly unsuccessful result. The Cork goldsmiths appear to have made other applications, in the last

* See page 701, *infra*.

of which they stated that they had for twenty years been endeavouring to get an assay office established in Cork, and that they manufactured 15,000 ounces of plate there annually, but a letter dated 11 February, 1813, addressed to the Chancellor from the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company stating that there would be a loss to the Government if an assay office were established in Cork, finally disposed of the application.

Parcels of Cork plate occasionally sent to Dublin to be assayed in the 18th and 19th centuries.

There having been no regular assay at Cork, it is not known what means were adopted for testing the quality of plate manufactured there in the 17th and early part of the 18th century. Mr. Cecil Woods suggested that the goldsmiths probably assayed each other's wares. It seems equally probable that the only test used was that of the touchstone, and that when an assay by cupel was required the plate was sent to Dublin to be there assayed, as happened occasionally in the 18th century and more frequently in the early part of the 19th century, but in the 17th century the difficulties and dangers attendant upon sending plate such a distance must have been a bar to the adoption of that course.

The Cork goldsmiths incorporated with members of other trades as a Society of Goldsmiths in the year 1656.

The goldsmiths of Cork had no separate existence as a guild distinct from other crafts. They were on the 31 May, 1656, incorporated with the braziers, pewterers, founders, plumbers, white-plate workers, glaziers, saddlers and upholsterers of the city, by the name of "THE MASTER WARDENS AND COMPANY OF THE SOCIETY OF GOLDSMITHS OF THE CITY OF CORK"; and John Sharpe, goldsmith; Robert Goble, brazier; Edward Goble, brazier; John Hawkins, saddler; Thomas Holms, saddler; and Robert Phillips, saddler, were appointed trustees of the Company. From 1656 to about 1820 the guild had an active existence and its proceedings were, it seemed, regularly recorded, but in the disastrous fire which occurred at the Cork Courthouse on the 27 March, 1891, almost all the ancient city muniments were destroyed and with them the books of the Goldsmiths' Corporation, so that the only records pertaining to the company which now exist are such as had been copied from the original entries by the late Dr. Caulfield, Mr. Cecil Woods, and other Cork antiquaries. After 1820 much less goldsmiths' work was wrought, and the guild lost much of its former vigour. It, however, lingered on till about 1840, but by 1850 it had become extinct; railway communication with Dublin and its assay office having been established, the competition of the Dublin goldsmiths probably prevented the resuscitation of the trade in Cork.*

The guild became extinct in 1850.

* Plate has been wrought at Cork between the years 1911 and 1921, and stamped with a mark resembling that of the ship and two castles (in one stamp), accompanied by the Dublin hall marks and the mark of W. Egan the maker.

In the 17th and 18th centuries very large quantities of plate were manufactured in Cork, and the business of the goldsmith was so remunerative that many of the leading county families in the South of Ireland were pleased to apprentice their sons to members of the craft in the city. The trade and those who followed it, were held in high esteem, as well by reason of the artistic skill displayed in the plate which was wrought in their workshops, as for the reputation for honour and integrity which its individual members enjoyed, from amongst whom were chosen many of the chief magistrates of the city.

Flourishing state of the goldsmiths' craft in Cork in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The situation of Cork, with its natural harbour extending in a direct line with the Spanish peninsula and the West of France, afforded unparalleled advantages for intercourse with those countries, whence the city received not only supplies of silver but immigrant craftsmen who brought with them their knowledge of designing as practised by the goldsmiths of the continent of Europe. Much of the Cork-made plate of the 17th and 18th centuries was wrought from imported Spanish dollars, and it was no uncommon thing for a Cork goldsmith to stamp his plate with the mark "DOLLAR" to indicate the quality of the silver of which it was wrought. The continental origin of many of the Cork goldsmiths is displayed in names, such as Pantaine, Semiro, Begheagle,* Billon, Foucauld, Codier, Montjoy, and Garde, which are to be found in the list of craftsmen who worked in Cork from the 17th to the 19th century. The influence of those immigrants upon the design and execution of the goldsmiths' work which was wrought in the city, may be seen in the numerous examples of the art still preserved, which resemble the contemporary styles prevailing on the continent much more closely than English work of the same period. In contrast with this extensive foreign element it may be remarked how little the native Irish—once famous as workers in the precious metals—figure amongst the Cork goldsmiths. With two or three exceptions the O's and Mac's are absent from the list, and none of them appear to have been celebrated as craftsmen.

The Continental element amongst the goldsmiths of Cork. Its influence on the "craft" there.

In his monograph on the goldsmiths of Cork, Mr. Cecil Woods said in 1895 :—

" It is no less true than strange, that, for many years previous to 1878, the city of Cork had forgotten its ancient goldsmiths—men whose labours had enriched it, and done it honour—and that none amongst the many persons who possessed fine pieces of plate stamped with the initials of those who were, in

* This name is also found as Bekegle.

Robert Goble, the best known of the Cork goldsmiths of the 17th century.

every sense, masters of the goldsmith's art, knew the names of the makers. Fortunately, in that year, the O'Donovan tankard, marked with RG and two castles (in three stamps), was seen by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., who at once formed the opinion that it had been made in the latter half of the seventeenth century, in the city of Cork. Going immediately to Dr. Caulfield, F.S.A. (who, for many years before his death, was *the* authority upon all matters touching the history of Cork), he put the query: 'Who was RG who made silver plate in this city about two hundred years ago?' The reply soon came: 'Robert Goble, master of the goldsmiths' guild in 1694.'"^{*}

This Robert Goble was the son of Edward Goble, brass founder, who was master of the guild in 1659 and four later years. Robert Goble was one of the most celebrated of all the Cork goldsmiths. He wrought many fine pieces of plate in the last quarter of the 17th century, his best known work being "The Mace of the Cork Guilds," made in 1696 for the associated guilds of which he had been master.

The Mace of the Cork Guilds.

The Cork mace has been described in the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*† by Mr. Day, and illustrated with plates from drawings by Mr. Geo. M. Atkinson, by whose permission‡ the illustrations on pages 683 and 684 have been reproduced.

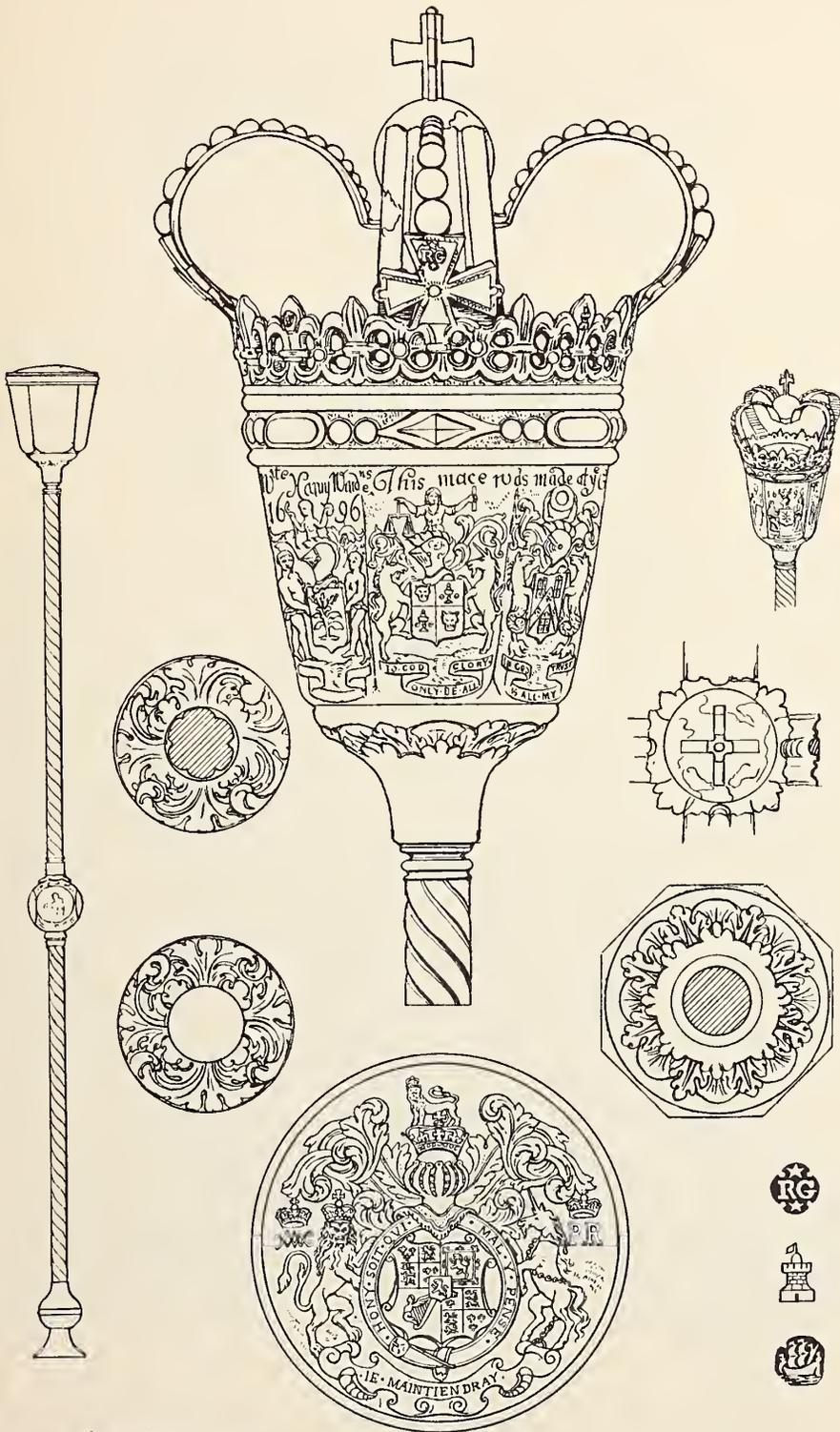
The head is octagonal, each face bearing the arms of a craft in the following order:—

(1) The goldsmiths; (2) the pewterers; (3) the founders; (4) the saddlers; (5) the glaziers and glass painters; (6) the merchant taylor (probably); (7) the tin-plate workers; and (8) the tobacco pipe makers. The stem is spirally fluted, its centre knop being spherical and ornamented with four figures in bas relief representing the Cardinal virtues: Temperance, Justice, Fortitude and Prudence. The terminal knop is pear-shaped, with a curved-sided frustrum of a cone at its extremity; the disc at its base has the arms of Cork chased on it, to which a resemblance may be seen in the town-mark of the Cork goldsmiths of the period. On the top of the head the Royal arms of England, as borne by William and Mary, are embossed, surmounted by the Royal Crown, the work of which is inferior in quality to that of the mace itself. In fact the crown and its arches have never been finished. The cresting, formed of fleur-de-lis ornamentation, has been left as it was taken from the sand mould in which it was cast, no chasing whatever having been done upon it. This is in marked contrast to the work upon the other parts of the mace, all of which, excepting the acanthus ornamentation on the lower knop, is most excellently chased. This extraordinary contrast of fine finish and rough work appears to suggest some such explanation as that Chas. Bekegle, a Dutch immigrant, who executed some fine work in Cork, had been engaged in chasing the mace for Robert Goble, and that he fell ill before the work was completed. The fact that Bekegle died at Cork in 1697, that the finished work on the mace resembles work of the Dutch school of the period,

^{*} *Proceedings of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland* (1895).

† 1886, p. 334, and 1890, p. 300. See also Mr. Garstin's account of *Maces, &c., of Irish Corporations* (1898).

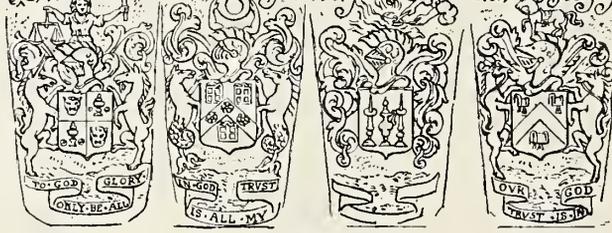
‡ And by permission of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.



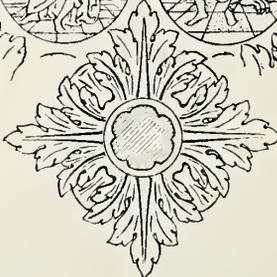
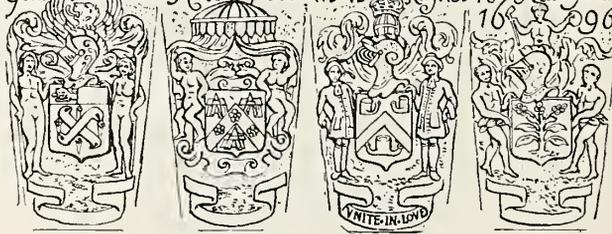
George M. Atkinson del. 7.5/185.

THE MACE OF THE CORK GUILDS.

This mace was made at y^e Charge of y^e whole Society of



Gouldsmiths Robert Goble M^r M^{rs} Hughet W^m Curry Ward^s 1696



George M. Atkinson del. 7/5/85.

THE MACE OF THE CORK GUILDS.

similar to work known to have been wrought by him ; that all Goble's other known work is much less ornate, and that Goble's mark is stamped only on the unfinished crown of the mace ; all point to the probability of the explanation being as suggested.

This mace was for some time in the possession of a family named Martin, whose ancestor was at one time erroneously credited with its manufacture. It passed into the hands of Mr. Mayne, and was afterwards redeemed for £5 by the Rev. Dr. Nelligan, who sold it at Sotheby's, where it was bought by a dealer for £30. The Science and Art Department purchased it for £73 10s., in 1869, for the South Kensington Museum, where it has ever since rested.

Charles Begheagle, the Flemish immigrant, who was warden of the Cork Guild in 1693, was certainly no less skilful than Goble ; if judged by their respective works—apart from the mace of the Cork Guilds—Bekegle would probably be ranked as the greater artist. Although no earlier mention of his name has been found, he must have been settled in Cork some years before 1693 to warrant his election to office in that year. A fine example of his work is here illustrated.

Charles Begheagle a highly-skilled immigrant goldsmith, warden of the guild in 1693. An example of his work here illustrated.



TWO-HANDLED CUP BY CHARLES BEGHEAGLE IN THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION.
(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.)

It is a two-handled cup, the body ornamented in bold relief with an eagle (in allusion to the maker's name), melons, pomegranates, and other

fruit, foliage and flowers. The handles are of the harp shape very commonly found on Irish cups of the end of the 17th century.

THE CORK GOLDSMITHS' MARKS.

THE TOWN MARK.

The earliest Cork town mark was a ship duplicated, or a ship between two castles. Often the castle, stamped twice, is found without a ship.

The earliest known examples of the Cork town mark consist of a ship duplicated, or a ship between two castles, adopted from the arms of the city. Often the ship is found in a separate stamp, between two castles struck separately by the same stamp; sometimes, however, one castle only occurs. Occasionally the ship between two castles is found all in one stamp, exactly as the charge appears in the arms of the town, and sometimes the castle is found stamped alternately with the maker's mark without a ship.

The ship mark is not at all like the amorphous thing sometimes represented as the Cork ship, but is always well-formed, considering the size of the stamp, generally with sails set on the main and fore masts, and furled on the mizzen mast, and sometimes (as in Robert Goble's ship mark) with a curious sail extending from over the figure-head to the bobstay below the bowsprit.

There were nearly as many forms of the town mark as there were goldsmiths, from which it would appear that each goldsmith had his own town-mark stamp, and that his stamp as maker was the warranty of the quality of the plate of which his wares were made.

Two or three examples of Cork plate of the 17th century have been found with makers' marks only, no town mark appearing on them, but instances of the kind are rare.

Early in the 18th century, for some reason not at present known, the use of the ship and castles mark was discontinued. The ship disappeared some time before the castles, which were used occasionally for about twenty years after the ship had been discarded.

THE STERLING MARK.

The STERLING mark, its various forms.

Between 1710 and 1719 the word STERLING was adopted as a mark for Cork plate. The STERLING mark was used in various forms; sometimes in one long narrow stamp, occasionally in a shorter and broader stamp, the word being in two lines thus: ^{STER} LING. Sometimes the word was abbreviated to STERG or STER. The orthography of the word also varied, STARLING, STIRLING, STERLIN and STARLIN being found. The letters used were generally Roman capitals raised in a sunk field, but incuse letters are often found. Sometimes, too, the word DOLLAR is found, indicative of the plate having been wrought from

Spanish dollars (of which large quantities were imported into Cork for the use of its goldsmiths), just as the "STERLING" stamp indicated that the silver was as good as the Sterling standard, that is to say 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine. This "Sterling" mark was in no sense a town mark—we have seen that it was used in Chester and other places—but when the town mark proper was discontinued by the Cork goldsmiths, the "Sterling" mark was adopted, and in that respect it took the place of a town mark. On a rat-tail spoon of early Hanoverian pattern, bearing the mark of Reuben Millard, *c.* 1720-37, the old form of town mark—the castle struck twice—appears, at a time when "STERLING" had become the recognised standard mark of the Cork Goldsmiths. In reality the "Sterling" mark was a guarantee of quality, and a goldsmith who had sold base metal marked "STERLING" would have been liable in an action at common law, and might have been subjected to a criminal indictment for obtaining money by a false pretence.

The STERLING mark a guarantee of quality.

In the 18th century some Cork-made plate was sent to Dublin to be assayed and marked; the first parcel appears, from the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company, to have been sent in December, 1710, by William Clarke, who occasionally had plate "touched" in Dublin afterwards. Possibly this was connected in some way with the change in the Cork marks at about that time.

THE MAKER'S MARK.

In the 17th and the early part of the 18th centuries, makers' marks on Cork plate were composed of the initials of the maker in conjunction with some heraldic device such as a crown (James Ridge), a mullet (Caleb Webb and Robert Goble), a fleur-de-lys (Caleb Rotheram), a lion rampant (George Brumley), and sometimes unaccompanied by either town mark or "STERLING," but after about 1730 these devices appear to have been seldom used. Possibly an order of the Dublin goldsmiths of 1 November, 1731, prohibiting the use of any such "ornaments" may account for this change, as the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company was empowered to regulate the craft throughout Ireland. Cork-made plate of about 1770 or later is very rarely seen without the "STERLING" mark.*

Makers' marks and devices.

* It has been suggested that the "STERLING" mark of Cork may be mistaken for a similar word stamped on plate made in the United States of America—in New York and in Providence, R.I. But as the "Sterling" mark was not adopted in America until about 1857, and the American mark is composed of light text lettering, quite unlike any "Sterling" mark ever used in the United Kingdom, and the American plate so stamped is of a style easily distinguishable, it is difficult to imagine how a mistake could be made.

From 1807, the Dublin Hall-marks and the duty mark were some times added to the maker's mark, and the "STERLING" mark was sometimes omitted. Probably by reason of the Act of 1807 requiring the King's head mark to be stamped on all plate made in Ireland, the Cork goldsmiths were required to send their plate to Dublin, as in no other town in Ireland was there an assay master entrusted with Government punches; but even after 1809, *all* Cork-made plate was not sent to Dublin to be stamped.

NO CORK DATE-LETTER.

No date-letter was ever struck on Cork plate except what was "touched" at Dublin, so that the exact year when any article was made cannot be ascertained, but the form and decoration enable one to fix the period, and by the mark of the maker one is able to approximate the date as a rule within about twenty years even in the absence of any inscribed date. While this leaves more room for the skill derived from a knowledge of the technique of the goldsmith, and of the various styles in vogue at different periods, the uncertainty as to actual date, consequent upon the absence of date-letters, proves their value where they have been used.

All the marks which have been found on Cork plate in the course of researches extending over a great number of years, will be found represented in the following tables. Since the publication of the first edition of this work, a large number of additional marks have been traced (largely through the researches of Mr. Dudley Westropp); these will be found illustrated in the Cork tables. The marks, however, added in Dublin on Cork-made plate are not represented, as they are to be found in the Dublin tables.

As no date-letters were used in Cork, the annexed tables of marks cannot be divided into cycles corresponding with alphabets as in the case of London, Dublin, &c., but for convenience of reference it has been deemed advisable to arrange them in eight portions, each occupying a page. These, however, occasionally overlap, as the dates to which the marks are respectively assigned are (within the working life of a goldsmith) of necessity almost entirely conjectural. The marks have for the most part been reproduced in the table exactly as found, but as stamped in the silver they are not arranged quite so regularly as they appear in print. In some cases, however, the maker's mark and the "Sterling" mark have been transposed, and to avoid the *facsimile* repetition of the mark itself, the repeated mark has been indicated lby double commas.

No date-letter
on Cork plate.

Marks illustrated
in tables
reproduced from
authentic
examples of
plate.

The early marks are in all cases of large size and ranged in a line nearly straight, as shown in the tables. The later marks are smaller, and though generally arranged in a line are sometimes grouped in the manner of marks in Table II.

A feature which cannot escape observation is the remarkable variety in the marks of some of the Cork goldsmiths ; Robert Goble used marks of six or seven different sorts, and Stephen Walsh used five varieties, whilst some others, at different times, used nearly as many.

Variety of marks used by Cork goldsmiths.

Following the tables will be found a list of the names of Cork goldsmiths, which was, as to the greater part, carefully and laboriously compiled by the late Mr. Cecil Woods. Mr. Woods' list has in a few instances been made more exact as regards dates by the aid of recently discovered facts, and Mr. Dudley Westropp has amplified it by the addition of many names found in old Cork directories and other records. The list has in this way been made as complete as possible.

REPRODUCTIONS IN FACSIMILE OF CORK GOLDSMITHS' BILLS.

Below are reproduced two receipted accounts of Michael McDermott (dated 1763) and Carden Terry (dated 1772) respectively; the originals were lent to the Author by the late Mr. Cecil Woods. These accounts are of interest in connection with the goldsmiths whose marks appear in the following tables.

Mr. Sam. Mialot Cork 22nd July 1763
 Bo of Mialot & Co. D. D. D. D. D.
 6 Tables from wth M^{rs} Mialot & Co. --- £4 1 5
 Jackson --- --- 9
 Grant --- --- 3
 Received the contents same time --- £4 13 5
Michael McDermott

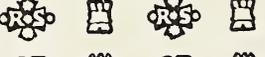
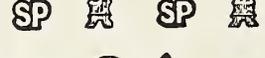
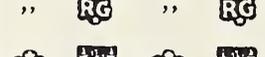
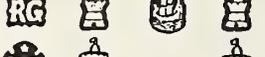
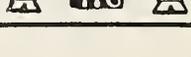
Mr. P. P. P. P. Cork 29th June 1772

 Bought of Carden Terry
 GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,
 at the Golden Cup, near Broad Lane
 Six Greasy Spoons --- s. 7. 3/4 --- 26/10 £2 8 11
 Cashing --- --- 1:--
 Received the contents for the 1st July 1772
 for Carden Terry
 Robert Gillman

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE I.—FROM ABOUT 1662 TO ABOUT 1709.

The dates are approximate, except where the articles are known to be contemporaneously dated, the extent of variation being limited by the length of the working life of the goldsmith, which to some extent may be ascertained from the list of goldsmiths' names which follows these tables.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------|---|------------------------|---|
| 1662 |  | James Ridge. | Chalice of the White Knight of co. Cork: Dublin Museum. |
| 1663 |  | (Not identified). | Communion cup and paten, dated 1663: Lismore Cathedral. |
| 1670 |  | Walter Burnett. | Do. do., dated 1670 and 1671: Carrigaline, co. Cork. |
| 1673 |  | James Ridge. | Tankard: Captain Newenham, Maryboro' House, Cork. |
| 1679 |  | Richard Smart. | { Communion cup, dated 1679: Castlemagner. Do. do. do. 1688: St. Mary's, Shandon. Loving cup: Lord Carbery. |
| 1680 |  | Samuel Pantaine. | Spoon, flat stem: Mr. R. L. Pike, Kilmock, co. Carlow. |
| " |  | Walter Burnett. | Salver on foot: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | (Both marks repeated). | Tankard, flat top: The Earl of Wilton. |
| " |  | John Hawkins. | Com. cup, dated 1680: Tracton Abbey, co. Cork. |
| 1691 |  | Do. do. | Chalice, dated 1691: Castlelyons, Cork. |
| 1683 |  | Robert Goble. | { Com. cup, dated 1683: Lord Swaythling. Do. do. do. and paten: The Author's Coll'n. |
| 1686 |  | Do. do. | Large paten, on foot: St. Finn Barre's Cathedral, Cork. |
| 1690 |  | Do. do. | { Do. do. do.: Carrigaline. Two casters and two bowls: Captain Sarsfield. |
| 1692 |  | Caleb Webb. | Two-handed cup: Dublin Museum. |
| " |  | Robert Goble. | { Communion cup, dated 1692: Inishannon. Do. do. and paten: Middleton. |
| 1696 |  | Do. do. | Mace of the Cork Guilds made 1696: South Kensington Museum. |
| " |  | Walter Burnett. | Salver on foot: The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Robert Goble. | { Tankard: The late Mr. Cecil C. Woods. Two salvers: Rev. John Penrose. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Tankard: The O'Donovan, Lisard, Skibbereen. |
| 1697 |  | Charles Bekegle. | Two-handed cup (see illustration): The Author's Collection. |
| 1700 |  | Robert Goble. | Polygonal saucer-shaped dish: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Anthony Semirot. | Salver: The Day Collection. |
| 1705 |  | Robert Goble. | Tea-spoons, flat stems, wavy ends: The Author's Collection. |
| 1709 |  | William Clarke. | Communion plate, dated 1709: Kilshanig. |

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE II.—FROM ABOUT 1709 TO ABOUT 1730.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1709 | | Adam Billon. | { Salver, dated 1709: Mr. Woods. Paten, dated 1714, and alms dish, dated 1719: St. Peter's, Cork. Paten, dated 1717: Kilcredon. |
| 1702-29 | | George Brumley. | { Pair of small salvers: The Author's Collection. Small oval tray, with "STARLIN" mark also: Sir Thornley Stoker. |
| 1709 | | John Wigmore.(?) [*] | { Spirally fluted porringer: Mr. Baldwin, Baudon. Cover of two-handed cup: The Author's Coll'n. |
| 1710 | | Wm. Clarke. | Basting spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Robert Goble. | Flagon: Christchurch, Cork. |
| 1710-20 | | John Rickotts. | Coffee-pot: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1712 | | Robert Goble. | { Paten, dated 1712: St. Finn Barre's Cathedral. Flagons: St. Peter's, Cork. |
| 1715-25 | | Robert Goble, Junr. | Plain cup: Mr. Joseph Dixon. |
| " | " | | Coffee-pot and salver: The Day Collection. |
| " | | William Clarke. | { Com. flagon: Carrigaline, Cork. Hanoverian spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | " † | Circular fruit dish: The Day Collection. |
| 1719 | | Caleb Rotheram. | { Table-spoons: The Rev. John Penrose. Com. cup, dated 1719: St. Peter's, Cork. |
| " | | William Clarke. ‡ | Two patens, dated 1719: St. Peter's, Cork. |
| 1720 | | " " | (Also Dublin hall-marks of 1720). Gravy-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Bernald Baldwin. | Rat-tail spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |
| " | | | Pair of candlesticks: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1720-30 | | } | Mug: Messrs. Christie. |
| " | | } Wm. Newenham. | Hanoverian spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Edward Dunsterfield. | Table-spoon, flat stem: Col. H. Malet. |
| 1720-34 | | William Newenham. | Plain bowl: The Day Collection. |
| " | | " " | Rat-tail spoon: The Rev. John Penrose. |
| " | | (Not identified—perhaps not Cork). | Silver oar of Castle Haven: The Day Collection. |
| 1722 | | | Chalice and paten, dated 1722: Rathcormac, Cork. |

* This mark is extremely like that ascribed to Joseph Walker, Dublin; see Dublin Table III., 1696.

† This mark is found on Dublin-assayed plate of 1717-8: see Dublin Table V.

‡ The *Sterling* mark on these patens is engraved, not stamped.

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE III.—FROM ABOUT 1724 TO ABOUT 1770.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1724 | | Thomas Lilly. | Cup (also with Dublin hall marks of 1724): Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1725-6 | | Reuben Millard. | Slop bowl (also Dublin marks of 1725-6): Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1730 | | Wm. Newenham. | Noted by the Author. |
| " | | " " | Two-handled cup: Messrs. Crichton. |
| 1730-40 | | William Bennett. | Slop bowl: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | John Harding? | Three-pronged fork: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Caleb Rotheram. | Plain circular bowl: Mr. J. F. Fuller. |
| " | | John Harding? | Two-handled cup: Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| " | | Robt. Goble, jr.? | Small saucepan: The Day Collection. |
| " | | Christr. Parker. | Salver: Noted by Do. Do. |
| 1720-37 | | William Martin. | Plain salver on foot: Mr. D. H. Lane. |
| " | | Do. do. | Circular fruit-dish: The Day Collection. |
| " | | Do. do. | { A pair of plain salvers: Do. Cork maces, repaired 1738 by Wm. Martin: Cork City Corporation. |
| " | | Reuben Millard. | Rat-tail table-spoon: Mr. J. H. Walter. |
| 1730-40 | | William Bennett or Wm. Bentley. | Table-spoons (Hanoverian pattern): Mr. D. Westropp. |
| 1731 | | Thomas Bull. | Snuff-box, dated 1731: Do. Do. |
| 1740 | | George Hodder. | Teapot: Dublin Museum. |
| " | | Do. do. | Hanoverian spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | William Bennett or Wm. Bentley. | Do. Do.: Do. Do. |
| 1740-50 | | | Flagons, dated 1749: Kinsale. |
| " | | Anthony Semiot. | Salver on foot: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1745-70 | | George Hodder. | Two-handled cup: Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent. |
| " | | Do. do. | { Race cup "won 1749": Captain Perry, Kinsale. Tankard "re-made 1749": Mr. George Hodder. |
| " | | Do. do. | Two-handled cup: Mrs. Lindsay, Cork. |
| " | | *Do. do. | Articles noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |

* Each of these marks of George Hodder is accompanied with the "STERLING" stamp.

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE IV.—FROM ABOUT 1750 TO ABOUT 1780.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|---|----------------------|---|
| c. 1750 | STERLING SB | } Stephen Broughton. | Small plain tankard : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1750-70 | RP STERLING | Robt. Potter. | Sauce-boat on three legs : Do. do. |
| " | II IRISH II | John Irish. | Two-handled cup : The late Sir J. G. Nutting, Bart. Also with II crowned, on tea-spoon : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  STERLING | Do. do. (?) | Band of reliquary : Mr. H. S. Guinness. |
| 1757-80 | MD DERMOTT | Michael McDermott. | Table-spoons : The late Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| " | MD STER | Do. do. | Dessert-spoons : Cork Exhibition, 1902. |
| " | MD STERLING MD | Do. do. | { Table-spoons : Mr. Woods. { Two-handled cup : Colonel Longfield. |
| " | WR " | William Reynolds. | { Freedom-box and sauce-boat : The Day Collection. { Wine funnel : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | WR " | Do. do. | Fish slice : The Day Collection. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Freedom box presented to Lord Shelbourne, 23 May, 1764. |
| " | WR  STERLING | Do. do. | Soup ladle : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | " STERLING | Do. do. | Bright cut table-spoon : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Do. do. | Freedom box presented to Sir George McCarthy, 3 Nov., 1769. |
| " | WR WR | Do. do. | The first mark stamped twice on a spoon, the second on a sauce-boat : Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | WR WR | Do. do. | Dessert-spoons and soup ladle : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | MCD STERLING | Michael McDermott. | Bright cut table-spoons : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | MD " | Do. do. | Do. do. do. : Noted by the Author. |
| 1760 | LAR STARLING LAR | ... .. | Soup ladle Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IA STERLING IA | ... .. | Hanoverian table-spoon : Do. do. |
| 1760-80 | WALSH SW STERLING | } Stephen Walsh. | Helmet-shaped cream-jug on three legs : Mr. W. Boore. |
| " | CB STERLING | Croker Barrington. | Plain mug : Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | SW WALSH STERLING | } Stephen Walsh. | Soup ladle : Do. do. do. |
| " | SW STERLING | Do. do. | Two-handled cup : Colonel Longfield. |
| " | WALSH STERLING | } Do. do. | Circular dish and cover : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | SW WALSH STERLING | Do. do. | Entrée dish : Do. do. |
| " | SW " | Do. do. | Sauce-boat on three legs : Do. do. |
| " | SM " | Stephen Mackrill. | Cream-jug : Mr. D. H. Lane. |

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE V.—FROM ABOUT 1760 TO ABOUT 1780.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1760-80 | STERLING DMC | Daniel McCarthy? | Two-handed cup: Elysium, Waterford. |
| " | DMC STER | Do. do. | Sugar bowl on three legs: Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry. Sauce-boat on three legs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | STARLING CAB | Croker Barrington. | |
| " | C.B DOLLAR | Do. do. | Punch ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1760-85 | IH STERLING | John Hillery.* | Sugar bowl and soup ladle: The Day Collection. |
| 1765-95 | CT .. CT | Caiden Terry. | Asparagus tongs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1770 | IRH STER | John Irish. | Table Forks: Mr. H. Lawson. |
| " | TA STERLING TA | ... .. | Marrow scoop: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | MCD <i>STERLING</i> | Michael McDermott. | Noted by Do. do. |
| " | MD <i>STERLING</i> | Do. do. | Do. Do. do. |
| 1770-88 | STER JW STER | John Whitney (free 1775). | Oval snuffers tray on three feet: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1770-99 | IN STERLING | John Nicolson. | Tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IN STERLING | Do. do. | Small mace: St. Finn Barre's Cathedral, Cork. |
| " | IN .. | Do. do. | A dozen bright-cut table spoons: The Day Collection. |
| " | .. NICOLSON | Do. do. | Sugar bowl on three legs: The late Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| <u>1777</u> 1820 | EPW STERLING | Peter Wills. | Two plain gravy spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1780 | CT STERLING | Carden Terry. | Plain sauce ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IH STERLING IH | John Humphreys.† | Table-spoon: Do. do. |
| " | IH .. | Do. do. | Table-spoon: Messrs. Debenham & Storr. |
| " | JK STERLING | Joseph Kinselagh. | Do. : The late Mr. Cecil C. Woods. |
| " | IQI STERLING | John Hillery.† | Meat skewer: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | CT STERLING | Carden Terry. | Sauce-boat on three legs: Dublin Museum. |
| " | SC STERLING | (Not identified.) | Table-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | SR .. | Samuel Reily. | Oval teapot stand: Do. do. |
| " | JJK .. | Jno. & Sam. Nicolson. | Half-a-dozen bright cut tea-spoons: Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | TC STIRLING | Thomas Cumming. | Pair of shoe buckles: Dublin Museum. |

* Or John Humphreys

† Or John Hillery.

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE VI.—FROM ABOUT 1770 TO ABOUT 1795.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1770-80 | WM STERC | W. Morrisey. | Circular sugar bowl on three legs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1770-99 | NICOLSON STERLING | John Nicolson. | Bright cut table-spoons: The Author. |
| <u>1777</u> 1810 | S.R STERLING | Samuel Reily. | Punch ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | S R STERLING | Do. do. | Plain table-spoons: Do. do. |
| " | SR STERLING | Do. do. | Bright cut tea-spoons: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | REILY STERLING | Do. do. | Tea-spoons: The late Mr. Cecil Woods. |
| 1783-95 | W·ROE STERLING | } William Roe. | Sugar bowl: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | TG STERLING TG | ... .. | Bright cut sugar tongs : Do. do. |
| 1786-95 | TH STERLING | Thos. Harman. | Do. dessert-spoons: Do. do. |
| 1787-95 | TC STERLING TC | Tim. Conway. | Do. table-spoons : Do. do. |
| 1787 | TD STERLING | Thomas Donnallan. | Tea-spoon and two table-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1787-95 | JS " | John Sheehan. | Fluted and engraved sugar bowl: The Day Collection. |
| " | IG STERLING | Joseph Gibson. | Bright cut tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1787-99 | R·S STERLING | Richard Stevens. | Teapot: Miss Hungerford, Dunowen. |
| " | R-S STERLING | Do. do. | Snuff-box: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IS " IS | John Sheehan. | Plain table-spoon, turned-up end: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | STERLING SHEEHAN | Do. do. | Bright-cut gravy spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | SHEEHAN STERC | Do. do. | Plain table-spoons, pointed ends: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | SHEEHAN STERLING | } Do. do. | Marks noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | R·S STERLING | } Richard Stevens. | Table-spoons: Do. do. |
| <u>1790</u> 1800 | J·M·N STERLING | } (Not identified.) | Bright cut spoons: Do. do. |
| " | RI STERLING | } Do. do. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1795 | WT STERC | Wm. Teulon. | Noted by the Author. |
| " | W.T STERLING | Do. do. | Plain sauce-boat: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | WT STERLING | Do. do. | Bright cut sauce ladle: Do. do. |
| " | " STERC | Do. do. | Table-spoons: Messrs. Crichton. |

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE VII.—FROM ABOUT 1795 TO ABOUT 1820
The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------|--------|-------------------|--|
| 1795 | | John Supple. | Stamped twice on shoe buckle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | William Teulon. | Plain tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Do. do. | Do. do. : Mr. Wood. |
| " | | (Not identified.) | Small repoussé sauce-boat on three legs: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | William Teulon. | Meat skewers: Lord Carbery. |
| " | | (Not identified.) | Bright cut tea-spoons: Miss Hungerford. |
| 1791 | | John Warner.* | Communion cup dated 1791: Lisle. (A pair of two-handed cups: The Day Collection.) |
| 1780-99 | | Do. do. | Plain table-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1795 | | John Williams.* | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| " | | James Warner.* | Plain sugar tongs: Do. do. |
| " | | Do. do.* | Half-a-dozen tea-spoons: Do. do. |
| " | | Do. do.* | Tall helmet-shaped cream-jug: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | — Tolland. | F.at-bottomed fluted cream jug: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1796 | | James Heyland. | Breastplate: R. Cork Volunteers, Do. |
| " | | | Table-spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | } James Heyland. | Plain egg-spoons: Do. do. |
| " | | Jos. Kinselagh. | Bright cut sugar tongs: Do. do. |
| " | | | O.E. pattern spoons: Do. do. |
| 1800 | | John Toleken. | Wine labels: Mr. C. Deane Oliver. |
| " | | (Not identified.) | Old English pattern dessert-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1800-20 | | Joseph Gibson. | Spirit flask: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | John Whelpley. | Table-spoons: The Author. |
| " | | Do. do. | Punch-ladle: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Do. do. † | Mustard-spoons: Mr. Woods. |

* John Warner, John Williams, and James Warner were all working in Cork at about the end of the 18th century, and, marks not being registered, it may be that the mark ascribed to John Williams was used by one of the Warners and *vice versa*. In view of the date, the Lisle cup was very probably made by John Warner. John Williams was, at a very early period in his career, taken into partnership by his father-in-law, Carden Terry, and could not have been working separately for more than a very few years before that event. Having regard to all the circumstances, the above ascription of the respective marks is probably correct.

† The italic K (the mark of Joseph Kinselagh) was probably struck by him when employed by John Whelpley.

MARKS ON CORK PLATE.

TABLE VIII.—FROM ABOUT 1800 TO ABOUT 1838.

The dates are approximate. See note at head of Table I.

| DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1800-20 | GIBSON STERLING | Joseph Gibson. | Table-spoons: The Cork Club. |
| " | HEYLAND " | William Heyland. | Do. : Do. do. |
| " | " TOLEKEN | John Toleken. | Sugar-bowl: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1795 1807 | T & W " | { Carden Terry & Williams. } | Cream ewer: The late Mr. Cecil Woods. |
| 1805 | SG STIRLING | Samuel Green. | Tea-spoons: The Cork Club. |
| 1805-14 | SG STERLING SG | } Do. do. | Flat-bottomed cream-jug: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | C.T & I.W STERLING | Terry & Williams. | Dessert-spoons: Mr. Woods. |
| " | T.MONTJOY " | Thomas Montjoy. | Table-spoons: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IN NN " | John & Nicholas } Nicolson. | { Sugar tongs: Mr. C. Deane Oliver. Tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1807-21 | CT IW STERLING | { Carden Terry & Williams. Jane Williams. | { Forks and knife-handles: Rev. Samuel Hobart Dorman. Various other articles with Dublin marks 1807-21. |
| 1808-20 | CORBETT STERLING | Daniel Corbett. | Tea-spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1809-30 | JS STERLING | James Salter. | Fluted and engraved sugar bowl: The Day Collection. |
| " | R.G " | Richard Garde. | Table-spoons: Mr. M. Falk. |
| 1810 | T.MONTJOY STERLING | Thos. Montjoy. | Bright cut sugar tongs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | CONWAY STERLING | } James Conway. | Table-spoons : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | IE STERLING | John Egan. | Plain O.E. spoons: Do. do. |
| " | P.W STERLING | Peter Wills. | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoons: Mr. D. Westropp. |
| 1810-20 | WS STERLING | — Steele? | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| " | I SOLOMON STERLING | Isaac Solomon. | Do. dessert-spoons: Do. do. |
| " | IS STERLING | John Seymour. | Do. tea-spoons : Do. do. |
| " | I-SOLOMON " | Isaac Solomon. | Do. do. : Mr. Woods. |
| " | FS " | (Not identified.) | Flat-bottomed cream-jug: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | PG STERLING | Phineas Garde. | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoons: Mr. D. Westropp |
| 1810-40 | IS " | { Isaac Solomon, or John Seymour. | Do. do. : Do. do. |
| 1812 | GARDE STERLING | Phineas Garde. | O.E. pattern gravy spoon: Do. do. |
| 1820 | SEYMOUR STERLING | John Seymour. | Plain sugar-tongs ; Do. do. |
| 1820-40 | KM " | Kean Mahony. | Communion cup: Killanully. |
| " | EH " | Edward Hawkesworth. | Tea-spoons · Mr. Woods. |
| 1824 | O'BRIEN STERLING | Francis O'Brien ¹ | Fiddle-pattern table-spoons: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | MAHONY STERLING | } Kean Mahony. | Plain mug: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1838 | M & B STERLING | (Not identified.) | Large finger ring: Do. do. |

LIST OF CORK GOLDSMITHS

(FROM 1601 TO 1852, ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY).

Compiled from the Records of the Cork Guild, the Court d'Oyer Hundred Book, and the Cork Corporation Records, supplemented by names found in Directories and Parish Registers.

G.S. = Goldsmith; S.S. = Silversmith; J. = Jeweller; W.M. = Watchmaker; C.M. = Clockmaker; B.F. = Brassfounder and Brazier; ? = Query—it being uncertain whether these were pewterers, founders, or some other craftsmen, and not goldsmiths, although associated with them, and masters of the Company in the years stated; d. = died.

In many instances the craftsmen mentioned in the records, although described as jewellers, watchmakers, &c., also carried on the trades of goldsmiths and silversmiths. On the other hand, a number of plumbers, glaziers, saddlers, and upholsterers were members of the "guild of goldsmiths," and some of them were masters and wardens of the guild at different times, but their names have been excluded from the following list because they were in no way connected with the goldsmith's art. It has been suggested that Edward Goble, the brass-founder, also cast silver work, which his son, Robert Goble, the goldsmith, afterwards wrought and chased.

It is probable that many of the goldsmiths worked for some years before the earliest and after the latest known mention of their names.

| NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date or Death. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Morice Leyles G.S. | 1601 | | 1617 | Henry Russell G.S. | 1699 | | |
| Richard Gould " | 1618 | | 1656 | William Freke " | Warden, 1700 | | |
| John Huethson " | 1624 | | " | | | | |
| James Rowe " | 1626 | | 1630 | Caleb Rotheram S.S. | 1701 | Warden, 1702 | d. 1746 |
| James Piersey " | 1643 | | 1656 | " | | Master 1707 | |
| John Sharpe " | 1656 | Master | " | | | Warden, 1702 | |
| Edward Goble B.F. | | 1659, '65, '72, '83, & '90 | | George Brumley G.S. | | 1702 | 1729 |
| | | | | Roger Pinkney ? | | 1702 | |
| John Hawkins | 1657 Warden, 1680 | Master | 1702 | John Harding " | Warden, 1706 | | " |
| Nichs. Gamble G.S. | 1667 | 1667, '71, & '5 | | Robert Goble " | Warden, 1706 | | d. 1737 |
| Wm. Harris ? | | 1669 | | George Farrington " | Jr. 1710 | | d. 1728 |
| Robert Goble " | Warden, 1672 | 1677, '94-5 | 1719 | Wm. Clarke " | Warden, 1709-10 | Master 1714 | 1733 |
| Thos. Withers ? | | 1674 | | Randal Philpot " | 1710 | Warden, 1713 | 1715 |
| James Ridge | 1673 | | 1700 | John Mawman " | Mentd. 1710 | 1716 | 1729 |
| *Richd. Smart " | Warden, 1674 | Master 1676 & '91 | 1691 | J'miah Burchfield ? | | Master 1711 | |
| John Webb ? | 1675 | 1680 | 1687 | Christr. Hawkins ? | | Master 1717 | |
| Samuel Pantin G.S. & J. | Warden, 1678 | Master 1679 & '86 | 1686 | Bernard Baldwin " | 1712 | | " |
| Arthur Eason ? | | 1682 | | James Foulkes " | 1712 | Warden, 1718 | " |
| Francis Whitcroft ? | | 1684 | | Philip Syng § | | | d. 1739 |
| John Wall G.S. | 1682 | | | Joseph Wright S.S. | " | | d. 1728 |
| †Antny. Semiro (Semiroe) " | Warden, 1710 | Master 1712 | d. 1743 | James Foucauld J. | Free 1714 | | d. 1729 |
| Caleb Webb " | Warden, 1692 | Master 1697 | | Christr. Parker G.S. | " | Master 1721 | |
| George Robinson " | 1690 | | 1729 | John Biss ? | 1715 | 1719 | " |
| John James ? | 1691 | 1692 | " | William Martin " | 1716 | Master 1720 & '7 | d. 1739 |
| Daniel Harris ? | | 1693 | | | | Warden, 1725 | |
| Charles Morgan G.S. | Warden, 1692 | Master 1697 | 1701 | William Newenham " | Warden, 1721 | Master 1726 | " |
| ‡Charles Begheagle " | Warden, 1693 | | d. 1697 | Thomas Lilly " | " | | |
| Walter Burnett " | Warden, 1694 | Master 1700 | 1729 | Reuben Millard S.S. | 1721 | Free 1722 | d. 1737 |
| Jerome Burchill ? | 1697 | | | | | Warden, 1723 | |
| Adam Billon G.S. | 1699 | | 1719 | | | | |
| John Agherne " | | | d. 1699 | | | | |

* Mark occurs on money weights 1679.

† "Anthony Semiro, goldsmith," a French refugee, admitted a freeman in 1685.

‡ Charles Begheagle, a Flemish immigrant; probably worked in Cork for some years before he was elected warden in 1693, but no earlier recorded mention of his name has been found. See pages 682 and 685.

§ Emigrated to America in 1714.

LIST OF CORK GOLDSMITHS—Continued.

| NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| William Thompson | G.S. | Warden, 1721 | 1723 | William Reynolds | S.S. | Free 1758 | 1790 |
| William Bennett | G.S. | Warden, 1728 | d. 1758 | George Duglas | " | Free 1758 | |
| Edward Dunsterfield | G.S. | | | Warden, 1722 | William Whitcroft | " | Mentd. 1759 |
| Simon P. Codier | J. | Free 1725 | 1759 | Gregory Philpot | J. | " | |
| John Ricketts | S.S. | Free 1725 | d. 1738 | Francis Taylor | S.S. | Free 1761 | 1783 |
| Thomas Garry | G.S. | Warden, 1726 | | John Armour | J. | 1761 | |
| Daniel Crone | S.S. | Free 1726 | 1759 | George Lee | S.S. | Free 1761 | 1789 |
| Thomas Smarley | | Mentd. 1726 | | Peter Baker | | Free 1761 | 1783 |
| Jemmy Lilly | " | 1731 | " | Richard Harvey | " | Free 1761 | |
| Thomas Bull | " | Mentd. 1732 | d. 1771 | John Platt | bucklemaker | 1764 | |
| William Halluran | " | 1735 | | John Foley G.S. & J. | " | | 1795 |
| Peter Lane | " | Free 1737 | 1759 | William Squibble | S.S. | " | 1768 |
| George Hodder | G.S. | Free 1746 | d. 1771 | John Haughton | " | " | |
| Wm. Bentley | S.S. | 1740 | | Francis Gore | " | " | |
| *Jnthn. Buck | " | 1740 | d. 1762 | James Dennison | " | 1765 | |
| John Brunton | G.S. & J. | 1741 | | William Connell | J. | " | 1775 |
| Michael Coldwell | S.S. | Mentd. 1742 | d. 1752 | Carden Terry J. & G.S. | | 1766 | Free 1785 |
| Stephen Mackerill | J. | Mentd. 1743 | d. 1763 | Richard Walsh | S.S. | 1768 | d. 1821 |
| Samuel Whelpley | S.S. | Mentd. 1745 | 1781 | William Brettridge | G.S. | " | 1783 |
| Stephen Broughton | G.S. & J. | Mentd. 1746 | | Alexr. Douglas | " | 1770 | " |
| Caleb Hamond | S.S. & J. | Mentd. 1747 | 1758 | Jnthn. Buck chaser | " | " | 1787 |
| John Irish | S.S. | 1748 | 1775 | Fredk. Buck | S.S. | 1771 | |
| Croker Barrington | " | 1750 | 1777 | John Christian | G.S. & S.S. | 1772 | |
| Michael McDermott | S.S. & G.S. | " | d. 1784 | Patrick Ryan | " | " | d. 1792 |
| Robert Potter | G.S. | " | | John Egan | J. | 1773 | 1795 |
| Joseph Kinselagh | J. S.S. | Free 1750 | d. 1783 | John Humphreys | & plater | " | 1787 |
| Thomas Knox | S.S. | Free 1752 | d. " | John McGrath | S.S. & G.S. | " | 1789 |
| Stephen Walsh | G.S. & J. | " | 1780 | William Wiley | S.S. | 1774 | 1789 |
| Michael | S.S. | Mentd. 1752 | | Bligh Harrison | J. | 1775 | Free 1775 |
| John Hopkins | " | " | | John Warner | G.S. | " | 1810 |
| Adonijah Budd | G.S. & J. | 1754 | 1759 | John Whitney | " | " | |
| James Verdaile | J. | " | | John & Nicolson | S.S. | Partners, c. 1775 | c. 1780 |
| James Kirk | " | " | | Peter Wills | J. | 1777 | 1820 |
| John Nicolson | " | " | | Samuel Reily | G.S. | " | 1812 |
| John Hillery | G.S. | 1756 | 1805 | Daniel McCarthy | " | " | d. 1782 |
| James Grant | " | 1758 | d. 1780 | William Armour | " | " | |
| | | | | John Long | S.S. | 1778 | 1812 |
| | | | | William Morrissey | G.S. | " | |
| | | | | Thomas Cumming | S.S. | 1779 | |
| | | | | Burton Wright | " | " | |
| | | | | Herbert Gillman | " | " | 1783 |
| | | | | James M'Mahon | " | " | |
| | | | | Kean Mahoney | W.M. & working S.S. | " | 1850 |
| | | | | John Sheehan | S.S. & cutler | " | 1795 |
| | | | | Joseph Kinselagh, jr. | | 1780 | Ment. 1783 |
| | | | | Joseph Cope | S.S. | 1780 | |

* At first in Limerick to c. 1740. List of freemen 1731.

LIST OF CORK GOLDSMITHS—Continued.

| NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date of Death. | NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date of Death. |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Joseph Nicholson G.S., J. & sword cutler | 1780 | | 1795 | Isaac Soloman s.s. | 1801 | | d. 1845 |
| Joseph Taylor s.s. | " | | | John Nicolson " | 1802 | Free | d. 1824 |
| Edward Johnstone " | " | | | | 1805 | | |
| Samuel Green " | " | | 1811 | Nicholas Bagley | | 1802 | |
| William Roe G.S. & J. | 1781 | | 1795 | William Bagley | c. 1810 | " | |
| Joseph Beauchamp s.s. | " | | | J. & N. Nicholson " | 1807 | | c. 1820 |
| John Whelpley " | " | | 1824 | * Jane Williams " | " | | |
| Alexr. McDaniel " | 1782 | | | James Heyland G.S. | " | | |
| John Rogers J. | 1783 | | | Thos. Montjoy | | 1810 | d. 1824 |
| Charles Purcell " | " | | 1787 | George Stotesbury W.M. | | " | |
| Michael James Brown " | " | | | Wm. Greaves " | 1807 | " | |
| John Humphreys s.s. | Ment. 1783 | | | James Conway W.M. | 1808 | " | |
| Thomas Campbell " | " | 1784 | | Daniel Corbett J.J. | " | " | |
| Mary Hillery " | " | | | William Heyland G.S. & s.s. | 1809 | " | |
| Thomas Donallan " | 1784 | | 1795 | John Seymour s.s. | " | | 1827 |
| Joseph Gibson G.S., J. & W.M. | " | | d. 1820 | Richard Garde | " | | 1828 |
| Thomas Harman s.s. | 1785 | | | Thos. Brooks W.M. | " | | |
| Robt. Stevelly & Son | " | | | John Carroll " | " | | |
| George Seymour pewterer | " | Master 1787 In Cork Directories. | 1799 | J. Eaterby " | 1811 | " | |
| George Aicken W.M. | 1787 | | | S. Green s.s. | 1812 | | 1812 |
| Timothy Conway | " | | d. 1803 | Phineas Garde " | " | | 1845 |
| Michael Hartnett s.s. | " | 1787 | | George Wyburd " | " | | 1824 |
| Rd. Williams W.M. | " | " | | Joseph Steed J. | " | | |
| Joseph Craven " | " | 1787-95 | 1795 | John Loughlin " | 1818 | | |
| Matt. Bagnell " | " | " | " | Steele s.s. | 1820 | | |
| John Elliott " | " | " | " | + James Salter " | 1821 | | |
| Wm. Uppington " | " | " | " | Chrstr. Garde | " | | |
| John Montjoy " | " | " | " | John Armstrong G.S. | 1824 | | d. 1828 |
| Henry Wherland C.M. | " | " | " | James Hackett J. | " | | d. 1850 |
| Jnthn. Wheeler W.M. | " | " | " | Edward Hawksworth " | " | | 1852 |
| Richd. Bagley " | " | " | 1824 | Wm. Egan J. s.s. | " | | 1850 |
| Wm. Ross " | " | " | 1810 | Joseph Barry W.M. | | 1824 | |
| Wm. Byron " | " | " | 1824 | Wm. Carroll " | " | | |
| Richd. Stevens s.s. | " | Free 1788 | 1830 | John Callaghan J. | " | | |
| Richd. Cullum J. | 1789 | | | Daniel Danahy C.M. | " | | |
| George Evans s.s. & " | " | | 1796 | Henry Obree G.S. | " | | |
| Michael Cooper " | " | | 1795 | Francis O'Brien W.M. | " | | |
| R. I. | " | | c. 1790 | Mark O'Shaughnessy W.M. | " | | |
| R. D. | " | | c. 1790 | James Mangan " | " | | |
| William Reynolds s.s. | 1790 | | | Samuel Haynes " | " | | |
| — Tolland " | c. " | | c. 1800 | Robert Millken " | " | | |
| William Tuelon " | 1791 | | 1844 | John D. Montjoy " | " | | |
| John Williams " | " | | d. 1807 | John Murphy " | 1826 | | |
| Carden Terry & John Williams } partners, | 1795 | | 1806 | Thos. Garde s.s. | 1828 | | 1830 |
| Samuel Fryer s.s. | { 1792 | Free 1795 | d. 1830 | Peter Donavan J. | " | | |
| Thomas Austen W.M. | 1795 | 1795 & 1810 | 1810 | Will. Hackett | 1833 | | |
| Wm. Harman " | " | In Cork Directories. | | Thomas Oakshott s.s. | " | | |
| James Uppington | " | 1795 | | Jeremiah Mack " | 1835 | | |
| Richd. Montjoy C.M. | " | " | | William Jackson s.s. & J. | 1836 | Directory. | 1845 |
| Ann. Ryan s.s. | " | " | | Robt. Cave s.s. & J. | 1840 | | |
| James Heyland " | Mentd. 1795 | " | | R. & W. Bradford s.s. & Cutlers | 1843 | | 1857 |
| John Toleken " | " | " | | E. Kelly J. | " | | |
| John Supple bucklemaker | Mentd. 1796 | " | | Thomas Seymour s.s. | 1844 | " | 1845 |
| Nicholas Nicolson s.s. & W.M. | 1797 | | 1830 | George Cooke s.s. & J. | " | | |
| James Warner s.s. | " | Free 1799 | " | Patrick Mahoney G.S. & J. | " | | 1852 |
| | | | | Waterhouse & Co. s.s., J. & W.M. | " | | |
| | | | | Patrick McNamara s.s. | 1845 | | " |
| | | | | S. & E. C.A. Teulon, s.s., J. & W.M. | 1852 | | |
| | | | | John Herlihy s.s. & J. | " | | |
| | | | | J. Mason s.s. & C.M. | " | | |

* Widow of John Williams and daughter of Carden Terry; carried on business under the style of "Terry & Williams".

† James Salter with his family emigrated for New Zealand in 1840 in the "Sophia Pate" which was wrecked on the voyage, and all save one boy were lost.

YOUGHAL.

By a Charter of James I., dated 9 March, 1608, the Corporation of Youghal was empowered to arrange the various craftsmen of the town in appropriate guilds.

It is probable that by virtue of this Charter, the goldsmiths were associated with other hammer-wielding crafts in a common guild, but there is no evidence of the existence of a distinct guild of Youghal goldsmiths.* The number of master goldsmiths working in the town at any one time was, as far as can be gathered from records, probably never more than half a dozen. It is, however, certain that several goldsmiths practised their art in the town in the 17th and 18th centuries, and that they used in common, as their town mark (in allusion to the name of their town), the representation of a small single-masted sailing boat (similar to that found on Youghal pewter tokens of the year 1646) known heraldically as a *lymphad*, but commonly called a *yawl*. The mark was first identified by the late Mr. R. Day on the communion cup of Ightermurrough.

The Youghal town mark a lymphad or yawl in allusion to the name of the town.

In the town records, Morrish Lawless and John Sharpe, goldsmiths, are mentioned in the year 1620; John Green, goldsmith, is mentioned 1652; and Edward Gillett, goldsmith, was admitted to the freedom of Youghal in 1711, elected a common councilman in 1712, and was mayor in 1721. The marks of each of these, reproduced from authentic examples, together with the marks of other goldsmiths, are illustrated in the following table, the dates which appear in the first column being, of course, approximate.

MARKS ON YOUGHAL PLATE.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1620 |   | Morrish Lawless. | Apostle spoon: Messrs. Christie, 1902. |
| " |  | John Sharpe. | Communion cup: St. Mary's, Youghal. |
| 1644 |    | John Green. | Chalice, dated 1644: Noted at Cork in 1903, and afterwards sold at Messrs. Christie's. |
| 1650 |   | Do. do. | Chalice: Noted by the late Mr. R. Day, F.S.A. |
| 1683 |   | Bartholomew Fallon of Galway. | The Macnamara chalice, dated 1683: Dublin Museum. |
| 1702 |  | (Not identified, but possibly Bartholomew Fallon as above.) | { Chalice inscribed "The parish of Cloyne-priest † Apr. 4, 1702": Cloyne. Paten: Killeagh. |
| 1712 |   | Edward Gillett. | { Communion cup inscribed "The legacy of Mrs. Mary Brelsford, who died ye 3rd of Feby., 1712, to the Church of Ightermurrough": now at Corkbeg. Paten, dated 1716: Youghal Parish Church. |
| 1720 | "  | Austin Beere. | Communion cup and paten: Castle Martyr, co. Cork. |

* A Company of Hammermen, comprising goldsmiths, blacksmiths, pewterers, and others, was incorporated in Youghal on 15 September, 1657.

† Now Clonpries.

The following names of goldsmiths occur in the Youghal council books at the dates mentioned. It will be observed that there is a long interval—1652 to 1705—in which no goldsmith is mentioned, and as the Cloyne chalice is of that period, the list cannot be considered complete, because the name of the goldsmith whose mark occurs on that vessel cannot be filled in.

NAMES OF YOUGHAL GOLDSMITHS.

G.S. = Goldsmith; s.s. = Silversmith; w.m. = Watchmaker; c.m. = Clockmaker.

| Date. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. | | | Date. | NAME AND DESIGNATION. | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------|------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| 1620 | Morrish | Lawless | G.S. | Free 1705 | Edward | Gillett | G.S. |
| 1625 | James | Lawless | " | Mayor 1721 | | | |
| 1628 | Edward | Adams | C.M. | Free 1730 | John | Gillett | s.s. |
| 1632 | Daniel | Wright | G.S. | c. 1730 | Austin | Beere | " |
| " | Daniel | McRory | " | 1784 | William | Huxtable | s.s. |
| " | John | Sharpe | " | 1785 | William | Patterson | |
| 1638 | John | Smith | " | " | R. W. | Dartnell | w.m. |
| 1652 | John | Green | " | 1787 | Richard | Cutler | " |
| | | | | 1795 | Patrick | Twomy | " |

GALWAY.

The Galway town mark—an anchor.

Galway, like Youghal, is one of the old walled towns of Ireland where, in former times, there were goldsmiths who wrought plate. The Galway mark—an anchor, generally found in a shaped stamp—was first identified by the late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., who had noticed several examples of plate of the 17th and 18th centuries stamped with that mark. The first of such examples, a chalice (now in the Author's collection) marked with an anchor and the initials R I, both in stamps of irregular shape, was brought to Mr. Day's notice in Dublin in the year 1875. From the inscription on its foot, which records the fact that it had been procured by Mary Gabriel Skerrett for her nephew ^{fr} Mark Skerrett in 1732, Mr. Day surmised that the chalice had emanated from Galway, of which town the Skerretts were one of the thirteen tribal clans. A few months after he had noticed the chalice, Mr. Day, while visiting the Rev. Charles Laurence, of Lisreahan, Laurencetown, co. Galway, observed amongst the family plate of his host a cruet frame* of the George I. period with an anchor mark resembling that on the Skerrett chalice. This led to the identification of the marks on the chalice and on the cruet frame as those of Galway goldsmiths.

On the side of the cruet frame, in contemporary engraving, is a coat

* The cruet frame is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Irwin Dasent.

of arms : *argent*, a chevron between three *sheldrakes* (for Kirwan) impaling, *argent*, a *fret* (for Blake), surmounted by the crest of Blake—a *sheldrake beaked and legged*. On the bottom of the frame, also in contemporary engraving, are the letters $\begin{matrix} K \\ P, M \end{matrix}$ which stand for $\begin{matrix} \text{Kirwan,} \\ \text{Patrick \& Mary:} \end{matrix}$ Patrick Kirwan of Cregg having married Mary, daughter of Richard Martyn, on the 23 March, 1703.

The town of Galway, which is also a county—its full description being “the town and county of the town of Galway”—had within its boundaries in the 17th century thirteen leading families, their names being: Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Browne, D’Arcy, Ffort, Fallon, Joyes,* Kirwan, Lynch, Martyn, Morris and Skerrett. These families were known as “the thirteen tribes of Galway”. The appellation was first used with regard to them by Cromwell’s soldiers as a term of reproach, because of their extraordinary attachment to each other during the time of their troubles and persecutions. It was afterwards adopted by the families themselves as a mark of distinction, indicative of the honour pertaining to being a member of one of the tribes. The facts that the Kirwan and Blake, whose arms are impaled as above described, as well as Richard Martyn, whose daughter married Patrick Kirwan, were members of Galway tribal families, connected the cruet frame with the town of Galway. The identity of the maker of the Skerrett chalice whose initials were R I, and the identity of the maker of the cruet frame whose initials were M F, were both subsequently traced to members of two other Galway tribal families—Joyes* and Fallon—as will presently be explained.

Galway tribal families of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The name of Donell O’Vollaghan, Jun., G.S., Galway, has been found recorded in the year 1500, and on a quaint memorial stone, dated 1579, in the Franciscan Abbey, Galway, the names of Walter Davin, Margaret his wife, and Thomas Davin are inscribed. The goldsmiths’ arms and an archaic ship—the ship being the principal charge in the arms of Galway—are also carved on the stone. This record apparently indicates that Walter or Thomas Davin (or both) were goldsmiths. From 1579 no other names of Galway goldsmiths have been traced until towards the end of the 17th century.

In Hardiman’s *History of the Town and County of the Town of Galway*, reference is made to “Bye Law A.D. 1585” which states “that the new statute made by the goldsmiths concerning their own

* Or Joyce.

Joyes, a Galway goldsmith taken captive by an Algerian pirate. His detention in Algiers.

faculty or art is commendable so that they shall observe the same and mend their former faults". A goldsmith named Joyes or Joyce—the name is spelled in both ways—a member of one of the thirteen tribes, is mentioned in a footnote to p. 15. In his youth, Joyes, when on a voyage to the West Indies, was (Hardiman relates) captured by an Algerian pirate, taken to Algiers and there sold as a slave to a Moorish goldsmith. He remained with the Moor for a period of fourteen years, working at the goldsmith's art, and he appears to have been regarded as a highly skilled craftsman. On the accession of King William III. to the English throne, one of his first acts was the sending of an ambassador to Algiers to demand the immediate release of every British subject held there in slavery. This demand was reluctantly complied with by the Dey, and thus Joyes regained his liberty. The Moor, however, on being ordered to release Joyes, offered his only daughter to him in marriage, together with half his property, as an inducement for him to remain, but Joyes refused the offer and returned to Galway, where he carried on the business of a goldsmith with considerable success. Having no son, Joyce bequeathed his property to his daughters, one of whom was married to Andrew Ffrench, also a member of one of the Galway tribes. There was one Mark Fallon (a brother of Bartholomew Fallon) who appears to have been taken into partnership by Joyes, and who, after the death of Joyes, continued the business.

Although no goldsmith's name has been found between 1579 and about 1690, a goldsmith's mark occurs on a chalice made in the year 1648 for a convent near the Murrensk mountains, to the West of Galway, as the contemporary inscription engraved on the foot of the chalice (set out in the following table) testifies. The only mark it bears is that of the maker—R I in a square depression. The chalice now belongs to the Augustinian Church, Thomas Street, Dublin. The maker could hardly have been Richard Joyes who is mentioned above, but might very well have been an ancestor.

From 1784 to 1817 the names of nine Galway goldsmiths are found to have been entered in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of 1783, which required that all Irish goldsmiths should register their names at the Dublin Assay Office, where all Irish plate, from 1784, ought to have been assayed. Plate made by any Galway goldsmith from 1784 onwards would probably be stamped with the Dublin marks. No plate bearing the Galway mark

has been found of later date than about 1730, and none earlier than about 1650.

The following table contains representations in *facsimile* of the several marks which have been found on Galway-made plate.

MARKS ON GALWAY PLATE.

The dates in the first column of the table are merely approximate and are derived mainly from dates inscribed on the articles named.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 1648 |  | R. Joyes, sen. (?) | { Chalice inscribed " <i>Joannes de Burgo Aug.* me fieri fecit pro Conventu Murskenensis Anno 1648</i> ": Augustinian Church, Dublin. |
| 1666-1684 |  | | { Puritan spoon, dated 1666: Dublin Museum. Trifid spoons, dated 1673 and 1684: Dublin Museum. Do. do. : Mr. J. H. Walter and Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1695 |  | Richard Joyes. | The "Skerrett" chalice †: The Author's Colln. |
| 1700 |  | Do. do. | Foot of chalice: R.C. Church, Galway.‡ |
| " |  | | Reliquary box: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | | Stamped twice on chalice: Do. do. do. |
| 1720 |  | | Stamped twice on Galway chalice, dated 1720: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1725 |  | Richard Joyes. | { The "Prendergas" chalice, inscribed " <i>Pray for Pat^k Prendergas and his wife Mary Ann, who order^d y^s to be made 1725</i> ": St. Patrick's College, Thurles. |
| 1730 |  | Mark Fallon. | Bowl of chalice, attached to the foot mentioned above: R.C. Church, Galway.‡ |
| " |  | Do. do. | The "Kirwan" cruet frame: Mr. Arthur I. Dasent. |
| 1743-5 |  | | { On wedding-ring, dated 1743, and Freedom box on which is engraved "Given with freedom of Galway to Captains of East India Fleet, 1745"; arms of Galway engraved on lid. |

* Joannes de Burgo, an Augustinian. Members of the de Burgo family (now called Burke) have from time to time in past generations caused other chalices to be made for the celebration of Mass. Lord Swaythling possesses one such, of the latter part of the 15th century.

† On the front facet of the spreading octagonal foot of this chalice a representation of the crucifixion is beautifully engraved, the lines, however, towards the angles present slight indications of wear. The work is evidently of about the end of the 17th century, and as the chalice is divisible into three parts, it was probably made easily portable for the celebration of Mass in remote places when the penal laws were in force. On the projecting torus moulding of the lower part of the foot (by a different hand from that which engraved the crucifixion, and obviously coarser and later work) is inscribed:— "*Pray for ye good Intintion of Mary Gabriel Skerrett, who procured y^s Chalice & A vestment for ye Use of her Nephew fr. Mark Skerrett: 1732*". This inscription does not record that Mary Gabriel Skerrett caused the chalice to be made, but that she procured it (probably some time after it had been made and possibly at second hand). The Skerrett family was one of the thirteen tribes of Galway, as mentioned on pages 702-3 *supra*.

‡ The foot of this chalice, which bears the stamp of R. Joyes, appears to be earlier work than the bowl, which has the mark of M. Fallon; the bowl was probably broken or lost and replaced by a new one in 1730, and the date 1730 then inscribed on the foot.

In the Dublin Museum there are also three chalices dated 1717, 1718 and 1721 respectively, each of which bears the initials of R. Joyes, as illustrated in the fourth line of marks in the above table, but without the anchor mark; another chalice similarly marked was repaired by Messrs. Egan of Cork, in 1902.

MARKS ON CLADDAGH RINGS.

Plain gold wedding rings used in the Claddagh district of Galway and a few other districts in Ireland. Each ring is impressed with the mark of its maker, and also bears a representation of two hands holding a heart surmounted by a crown.

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| From the latter part of the 17th to the early part of the 18th century. | AR | Andrew Robinson, Galway. |
| | F | Austin French, „ |
| | GR | Geo. Robinson, „ |
| | JD | Dillon, Galway and Waterford. |
| | NB | Nicholas Burdge, Galway. |
| | RD | Dillon, Galway and Waterford. |
| | RI | Richard Joyce, Galway. |
| | RS | ? |
| | TH | ? |
| | WD | Dillon of Galway. |

In the following list, the dates prior to 1784 are the years when the goldsmiths appear to have worked. From 1784 onwards the names and dates have been transcribed from the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company.

NAMES OF SOME GALWAY GOLDSMITHS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Walter Davin (?) 1578 (?) | John Shadwell mentd. 1757 | Francis Dowling 1785 |
| Thomas Davin (?) „ (?) | T. Fitz. F. Lynch d. 1771 | Michael O'Mara „ |
| R. Ioyes 1648 | George Robinson 1784 | Will. Leathem 1786 |
| Richard Joyes 1690 to 1720 | Austin French „ | James Kelly 1799 |
| Mark Fallon 1696 „ 1730 | Martin Lain „ | Nicholas Burdge, w.m. 1817 |
| Bartholomew Fallon* d. 1722 | Laurence Coleman „ | |

* See marks on Youghal plate, page 701 *ante*.

LIMERICK.

It is impossible now to determine the date when plate was first made in Limerick or to name its earliest goldsmiths. There can, however, be very little doubt, having regard to the importance of the town in the 17th century, that goldsmiths were engaged there in the exercise of their craft at that period and probably earlier. The war troubles of 1689 and subsequent years account for the suspension of the manufacture of plate until peace was restored in 1691-2, and for the disappearance in the melting pot of much, if not all, that had been previously wrought there.

Early in the 18th century, plate wrought in Limerick was sent to Dublin for the purpose of being assayed and marked, as is proved by entries in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company. In pursuance of the Act of 1783,* which required all Irish goldsmiths to register their names and places of abode with the Company of Goldsmiths in Dublin, the names of a number of Limerick goldsmiths are found to have been entered in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company in 1784 and later years.

Limerick plate sent to Dublin to be assayed in the 18th century.

The Limerick marks closely resemble those of Cork. The earliest known example of Limerick plate is a communion flagon at Churchtown, Buttevant, co. Cork. Its marks are, a triple-towered castle and the maker's initials (I B), each mark being duplicated alternately. For a long time these marks remained unlocated, but the discovery by Mr. Dudley Westropp of an old Limerick toll-stamp of the early part of the 18th century bearing a castle of similar form, led to their identification. The toll-stamp bears the inscription "THOLSEL COURT LIMERICK," as represented below. "Tholsel Court" was the old toll-court where the market dues were collected.

Resemblance of the marks of Limerick and Cork.

An old Limerick toll-stamp.



(Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.)

* 23 and 24 George III., c. 23. See page 586 *supra*.

The "STERLING" mark used at Limerick in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Table plate from about the second quarter to about the end of the 18th century, found in and around Limerick in recent years, stamped with the "STERLING" mark, was for some time believed to have been made in Cork, but names of Limerick goldsmiths having been found in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company of the period in question, that discovery led to the identification of the makers' marks as those of goldsmiths who worked and resided in Limerick, and to the establishment of the fact that the "STERLING" mark was used by the goldsmiths of Limerick, as well as by those of Cork, as a warranty that their silver was of sterling quality. On spoons made between 1780 and 1820 an additional mark bearing a rude resemblance to a fleur-de-lys or a trefoil is found. Mr. Westropp has observed at the end of the stem of nearly every bright cut Limerick spoon which has come under his notice an ornament resembling a plume of three feathers which may possibly have some connection with this trefoil-like stamped mark.

No records have been found to prove the existence of a regular guild of goldsmiths in Limerick, but workers of gold and silver were probably in past centuries associated there, as in other places, for the purpose of mutual protection. The names of ascertained members of the craft and such marks as have been found on plate made by them, are set forth in the following tables, which, although they cannot be regarded as complete, may lead to the identification of the marks of other goldsmiths who practised their art in the south-west of Ireland. It will probably be ascertained that many marks formerly believed to be those of Cork goldsmiths, but unidentifiable with any names to be found in Cork records, are really marks of Limerick craftsmen.

MARKS ON LIMERICK PLATE.

TABLE I.—FROM ABOUT 1710 TO 1784.

The dates in the first column of the table are approximate.

| DATE. (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1710 | | J. Buck, senr. (?) | { Com. flagon, " Presented by Sir John Pecival to Browhenny Church" (now Churchtown), Buttevant, co. Cork. |
| 1718 | | Adam Buck. | Chalice, dated 1718. |
| 1730-40 | | Jonathan Buck. (free 1731) | Patchbox: Mrs. Lanyon. |
| " | | | Do. do. | Sauce-boat on three legs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1730-62 | | Do. do. | Hanoverian spoon: Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | | Do. do. | Small cup: The Rev. John Penrose. |
| " | | Do. do. | { Sauce-boat, dated 1764: Noted by the Author. Also I.B. on the seal of Killmallock 1738: Mr. C. D. Oliver. |
| " | | Do. do. | Small repoussé box: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | | { Two-handed cup: Mr. Dudley Westropp. Soup ladle: Miss O'Grady. Tumbler: The Earl of Ilchester. |
| 1730-75 | | Joseph Johns. | |
| " | | Do. do. | Marrow spoon: Mr. C. D. Oliver. |
| " | | Do. do. | Freedom box: The Day Collection. |
| 1749-50 | | ? Joseph Johns. | { Gold wedding ring engraved "R Me cE, Feby. 1, 1749" and another engraved "D ^H M August 16, 1750". Also single-drop table spoons, c. 1750. |
| 1750 | | Samuel Johns. | Hanoverian spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1760-85 | | | George Moore. | Marrow scoop: Do. Do. |
| " | | Do. do. | { Table-spoon (crook handle): Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1768-80 | | Garret Fitzgerald. | Pair of ladles: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1770 | | George Moore. | Noted by the Author. |
| 1780 | | (Not identified.) | Bright-cut tea spoons: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Do. do. | Plain cream-jug on three legs: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1784 | | Patrick Connell. | Bright-cut table spoon: Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | | Do. do. | Plain table-spoon: Do. do. |

MARKS ON LIMERICK PLATE.

TABLE II.—FROM ABOUT 1784 TO ABOUT 1813.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1784 | P.C STER P.C | Patrick Connell. | Bright cut sugar sifter : Lord Carbery. |
| " | " STERLING " | * Do. do. | Do. table-spoons : Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | MFG " MFG | Maurice Fitzgerald. | Do. do. : Do. |
| " | MFG MFG MFG | Do. do. | Do. do. : The Day Collection. |
| " | MFG STERLING | Do. do. | Plain spoon : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | STER TB STER | Thomas Burke. | Bright cut sugar tongs : Do. |
| " | TB STERLING TB | Do. do. | Noted by the Author. |
| " | TB STER TB | Do. do. | Plain table-spoons : Mr. C. D. Oliver. |
| " | TB STERLING † | Do. do. | Bright cut tea-spoons : Mr. D. H. Lane. |
| " | TB STERLING | Do. do. | Do. sugar tongs : Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | MW STERLING | Matt. Walsh. | Do. table-spoons : Do. |
| " | MW STERLING | Do. do. | Sugar-tongs : Do. |
| 1786 | DL STERLING DL | Daniel Lysaght. | Plain table-spoon : Do. |
| " | DL STERLING | Do. do. | Bright cut do. : Do. |
| " | DL " | Do. do. | Do. do. : Do. |
| 1798 | WW STER WW | Wm. Ward. | Do. do. : Do. |
| 1800 | WFG STERLING WFG | Wm. Fitzgerald. | Do. dessert spoons : Mr. John R. Lloyd. |
| " | WFG † STERLING | Do. do. | Do. table-spoons : Mr. D. Westropp. |
| " | RS † RS | Robt. O'Shaughnessy. | Do. tea-spoons : Do. |
| " | RS STERLE | Do. do. | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoons : Do. |
| " | WW † WW | Will. Ward. | Bright cut do. : Do. |
| " | WW STERLING | Do. do. | Do. do. : Do. |
| " | M † C | ... .. | Sauce-boats and O.E. spoons : Mrs. Dickson. |
| 1810-20 | S*P STERLING | Samuel Purdon. | Fiddle-pattern tea-spoons : Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " | " † | Do. do. | Bright cut tea-spoons : Do. |
| 1800-13 | TP † † † | John Purcell. | Fiddle-pattern table-spoons : Do. |

* Connell's initials on these spoons are in plain block letters thus:—**P.C** (not P·C as in the line above). The late Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., had spoons made by Patrick Connell with the "Sterling" mark contracted thus:—**STERG**.

LIST OF LIMERICK GOLDSMITHS

Compiled from the Books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company and from other sources.

G.S. = Goldsmith; S.S. = Silversmith; W.M. = Watchmaker; ? = Query—it being uncertain whether a pewterer, founder, or some other craftsman, and not a goldsmith, although associated with the goldsmiths.

In many instances the craftsmen mentioned in the records, although described as jewellers, watch-makers, etc., also carried on the trades of goldsmiths and silversmiths.

It is probable that many of the goldsmiths mentioned in this list worked for some years before the earliest and after the latest known mention of their names.

| NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Remarks. | Latest Date or Death. | NAME. | Earliest Mention. | Re-marks. | Latest Date or Death. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Thomas O'Carryd | 1418 | | | Philip Walsh G.S. | 1777 | | 1784 |
| Donald Mecgyllysaghta | 1559 | | | Philip Burbridge (Bucklemaker) | | | d. 1780 |
| Gilladuffe O'Cowltayn | " | | | John Hawley S.S. | 1784 | | |
| George Buck ? | 1672 | | | Maurice Fitzgerald " | " | | |
| Robert Smith G.S. | 1674 | 1687 Free | | (app. 1752.) | | | |
| James Robinson " | " | 1680 Mayor | | John Stret | " | | |
| Caleb Colbeck S.S. | 1720 | 1698 | | Matthew Walsh | " | | |
| Adam Buck | " | 1730 | d. 1725 | Robert Lynch G.S. | " | | |
| Jonathan Buck | " | Free | d. 1762 | Arthur Lynch | " | | |
| — Hill | " | 1731 | | James Lynch | " | | |
| John Robinson | " | 1739 | | Patrick Connell S.S. | " | | |
| Edward Parker G.S. | " | Free | d. 1782 | Thomas Burke G.S. & J. | " | | d. 1800 |
| | | 1731 | | Daniel Lysaght S.S. | 1786 | | 1788 |
| | | Sheriff | 1780 | Henry Downes | " | | d. 1788 |
| | | 1755 Mayor | | Francis Phipps J. | 1788 | | |
| | | 1774 | | Matthew Stritch | " | | |
| Joseph Johns | " | 1768 | | William Ward G.S. | 1798 | | |
| | | 1766 | | Samuel Purdon (Spoonmaker) | c. 1800 | | 1846 |
| George Robinson S.S. | 1750 | | | William Fitzgerald S.S. | 1800 | | |
| Robert Latch W.M. | " | | | Robert O'Shaughnessy S.S. | 1802 | | d. 1842 |
| John Cullen S.S. | 1751 | | d. 1788 | William Carroll | 1805 | | |
| John Gloster G.S. | 1755 | | | Thomas Walsh | 1806 | | 1846 |
| Garret Fitzgerald | " | | | John Purcell W.M. | | | d. 1813 |
| Samuel Johns | " | | | William Fitzgerald & Son S.S. | 1820 | | |
| George Halloran S.S. | 1766 | | d. 1780 | H. Smith & R. Wallace } | 1830 | | 1846 |
| Joseph Robinson | " | | d. 1795 | George Hurst S.S. | | | d. 1842 |
| George Moore G.S. | 1768 | | d. 1804 | George Martin J. & S.S. | 1846 | | |
| Collins Brehon | " | | d. 1767 | Thomas Walsh | " | | |
| Robert Bradford S.S. | 1770 | | 1784 | John Laing | " | | |
| John Hackett | " | | 1768 | Cornelius Wood | " | | |
| James Watson | 1774 | | 1784 | John Walsh | " | | |
| | G.S. & S.S. | | | | | | |

BELFAST.

The marks illustrated below are believed to be those of Belfast goldsmiths of about the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The articles of plate on which the marks appear came from the neighbourhood of Belfast. The third mark, composed of the initials M B, have been suggested to be those of Matthew Bellew,* whose name appears as a Belfast goldsmith in the year 1792. The mark of a hand erect may have been intended for the Ulster hand.

MARKS ON PLATE WHICH MAY BE OF BELFAST MAKE.

| APPROXIMATE DATE. | MARKS. | MAKER'S NAME. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|-------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1780 |    | | Tea vase: Mr. A. D. George. |
| " |    | | Sugar-tongs: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1790 |  | *Matthew Bellew? | Snuff-box: The Day Collection. |
| 1800 |    | | Table forks (4 prongs): Do. |
| " |    | | Mug with reeded bands: Dublin Museum. |

NAMES OF SOME BELFAST GOLDSMITHS.

The following names of Belfast goldsmiths have been found in 17th and 18th century records:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Andrew McCullough | 1660 | Joshua Hutton | 1753, d. 1777 |
| Will. Barnett | 1671 | Ross Sanderman, J. | 1783 |
| Thos. McCune | 1679 | Hugh McCulloch | 1784-88 |
| Will. Mankin | 1730 | Matthew Bellew | 1790 |
| Whitney Swarbridge | 1752 | (apprenticed, Dublin, 1778) | |
| (apprenticed, Dublin, 1741) | | | |

Names of other Belfast goldsmiths registered in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company from 1784 to 1821 inclusive will be found on page 674 *ante*. The greater part of these were probably dealers rather than manufacturers, as very little plate appears to have been wrought in Belfast during that period. It is, however, recorded that plate was assayed in Dublin in 1809 for Will. Doyle of Belfast, and in 1819 for H. Gardener of Belfast.

* Matthew Bellew, son of Rebecca Bellew of Londonderry, was apprenticed to Patrick Walsh, jeweller, Dublin, in 1778.

KINSALE.

The name of "William Walsh" occurs in Kinsale records as having, on "March 19th 1687," been "sworn Master of the Company of Blacksmiths, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Cutlers, Glaziers, Braziers, and other Hammermen that work by fire". It is also recorded that in "1689 Thomas Meade, goldsmith, was admitted to the freedom of the borough," and in 1733 the names of Joseph and William Wall of Kinsale* occur in the records of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company with reference to plate sent by them to Dublin to be assayed. The names of Dennis Leary and Robt. Barry, of Kinsale, are found in the same records for 1784. The reader is referred to marks probably attributable to Joseph Wall or William Wall (or both) illustrated at 1700 and 1710 respectively in the table of Irish unascrbed marks on page 716 *infra*. It appears, therefore, that Kinsale was not without its craft of goldsmiths in the 17th and 18th centuries, but no plate stamped with marks which can with certainty be identified with the town having come to the Author's knowledge, it is not practicable to illustrate any example.

OTHER IRISH PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

There is very little doubt that plate was manufactured in many of the walled towns of the pale in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. It was impracticable, for reasons already explained, to send plate from distant places to Dublin to be assayed, and it seems probable that provincial goldsmiths adopted marks of their own (possibly one or more of the charges from their corporate arms, as in the case of Cork), which in conjunction with the maker's mark served as a warranty of the quality of their wares.

DERRY (or Londonderry) was a city of great importance in the 16th and 17th centuries, and three goldsmiths of that city were registered in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company in 1784, one in 1811 and another in 1814, but the only known example of Londonderry work appears to be a silver breast plate bearing the mark ^{P. Mc.C.}_{L.DERRY}, noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp as that of Patrick McConigal.

A chalice of about 1660 in Cloyne Cathedral, co. Cork, has inscribed on it: "*John Moore de Bandon fecit*," which seems to indicate that a

* Joseph Wall mentioned 1712, died 1734. William Wall mentioned 1721, died 1736.

small town like Bandon, in the southern part of the county of Cork, was not without its goldsmith in the 17th century.

It is recorded in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company that a "pretended goldsmith" in KILKENNY was prosecuted for selling worthless plate in 1687, and it can scarcely be supposed that a city of such importance as Kilkenny had no *real* goldsmiths in the 17th century. What may be the mark of Mark Kelly of Kilkenny is given at 1690 in the table of Irish unascribed marks on page 716 *infra*. Five Kilkenny goldsmiths registered their names in Dublin in the 18th century, and three others registered there in the early part of the 19th century, but the Author has not been able to glean any information concerning the work of any of them. The last remark is also applicable to the goldsmiths of WATERFORD, of whom eight registered their names in Dublin in 1784, and five others registered between that year and 1812.

A chalice at Fethard, co. Tipperary, of about the middle of the 17th century, bears the marks here illustrated :—



A similar castle to that stamped on this chalice is found on Kilkenny tokens of *c.* 1657, and as a goldsmith named Edward Rothe is said to have lived in Kilkenny, 1609-24 (*Collectanea de Diebus Hibernia*), this chalice may have been wrought by a goldsmith of that name.

IN DROGHEDA and NEWRY there appears to have been a number of goldsmiths in the 18th century. Of the former town five were registered in 1784, and of the latter town nine were registered in 1784-5.

The names of the provincial goldsmiths referred to, and of a large number of others entered in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company in the period 1784-1827, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of 1783, are set forth in connection with the Company's records on pages 674-6, but as dealers as well as makers of gold and silver wares throughout Ireland were obliged by that Act to register their names and places of abode with the company of goldsmiths in Dublin, and as the category to which they belong is not registered, it may be that many of them were mere dealers and not goldsmiths or plate workers,

NEW GENEVA (CO. WATERFORD).

In 1783 a number of Continental protestant immigrants who had been subjected to persecution in their own country found a refuge in Ireland. Many of them were Swiss watch-makers and working goldsmiths and jewellers from Geneva. They settled at a place which they called New Geneva, near Waterford, about a mile and a half lower down the Suir than Passage East. For their assistance and encouragement the Irish Parliament passed an Act (23 & 24 George III., c. 23) which came into operation on 1 June, 1784. These immigrants were granted an assay office and an assayer, and the following marks were prescribed for being stamped on their wares :—

FOR GOLD.

22 CARATS.

Harp crowned, and *erased*,
i.e., with a bar across its strings.

20 CARATS.

A plume of two feathers.

18 CARATS.

A unicorn's head, *gorged*,
i.e., with a collar round its neck.

This is the only instance of a statutory assay office having been set up in any part of Ireland other than Dublin. An expenditure of about £30,000 was contemplated for the establishment of these people in their settlement, and for a short time an attempt appears to have been made to carry on the manufacture of watches and jewelry. Plate does not appear to have been wrought by them. Very soon after their arrival they showed signs of discontent, their success not having been equal to their expectations, and they complained that the Government proposed to impose a tax on gold workmanship with respect to their tenements, and shortly after they returned to their own country.* The buildings which had been erected for their use were during the "rising" of 1798 converted into military barracks.

* It appears that from first to last, work was not carried on at New Geneva, and there seems to be no evidence obtainable as to any plate having been wrought there.

UNASCRIBED IRISH PROVINCIAL MARKS.

The marks illustrated below have been found on plate (apparently of Irish manufacture), in various parts of Ireland, but their origin has not in most cases been traced.

The dates are merely approximate and are derived mainly from dates inscribed on the articles named.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1611 |  | Communion cup and cover, dated 1611: St. Nicholas-without-the-walls, Dublin. |
| 1650 |  | Stamped twice on tankard: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1652 |  | Chalice, dated 1652: The late Mr. R. Day, F.S.A. |
| 1666 |  | (Probably mark of Abel Ram, Dublin.) Alms dish, inscribed " <i>ex dono Nehemiae Donelan, 1666</i> ": Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 1673 |   | Broth basin and cover, inscribed " <i>ex dono J. B., 1673</i> ": The Author's Collection. |
| 1680 |   | Trifid spoon (pricked "1680"): Mr. Dudley Westropp. See Cork, 1680, and Dublin, 1696. |
| " |    | Communion paten, on foot: St. Anne's, Belfast. |
| 1682 |  | Surgeon's bleeding bowl: Mr. Jas. Magee. |
| " |    | Plain bowl, dated 1682: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp in Westmeath. |
| 1690 |  | Mark of Mark Kelly of Kilkenny (?) On chalice: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1700 |   | (Probably mark of J. or W. Wall, Kinsale.) The punch ladle of Kinsale: Captain Cramer. |
| 1705 |   | Three-pronged forks with wavy ends: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1710 |  | Stamped thrice on plate: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| " |  | Do. do. on spoons with wavy ends: Do. do. do. See W at 1700 above. |
| 1720 |   | Salver on foot: Mrs. French. |
| 1720-40 |  | (? mark of Michael Coldwell of Cork.) Harp-handled cup: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1726 |  | Mark of Anthony Walsh (?) On chalice, dated 1726, when given to the Chapel of St. John, Waterford. |
| " |   | Mark of Charles Morgan, on cup: Castleton Roche. |
| 1750 |  | Stamped thrice on mug: Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1756 |  | Mark of John St. John, Dublin: Do. do. do. |
| 1760 |  | Stamped thrice on sauce-boat: Do. do. do. |
| " |   | Mounts of shell snuff-box: Do. do. do. |
| 1780 |  | Stamped thrice on sauce-boat: Do. do. do. |
| " |   | Stamped four times on lemon strainer: Do. do. do. |
| " |  | On table-spoon: Do. do. do. |

UNASCRIBED MARKS

WHICH CANNOT BE ALLOCATED DEFINITELY TO AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR IRISH
MAKER OR PLACE OF ORIGIN.

| DATE (ABOUT). | MARKS. | ARTICLES AND OWNERS. |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1574 |  | Cup and paten cover : Mr. H. D. Ellis. Also on communion cup at Eglwys Cymmyn, Carm., and on a number of communion cups in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire. |
| 1590 | COK * | On foot of chalice, characteristic of massing chalice of Roman Catholic Church : The Day Collection. |
| 1660 |  | Struck thrice on apostle spoon : Mr. H. D. Ellis. |
| 1680 |  | Rat-tail spoon : Mr. Llewellyn Davies. |
| " |  | Mug, embossed and chased : Messrs. Jay Richard Attenborough & Co. |
| 1700 |  | Cylindrical box for holding nutmeg and grater : Mr. Harry Alston. |
| " |  | Flat-stemmed spoon, pricked 1701 : Mr. A. Gillman. |
| 1730 |  | Cream ewer : Mr. E. Assheton Bennett. |
| 1740-50 |  | Tripod salt : Mr. G. W. Rudkin. |
| " |  | On four candlesticks of baluster form : Mr. Louis Wine.† |
| 1770 |  | Stamped twice on pierced mustard pot : Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1780 |  | Bright cut spoons : Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |
| 1800 |  | Fiddle pattern spoons : Noted by Mr. Dudley Westropp. |

* See James Cok, Edinburgh, 1563, pp. 498 and 510 *ante*.† See mark of Coline Allan of Aberdeen, whose mark (illustrated on p. 533 *ante*) this resembles. The luce or pike's head may perhaps be connected with the fish mark of Banff, see p. 540 *ante*. *Three Lucies haurient argent* for Lucy, are borne in the shield of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

ADDENDA.

The following illustrations represent marks found since the preceding pages were printed :—

LONDON MARKS.

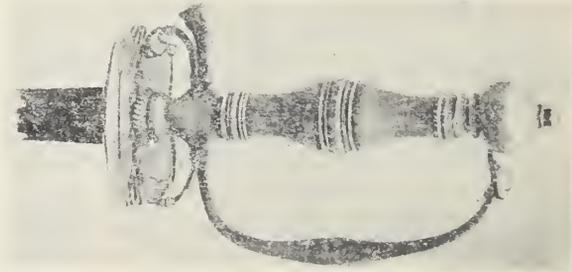
- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 1664-5 |  | Maker's mark of John Wasson (accompanied by the London hall marks of 1664-5), on covered tankard: Mr. J. I. Jefferson. |
| 1714-5 |  | Maker's mark of Richard Williams (accompanied by the London hall marks of 1714-5), on caster: Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
| " |  | Marks found on five small table forks: Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley. The maker's mark is probably that of John Wisdom. |
| 1722-3 |  | Maker's mark of Christopher Canner (probably), on octagonal tea-pot: Mr. W. H. Willson. |

YORK MARKS.

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| 1681-2 |  | York marks of 1681-2, and the maker's mark of Joshua Geldart, stamped on a beaker belonging to Dr. Wilfred Harris. |
|--------|---|--|

CHESTER MARKS.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| c. 1692 |  | These marks occur on a paten, dated 1692, at Gnosall, Staffs, and should be compared with those in Table I. of the Chester marks, page 387 <i>ante</i> . |
| c. 1695 |  | On standing cup: noted by the Author. |



The illustration here given represents a 17th century silver sword-hilt stamped with a maker's mark only, namely **IG**. The name of the maker has not been traced, and there being no other accompanying mark, it can only be stated that the sword-hilt is believed to be the work of an English provincial goldsmith.

The maker's mark is somewhat similar to that on a mace given 1685 to the Wilton Corporation, as noted on page 484 *ante*.

The sword has its original leather scabbard, and is in the collection of Mr. A. S. Marsden Smedley.

INDEX.

Marks comprising two or more letters are indexed under the first letter of the pair or group. Marks composed of intertwined letters are indexed under each letter appearing in the monogram. Devices where accompanied by initials are indexed under the first initial letter.

Marks consisting of devices difficult to identify by a short description, will be found in *facsimile* at the end of the index.

Every maker's mark contained in this book is indexed alphabetically. By referring to the indicated page the mark will be found illustrated in *facsimile*. In every ascertained case the name of the maker is connected with his mark, and where marks consist of or comprise initials the names to which they pertain are, by means of their initials, indexed also. Those goldsmiths' names which are printed in chronological order under their respective local headings, and occupy over a hundred pages of the book, are not repeated in this index, because the repetition of those surnames in alphabetical order would—except for the very short period when the Britannia standard was enforced in England—afford no help either to the plate collector or the dealer. As explained on page 236 *ante*, the manner in which the names are printed in the lists—the initials being in line vertically, with a clear space before the first letter of the surname—facilitates the finding of any particular name. The increase in the bulk of the book, which would have been caused by the repetition of about twelve thousand names has therefore been avoided.

The lists of goldsmiths' names will be found indexed under the names of the towns to which they respectively pertain.

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