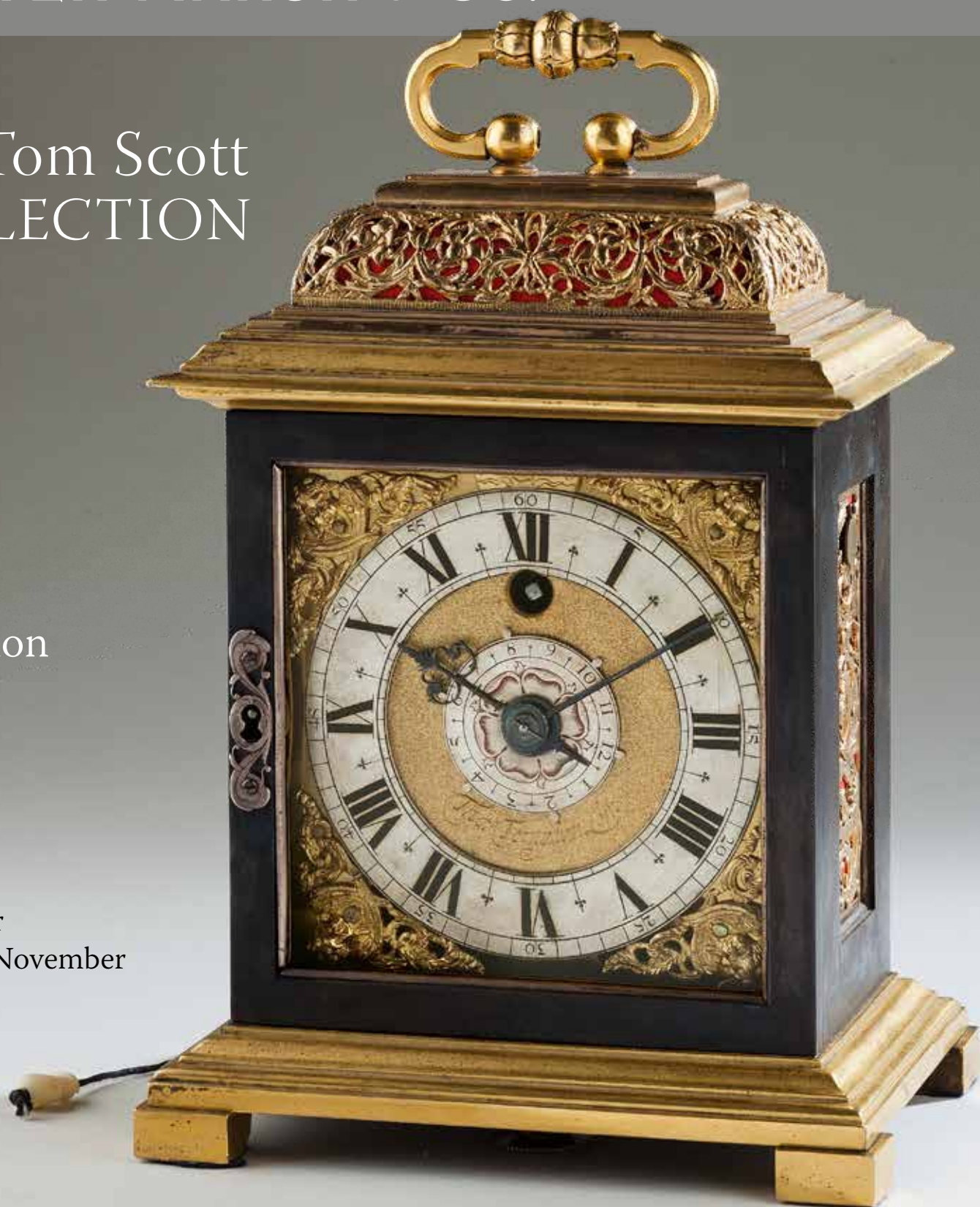


CARTER MARSH & Co.

The Tom Scott
COLLECTION

Selling
Exhibition
Part II

Winchester
7th - 28th November



The Tom Scott Collection - Part II

Tom began to seriously collect clocks in the late 1980s and rapidly built up one of the foremost collections ever assembled of classic English clocks from the period 1660-1780, totaling over 100 pieces. He was probably the owner of the largest group of clocks by the most pre-eminent of English clockmakers, Thomas Tompion, including many of royal provenance.

On leaving school in Nottingham, he joined his father in the motor trade. Soon after, his father acquired his first mobile crane and hired it out with Tom as operator. The firm was built up rapidly, in 1975 buying the world's largest telescopic crane. In 1981 they bought Greenham Plant Hire from Taylor Woodrow, a subsidiary then making a loss of £1M a year, but within six months the newly-acquired company, renamed Scott Greenham, was turned round into profit. Floated on the London Stock Exchange in the early 1980s, in 1987 it was sold to BET plc for £75M.

Tom then settled in the Channel Islands on Guernsey, soon being appointed Chairman of Guernsey Gas and by the time of its sale in 2005 he had built it up tenfold. He worked a similar transformation at Channel Television, subsequently turning it into a property investment and development company, and sold it to CI Traders Ltd who appointed Tom chairman.

Having moved to Jersey, Tom was actively involved in both commercial property and the Jacksons motorcar business in Guernsey, Jersey and elsewhere, handling 75% of manufacturer franchises across the Channel Islands.

Tom also had a 1500 acre estate in Leicestershire where Pedigree Charolais (1st prizes at the Royal Show on repeated occasions) were bred, as well as sheep and arable. His other farming interests were in Hungary and the Ukraine.

He began seriously donating to charities some 20 years ago, totalling over £10M; he donated the playing-field and funded the clubhouse and associated facilities for the Guernsey Rugby Club, HRH Princess Anne graciously officiating at its opening and attending the charity gala event held by Tom, at which £500k was raised between Prostate Action and the Animal Health Trust.

Tom had always planned a book to be written and to exhibit the collection; earlier this year *The Golden Age of English Horology, masterpieces from the Tom Scott collection* by Richard Garnier and Jonathan Carter was published (see details page 143) and the collection was exhibited to great acclaim during June 2015 at Masterpiece London.

Following the extraordinary success of the July selling exhibition part I, this catalogue represents part II, taking place at our premises at The Square in Winchester from 7th to 28th November 2013.





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Tompion & Graham's workshop and their succeeding dynasty

Thomas Tompion 1639 - 1713

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

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



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

What is clear is that within a few years of his arrival in Water Lane, and admittance to the Clockmakers' Company in 1671, Tompion was firmly established. Perhaps his most significant association started in 1674 when Robert Hooke, FRS and their curator of experiments, was looking for a craftsman to make a 3 foot radius sector for the Society. By 5th July, Tompion had finished the quadrant and it was received with great acclaim. This introduced Tompion to Hooke's colleagues and distinguished scientists of the day and through him he met the King and various nobility.

In 1675, at Hooke's direction, he made a balance spring watch for Charles II and begun working on extraordinary and prestigious commissions, such as the two or possibly three regulators for Flamsteed at the new observatory at Greenwich, adapting and developing Townley's deadbeat escapement. He is also said to have worked with Barlow on the latter's 1676 invention of rack striking for repeating clocks and watches.

By the time he started numbering his clocks in the early 1680s, Tompion was already viewed as... *the clockmaker most recommended in England...* (16th Sept. 1680, Letter from John Locke to Nicholas Toinard, Paris). He had radically reorganised his domestic production, standardising and batch-making his different types of clocks and watches. In this way he was able to achieve a level of quality and consistency that was unsurpassed and his fail-safe pull-repeating system fitted to his standard clocks is masterful, while his extraordinary fully developed grande-sonnerie striking system is found in undisputedly the finest series of domestic clocks ever produced.

In restructuring and increasing production he required an expanding workforce and while, directly and indirectly, he took 27 apprentices, several in his employ took their own apprentices who worked in the business, not only through the Clockmakers' but also the Goldsmiths' (Ambrose Gardner) and Blacksmiths' Companies. This avoided the strict controls over apprentice numbers laid down by the Clockmakers' Company.

By c.1701 Tompion had taken his nephew-by-marriage, Edward Banger, into partnership, while in 1704 George Graham married another of Tompion's nieces, Elizabeth, daughter of James Tompion of Ickwell, Bedfordshire. There were no children from this marriage and it was later reported *This union proved unfortunate: Mrs Graham had two sons, whose legitimacy her husband refused to acknowledge.* [Johan Horriens (John Harrison), *Memoirs of a Trait in the Character of George III*, 1835, Appendix 6, *On the Character of Mr George Graham*]. The supposition has been made that Mrs. Graham's sons may have been fathered by Banger, causing the split between them c.1707/8, while there is no evidence to support this, by c.1711 Tompion had taken Graham as partner instead, who continued Tompion's numbering for his own clocks and watches.

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

George Graham c. 1673-1751

Born c. 1673 in the parish of Kirklington, Cumberland but, orphaned at an early age, Graham was brought up by his elder brother, William. His father was a Quaker, but William was not and George does not appear to have followed that faith either. Making his way to London, George was apprenticed in July 1688 to Henry Aske.

He became a journeyman to Tompion almost immediately after being freed in September 1695, becoming his partner in 1711 and his successor on Tompion's death in 1713.

The London Gazette for 28th November 1713, carried the following announcement: *George Graham, Nephew of the late Mr. Thomas Tompion, who lived with him upwards of seven-teen years and managed his trade for several years past, whose name was joined with Mr. Tompion's for some time before his death, and to whom he left all his stock and work, finished and unfinished, continues to carry on the said trade at the late Dwelling House of said Mr. Tompion at the sign of the Dial and Three Crowns, at the corner of Water lane, in Fleet Street, London, where all persons may be accommodated as formerly. In 1720 he advertised that he had moved to new premises: George Graham watchmaker is removed from the corner of Water Lane in Fleet Street to the Dial and One Crown on the other side of the way, a little nearer Fleet Bridge, a new house next door to the Globe and Duke of Marlborough's Head Tavern.*



Soon after assuming control of the business on Tompion's death, Graham was moving in the highest intellectual and commercial circles in London. His rise in the Clockmakers' Company and Fellowship of the Royal Society (to which he presented many papers in *Philosophical Transactions*) are well documented, but his involvement in Freemasonry is less well known. The early Freemason's records reinforce the evidence of known relationships, as well as confirming others that were previously supposition.

The foundation of the First Grand Lodge in 1717, marked the revival of 'speculative' Freemasonry, which had begun in London during the 17th Century. It is not known when Graham joined, but the appearance of his name in the first Minute Book of Grand Lodge dated 1723, places him as a member of the small but fashionable unnamed Lodge, meeting at Rummer's Tavern in Charing Cross.

Amongst others, his masonic associates included: J T Desaguliers, the polymath and 'father of modern masonry'; the Dukes of Richmond, Montagu and Buccleuch; Sir Hans Sloane PRS; Martin Folkes PRS; Lord Mayor Sir William Billers; George Heathcote, MP; Alexander Stuart FRCP; Sir Henry Bateman, 1st Viscount Bateman, MP; William Bucknall, MP; Benjamin Hoadly, royal physician and a successful

dramatist; and John Byrom, poet and inventor of a system of shorthand. It is Byrom's journal which tells us of Graham's membership of the 'Cabala Club', a shadowy group of Masonic Fellows of the Royal Society that met to discuss matters outside the formal business of the Royal Society, including the occult.

By c.1726/7 Graham had perfected the cylinder escapement originally designed by Tompion, thereafter invariably using it in his watches. He had also by 1715 perfected the deadbeat escapement, initiated by Richard Towneley and Tompion in the mid-1670s. In 1721 Graham invented the temperature-compensated mercury pendulum, which went on to be extensively adopted in the trade for regulators. In fact, when combined with the deadbeat escapement, such high-grade clocks were not surpassed in accuracy for more than 150 years.

Nonetheless, a majority of Graham regulators are fitted with a gridiron pendulum, based on an invention of John 'Longitude' Harrison, whom he had met on the latter's arrival in London and to whom he instantly became a long-time advisor, the two discussing clockwork for many a long hour. As a result of their first meeting, Graham advanced Harrison an unsecured and interest-free loan to enable him to continue his work in developing the naval chronometer. Graham later presented Harrison to the Board of Longitude, speaking on his behalf and securing additional funding from them.

Graham's scientific instrument making has been less concentrated on by horologists. He was actively involved, intellectually as well as professionally, as an instrument maker in establishing the exact shape of the earth by means of precision clocks, but also very knowledgeable in astronomy, necessary in his quest to perfect astronomical instruments. With the measurements in the tropics made with his instruments and instructions, Newton's figures for the proportional of the earth's axes were corrected. During the terms in office of Edmond Halley and James Bradley as Astronomers Royal, Graham produced instruments to their specifications for the Royal Greenwich Observatory, including a transit instrument and a great zenith sector. He also made for the French *Academie des Sciences*, in Paris, an astronomical apparatus used for the measurement of a degree of the meridian. He invented a beam caliper with a micrometer screw, and an improved micrometer screw for reflecting telescopes in 1727. One of his most famous inventions was the device now called the orrery, a clockwork model showing the motions of the planets around the Sun. Unfortunately, Graham's pioneering of the orrery is occluded by its naming after the slightly later example made by John Rowley for Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery. Graham made two: one with Tompion probably for Prince George of Denmark and now in the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford, the other signed by him alone, now at the Adler Planetarium, in Chicago, USA.

His rise through the Clockmakers' Company was as follows: Assistant from 1716, Warden in 1719 and Master in 1722.

Graham should be considered as not only one of the greatest horologists, but also the pre-eminent instrument maker of his time, and a man of major importance in the development of chronometry. His achievements are reflected in his burial in the same grave as Tompion's in Westminster Abbey, forever resting in what is effectively the Nation's Hall of Fame.

Samuel Barkley and Thomas Colley

Samuel Barkley was apprenticed to Graham in 1715, freed in 1722, and remained in his employ. Colley's training is unknown, however he became a journeyman to Graham and they were both living in Graham's house on Fleet Street and were named as executors in his will in 1751. Barkley and Colley continued the business as partners, though Samuel Barkley died soon after in June 1753. Colley carried on alone eventually taking another Graham apprentice, John Priest, as partner in 1764. Colley & Priest continued in business until Colley's death in 1771.

Thomas Mudge and the Duttons

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 1

The Falseplate Tompion circa 1678

A very fine and small Phase 1
ebony and gilt-brass mounted
striking spring clock with pull-
quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 12¼ inches, width 10 inches, depth 6½ inches.

Case Ebony on oak carcass surmounted by a gilt-brass foliate-tied handle on a fine cast gilt-brass basket top, modelled with birds, swags and foliage, sides with cast foliate and laurel wreath gilt-brass frets with apertures to view barrels, foliate scroll sound fret to the front door, bellflower escutcheons, moulded base on gilt-brass bun feet.

Dial 6 inch square gilt-brass dial signed *Tho: Tompion London* below the silvered chapter-ring with blued-steel hands, winged-cherub spandrels, shuttered winding holes.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 7 by 8¼ inch plates with eight latched baluster pillars, twin fusees and spring barrels, hour strike and pull-quarter repeat on two bells, the repeat lever concealed behind a falseplate, this also concealing levers for bolt-and-shutter work, the backplate with scored line border and engraved with tulip designs to top and bottom, the backplate behind the falseplate left un-engraved, the false plate left engraved and un-gilded with tulips around a reserve signed *Tho. Tompion Londini Fecit*.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour rack striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Vehmeyer Collection, Netherlands.
Christie's London, 3 Nov 2011, lot 114.

Literature HM Vehmeyer, *Clocks, their origin and development, 1320–1880*. Snoek, 2004, vol. II, p.626-7.
Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013, p.314-315.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.44-47.

Exhibited Holland, Utrecht, Dutch Gold, Silver and Clock Museum, *Twee Eeuwen Uurwerker, 1657-1857*, 1968, cat. no.12.

Comments For similar engraving on an un-numbered Tompion spring clock see Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, pl.519, 521.







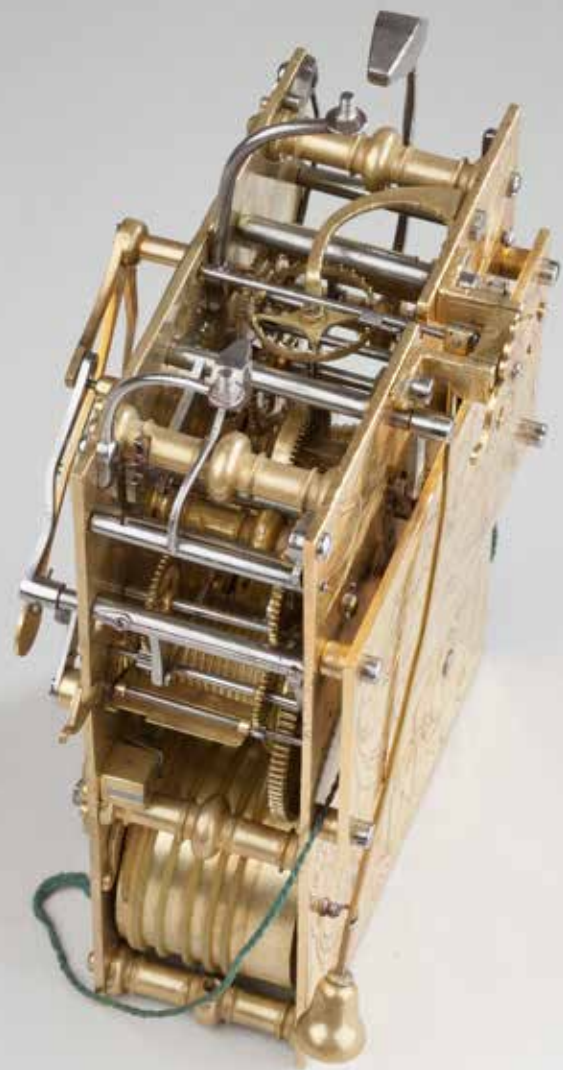
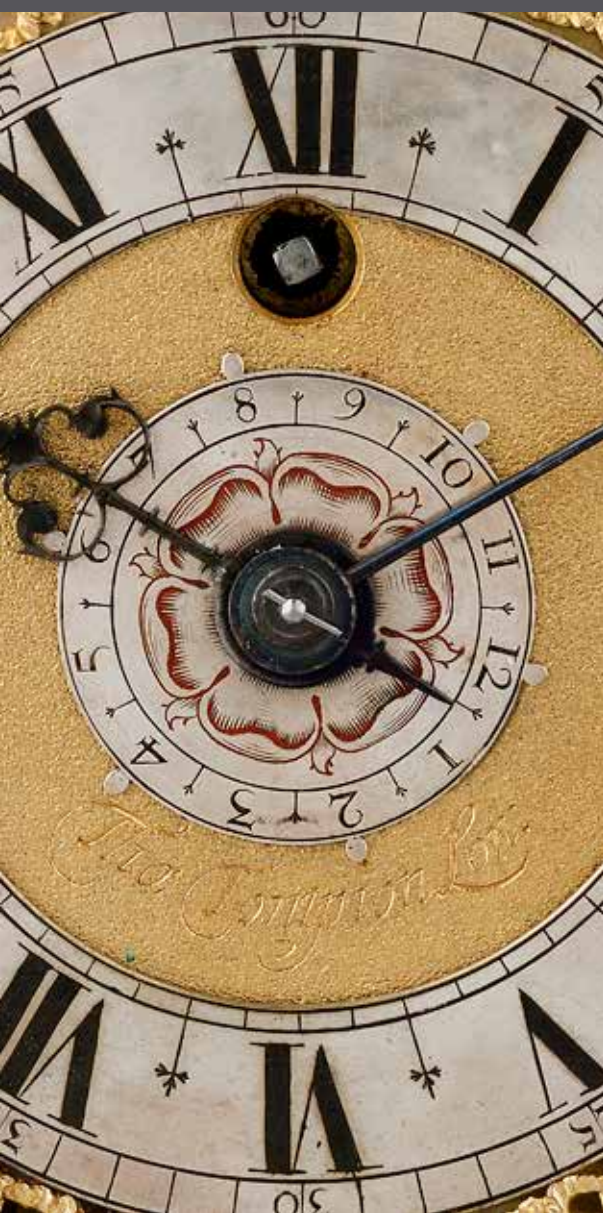


Exhibit 2

The Lonsdale Tompion, No. 23 *circa* 1683

A highly important gilt-brass and
blued-steel miniature timepiece
with alarm and silent pull-quarter
repeat



Dimensions Height 7½ inches, width 5⅞ inches, depth 4⅛ inches.

Case Gilt-brass basket top, well-proportioned and cast with symmetrical foliage, surmounted by gilt-brass thistle bud handle. Elaborate gilt-brass mouldings above and below the blued-steel body, acanthus-cast gilt-brass sound panels to the side and rear, base on gilt block feet; release mechanism in base allows the case to slide up and over the movement. Punch-numbered 23 twice on the rear base moulding. With pendulum locking system to the front base section.

Dial 4½ inches square, gilt-brass dial with four latched feet, signed *Tho Tompion Lon*: engraved within the matted centre beneath the rosette-engraved (*Rose Graver*) silvered alarm disc, narrow silvered chapter-ring, blued-steel hands, cross-winged cherub spandrels. Pendulum bob visible beneath chapter-ring when door is open.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 3½ by 4¼ inches with six latched baluster pillars; single fusee and spring barrel, securing pin in the baseplate for the front-mounted rhomboidal pendulum with an unusual calibrated regulation disc in the centre of the bob, adjusted by a male key, the crown-wheel mounted at 20° from vertical to avoid the fusee. Twice-six pull-quarter repeat on two bells, modified to repeat 1-12 (in Tompion's workshop?), alarm on the larger bell.

Escapement Knife-edge verge; cock mounted on front plate.

Strike Type Timepiece silent pull-quarter repeat with alarm.

Provenance By family descent to W.J.E. Lonsdale, of Auckland, New Zealand, and sold Christie's, London, 29th Oct, 1959, lot 9: for a record price of 4,200 guineas (£4,410) to R A Lee.
Untermeyer Collection, New York.
R A Lee, 1974.
Hochschild Collection, Paris, and sold Sotheby's, London, 31 March, 1978 lot 211.
Christie's, London, July, 1990, lot 103.

Literature Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, Woodbridge, 1982, p. 430, 432, pl. 626.
R Garnier, 'Striking Royal Connections', *Country Life*, 6 Dec 1990. p.128.
Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013, p.418.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.56-59.

Exhibited London, V&A, *International Art Treasures*, Mar 1962

Comments No. 23 is the harlequin pair to No. 21; together these are the only two known examples by Tompion to these miniaturised specifications in blued-steel and gilt-metal cases. Because of their unusual nature and extraordinary quality, it cannot be discounted that these two timepieces may have been Royal commissions.









Exhibit 3

The Guggenheim
Tompion, No. 223
circa 1693

An exceptional Type 3 mulberry and kingwood veneered month-going longcase clock with the original numbered winding key



Dimensions Height 7 foot 8 inches, trunk 11½ inches.

Case Convex throat mouldings, mulberry veneers with kingwood and boxwood border panels on an oak carcass. Cyma mouldings to the plinth with skirting. Numbered 223 on the leading edge of the trunk door. Forward-sliding hood with carved kingwood Corinthian capitals, elaborate walnut frets, original caddy top, gilt-brass ball finials to the four sides.

Dial 11 inch square gilt-brass dial with four latched feet, the matted centre with seconds ring and pinhole adjusted date aperture, silvered chapter-ring, sword-hilt half-hour and cross half-quarter marks, blued-steel hands; signed *Tho= Tompion Londini Fecit* below the chapter-ring. Cherub-and-foliage spandrels with scroll and foliate engraving (G.195) between; bolt-and-shutter lever at chapter X.

Duration Month.

Movement 5¼ by 7⅞ inch plates with six latched baluster pillars, anchor escapement, large countwheel on backplate, punch-numbered 223 at base, bolt-and-shutter maintaining power, brass-rod pendulum with calibrated rating nut, numbered crank key with *lignum vitae* handle.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type External countwheel hour strike.

Provenance Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, *circa 1930*.

FH Green.

Arthur S Vernay, New York, USA.

Walter P Chrysler Jr collection, New York, USA, and sold Parke-Burnet Galleries, New York, USA, 30 April, 1960, lot 275 at \$4,250.

Dr Peter Guggenheim collection, USA.

Literature J de Serre, *Country Life*, 18 October 1930, fig. 5.

FH Green, *Old English Clocks*, 1931, p.35, pl. XXI & XXII.

Clare Vincent, 'Magnificent Timekeepers', *MMA Bulletin*, New York, 1972, fig. 7.

Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013, p.466-67.

Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.72-75.

Exhibited London, Christies, 1932, *Art Treasures*, cat. no. 61.

London, Royal Exchange, *A Loan Exhibition of Old English Clocks entirely the work of and signed by Tho. Tompion (1638-1713)*, 1933, cat. no. 10.

USA, NY, Metropolitan Museum of Art, *Northern European Clocks in New York Collections*, 1972, cat. no. 37.







The Temple Clock, London



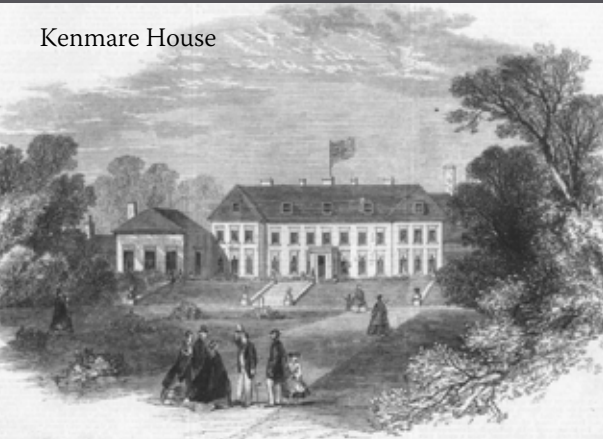
Exhibit 4

The Kenmare Tompion, No. 291 circa 1697

A superb type 3 burr walnut
month-going longcase clock



Kenmare House



Dimensions Height 7 feet 10 inches, trunk 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Case Case of superb burr walnut veneers onto an oak carcass, with caddy top and three brass ball finials, pierced walnut sound fret, above brass-capped Doric columns, convex throat mouldings, rectangular trunk door numbered 291 and 9 on the leading edge, cyma mouldings to the cross-banded plinth raised on walnut skirting.

Dial 11 inch gilt-brass dial signed *Tho: Tompion Londini Fecit* below the silvered chapter ring, blued-steel hands, matted centre with seconds ring and date aperture, shuttered winding holes, shutter lever to left edge of dial, double-screwed Indian-mask-and-scroll spandrels, latched dial feet.

Duration One month.

Movement 6 by 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch plates with five six latched baluster pillars, going train with anchor escapement, bolt-and-shutter maintaining power, large external count-wheel on the back plate, punch-numbered 291 at the base.

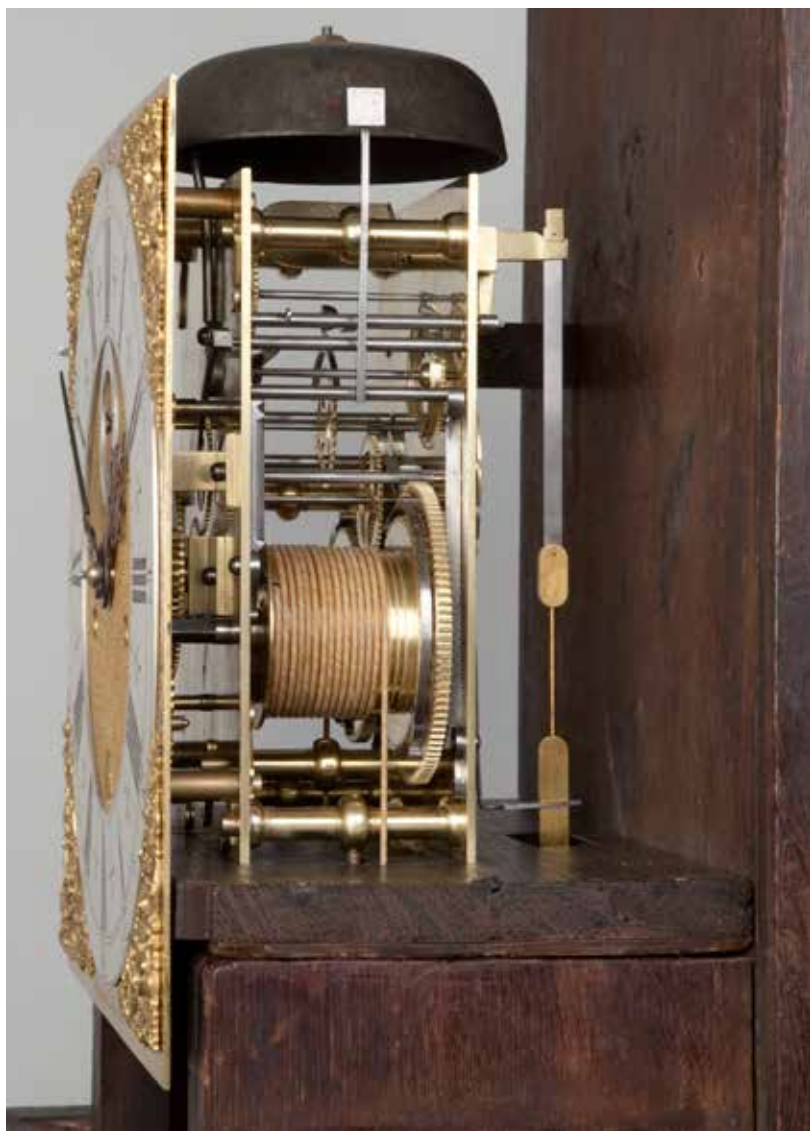
Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Outside count-wheel hour strike.

Provenance The Earls of Kenmare, Kenmare House, later renamed Killarney House Co. Kerry, Ireland, Private collection Ireland, thence by descent. Private collection UK.

Comments No. 291 is one of a very small number of Tompion's 11 inch dial month-going burr walnut clocks that survive with their cases complete and entirely intact.

Literature Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 years*, 2013, p.470-1.





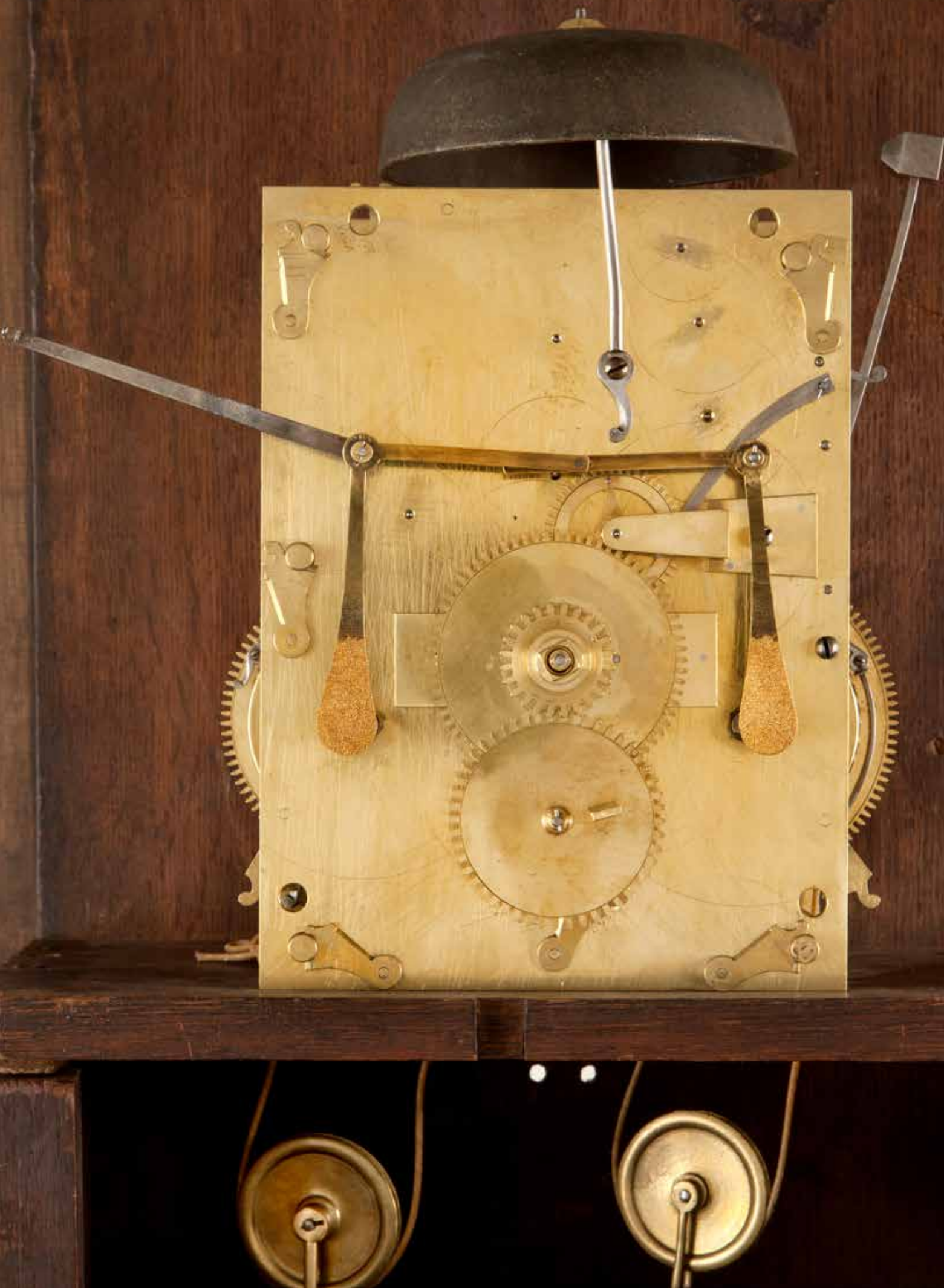




Exhibit 5

The Bradby Tompion, No. 391 circa 1703

A Phase 2 mid-size ebony and
gilt-brass mounted striking spring
clock with pull-quarter repeat



Bishop Richard Pococke
1704-1765

Dimensions Height 13 inches, width 8½ inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Ebony on oak, the domed top with foliate-tied handle, sides with pierced-wood sound frets, front door with scroll escutcheons, on ebony block feet.

Dial 5¾ by 6¾ inch gilt-brass dial with three latched feet, signed *Tho. Tompion LONDINI Fecit* within a wheatear oval flanked by strike/silent and pendulum regulation rings, double-screwed ornate foliate spandrels, silvered chapter-ring with blued-steel hands, mock pendulum and pinhole calendar apertures in matted centre.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 5½ by 7 inch plates with engraved backplate (*G.195*) signed *Tho. Tompion LONDINI Fecit* in a cartouche within profuse foliate and scroll engraving, punch-numbered 391 at the base. Seven latched baluster pillars and twin fusees, going train with pivoted verge escapement and spring-suspended lenticular pendulum, rise-and-fall lever with pinion adjustment through the dial. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on the larger bell, Tompion's pull-quarter system repeating the quarters on the smaller bell via double cocked interlocking levers.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Hour rack striking with Tompion's pull-quarter repeat on double cocked levers.

Provenance Bishop Richard Pococke 1704-1765, purchased secondhand, possibly from Graham, thence by female descent to the Bradby family.
Rev. Dr. Bradby c.1890, thence still by family descent and sold, Sotheby's 22nd February 1990, lot 316 (£167,250).

Comments Seatboard punched 577, possibly indicating an exchange or repair in Graham's workshop ledger, circa 1716.
Entry in D Desbois & Sons ledger, 18 Feb 1891: *Rev Dr. Bradby of St. Katherine's Dock House* [London, LMA, GB 0074 CLC/B/064].

Literature Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 years*, 2013, illust. p.154, 185.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.90-93.







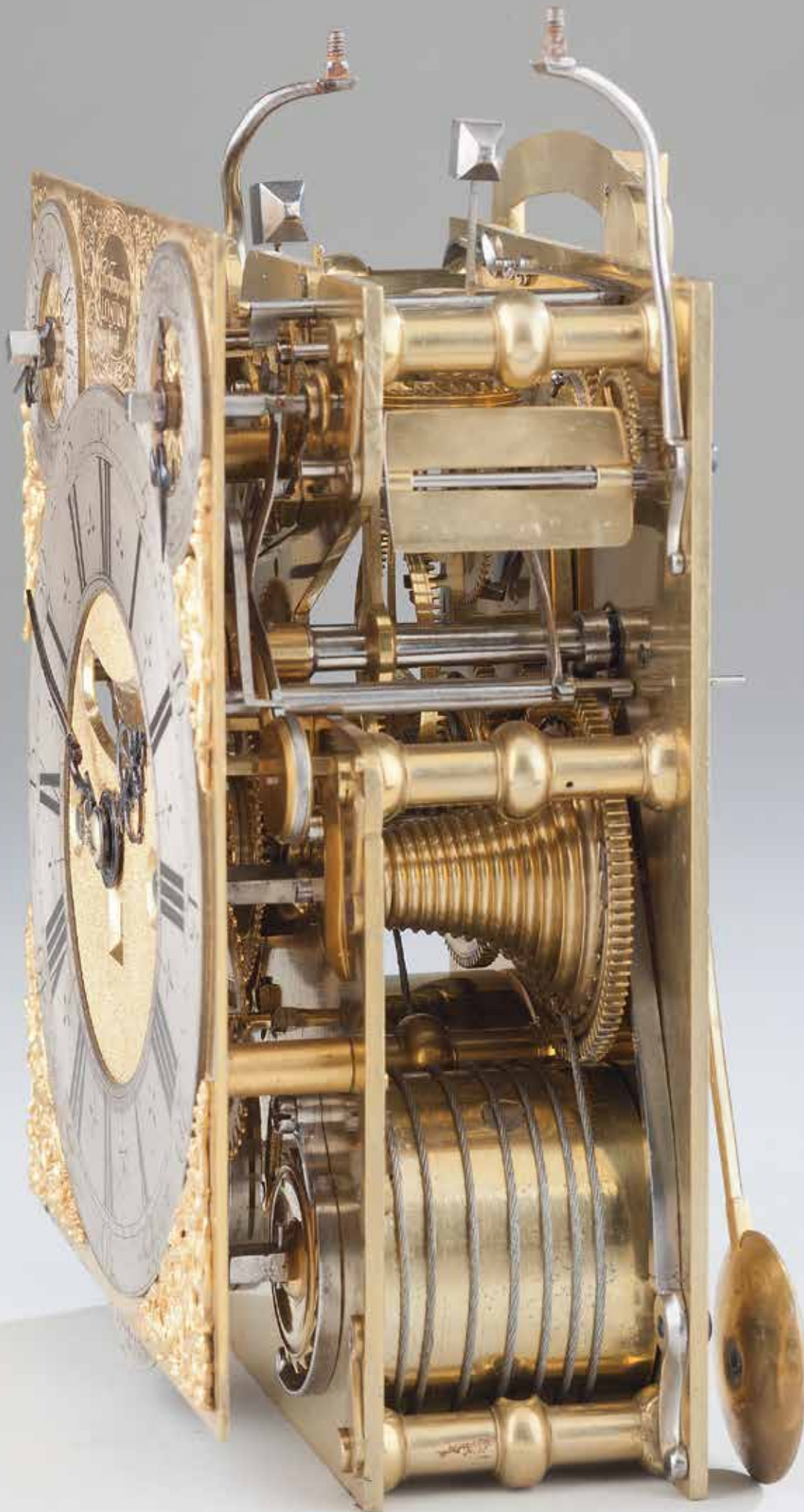


Exhibit 6

The Habsburg Tompion No. 410 circa 1704

A highly important phase 3 ebony and gilt-brass mounted three train full grande-sonnerie spring clock with trip repeat, made for the Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold I



Leopold I (1640- 1705)

Dimensions Height 18 inches, width 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, depth 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Case Ebony case with acanthus scroll handle, the inverted bell top with applied gilt-brass mount with the arms of King Leopold I, surmounted with the crown of The Holy Roman Emperor, flanked by multi-piece gadrooned urn finials; glazed sides, foliate mounts and acanthus cartouche escutcheons to the front door and with gadrooned gilt feet. Numbered twice on the door sill.

Dial 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch dial signed *Tho Tompion LONDINI Fecit* within a wheatear cartouche flanked by subsidiary dials for pendulum regulation and strike selection engraved *Son 6/Sil 6 Son 1/Sil 1*, silvered chapter ring, mock pendulum and blued-steel hands, double-screwed Minerva mask & foliage spandrels.

Duration 8 days

Movement Complex triple fusee movement with seven latched baluster pillars, pendulum suspended from brass regulation bar. Trip quarter repeat via blued-steel double cocked interconnecting levers on the back plate signed *Tho Tompion LONDINI Fecit* within a wheatear cartouche on a pedestal stamped *FECIT* and *S...* the remainder now removed, within profuse foliate engraving (G.195). The front plate stamped 410.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Three-train full grande-sonnerie with trip repeat.

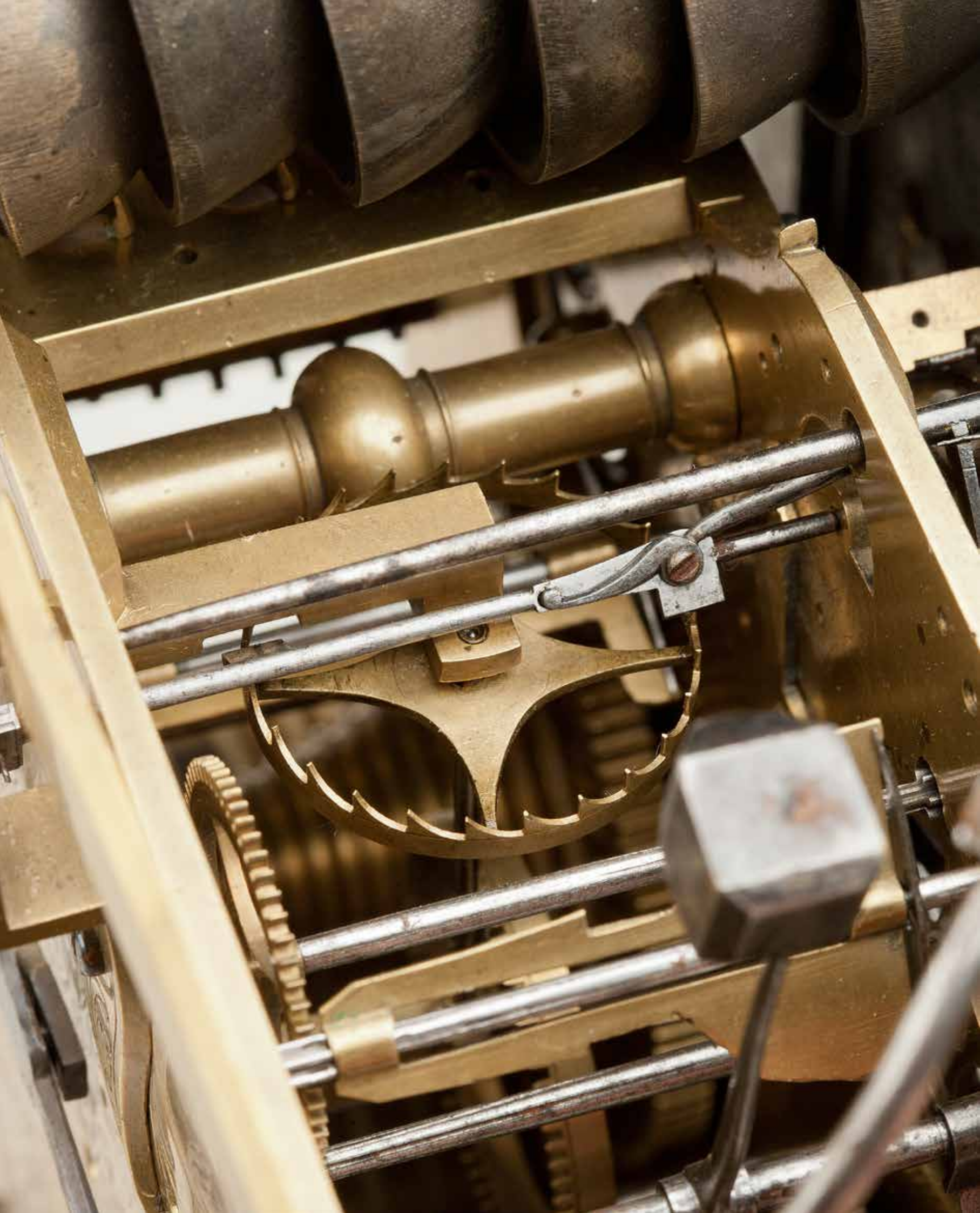
Provenance Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor (1640- 1705). Possibly a purchase or a diplomatic gift to Leopold I, when his son, the Spanish pretender Archduke Charles (by then styled Charles III of Spain), visited England to meet Queen Anne. Over three days he was *entertained and owned as if he had been an adopted son* of the queen, thereafter embarking for Portugal en route to claim the Spanish throne. It is possible, therefore, that the clock was a diplomatic gift from the Queen as an expression of Britain's solidarity with the Habsburg cause.
19th Century in Italy, scratch marks dated 1865.
Private collection, USA.

Literature Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 years*, 2013, p. 170-3, 400-3

Comments The Habsburg is one of only five Tompion spring clocks to bear the arms of their original owners, the others being: The Mostyn, The Medici no.278, The de Condé no.300 and The von Plessen no.388.









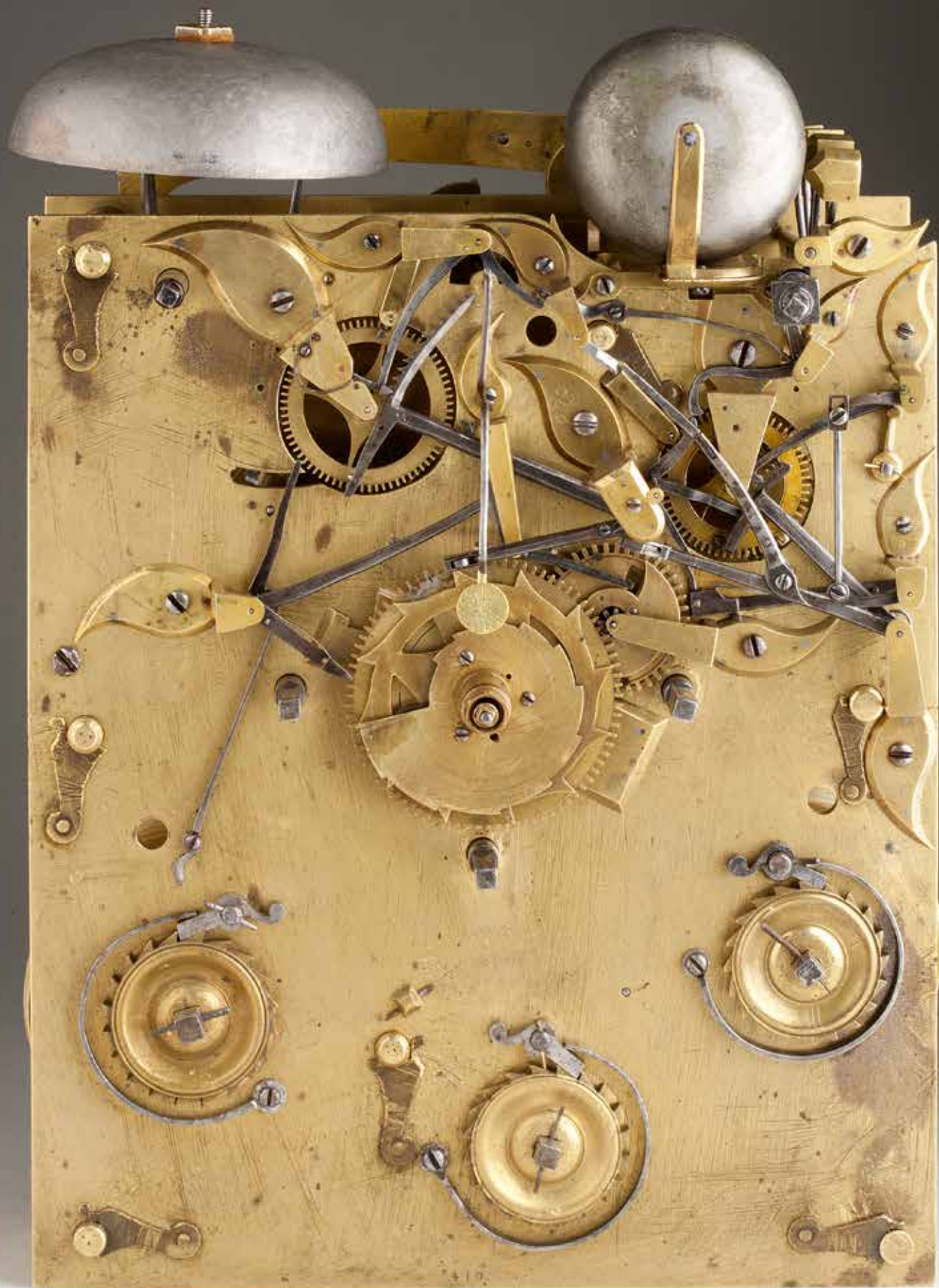




Exhibit 7

The Hanover Tompion, No. 417 circa 1704-8

A highly important turtleshell and gilt-brass three-train full grande-sonnerie striking spring clock with trip repeat and calendar, made for Queen Anne



Queen Anne (1665-1714)

Dimensions Height 32 inches, width 14¾ inches, depth 8½ inches.

Case Turtleshell veneered breakarch case, topped by a figure of Apollo over a satyr mask with pierced gilt foliate drape beneath, flanked by four multi-piece urn finials above a foliate frieze with cherubs interrupted at the front by the gilt-brass breakarch, sides with pierced gilt foliate panels, the chamfered angles with caryatid brackets and acanthus corner volutes beneath, the gilt-brass moulded base on later scroll feet, possibly German.

Dial 7¾ by 11½ inch breakarch dial signed *Tho Tompion London* on a plaque covering *THO TOMPION + [EDW BANGER] LONDINI FECIT*, with engraved, gilt matted centre with mock pendulum aperture, double-screwed Minerva mask-and-foliage spandrels, standard silvered chapter-ring with silvered subsidiary dials, the left for pendulum regulation, the right engraved *Son 6/Sil 6 Son 1/Sil 1*. Sectoral apertures in the arch for weekday with appropriate deity and the date of the month.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Triple fusee latched seven-pillar movement with 8 by 9½ inch plates, pendulum suspended from brass regulation bar, quarters striking on one or six bells, hours on another bell. Trip quarter repeat via blued-steel double-cocked interconnecting levers on the profusely foliate engraved backplate signed *THO TOMPION + EDW BANGER LONDINI FECIT* in an octagon (G.195) and punch-numbered 417.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Three-train full grande sonnerie with trip repeat.

Provenance Queen Anne.

George I, then given to his mistress, Ehrengard von der Schulenburg; left on her death in 1743 to their natural daughter, Petronella, wife of the famed 4th Earl of Chesterfield, and at her death in 1788 specifically left to her cousin, Reichsgraf Jebhard von der Schulenburg, of Wolfsburg. Thence by family descent at Schloss Wolfsburg and sold Sotheby's, London, 19th June 2003, lot 41.

Literature Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013, p.404
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.94-99.

Comments This is the second of the series of four turtleshell grande sonnerie spring clocks, the frontplate scribed by Bullock (journeyman to George Graham) in the 1740s, presumably on cleaning it following Lady Chesterfield's inheritance.









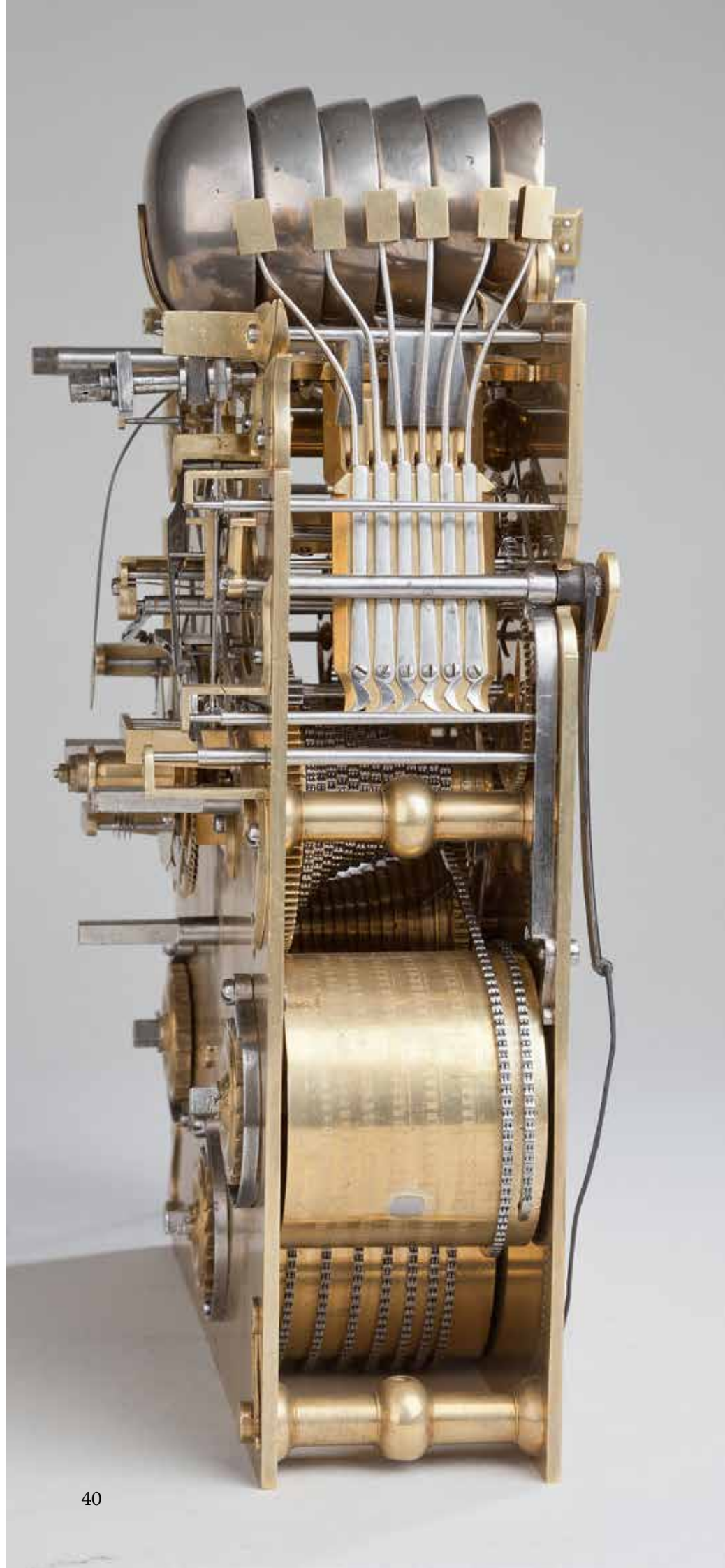




Exhibit 8

The Banker's Tompion, No. 533 circa 1712

A Type 3 ebonised eight-day
longcase clock



Dimensions Height 7 foot 11½ ins, trunk 11¾ ins.

Case Ebonised fruitwood on oak with concave throat mouldings, hood with inverted-bell top and three ball finials, pierced ebony frets below, brass-capped Doric columns, trunk door numbered 533 on leading edge, simple skirted plinth.

Dial 11 inch square gilt-brass latched dial signed *Tho: Tompion London* on a silvered oval plaque in the matted centre, seconds ring and pinhole adjusted date aperture, silvered chapter-ring, lozenge half-hour and half-quarter marks and blued-steel hands; Indian-mask-and-scroll spandrels with foliate and strap engraving (G.515) between; bolt-and-shutter lever between chapter II and III.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 5¾ by 7½ inch plates with six latched baluster pillars, going train with anchor escapement, bolt-and-shutter maintaining power, brass-rod pendulum with calibrated rating nut, rack strike, base of backplate punch-numbered 533.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Internal rack strike.

Provenance By repute, HE Gurney, director of Overend, Gurney & Co, bankers, which suffered a notorious run and collapsed in 1866.
FH Green, Royal Exchange, London.
18th Viscount Hereford, sold Sotheby's, London, 3 October, 1991 lot 268.

Literature FH Green, *Old English Clocks*, 1931, p.38 & 42, pl. XXIII.
Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, 2013, p.484-485.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.100-103.





Exhibit 9

The Fleur-de-Lys Tompion, No. 535 *circa 1712*

A miniature brass lantern
timepiece with alarm on a period
miniature wainscot oak longcase
stand



Dimensions Height 9½ inches, width 4½ inches, depth 4⅝ inches Stand height 6 feet 4½ inches, trunk width 6 inches.

Case Standard lantern construction with multi-piece circular section columns, ball feet and urn finials, integral hoop and restored spikes, the rear right of the bottom plate scratch-numbered 535 and sculpted to take the pendulum bob when fixed, pierced gallery frets; the front fret engraved with a vase issuing flowers, the bell strap with decorative pierced frets surmounted by a further urn finial.

The wainscot oak longcase stand of similar date with shaped backboard, long trunk door and concave moulding to the base with skirted foot.

Dial Signed *Tho: Tompion London* in the foliate engraved centre (G.515) with central alarm disc calibrated 1-12, brass Roman chapter-ring with sword-hilt half-hour markers and single blued-steel hand.

Duration 30-hour.

Movement Top plate with integral hoop, punch-numbered 535 and further stamped *W* beneath a fleur-de-lys. Timepiece movement with alarm; going train largely original with crown wheel and short bob pendulum, alarm train restored with original disc.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Alarm only (later strike work now removed but retained).

Provenance Clock: Private collection Europe, since at least 1960s.
Anon. sale, Sotheby's, London, 18 November, 2009, lot 219.
Stand: John Hooper collection.

Literature *Antiquarian Horology*, December 1971, p. 444/5.
Antiquarian Horology, Summer 1977, p. 360/1.
Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion 300 Years*, p. 549.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.104-107.

Comments The letter *W* beneath a fleur-de-lys also appears on Tompion longcase clock No. 502. The sculpted baseplate for the pendulum when parked is a feature seen on other Tompion and Graham lantern clocks.
The period oak miniature lantern clock longcase stand is a particularly rare survivor.





Exhibit 10

George Graham,
London, No. 690
circa 1729

A fine Phase 3 ebony, silver and
gilt-brass mounted striking spring
clock with pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 13¾ inches, width 8½ inches, depth 5⅝ inches.

Case Case of ebony on oak with gilt foliate-tied handle to inverted-bell top, arched glazed side panels within moulded frames. The rectangular front door with gilt scroll escutcheons; on ebony moulded block feet.

Dial Signed *Geo: Graham, London* on a fitted gilt plate between the subsidiaries covering an inverted signature. 5½ by 6½ inch rectangular, gilded-brass dial with four latched feet, matted centre, mock pendulum and pinhole adjusted date aperture. Silvered chapter with lozenge half-hour marks and subsidiary regulation and Strike/Not strike rings with silver ornate cherub's head spandrels, the lower two with double screws, blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 5⅝ by 7 inch plates with seven latched baluster pillars and twin fusees, going train with pivoted verge escapement and spring-suspended lenticular pendulum, rise-and-fall lever with pinion adjustment through the dial. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on the larger bell, Tompion's pull-quarter system repeating the quarters on the smaller bell via twin cocked interlocking levers. on plain backplate, signed *Geo: Graham, LONDON*.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Hour striking with Tompion's pull-quarter repeat on twin cocked levers.

Provenance Christie's 3rd July 1991, lot 291 (£42,000).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.162-165.

Exhibited London, Garrard's The Crown Jewellers, *English Master Clockmakers*, 1992, on loan.

Comments The earliest numbered Graham spring clock signed on an otherwise plain backplate. J Evans notes the orientation and location of the under-signature relate to that of a Graham wheel barometer (*shown below*).





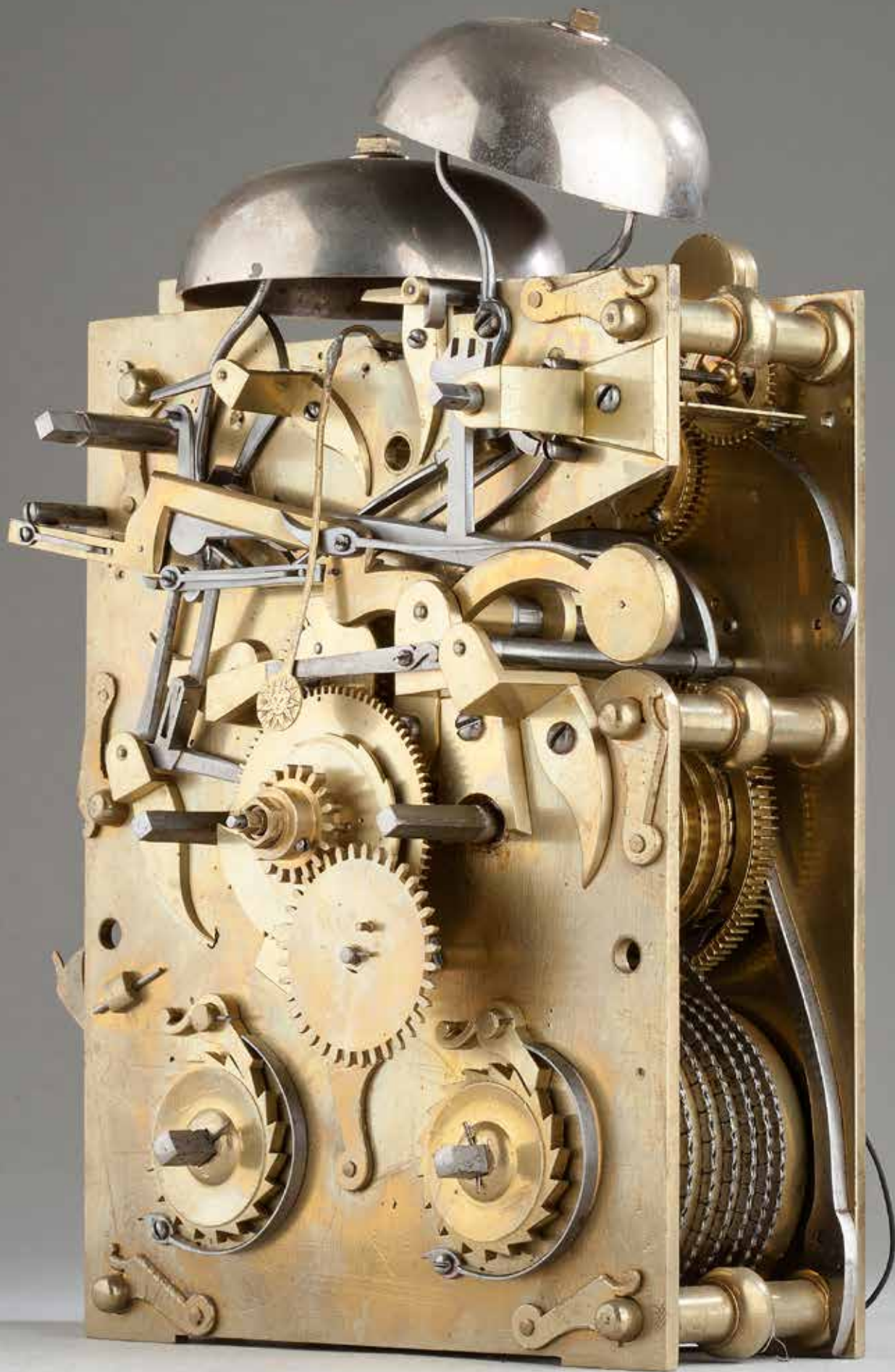




Exhibit 11

The Buccleuch Graham, No. 734 circa 1739

An exceptional Type 3 walnut
8-day longcase clock with original
numbered winding key



Dalkeith Palace



Dimensions Height 7 feet 10 inches, trunk 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Case Case of superb burr walnut veneers on oak, hood with inverted-bell top, finely pierced walnut frets, brass-capped Doric columns, concave throat mouldings, trunk door punch-numbered twice 734 on the leading edge and the interior face, the plinth with boxwood and ebony line-inlaid panels above a double footed skirt.

Dial 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square gilt-brass latched dial signed *Geo: Graham London* at base, large seconds ring and pinhole adjusted calendar aperture, silvered chapter-ring and blued-steel hands; double-screwed Indian-mask-and-scroll spandrels with foliate and strap engraving (*G.515*) between; bolt-and-shutter lever between II and III.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 6 by 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch plates with five latched baluster pillars, brass flat-section pendulum rod and large bob with nib to calibrated rating nut, rack striking on a large bell, base of backplate punch-numbered 734. Securing bracket fixed to a brass T-bar on the backboard. Square-section winding key with lignum vitae handle punch-numbered 734, the 4 inverted (see below).

Escapement Deadbeat with bolt-and-shutter maintaining power.

Strike Type Rack hour striking.

Provenance Probably bought by the 2nd Duke of Buccleuch, thence by descent at Dalkeith Palace, Scotland, whence purchased 1943 by JC Hirst of Leicester, who also owned Tompion no. 418. Sotheby's London, 1 October, 1998, lot 468. Christie's London, 15 September 2004, lot 19 (£171,614).

Literature RW Symonds, 'The Genius of George Graham', *Country Life Annual*, 1951, fig. 2-3.
HA Lloyd, 'George Graham, Horologist & Astronomer', *Horological Journal*, Nov. 1951, p.709.
HA Lloyd, *Chats on Old Clocks*, London, 1951, pl. 30.r, 60.r.
HA Lloyd, *Collectors' Dictionary of Clocks*, 1964, p. 99, fig.252.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.172-175.

Comments This Type 3 clock is the first of Graham's final, most sophisticated form of domestic longcase which included a deadbeat escapement, simplified dial of greater clarity, and upgraded case with superb veneers and inverted-bell superstructure. Graham and Buccleuch were acquainted, being FRS (Graham elected Mar 1721, Buccleuch elected 12 Mar 1724) and both were Freemasons, members of the same un-named Lodge, meeting at Rummer's Tavern, Charing Cross.





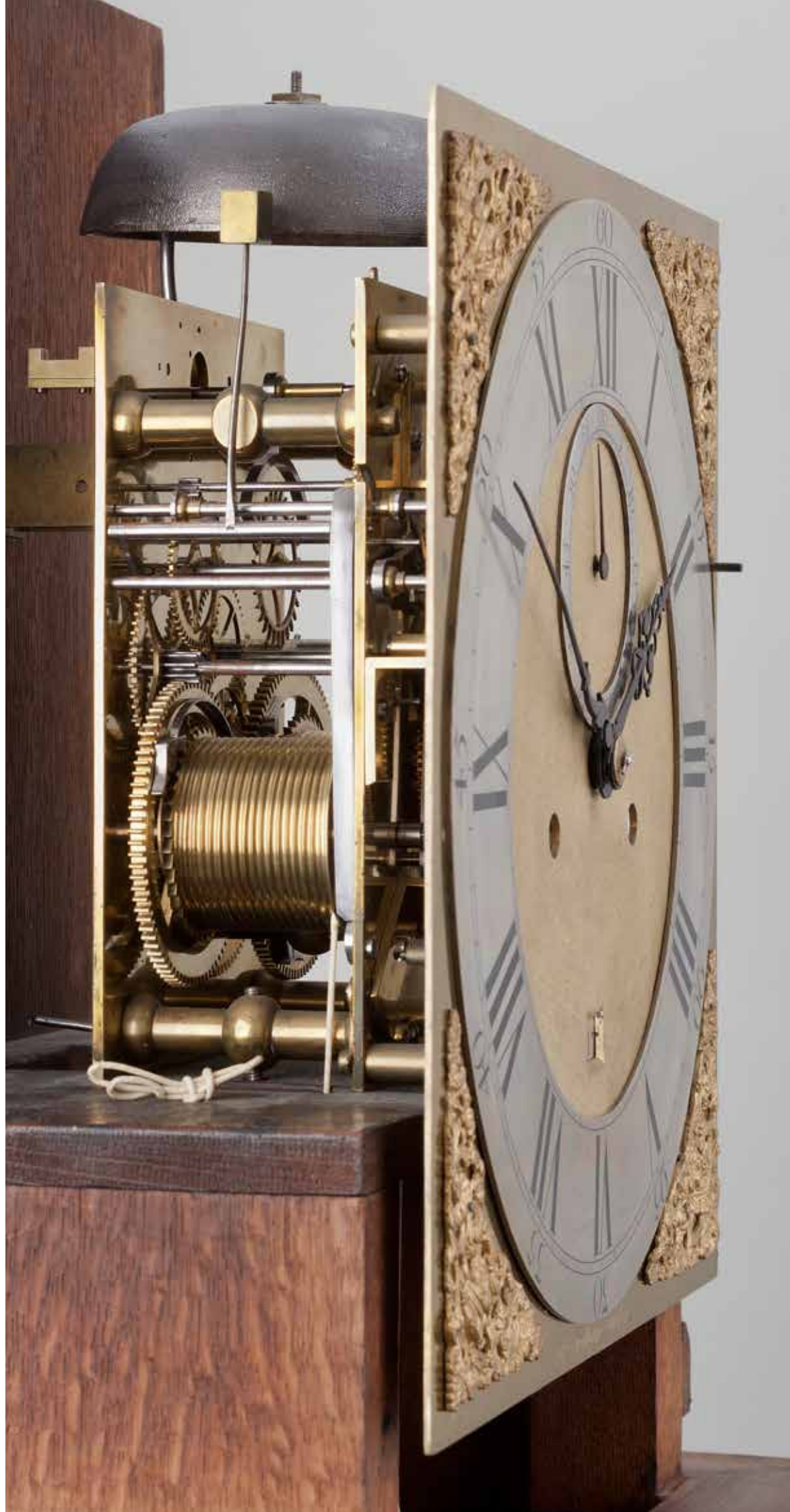
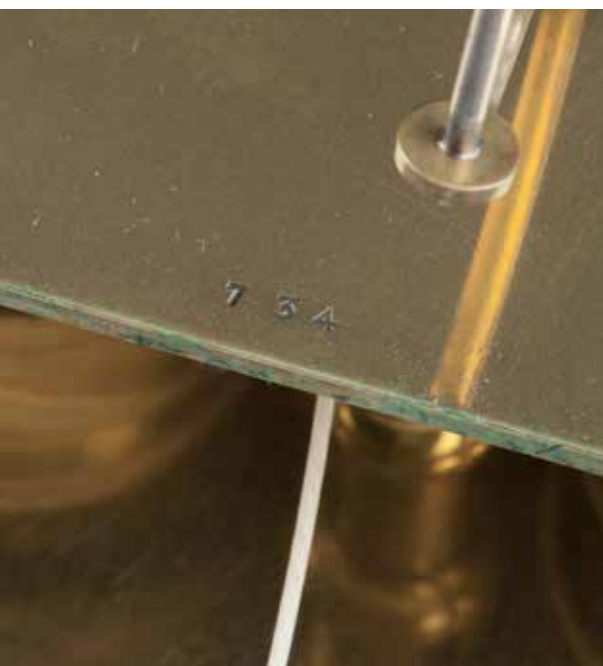




Exhibit 12

George Graham,
London, No. 6022
circa 1741

Small gold pair-cased cylinder
watch



Diameter 50mm.

Case The inner gold case numbered 6022 with winding hole and shutter. Makers mark JW. A swivel gold pendant. The outer case hall marked 1741 and maker's mark JW, also scratch-numbered to the flange.

Dial Gold champlé dial with matted finish, waxed Roman and Arabic numerals and signed in plain reserves *Graham London*. Blued-steel beetle-and-poker hands.

Movement The gilt brass fusee movement signed *Geo. Graham London No. 6022* with square baluster pillars, brass escape wheel and steel cylinder, the balance cock pierced and engraved with scrolling foliage and a mask, diamond endstone, silver regulation dial. The gilt dust cover signed *Geo. Graham London*, F. and S for regulation and scratch-numbered to inside.

Escapement Cylinder.

Provenance Horstmann collection, and sold Christie's, London, 14 June 1960, lot 64. Odmark collection, USA, and sold Christie's, London, 11 March 2005, lot 154 (£7,500).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.176-177.





Exhibit 13

Graham's successor
Thomas Colley, London
circa 1755

A fine and small Phase 3 ebonised table timepiece with pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 13 inches, width 8 inches, depth 6½ inches.

Case Case of ebonised fruitwood veneers on oak with inverted-bell top, arched glazed side panels within moulded frames, front door with inset corner frets and raised moulding frame to the breakarch dial aperture, the base on moulded block feet.

Dial 5½ by 7¼ inch breakarch brass dial with gilt-brass symmetrical acanthus spandrels, finely matted centre, silvered chapter-ring. Signed in the arch *Graham's Succr Thos. Colley LONDON* with rise-and-fall setting square and sector above, sculpted blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Signed *Graham's Succr Thos. Colley LONDON* to the plain backplate. 5¼ by 7½ inch plates with five knopped pillars and single fusee and spring barrel with pivoted verge escapement with spring-suspended lenticular pendulum, rise-and-fall lever with snail adjustment. The repeat train sounding the quarters on two bells with the hours struck on a larger bell above.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Timepiece alarm.

Provenance RA Lee, Oct 1987.
Private collection, Switzerland.
Raffety & Walwyn, 2007 (£25,000).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.240-241.

Comments It is notable that Colley continued the workshop tradition of recessed bases to the plates, first introduced by Tompion *circa* 1704. In 1756, he named his son George Graham Colley





Exhibit 14

**Thos. Mudge &
Willm. Dutton, London**
circa 1770

A fine mahogany triple-pad top
striking spring clock



Dimensions Height 13¾ inches, width 8½ inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Breakarch, triple-pad, mahogany veneered case on oak surmounted by curved base handle, arched glazed side panels within moulded frames. The breakarch door with moulded frame dial aperture, the base on mahogany moulded block feet.

Dial The 6½ inch breakarch dial with rococo spandrels, subsidiary regulation dial calibrated 0-15 to the arch with blued-steel hand and square projection for use with a key. Strike/Not strike lever above XII, one-piece silvered chapter-disc with Roman and Arabic numerals, mock pendulum and calendar aperture above VI. Signed below centre *Thos. Mudge Willm. Dutton London*. Sculpted blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement The exceptional twin-fusee movement, heavy, 5½ by 7¼ inch plates, five knopped pillars, going train with half deadbeat escapement and spring-suspended steel rod lenticular pendulum, pivoted regulation platform mounted on top of the plates, adjusted through the dial, swivel pendulum lock. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on a bell. The plain backplate signed *Thos. Mudge Willm. Dutton London*.

Escapement Half-deadbeat.

Strike Type Hour rack striking.

Provenance Bonhams, 11 Dec 2007, lot 155.

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.250-251.

Comments The majority of Mudge & Dutton table clock cases were ebonised, whereas mahogany was reserved for more expensive models.





Exhibit 15

**Thos. Mudge &
Will. Dutton, London**
circa 1770

A very fine mahogany longcase
clock with enamel dials



Dimensions Height 7 foot 4 inches.

Case Mahogany veneered, Fleet Street case on double footed plinth applied with a raised rectangular panel, arched trunk door beneath the hood with reeded angles flanking the bolecion-moulded door, brass fishscale frets to the sides, concave mahogany moulding to the top surmounted by a four-sided concave pedestal and brass ball finial.

Dial The 12 inch breakarch gilt-brass dialplate with four dial feet, rococo spandrels, vitreous enamel subsidiary calendar dial signed *Thos. Mudge. W^m. Dutton, London* to the arch. Strike/Not Strike lever above XII, enamel chapter-disc with Roman and Arabic numerals, fine sculpted blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement High quality movement, heavy 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch plates, five baluster pillars, going train with anchor escapement with long steel crutch to a heavy pendulum with T-bar suspension, steel rod pendulum with large lenticular brass bob and calibrated rating nut. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail, sounding the hours on a bell.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Hour rack striking.

Provenance Sotheby's, London, 19 Dec 2000, lot 337 (£47,750).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.246-247.

Comments Mudge & Dutton produced longcase clocks at various price points, of which enamel dials were the most expensive. Fleet Street cases are attributed to the Rich family workshop, who also made cases for Holmes. Mudge & Dutton's cases differ, the hood door having a fine bolecion moulding.





Exhibit 16

Thos. Mudge & Willm.
Dutton, London, No. 87
circa 1775

A very fine early mahogany drop
dial wall timepiece



Dimensions Height 24½ inches, width 17½ inches, depth 6 inches.

Case Distinctive drop dial case in mahogany on oak with convex mahogany moulding framing the dial with a lockable, hinged mahogany concave bezel above shaped ears flanking the central trunk with raised panel mouldings. Solid mahogany moulded drop door to the base and further access doors to each side.

Dial 14½ inch silvered brass one-piece dial signed *Thos. Mudge Willm. Dutton London* within a Roman and Arabic chapter-ring, finely pierced and shaped blued-steel heart-shaped hour and minute hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Substantial timepiece movement with rectangular brass plates and five baluster pillars. The four wheel going train with anchor escapement. Typical heavy double backcock suspending the original steel-rod pendulum with large brass-faced bob and engraved brass rating nut calibrated 1-4. Punch-numbered 87 on the bottom edge of the backplate.

Escapement Anchor.

Provenance Bonhams, 15 December 2004, lot 163 (£12,291).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.252-253.

Comments This scarce series of wall clocks by Mudge & Dutton represents some of the earliest, perhaps even the first, conventional style of English dial clock.

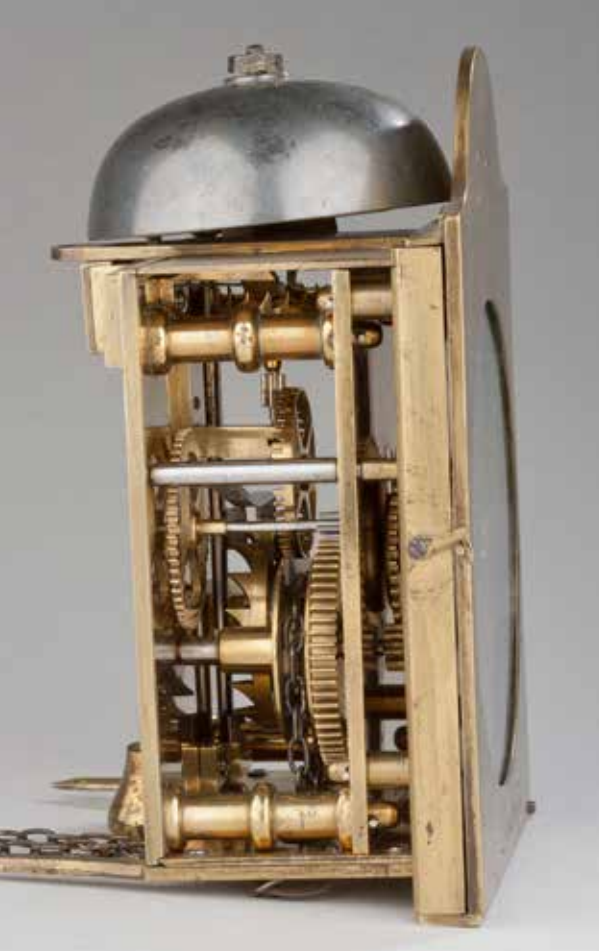




Exhibit 17

Willm Dutton, London circa 1775

An travelling timepiece with
alarm, in oak case



Dimensions Height 7¾ inches, width 4¼ inches, depth 4½ inches.

Case The oak travelling box with dovetail joints and brass handle to the top, the interior fitted for the timepiece with two compartments above for the brass-cased lead weights.

Dial The 4 by 5½ inch shallow breakarch brass hinged dial door signed *Willm. Dutton London* above a circular glazed aperture to the rectangular brass dialplate with silvered Roman chapter-ring, lozenge half-hour marks and delicately pierced blued-steel hand, the matted centre with large diameter silvered alarm setting disc.

Duration 30-hour.

Movement The movement with 2⅞ by 3⅝ inch plates and four baluster pillars, going train with original verge escapement and short bob pendulum, the alarm with vertical crown wheel striking on a bell above the plates enclosed within brass shutters, brass suspension loop to the top and wall spurs below.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Timepiece alarm.

Provenance Christies, 2nd July 2004, lot 65 (£15,684).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.254-255.





Exhibit 18

**Mattw. Dutton,
London, No. 316
circa 1795**

A fine ebonised triple-pad top
striking spring table clock



Dimensions Height 15¼ inches, width 10½ inches, depth 7¼ inches.

Case Breakarch, triple-pad, ebonised fruitwood case veneered on oak surmounted by curved-base handle, breakarch side panels with fishscale frets. The breakarch door with moulded frame dial aperture, the base on brass moulded block feet.

Dial The 6¾ inch breakarch silvered brass dial, subsidiary regulation dial calibrated 0-60 to the arch with blued-steel hand and square projection for use with a key. Strike/Not strike lever above XII, Roman and Arabic numerals to the chapter, calendar aperture above VI and signed in centre *Mattw. Dutton London*. Sculpted blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Twin-fusee movement, substantial 5½ by 7¼ inch plates, five baluster pillars, going train with half-deadbeat escapement and spring-suspended lenticular pendulum, pivoted cantilever regulation platform mounted on top of the plates, adjusted through the dial. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on a bell. The plain backplate signed *Mattw. Dutton London 316*.

Escapement Half-deadbeat.

Strike Type Hour rack striking.

Provenance Christie's, London, 1 July 2005, lot 103 (£8,398).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.258-259.





Joseph Knibb (1640-1711)

The son of Thomas and Elizabeth Knibb of Claydon, Joseph was baptised on 2nd February 1640 and for seven years, from the age of 15, it is thought he learnt his trade from his cousin, Samuel Knibb of Newport Pagnell.

In 1662 Samuel moved to London and, perhaps at the same time, Joseph set up premises in St Clement's, Oxford. Although outside the City Liberties, the Freemen *smiths and watchmakers* objected to his presence as a *foreigner*. By 1666 he had moved within the city boundaries to Holywell Street and in 1667 he applied for his Freedom twice but on both occasions was refused.

In the meantime, it is thought that he sought assistance from the M.P. for Oxford and Doctor of Civil Law at Trinity, Brome Whorwood. Special privileges allowed the university to employ tradesman within the liberties but outside city jurisdiction and in August 1667 Joseph was recorded as being employed by Trinity as a gardener.

Finally, in early 1668, Joseph suggested that he withdraw his university tradesman's privilege so that he could be made a Freeman of the City upon payment of a fine. The solution was accepted and he paid his admission of 20 nobles (£6 13s 4d) and a leather bucket.

The year 1669 was one of major importance in the history of horology and Joseph carried out two important turret clock commissions in Oxford. The first concerned the conversion to pendulum of the foliot-controlled turret clock at St Mary the Virgin, the University Church. Accounts for September 1669 - 1670 include the entry *Item to Mr Knibb for altering ye Univ'sity clock to a Pendulum £6:7s:0d*. Although this clock no longer survives, it is thought that Joseph might have used the commission as a test-bed for the escapement he planned to use for the Wadham clock, the recoil anchor escapement with long pendulum. The Wadham clock is the earliest surviving that can be shown to have been designed to incorporate an anchor escapement, and it is on the basis that Joseph has been credited with its invention, beating William Clement's famous turret clock at King's College Cambridge, dated 1671, by a year. The almost contemporary evidence of Smith and Derham however, and lack of dispute from Joseph, appear to favour Clement's claim.

Joseph had arrived in London by January 1671 where it is believed he took over his cousin's business as well as his apprentice, John Miller. Two of his earliest signed architectural table clocks bear the hallmarks of Samuel's unfinished work. Joseph's move to London left his younger brother and first apprentice, John, in charge of the Oxford workshops but the two maintained links.

Within three years of his arrival in the capital Joseph was accomplished enough to supply two longcase clocks and a weight-driven, split-second timer with a tic-tac escapement, to James Gregory FRS, Mathematician and Astronomer at St. Andrews University, where they remain today. In 1677 it is recorded that he supplied a turret clock for Windsor Castle and payments were made to him on behalf of King Charles II. He was elected Steward of the Company in 1684 and Assistant in July 1689.

Over the course of his career Joseph would enroll 11 apprentices, retiring from London in 1697 to live in Hanslope, Buckinghamshire where he continued to make clocks until his death in 1711.

Joseph Knibb was one of the most inventive makers of his time, experimenting with case materials, escapements and different forms of striking. Escapements include verge, anchor, tic-tac and a form of cross-beat, while his strike work ranged from Roman, quarter, double-six to full grande-sonnerie. His clocks display a simplicity in structure and elegance in form and, as is often mentioned, his cases and dials have a gracefulness rarely achieved by other makers.

The politician Richard Legh (1635–87) wrote to his wife in 1675 about a case for a longcase clock:

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

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



Exhibit 19

Joseph Knibb, London
circa 1675

A good Phase I ebony 8-day
striking spring table clock



Dimensions Height 16½ inches, width 11 inches, depth 6 inches.

Case Ebony veneered on oak with shallow dome top flanked by four gilt-brass turned ball finials with a winged-cherub front mount and surmounted by a typical gilt-brass strap and pinned handle, the flat-top main moulding set above a square door with inset foliate fret to the top rail and acanthus escutcheons, glazed rectangular side apertures, the base moulding sitting on turned brass bun feet.

Dial 8¼ inch square gilt-brass dial with three latched dial feet silvered brass chapter-ring with trident half-hour divisions and Arabic numerals set within the minute ring, matted centre with date aperture above VI flanked by winged-cherub spandrels. Sculpted blued-steel hands with Maltese cross hour-hand fitting.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 6¼ by 8⅞ inch plates with eight latched baluster pillars, going train with knife-edge verge escapement with brass bob pendulum, the strike train governed by an outside countwheel striking on the bell above. The gilt backplate with line border, roses centred on the going fusee arbor and to the countwheel and signed in an arc *Joseph Knibb Londini fecit* above an open tulip with leaves.

Escapement Verge.

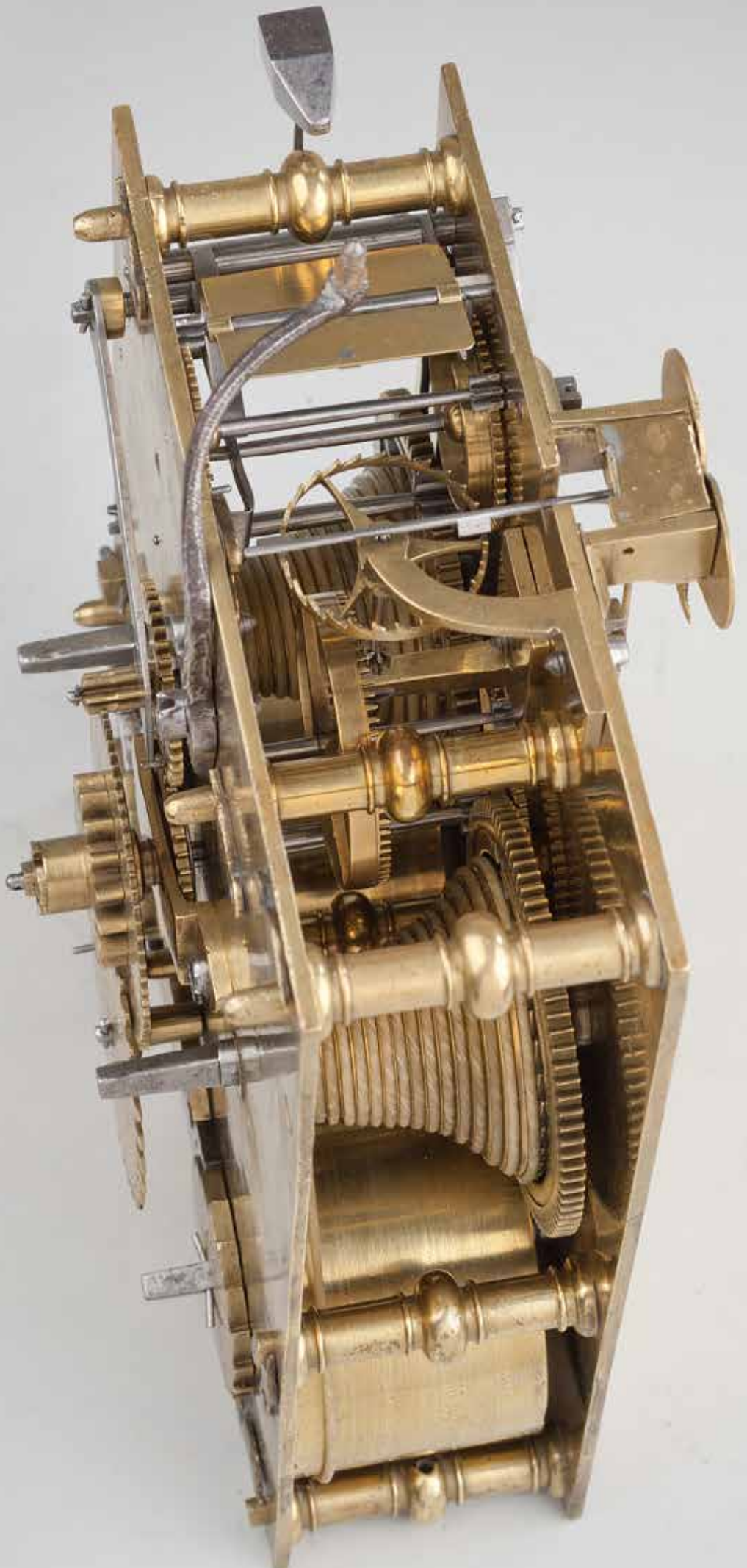
Strike Type Countwheel hour strike.

Provenance Iden collection.

Literature Percy G Dawson, *The Iden Clock Collection*, Woodbridge 1987, p.152-3.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.350-351.







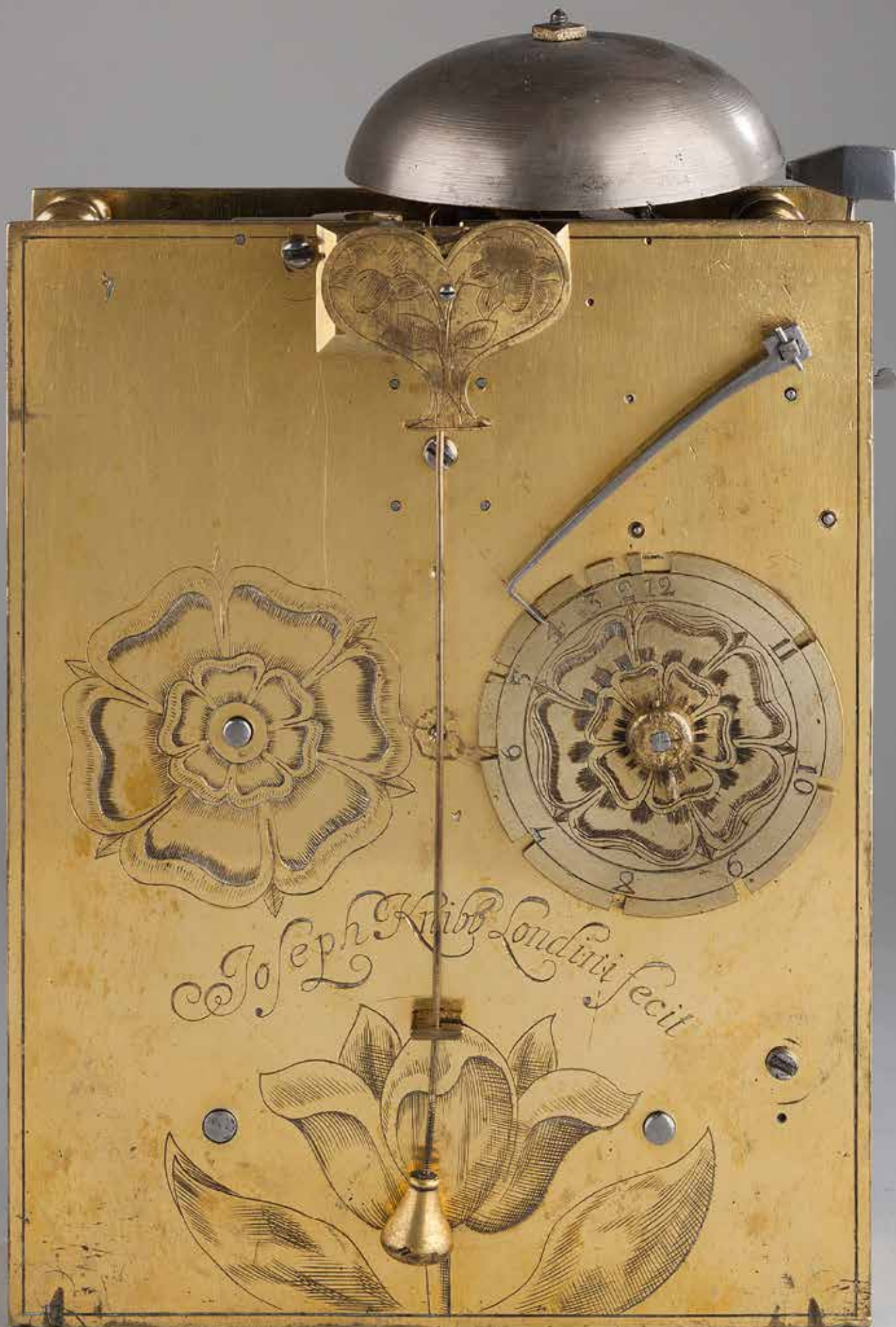


Exhibit 20

The Henry Graves Knibb circa 1680

A very fine walnut and Olivewood
double-six hour grande sonnerie
striking longcase clock with
skeletonised dial



Dimensions Height 6 foot 9½ inches, trunk 11 inches.

Case Case of well figured walnut and Olivewood veneered on oak, formerly-rising hood with shallow dome top above a fretted frieze and gilt swags, the dial aperture flanked by Salomonic columns, the convex throat moulding above the rectangular trunk door inlaid with geometric patterns with boxwood borders framing walnut and central Olivewood oysters, ogee moulding to the plinth on bun feet.

Dial 10½ inch square gilt-brass dial with four latched dial feet, the finely matted centre with calendar aperture below XII, superbly sculpted blued-steel hands. The skeletonised silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours and dot half-hours, every minute numbered. Flanked by winged-cherub spandrels with a wheatear border signed *Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit* along the lower edge.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Massive three-train weight-driven movement, 7¼ by 8¼ inch plates, split for each train and secured by ten finned baluster pillars, six latched, going-train with anchor escapement and butterfly adjustment above the backcock. Strike train governed by a large diameter outside countwheel, the quarters by a smaller outside countwheel, linked by a pivoted lift-off lever. The larger bell struck for the hours, the smaller for the quarters.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Double-six hour grande sonnerie countwheel strike.

Provenance Wetherfield Collection.

Arthur S. Vernay, New York, 1930.

Henry Graves Jr., USA (In 1928, Graves commissioned 'the most complicated watch in the world,' *The Supercomplication*, from Patek Philippe, delivered 1933, sold Nov 2015 for £15.1m); thence to

1953 Reginald 'Pete' Fullerton, Graves's grandson, USA.

Sotheby's NY, 14 Jun 2012, lot 61 (\$386,500).

Literature WE Hurcomb, *The Wetherfield Collection of 222 Clocks*, London, 1928, p.84.

R. A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, p. 33, pl. 26.

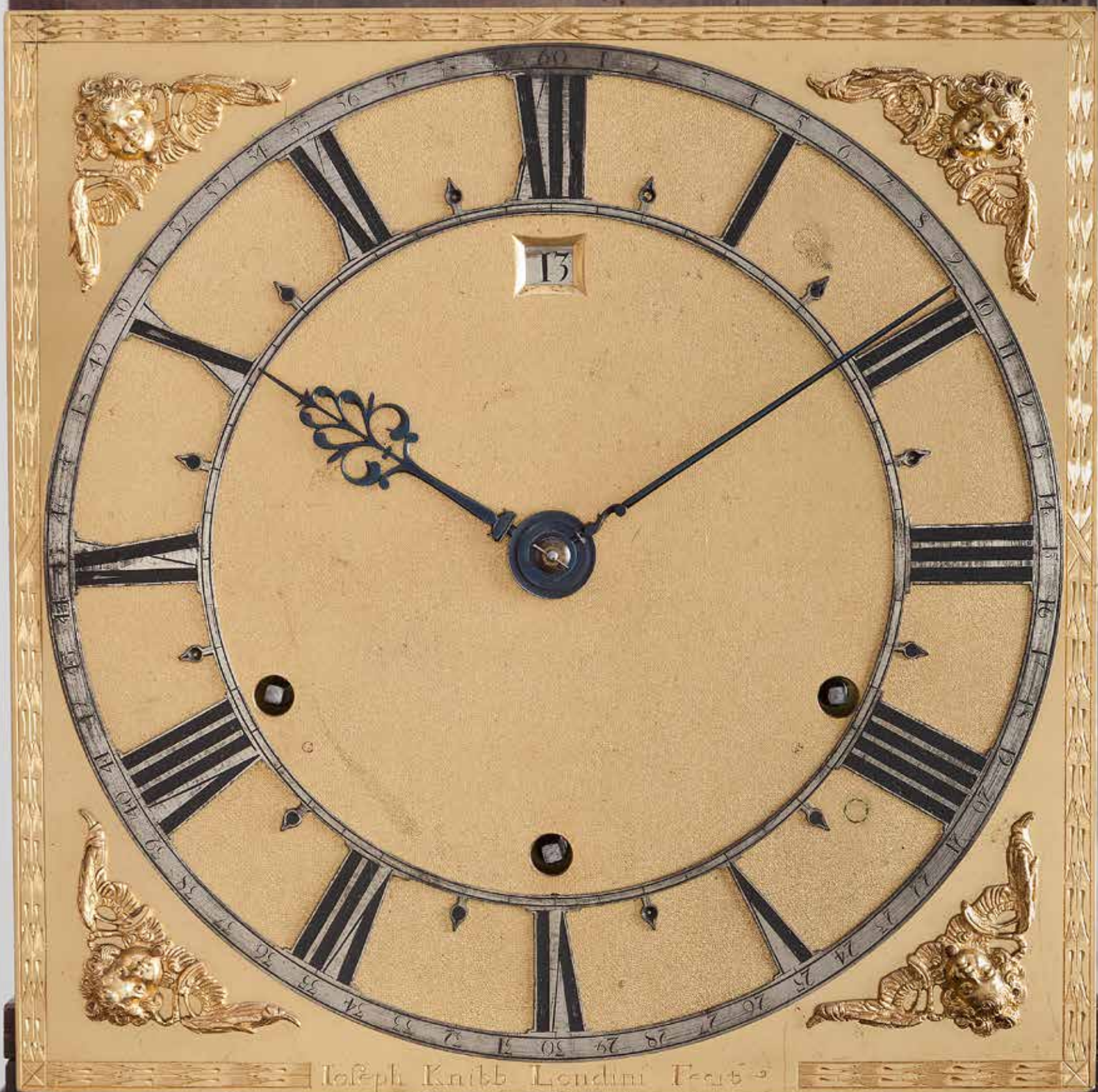
E. Bruton, *Wetherfield Collection of Clocks*, p. 144, pl. 96.

Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.352-355.

Comments This rare clock has formed part of three of the most important watch and clock collections over the last 100 years: the Wetherfield, Graves/Fullerton and Scott collections.







Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit



Exhibit 21

The Hay Knibb
circa 1680

A very fine and extremely rare
ebony Roman-striking three
month-going longcase clock with
1¼-second pendulum



Dimensions Height 6 foot 6½ inches, trunk 10½ inches.

Case Ebony veneered on oak, rising hood with shallow dome top with three finials above a fretted frieze, the dial aperture flanked by three-quarter and quartered Doric columns, the convex throat moulding above the rectangular trunk door with three raised panels, the sides with conforming raised panels, ogee mouldings to the plain plinth on bun feet.

Dial 10 inch square gilt-brass dial with three latched dial feet, finely matted centre, the silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours and trident half-hour marks, Arabic numerals within the minute ring, well sculpted blued-steel hands. Flanked by foliate cherub's head spandrels; foliate engraved between and signed *Joseph Knibb Londini Fecit* along the lower edge.

Duration 3-month.

Movement Two-train weight-driven movement, 5¾ by 8¾ inch arched plates, secured by six latched finned baluster pillars, going-train with anchor escapement with butterfly adjustment to the backcock. Strike train governed by an outside countwheel for the Roman hours struck on two bells above.

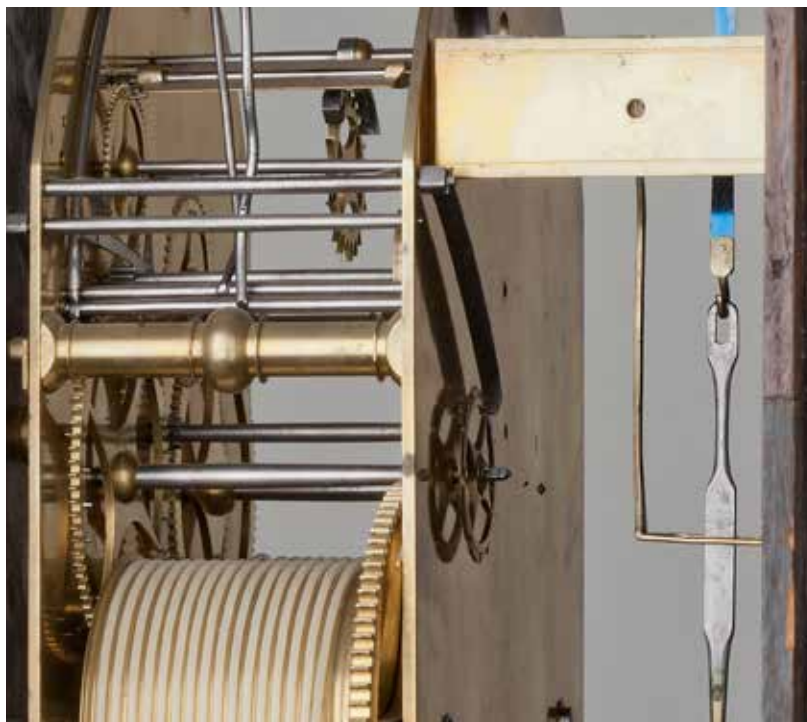
Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Roman hour countwheel strike.

Provenance Major James Hay of Seaton House, Aberdeen and sold Christie's, London, 19 Nov 1959 (Garrard's £1785).
Anon exors. sale, Christie's, London, 22 June 1977, lot 55 (£28,000 hammer).
Time Museum, inv. no. 1348 and sold Sotheby's New York, 13 Oct 2004, lot 532 (\$540,000)

Literature Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, Woodbridge, 1982, p.275 pl.373.
Bruce Chandler (Ed.) *The Time Museum, An Introduction*, Rockford, 1983, p.10, detail of dial and movement.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.365-368.

Comments This important clock belongs to a small group of only four recorded ebony longcases by Knibb which are three-month duration, Roman striking and 1.25 second pendulum. Reference R.A. Lee, *The Knibb Family Clockmakers*, pls. 31 and 32, and Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, pl. 373.
Seaton house was acquired by Aberdeen City Council in 1947 and demolished in 1963.







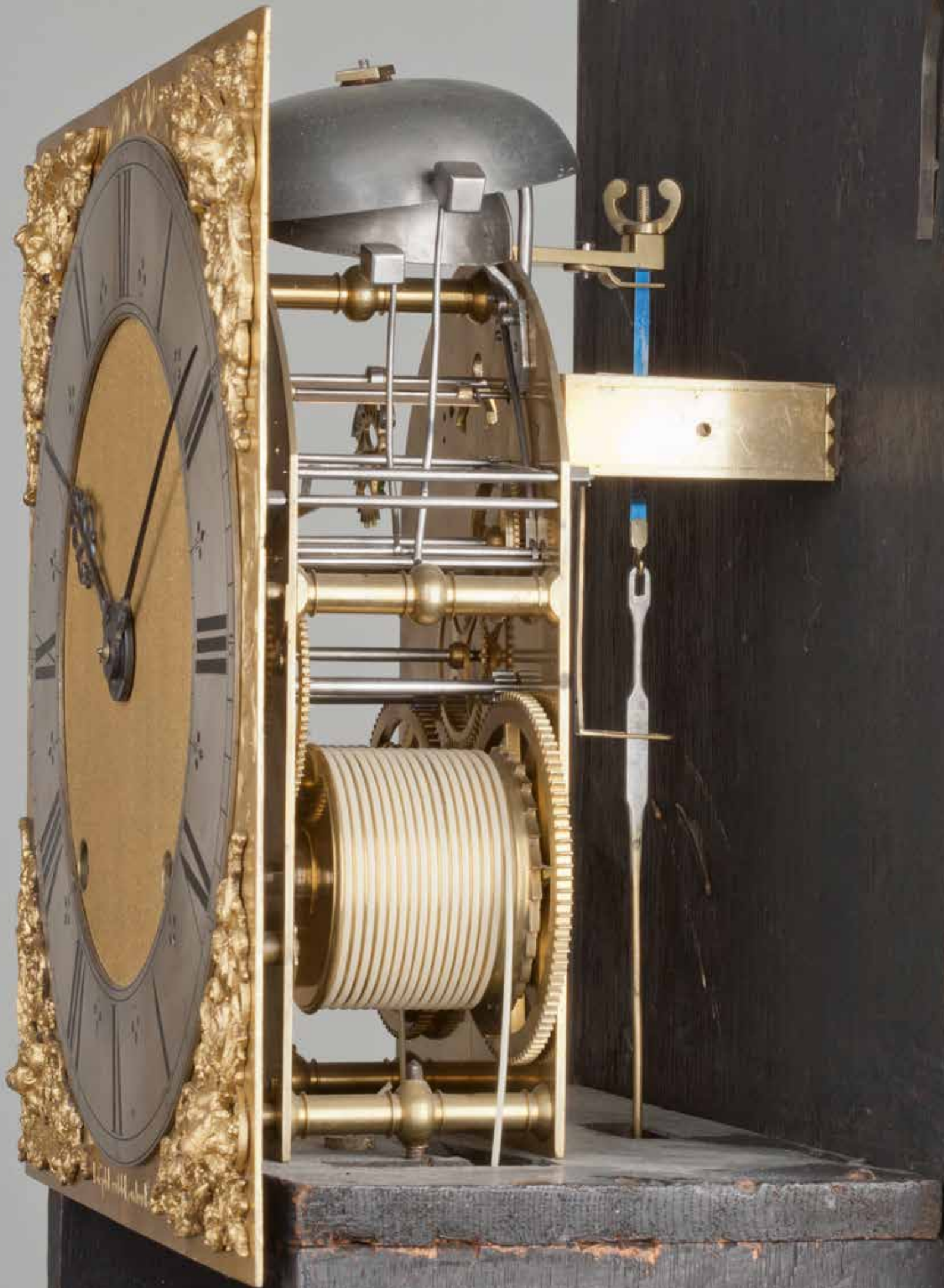
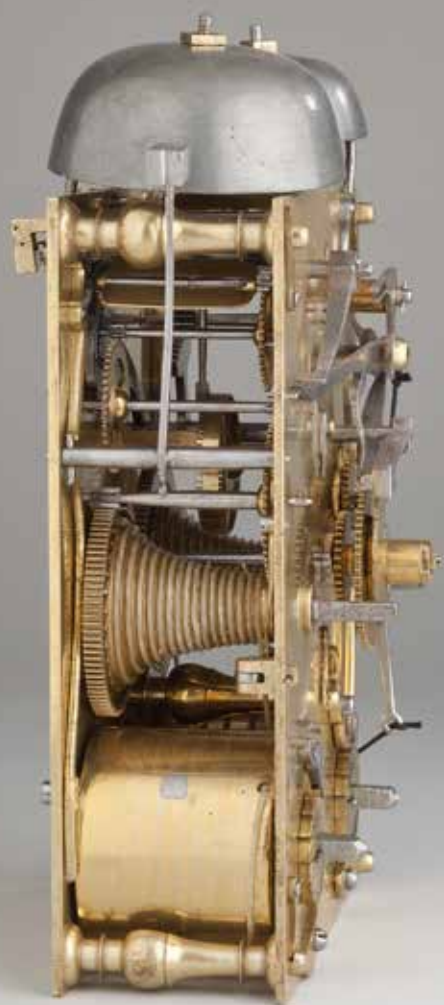


Exhibit 22

Joseph Knibb, London
circa 1685

A Phase III ebony striking spring
table clock with pull-quarter
repeat



Dimensions Height 12¼ inches, width 9½ inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Typical Knibb Phase III case, ebony veneered on oak, the dome top with foliate mounts and surmounted by a gilt-brass foliate-tied handle, the flat-top main moulding set above a square door with inset wood fret on the top rail with S-scroll and mask escutcheons, glazed rectangular side apertures, the base moulding typically sitting on an oak board with ebony veneered edges.

Dial The 6 inch square gilt-brass dial with latched feet, winged-cherub spandrels with matted centre, chapter-ring engraved with Roman hours with trident half-hour marks and Arabic numerals within the minute ring. Strike/Not strike lever at XII.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Fine twin-fusee movement, 4¾ by 6¾ inch plates, five latched vase-shaped pillars, going train with knife-edge verge escapement and short bob pendulum. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail striking the hours on the larger bell, the quarters repeated on the smaller bell. The all-over tulip engraved backplate within a line border signed in an arc *Joseph Knibb Londini fecit*.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour rack strike and pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Christie's, London, 12 April 1988, lot 46 (£35,200).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.368-369.





Daniel Quare (1647/8-1724)

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

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

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

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

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

Competition did not exclude trade between workshops. Tompion and/or his workmen supplied Quare with eight movements with Tompion's repeating system that he finished to his own specification. The Tompion table clock no.315 is testimony to the reverse also happening. Quare also supplied other makers but his high standards and prices must have precluded this happening for any but the most expensive commissions.

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

from c.1704. His iconic series of pillar barometers are discussed, described and listed in *The Golden Age of English Horology*, pages 296 to 313.

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



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

Quare moved from St. Martin-le-Grand to Aldersgate, then to Lombard Street ending up at King's Arms, Exchange Alley – a small thoroughfare much favoured by the horological trade. He took Stephen Horseman as apprentice in January 1701, being freed in September 1709. Quare took Horseman into partnership in Circa 1717/18.

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

Horseman continued using Quare's name but his bankruptcy was announced on the 28th November 1730 in the London Gazette. On the 19th April 1733 The Daily Post advertised *To be sold by auction for the benefit of the creditors of Quare and Horseman all the clocks, watches, movements, mathematical instruments and sun dials consisting of great variety that were taken by Statute of Bankruptcy in the dwelling house of the late celebrated Mr Quare.*

Horseman died in 1737 and on the 22nd September, The Stamford Mercury, announced Last Wednesday died at his Lodgings in the Poultry, Mr. Horseman formerly an eminent Watchmaker in Change Alley.

Exhibit 23

**Daniel Quare (Tompion),
No. 62 circa 1709**

An important miniature ebony and gilt-brass mounted striking spring clock with Tompion's pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 11½ inches, width 7½ inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Ebony veneered dome top case with gilt-brass baluster handle, the front door with laid on gilt-brass breakarch moulding flanked by gilt mask frets, the glazed sides with conforming arched gilt-brass mouldings, sitting on moulded gilt-brass block feet.

Dial 4¾ by 5¼ inch gilt-brass breakarch dial with silvered chapter-ring and blued-steel hands, signed *Dan Quare London* in a scalloped rectangular reserve in the matted centre with mock pendulum, Indian-mask (right way up) and foliate spandrels, subsidiary rings for pendulum regulation and strike/silent with large central date ring in the arch. The dialplate numbered 62 below the chapter-ring.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Movement with seven baluster pillars, centre latched, the rest pinned, with twin fusees and spring barrels, internal rack strike on large bell. Pull-quarter repeat on Tompion's system via double-cocked interconnecting blued-steel levers. Elaborate foliate engraved backplate (G.515) signed *Dan Quare London* in an oval reserve, with winged cherub, a basket of flowers, within scrolling foliage inhabited by entwined serpents, birds and squirrels.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Hour striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Italian collection, 1883 & 1897, from evidence of scratch marks on movement.

Christie's, London, 25th June, 1970, lot 21.

RA Lee.

Private collection USA.

The Vitale Collection, part II, Christie's, 26th Nov, 1996, lot 245 (£80,462).

Literature Evans, Carter & Wright, *Thomas Tompion, 300 Years*, 2013, p.374-375. Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.322-325.

Comments This clock is one of a small number whose movements were supplied to Quare with Tompion's repeating system. Of the eight now recorded, only Quare numbers 47 and 62 share enough similarities to Tompion's standard batch movements to make an attribution; both are miniatures and exquisitely finished to a standard much higher than Quare's normal production. The use of expensive fire-gilding, for instance, is not found on his other clocks by this time. The dating of this clock also suggests that Quare was employing Graver 515 before Tompion and Graham. It seems likely that this clock was a special export order for one of Quare's important and wealthy, perhaps diplomatic, customers.







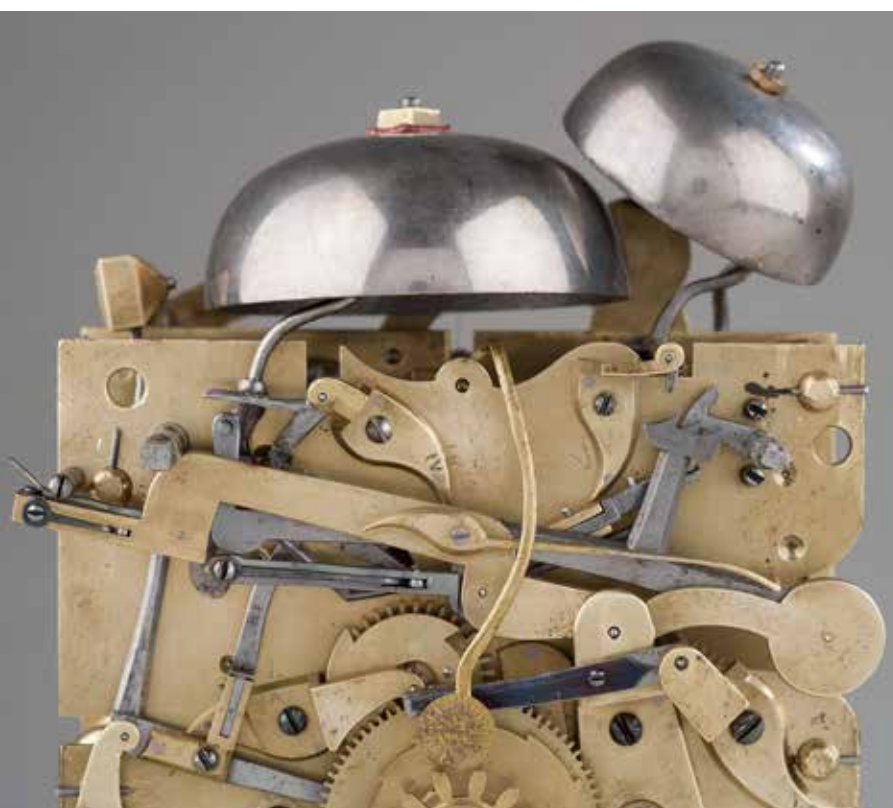


Exhibit 24

Daniel Quare, London,
No. 59 circa 1710

A Type II ebonised and ivory-
mounted flat-hood portable pillar
barometer



Dimensions Height 41¾ inches.

Case The typical columnar case of sectioned ebonised fruitwood, solid rectangular wooden cistern cover with mouldings top and bottom, resting on four hinged brass feet applied with winged cherub heads, supporting a barley-twist column beneath a tapering plain column separated by two ivory collets, the top section with carved volutes below the gilt-brass hood numbered 59 to the lower left side, the reverse with suspension loop and a small fruitwood backboard and surmounted by two brass urn finials flanking a tall brass finial encasing the top of the glass mercury tube.

Dial The silvered register dial signed *D: Quare Lond: Fecit* and calibrated 28-31 in the normal manner and engraved with the various weather conditions, the left-hand referring to Winter and the right-hand to Summer. The sliding steel recording index pointer adjusted via a knob to the outside of the hood.

Provenance Christie's, London, 11th December 2002, lot 78.

Comparative literature N. Goodison, *English Barometers and Their Makers 1680-1860*, Woodbridge, 1977, p.206-221.

E. Banfield, *Barometers, Stick or Cistern Tube*, Trowbridge, 1985, p.18-25.

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.328-329.

Comments As with much of Quare's output, his barometers were produced to different price points dependent on materials and complexity. Perhaps his most expensive models were the reversible double-dialed examples, which were supplied for home and export (in various languages – different on opposite registers). These were made from ivory, leather and walnut.

This model was Quare's simplest form with a single register and is one of three extant numbered ebonised examples, the other two:

No. 60 – The Ford Family, Yealand Manor, Lancashire.

No. 133 – Private collection, Suffolk.

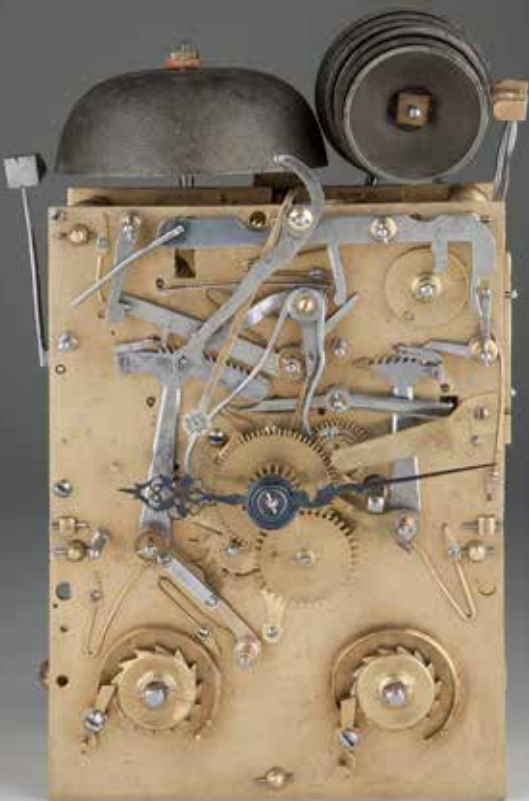


Exhibit 25

**Daniel Quare &
Stephen Horseman,
London, No. 173**

circa 1718

A fine ebony striking table clock
with pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 15½ inches, width 9¼ inches, depth 5⅝ inches.

Case Ebony veneers on oak, the inverted-bell top with Quare's brass baluster and scoop-base handle, the front door with fine laid-on ebony aperture mouldings flanked by wood frets, the sides with matching ebony mouldings and pierced brass frets, on moulded block feet.

Dial 6½ by 8 inch gilt-brass breakarch dial, Indian-mask-and-foliage spandrels with strike/silent subsidiary in the arch, silvered chapter-ring with fine ring-turned blued-steel hands, the matted centre signed *D: Quare S. Horseman London* in a shaped reserve above the date square and *173* in a small separate reserve above the mock pendulum.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Movement with six finned and ring-turned baluster pillars, centre latched, the rest pinned, with twin fusees and spring barrels, rack strike on large bell. Pull-quarter repeat on Quare's later system via a pulley. Elaborate foliate engraved backplate (*G.515*) signed *173 Dan: Quare Ste: Horseman London* in an oval cartouche with mask and eagle heads below, within scrolling foliage inhabited by entwined serpents and birds.

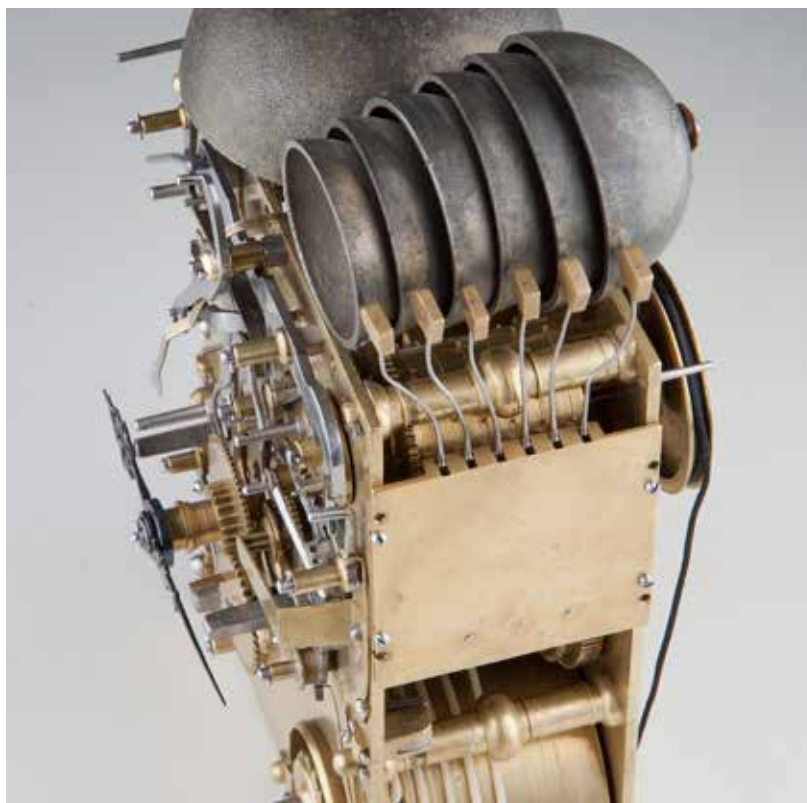
Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Bukowski's Stockholm, 15 June 2011, lot 643 (£29,733).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.330-331.

Comments The backplate is executed by engraver, G.515 whom Quare may have used before Tompion and Graham. The Phase 3 case and spandrels are also notably similar to Graham's output at this time.





Other makers in the Tom Scott collection

Henry Jones 1642-1695

Henry Jones was apprenticed in 1654 to Benjamin Hill and turned over shortly afterwards to Edward East until 1661 and his early clocks show East's influence. Freed in 1663, he was elected Assistant in 1676 and Master in 1691. Jones took 14 apprentices between 1664 and 1693. He died in 1695 and his widow continued the business until her death in 1708.



Joseph Windmills c.1640-1724

Joseph Windmills was an eminent clockmaker, gaining his Freedom of the Clockmakers' Company in 1671, he was elected Warden in 1699 and succeeded Tompion as Master of the Company in 1702. Joseph's last recorded attendance at the Court of the Clockmakers' Company was on 24 October 1723 and he died in 1724.



William Cattell c.1650-c.1697

Apprenticed 1664/5 to Edward Stanton and freed in 1672, from then on until 1688, Cattell took five apprentices after which he is not documented and had probably died by 1697.



Edward Burgis

Little is known about Burgis and he was not a member of the Clockmakers' Company, however the quality of his work is high and he appears to have pioneered the use of the strike train power in his spring clocks to run his repeat work.



Peter Garon *active 1687-c.1723*

Garon was of French Huguenot extraction, born *circa* 1673 and was apprenticed to Richard Baker until 1694. On completing his apprenticeship he was refused entry owing to 'being an alien' – meaning he was of foreign Huguenot extraction. This would seem to have been extremely unfair since many 'aliens' had been happily admitted to the Company. Then Garon applied for the Freedom of the City, which was immediately granted by the Lord mayor; this then obliged Clockmakers' Company to make him a full Freeman in August 1694. He is recorded having workshops in St Bartholomew's Lane End and then St Giles, Cripplegate.



John Ellicott 1706-1791

Ellicott was an exceptional talent and his plaudits included being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1738. He was interested in many scientific developments of the day but is best remembered for his work on the temperature compensated pendulum and the cylinder escapement. His reputation brought him to the attention of the Royal Court and he was elevated to the position of Clockmaker to King George II and later George III.



Justin Vulliamy *c.1712-c.1797*

Francois Justin Vulliamy was born in Switzerland and emigrated to England *circa* 1730. In 1743 he went into partnership with his future father-in-law Benjamin Gray, who had just been appointed Royal watchmaker.. Together they produced clocks and watches of outstanding quality. From approximately 1780 some of the clocks started to be numbered. Benjamin Gray died in 1764 and the Royal Warrant passed to Justin Vulliamy, remaining with his family for three generations until 1854. Justin Vulliamy died *circa* 1797.



Exhibit 26

Anonymous circa 1675

An exceptionally rare and important English longcase night clock



Dimensions Height 8 feet, trunk 10¾ inches.

Case The purpose-made ebonised fruitwood veneered case with architectural top and tin lined chimney, the pediment and frieze above Corinthian columns, the glazed sides with lamp drawer above on the right side, the convex throat moulding over paneled trunk door and sides, the plain base on four bun feet.

Dial 10¾ by 13¼ inch gilt-brass engraved and painted dial with four latched feet, engraved perspectively with piers supporting an arch pierced with five-minute and quarter-hour markers, with grotesque mask keystone, its inner edge serrated for minute indication, with the upper corners densely engraved with stylised flowerheads. The lower section with a moral verse in two boxes below chequer-work tiling. The central painted scene of a tempietto set against a mountainous landscape, centred by a subsidiary serrated seconds ring, with revolving disc above, painted with dancing putti and incorporating two apertures, respectively revealing the successive hours displayed on a series of twelve pierced and linked brass plates, these carried around a ten-sided wheel, the sequence of the plates arranged with every fifth plate anti-clockwise being the next number to present itself through the aperture.

Duration 8-day.

Movement The five-sided pentagonal brass plates with seven latched finned baluster pillars, two train capped barrels with anchor escapement and outside countwheel strike on a bell mounted between the plates.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Outside countwheel strike.

Provenance Christie's, London, 4th July 2007, lot 165 (£49,400).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.388-391.

Comments The dial is reminiscent of the unsigned night clock attributed to the Fromanteel workshop in *Horological Masterworks*, Ticehurst, 2003 p.90, cat. no. 20.





The Winged houres Successively give place
 As they performe their sixty minutes race
 At the same instant when they come their past
 Each other they pursue pursued as fast
 Deviding by their swift and restless flight
 Times shortest measures of both day and night

But though these houres passe and returne againe
 To hope the like for those wee passe were vaine
 And for the future which of vs can give
 Himselfe assurance he an houre shall liue
 See then thou vie the present piously
 For on this moment hangs Eternitie

Exhibit 27

William Cattell,
London circa 1680

A fine small walnut month-going
longcase clock with 1¼-second
pendulum and skeletonised dial



Dimensions Height 6 foot 4¾ inches, trunk 10½ inches.

Case Burr walnut veneer on oak, rising hood with shallow dome top above a plain frieze, the dial aperture flanked by Salomonic columns, the convex throat moulding above the rectangular trunk door framed with cross-grained D-section mouldings, ogee mouldings to the plinth with hinged opening front panel on bun feet. The inside of the trunk door with a misleading 18th century printed (auction?) label:

58 Month Clock, in a walnut tree case.

N.B. This Clock, though extraordinary it may appear, is given in the Inventory as a real fact to be the very identical Clock that gave the Signal for the execution of King Charles the First.

Dial 10½ inch square gilt-brass dial with four latched dial feet, the finely matted centre with calendar aperture above VI and seconds ring below XII with 4 divisions for every 5 seconds, sculpted blued-steel hands. The skeletonised silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours and 'floating' diamond pierced and dot half-hours, the Arabic numerals within the minute ring. Flanked by winged-cherub spandrels; signed *Wm. Cattell in Fleete Streete Londini Fecit* along the lower edge.

Duration Month.

Movement Two-train weight-driven movement, secured by six latched finned baluster pillars, going-train with anchor escapement and 1¼ seconds pendulum, bolt-and-shutter maintaining power. Strike train governed by a large diameter outside countwheel, cut with four segments of 12 hours.

Escapement Anchor with 1¼ second pendulum.

Strike Type Hour countwheel strike.

Provenance 18th Viscount Hereford and sold Sotheby's, 13th Oct 1988, lot 199 (£25,645).

Literature Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, Woodbridge, 1982, p.267-9, pl. 365-6.
Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.394-395.





Exhibit 28

Henry Jones, London
circa 1685

A very fine ebony striking and
push-bar quarter repeating spring
table clock with alarm



Dimensions Height 12½ inches, width 9¾ inches, depth 5¾ inches.

Case Typical and distinctive case, ebony veneered on oak, dome top with repoussé foliate mounts and surmounted by a gilt-brass foliate-tied handle, the simple ovolo main moulding set above the square door with inset fret to the top rail and foliate escutcheons, glazed rectangular side apertures with frets above, the matching ovolo base moulding on ebony bun feet.

Dial The 6¾ inch square gilt-brass dial with latched dial feet, winged-cherub spandrels, chapter-ring engraved with Roman hours with trident half-hour marks and Arabic numerals within the minute ring, the matted centre with extra winding square at II for the alarm. Strike/Not strike lever at XII.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Fine twin-fusee movement, 4¾ by 6¾ inch plates, six latched finned baluster pillars, going train with knife-edge verge escapement and short bob pendulum. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail, the quarters push/pull bar repeated on three bells. The separate alarm train wound through the dial. The all-over tulip engraved backplate with traces of original fire-gilding, line border and signed, within a lambrequin, *Henry Jones in the Temple*.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour rack strike and pull-quarter repeating with alarm.

Provenance The Tappenden Collection.
Carter Wright, 2008 (£57,000).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.396-397.





Exhibit 29

Edwardus Burgis, London *circa* 1685

A fine ebony striking and trip
quarter-repeating spring table
clock with alarm



Dimensions Height 12½ inches, width 10½ inches, depth 6½ inches.

Case Ebony veneered on oak with shallow dome top with repoussé foliate mounts and surmounted by a gilt-brass brass knob-turned tapered handle, flanked by four foliate urn finials, the flat-top main moulding set above a square mitre-veneered door with acanthus escutcheons, glazed rectangular side apertures, the base moulding on ebony block feet.

Dial The 6⅞ inch square gilt-brass dial with winged-cherub spandrels, chapter-ring engraved with Roman hours with trident half-hour marks and Arabic numerals within the minute ring, the matted centre with extra winding square at II for the alarm. Two Strike/Not Strike levers at XII for strike and alarm.

Duration 8-day.

Movement Fine twin-fusee movement, 5¼ by 7 inch plates, eight latched finned baluster pillars, going train with knife-edge verge escapement and short bob pendulum. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail and also providing power to the quarter repeat system. The separate alarm train wound through the dial. The allover tulip engraved backplate with line border and central reserve signed *Edwardus Burgis Londini fecit*.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour rack strike and integral quarter repeat.

Provenance GH Bell, Winchester, 1952 (advert, *Antique Dealer and Collectors' Guide*, July 1952).

James Oakes, 1958.

Christie's, 20th February 2008, lot 101 (£33,997).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.398-399.

Comments This clock is one of a small group of clocks by Burgis, Colston, Herbert and Fromanteel where the repeat work powers from the going train. Reference: Dawson, Drover & Parkes, *Early English Clocks*, p.392-396.





Exhibit 30

Joseph Windmills, London *circa* 1710

A very fine cream and
polychrome japanned striking
and pull-quarter repeating table
clock with original winding key



Dimensions Height 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, width 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches, depth 7 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches.

Case All over polychrome decorated with dark green cross-hatched panels and crimson highlights with sprays of flowers, foliage, birds and figures within a cream ground. The inverted-bell top with a brass Quare style S-scroll baluster handle, the shallow breakarch front door flanked by frets, the sides with breakarch glazed apertures below D-ended frets, the interior washed in red, sitting on a moulded base with turned brass bun feet.

Dial 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shallow breakarch brass dial with wheatear border having crown-and-sceptre spandrels. The engraved shallow arch with scrolling foliage signed *Jos. Windmills London* in an arc above the strike/silent lever at XII, silvered chapter-ring with pierced blued-steel hands, the matted centre with paste-set mock pendulum in the aperture and date square with adjusting slot above, for use with spiked end of the winding key.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch plates with five baluster pillars, twin fusees and spring barrels with outside clicks and engraved click-spring, verge escapement and bob pendulum. Rack striking on a large bell and pull-quarter repeating on five graduated bells, the backplate engraved with symmetrical foliage and scrolls signed *Jos Windmills LONDON* within an oval cartouche with wheatear border.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Spanish noble family.
Bonhams London, 7 July 2009, lot 132 (£67,200).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.404-405.

Comments Although these colours are rare, this style of japanned decoration was popular for export furniture and this clock may have been part of a suite supplied to the original noble Iberian family.

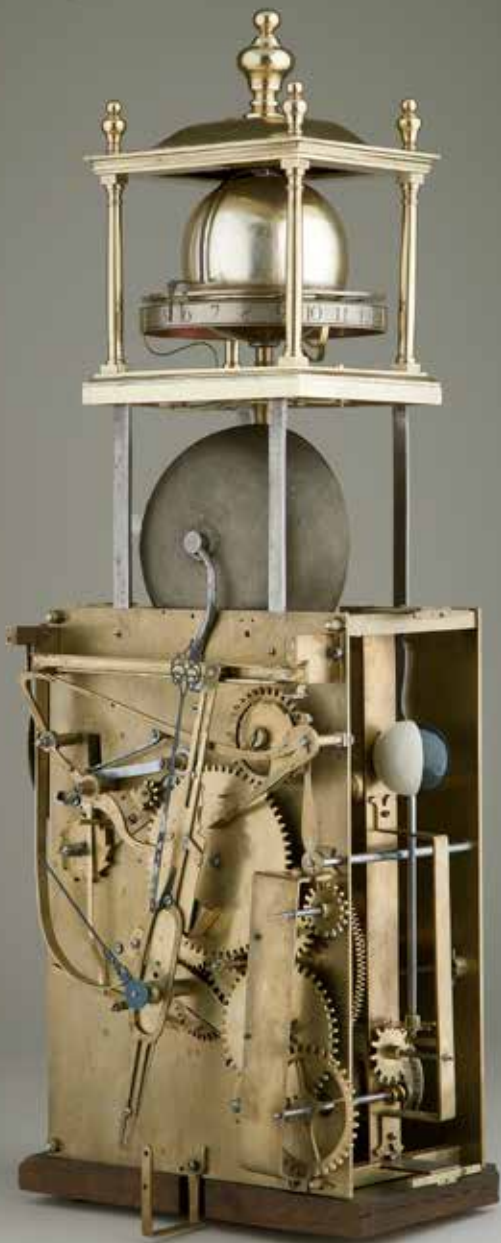




Exhibit 31

Thomas Hildyard *circa 1715-20*

A unique ebonised triple-dial
astronomical table clock with
world-time and revolving lunar
globe



Dimensions Height 17 inches, width 10¾ inches, depth 7¼ inches.

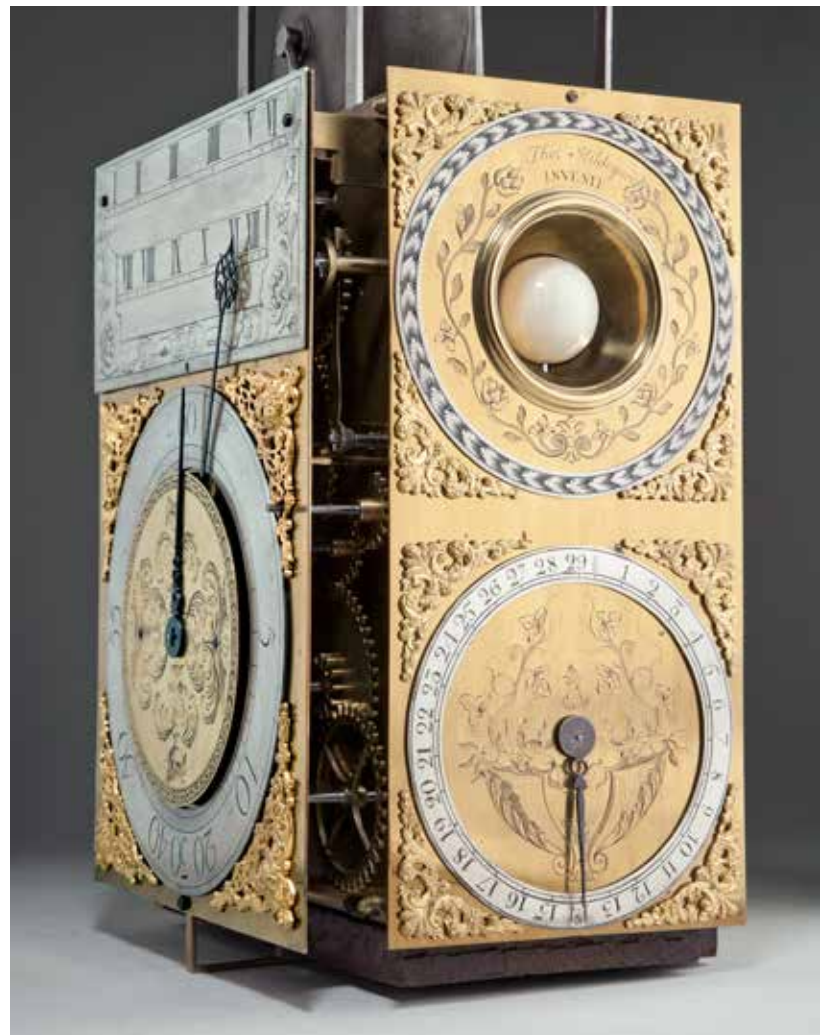
Case The case with concave moulded top below a tempietto with four turned columns surmounted by a moulded brass cover and five brass vase finials, The pagoda enclosing a globe with two silvered revolving chapter-rings, engraved 1-12 twice and the initials of the days of the week four times. Each side with a glazed bolection moulded door, the base on ebonised block feet.

Duration 8-day.

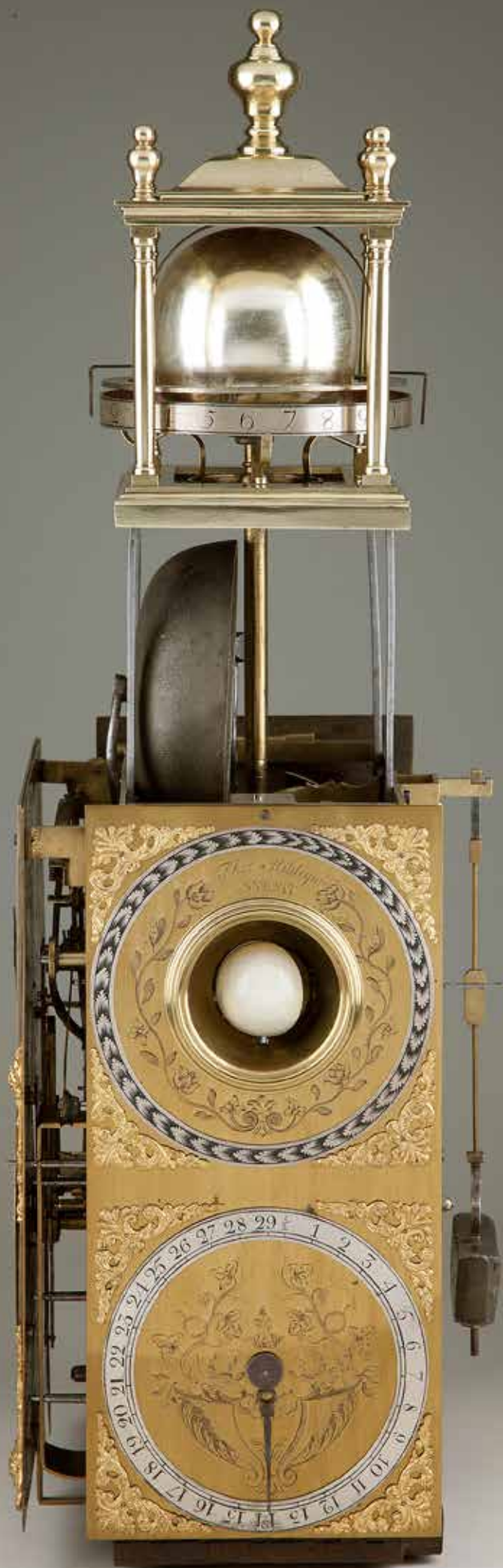
Movement The unusual 7¼ by 10¼ inch movement with square brass pillars to the four corners and a large baluster pillar to the centre, the going train with chain-driven long spring barrel and fusee, verge escapement, the motion work driving a worm wheel carried on a steel arbor to the centre of the movement meshing indirectly to a vertical arbor running above the plates to the calendar mechanism within the tempietto, the rack strike sounding on a bell vertically positioned above and between the plates, the backplate elaborately engraved with foliage and rosettes around the winding squares and with a tiger head at the base.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Rack hour strike.







Dials Front: 7¾ by 10¼ inch, brass dialplate with two tiers of Roman chapters within elaborate foliate engraving, the blued-steel hour hand operated by a cam system with fly-back return between each six hours, the large silvered Arabic minute chapter with uneven numerals, the hand driven by elliptical gearing giving uneven motion, the centre applied with a circular brass plaque with foliate engraving and winged cherubs and baskets of flowers. Female head and foliate spandrels.

Right: 5 by 10¼ inch plate with lunar dial above, signed *Thos. Hildyard INVENIT*, the foliate-engraved brass ring centred by a painted revolving moon sphere, outer wheatear-engraved silvered ring with foliate spandrels. Silvered lunar-calendar ring below engraved 1 – 29½ with pierced blued-steel hand, the centre engraved with a basket of flowers. Foliate-cast spandrels.

Left: 5 by 10¼ inch plate with world-time dial above with foliate spandrels and narrow silvered twice-XII silvered chapter-ring with revolving silvered disc to the centre engraved with thirty locations around the world: *London, Paris, Barbary, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Stockholm, Poland, Greece, Constantinople, Black Sea, Red Sea, Isphahan, States of Yi Moguhul, China, Pekin, Philippin Islands, Japan, Meaco [sic.], Pacific Sea, North America; California, Mexico, Florida, Virginia, South America, Canarie I, Portugal, Dublin, Madrid*. The world-time calendrical dial below with narrow silvered calendar ring (1-30 in Arabic) with pierced blued-steel hand, the centre engraved with a basket of flowers and with foliate cast spandrels.

Provenance RA Lee.

The Odmark collection, and sold, Christie's, 11 Mar, 2005, lot 446.

Literature *Antiquarian Horology*, Dec. 1960, cover.

Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.410-413.

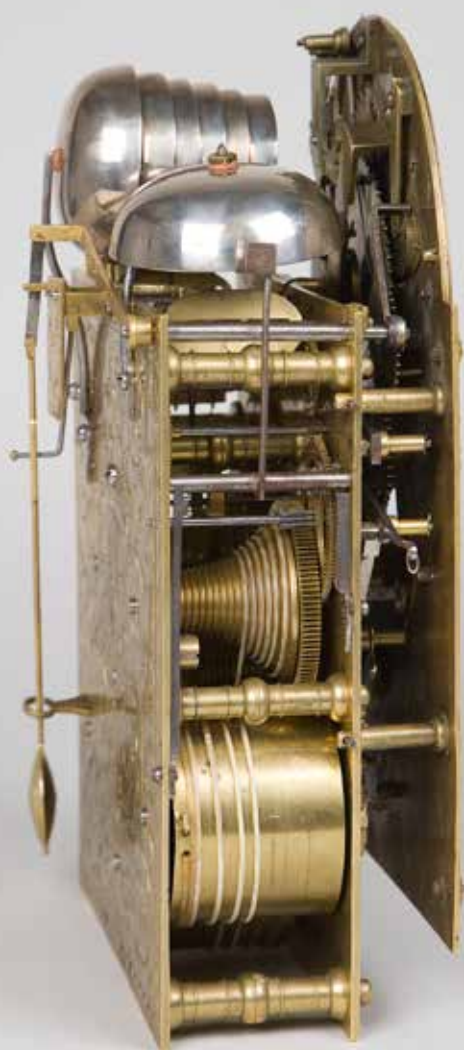
Comments This clock was probably a precursor to the four-dial astronomical clock by Hildyard in the Spanish royal collection, see: J Ramon Colon de Carvajal, *Catalogo de Relojes del Patrimonio Nacional*, Editorial Patrimonio Nacional, Madrid, 1987, p. 21-2.



Exhibit 32

Peter Garon, London
circa 1720

A very rare ebonised and brass-bound architectural grande sonnerie table clock with calendar and equation of time



Dimensions Height 27½ inches, width 15½ inches, depth 10 inches.

Case Ebonised fruitwood and brass bound with raised inverted-bell top above a breakarch, surmounted by a large finial and flanked by four smaller conforming finials. The double frieze with pierced and engraved brass frets above the breakarch door with integral Doric columns. The sides with knopped carrying handles above conforming frets. The double moulded brass-bound skirt on brass block and bun feet.

Dial 8 by 12 inch breakarch gilt-brass dial with four feet, the arch with fly-back date sector and three further subsidiary rings for pendulum regulation, Strike/Silent and equation to the centre above a silvered plaque signed *Peter Garon, London*. The silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours, fleur-de-lys half-hour marks and Arabic minutes, flanked by Indian-mask spandrels within a wheatear border. The matted centre with mock pendulum and with shaped blued-steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 7¾ by 9½ inch plates with seven ringed and finned baluster pillars and triple fusees, the outer strike fusees reversed. Spring-suspended engraved lenticular pendulum. Strike trains governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on a large bell and the quarters on six smaller graduated bells, trip repeating via a lever on the frontplate. Foliate and scroll engraved backplate with birds and centred by a figure of Chronos above a basket of flowers, all within a wheatear border.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Full Grande Sonnerie with trip repeat.

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.406-409.

Comments This distinctive case design bears many similarities to Quare's two musical spring clocks, no.185 and 186. The movement likewise shares some distinctive features. While this cannot be absolutely attributed to Quare's workshops there are a number of known clocks supplied by him and retailed by Garon.









Exhibit 33

John Purden, London circa 1730

A small ebonised striking spring
clock with pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 12 inches, width 7 inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Ebonised fruitwood veneers and mouldings on oak, the inverted-bell top with knopped handle flanked by four pineapple finials, glazed side and fret apertures framed with laid-on raised mouldings, front door with quartered sound frets flanking the breakarch dial aperture with conforming raised mouldings, the base on turned brass feet.

Dial 4½ by 6 inch breakarch brass dial with four feet, silvered subsidiary pendulum regulation dial to the arch, calibrated 0-60, with strike/silent lever to the left. The silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours, fleur-de-lys half-hour marks and Arabic minutes with lozenge half-quarters, flanked by foliate spandrels, with blued-steel hands. The matted centre with calendar and mock pendulum apertures, signed *J Purden London*.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 4 by 4¾ inch plates with five baluster pillars and twin fusees, going train with pivoted verge escapement and spring-suspended engraved lenticular pendulum. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on a large bell, repeating the quarters on four smaller graduated bells via a pulley on the backplate, engraved with foliate scrolls and strapwork centred by a basket of flowers over two winged trumpeters, all within a wheatear border.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Hour rack striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Bonhams, 9 Dec. 2008, lot 142 (£19,680).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.414-415.

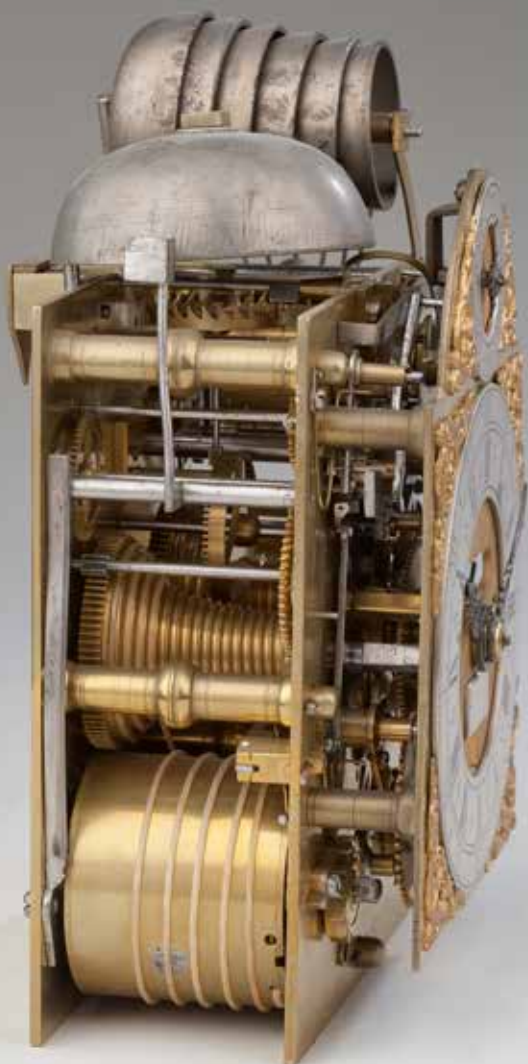




Exhibit 34

John Ellicott, London
circa 1735

A fine and small ebonised and brass-mounted striking spring clock with pull-quarter repeat



Dimensions Height 12 inches, width 7¼ inches, depth 5½ inches.

Case Ebonised fruitwood veneers and mouldings on oak, the inverted-bell top with knopped handle, glazed sides with fret apertures above, front door with brass-framed quarter sound frets and brass-framed breakarch dial aperture, the base on ebonised moulded block feet.

Dial 4½ by 6 inch breakarch brass dial with four feet, Strike/Silent silvered subsidiary ring to the arch, silvered chapter-ring with Roman hours and fleur-de-lys half-hour marks, Arabic minutes and lozenge half-quarters, flanked by foliate spandrels, with blued-steel hands. The matted centre with mock-pendulum and calendar apertures signed on a rectangular silvered plaque *John Ellicott LONDON*.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 4⅞ by 5⅝ inch plates with six ringed baluster pillars and twin fusees, going train with knife-edge verge escapement and short bob pendulum. Strike train governed by rack-and-snail sounding the hours on a large bell, repeating the quarters on six smaller graduated bells via a pulley on the backplate. Foliate engraved backplate within a wheatear border, centred by a signature cartouche engraved *John Ellicott LONDON* below fruit and a bird.

Escapement Knife-edge verge.

Strike Type Hour rack striking with pull-quarter repeat.

Provenance Sotheby's 13, October 1988, lot 207 (£16,725).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.416-417.





Exhibit 35

**Justin Vulliamy,
London**
**Movement *circa* 1771,
case *circa* 1800**

A very fine royal mahogany
quarter striking table clock with
thermometer made for George III

George 111



Dimensions Height 19½ inches, width 9 inches, depth 6¾ inches.

Case The mahogany veneered case with shallow inverted-bell top and gilt-brass pineapple finial, the front door with narrow stiles and brass-framed square dial aperture above the circular thermometer aperture, the sides with lifting handles above pierced-wood fret apertures framed by conforming gilt-brass mouldings, the back door with matching fret. On a deep moulded base with brass moulded bracket feet.

Dials 5¾ inch square brass dial with rococo spandrel-ends shaped to the enamel subsidiaries with blued-steel arrow hands. The top left with pendulum regulation 0-42 inscribed *TO REGULATE* and *STRIKE/SILENT* top right, the bottom two blank. The enamel chapter-disc with typical pierced blued-steel hands. The circular enamel thermometer-dial calibrated 0-100 inscribed *Freezing / Temperate / Summer Heat*.

Duration 8-day.

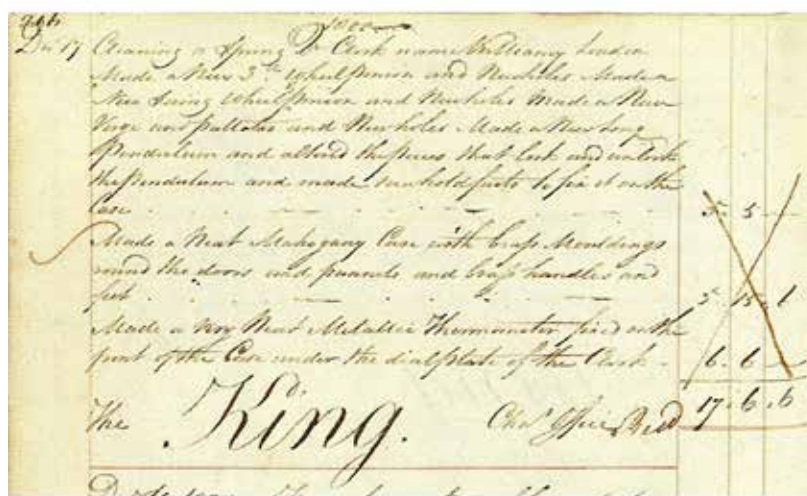
Movement Substantial shaped 6 by 7 inch plates with six baluster pillars, triple chain fusees and spring barrels, half-deadbeat escapement with spring-suspended lenticular pendulum adjusted by pivoted regulation bar over the plates. Rack striking on a large bell and quarter striking on six graduated bells, the line-bordered backplate engraved with a central basket of fruit above a reserve signed *Justin Vulliamy London* within rococo scrolls, hatching and flowers,.

Escapement Half-deadbeat.

Strike Type Quarter striking with trip repeat.

Provenance Originally made for King George III.
Circa 1800, returned to Vulliamy's workshops for alterations.
Sold Sotheby's, London, 14th December, 1970, lot 94 (illustrated) from the collection of Mrs. V.M. Willmer.
With R.A. Lee.
Christie's, London, 1 July 2005, lot 133.

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.426-429.





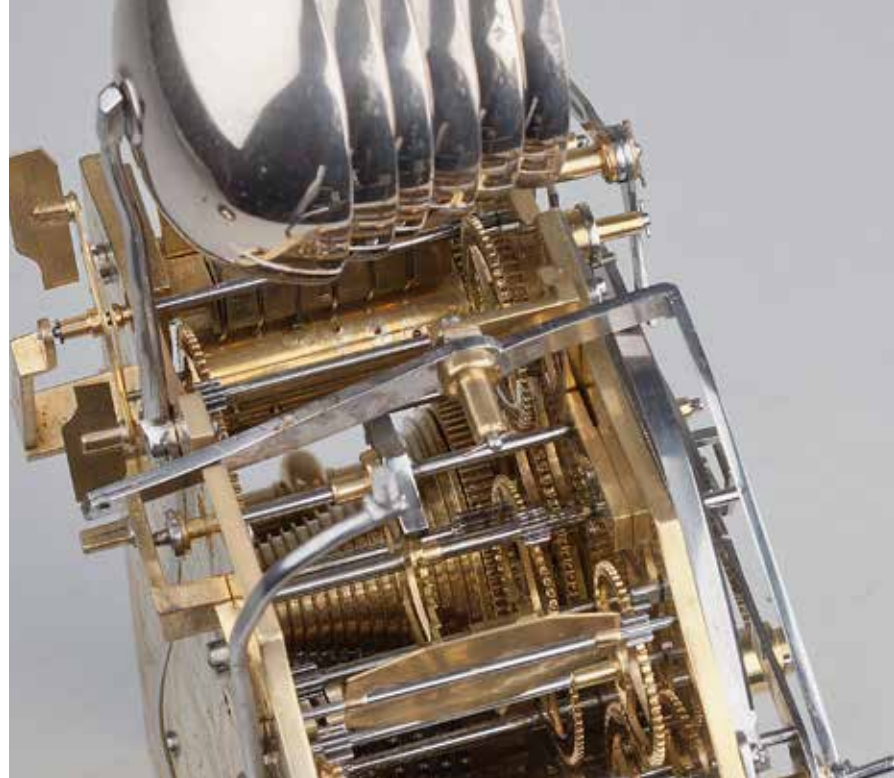




Exhibit 36

Howlett & Horne, London circa 1780

A superb miniature ormolu and enamel musical and quarter chiming spring clock, supplied to the Chinese Emperor Qianlong



Emperor Qianlong

Dimensions Height 10 inches, width 6¼ inches, depth 5 inches.

Case The ormolu case with foliate finials to the pagoda top applied with moulded panels decorated with polychrome flowers on a dark blue ground, quatrefoil sound frets to the frieze with unusual foliate drop finials to the corners, the body of the case with further panels of enamel to the back door and the sides set with arched sound frets, the base resting on gilt cast elephant feet.

Dial 2¾ inch circular white enamel dial with Roman and Arabic chapter and finely pierced gold hands with sweep centre seconds. The paste-set glazed bezel within a symmetrical frame of quatrefoil sound frets.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 3 by 5 inch plates with five tapered pillars, triple chain fusee movement, pivoted verge escapement with adjustable lenticular pendulum, three tune musical train with silvered selection disc on the backplate *Highland Laddie · Prince Williams Return · La Tracie*, the music playing on eight transverse-mounted bells with ten hammers, the quarters chiming on the same bells via a line of eight opposing hammers, the hours struck by one hammer on the largest bell, the plain backplate with rear winding squares, hand-setting button and signed *Howlett & Horne London*.

Escapement Pivoted verge.

Strike Type Musical and quarter chiming.

Provenance The Emperor Qianlong (1711-1799).
Gustav Loup, Swiss collector/dealer, acquired from the Imperial Summer Palace at Jehol (Changde) in c.1915.
Christie's, London 1 July 2005, lot 124 (£74,400).

Literature Garnier & Carter, *The Golden Age of English Horology*, 2015, p.430-433.

Comments With a complex miniature musical movement, superb polychrome 'Geneva' enamelling and exquisite ormolu case with elephant feet, this clock was made in London, specifically for export to China, where it would have been presented to the emperor.









Exhibit 37

**Grimalde & Johnson,
London circa 1820**

A small ebonised and brass
mounted striking mantel clock
with alarm,



Dimensions Height 11 inches, width 6¼ inches, depth 4½ inches.

Case Ebonised inverted-bell caddy over an arched top, the bow handle with tazza pommel, arched side apertures with fishscale frets, standing on turned and milled toupie feet.

Dial 3¾ by 5 inch breakarch silvered brass dial with Strike/Silent subsidiary to the arch, Roman chapter-ring signed *Grimalde & Johnson, Strand, London* with alarm setting disc and pierced steel hands.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 3¾ by 5 inch plates with four pillars and twin fusees. The going train with anchor escapement and adjustable lenticular pendulum with locking nut. Rack striking on a bell above, separate alarm train wound through the dial. The backplate signed *Grimalde & Johnson, Strand, London*.

Strike Type Rack hour strike, trip repeat and alarm.

Provenance Christie's, 26 Nov. 1996, lot 227 (£12,377).





Exhibit 38

**Thomas Moss,
London, No. 315
circa 1825**

A brass inlaid rosewood striking
bracket clock with rare enamel
dial and original numbered wall
bracket



Dimensions Height 18 inches, width 11 inches, depth 6½ inches, overall 27 inches high on the bracket.

Case The rosewood case with brass pineapple finial to the stepped and chamfered top, ring handles to the sides with pierced brass fishscale soundfrets, brass-lined sunken quarter-panels to the front with chamfered brass edges, the brass inlaid stepped moulded base on brass ball feet. The original brass inlaid wall bracket stamped 315.

Dial Rare circular vitreous enamel dial with Roman chapter signed *Thos. Moss, Ludgate Street, London 315*.

Duration 8-day.

Movement 5½ by 7 inch plates, signed *Thos. Moss, London* with five pillars, twin gut fusees and barrels, anchor escapement with steel rod lenticular adjustable bob pendulum, rack striking the hours on a bell mounted to the border engraved backplate.

Escapement Anchor.

Strike Type Hour rack strike.

Provenance Christie's, 26 Nov 1996, lot 239 (£7,308).

Comments The enamel dial of this chamfer-top clock is rare: most clocks of this type have painted dials.

Two clocks by Moss were exhibited at the Science Museum, London, *British Clockmakers' Heritage*, 1952, cat. no. 182 & 183.





Exhibit 39

**Charles Frodsham,
London No. 2358
circa 1915**

A fine giant bronze carriage clock
with up-and-down power reserve



Dimensions Height 8¾ inches, width 6 inches, depth 5 inches.

Case The bronze patinated case with polygonal handle with faceted glasses to the top and sides, solid rear door with shuttered apertures, one engraved for *set hands* and two for *wind*.

Dial Set within a plain gilt chamfered inner bezel, the engine-turned gilt outer mask inset with silvered chapter ring, blued steel Breguet hands and conjoining 8 day up-and-down power reserve ring below, the guilloché engine-turned gilt centre with seconds ring at XII and signed *Charles Frodsham* on a silvered rectangular reserve above VI.

Duration 8 days.

Movement Substantial plates with five double-screwed conical pillars, twin chain fuses, all wheels with six crossings, maintaining power, jewelled screwed chatons to the contrate pivots, the contrate wheel screwed to its collet, large gilt platform with free sprung cut bimetallic compensated balance to lever escapement, hour strike on a blued steel gong on the backplate with strike/silent lever to the top left corner, the cross-hatched backplate signed *Chas. Frodsham 27, South Molton St. London W. 2358*.

Escapement Lever with free sprung bimetallic balance.

Strike Type Rack hour strike.

Provenance Christie's, 1 July 2005, lot 93 for £21,612.50.





Exhibit 40

Hartingue a Paris

A small late 19th century French
ormolu cartel clock, the case signed Eug. Hazart



Exhibit 41

Jean Baptiste Baillon

A French marble and ormolu mantel
clock with 'Coteau' dial



Exhibit 42

Style of Richard Melville



Brass world time sundial. Sotheby's, Masterpieces from the Time Museum (Inv. No. 569), Part IV, 15th Oct 2004, lot 795 (\$7,800)



Exhibit 43

Cartier, Paris



Tank Américaine watch, large model with mechanical self-winding movement



Exhibit 44

Patek Philippe & Co. date 1941

A fine 18ct gold Calatrava
reference 130 chronograph
wristwatch



Dimensions 33mm diameter

Case No. 623.671, circular 18ct gold case with downturned concave tapered lugs, the crown flanked by two rectangular chronograph buttons in the band, with snap on back.

Dial Silvered dial, applied gold baton indexes and Roman numerals for VI and XII, outer railway five minute divisions, tachymeter scale, two subsidiary dials for constant seconds and 30 minutes register, gold and blued steel hands.

Movement No. 862.615, caliber 13''' manual wind 23 jewel lever movement adjusted to eight positions.

Escapement Lever

Provenance From certificate, manufactured 1941, sold 26th July 1941. Sotheby's Geneva, 14 November 2001, lot 330 (CHF 41,500).

Comments Reference 130 was Patek Philippe's first chronograph model that was given a reference number, launched in 1934 it was produced in different precious metals as well as stainless steel cases.





Exhibit 45

Breguet, No. 1158 circa 2000

A platinum tourbillon
wristwatch with power reserve
and 24 hour indication



Diameter 39mm

Case The polished platinum circular case with milled coin-edged band, marked to the back edge *Ref. 3657* and signed *Breguet 1158N*, with inset sapphire crystal display back.

Dial Silvered engine-turned dial, eccentric Roman chapter ring with engraved signature, *Breguet No 1158* and two fan-form sectors for power reserve 5-55 and 24 hour indication, aperture at 6 o'clock to view the tourbillon carriage.

Movement The brass plates engraved with scrolls, signed *Tourbillon Breguet No 1466*, and nickel plated, one minute tourbillon carriage with mono-metallic compensation balance, adjusted to six positions.

Escapement Lever tourbillon.

Strap Breguet deployment strap with platinum buckle.





Exhibit 46

Breguet No. 3109 date 2011

Platinum wrist watch with
tourbillon



Diameter 39mm

Case The polished platinum circular case with milled coin-edged band, marked to the back edge *AP Ref. 5317* and *Breguet 3109*, with inset sapphire crystal display back.

Dial Silvered engine-turned dial, with Roman chapter ring central engraved signature, *Breguet No. 3109*, the subsidiary, for five day power reserve, below XII and with aperture at 6 o'clock to view the tourbillon carriage.

Movement The skeletonised plates engraved, signed and numbered *Breguet 1623* and nickel plated, the automatic rotor skeletonised with the inscription *AB*. Also engraved on the plates *adjusted to six positions*.

Escapement Fully jewelled lever tourbillon.

Strap Breguet deployment strap with platinum buckle.





Exhibit 47

Roger Smith, Isle of Man No. 03 date 2006

A unique commissioned red gold
wristwatch



Dimensions 41.3mm x 29.18mm

Case 18 carat rose gold rectangular case marked .750 makers mark *RwS* with glazed back secured with 8 steel screws.

Dial Silver rectangular engine turned dial with gold batons, gold arrowhead hands, two subsidiary dials for date and seconds and signed *R.W. SMITH*

Movement The manual wind tourbillion movement with satin finished gilded plates, fully jewelled with Daniels' revolutionary Coaxial escapement and resilient date calendar complication, signed and numbered *Roger W. Smith no. 03 Isle of Man*.

Escapement Tourbillion with Daniels co-axial escapement.

Strap Leather with 18 carat gold buckle signed *RW SMITH*

Box Bespoke made and stamped *Linley* to the rear inner edge, in solid light oak with burr veneer and silver oval, signed *R.W. Smith No.3*, inset to the top. Containing certificate and leather wallet with adjustment tool.

Comments Ordered by Tom over a long lunch, this unique commission No.3 was Roger's first bespoke order to be finished, his waiting list for a unique watch now stands at over six years at a cost in excess of £250,000.





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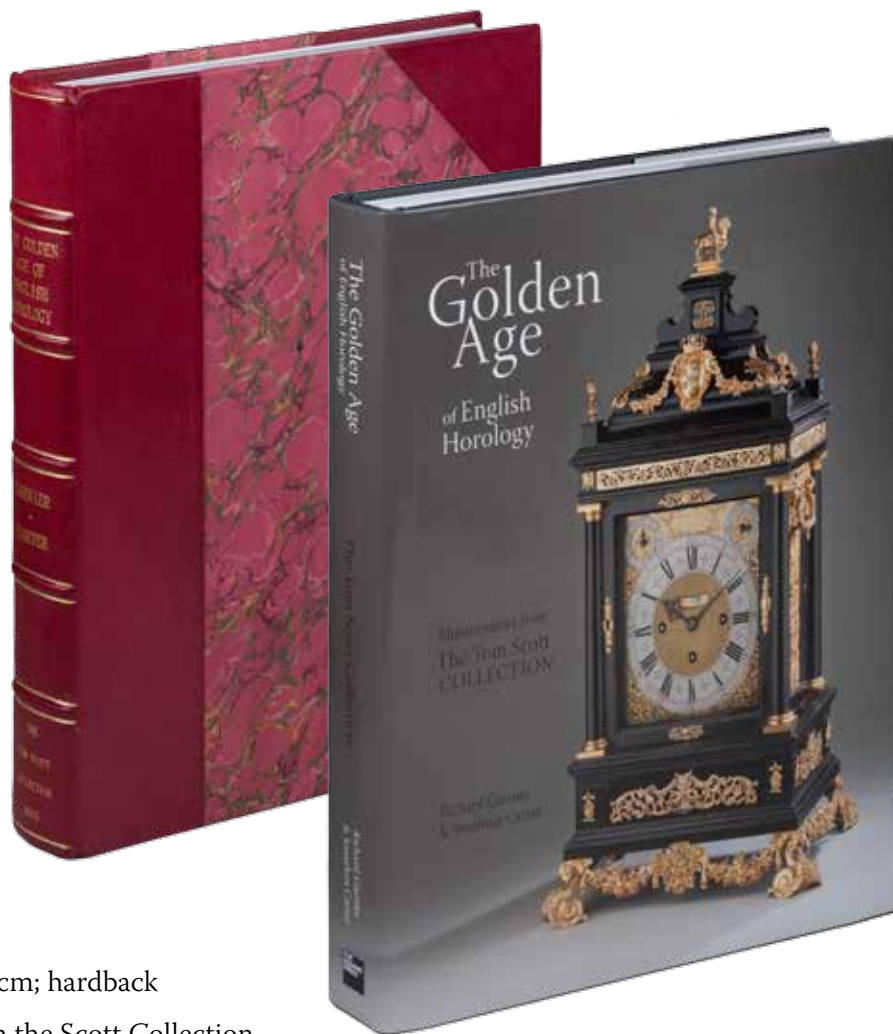
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