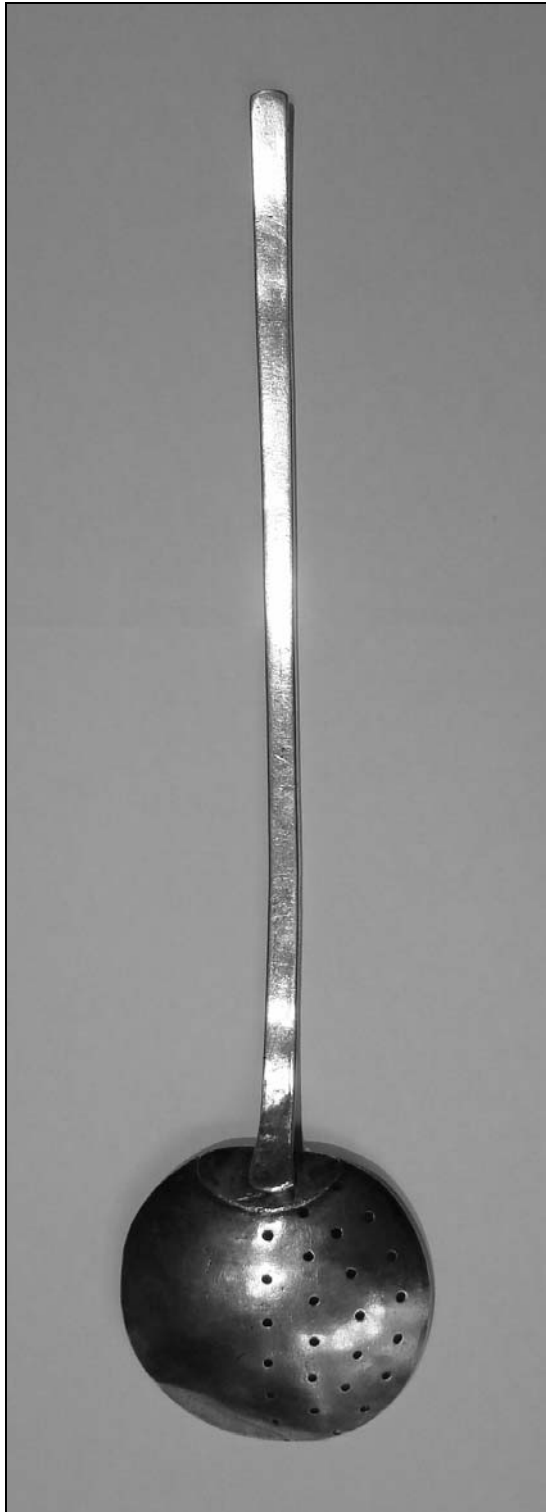


...The Finial...

ISSN 1742-156X
Where Sold £8.50

Volume 21/06
July/August 2011



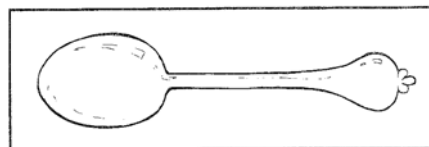
'The Silver Spoon Club'

OF GREAT BRITAIN

26 Burlington Arcade, Mayfair, London. W1J 0PU

Tel: 020 7491 1720 Fax: 020 7491 1730

E-mail: silverspoonclub@bexfield.co.uk



V.A.T. No. 658 1470 21

www.bexfield.co.uk/thefinial

Hon. President: Anthony Dove F.S.A.

Editor: Daniel Bexfield

Photography: Matthew Raymond

Volume 21/06

July/August 2011

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COVER

- 17th Century Silver Straining Spoon

Circa: 1650

See: The Postal Auction, Lot 102, page 29

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UK - £39.00; Europe - £43.00; N. America - £47.00; Australia - £49.00

In PDF format by email - £30.00 (with hardcopy £15.00)

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The Finial is the illustrated journal of The Silver Spoon Club of Great Britain

Published by Daniel Bexfield Antiques

26 Burlington Arcade, Mayfair, London, W1J 0PU.

Tel: 020 7491 1720 Fax: 020 7491 1730 Email: silverspoonclub@bexfield.co.uk

All views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of The Finial.

Introduction

I have had a great deal of positive feedback from worried members about the government's Red Tape Challenge concerning the possibility of abolishing the Hallmarking system. I know a number of members have already written to their local MP asking for their support of objection. On a positive note those MPs who responded to their constituent, have all come back with a positive attitude on opposing the abolition. Please bear in mind if you do write to your MP, and I hope you do and its not too late, is that your objections should be about modern day hallmarking and how it protects us in the present day, from dishonest traders selling counterfeit goods and not just because it is our heritage and future collectors will enjoy looking up hallmarks!

The Roman spoon on the front cover of the last issue certainly sold extremely well in the postal auction last month, selling at £3,450.00. It was a great spoon and I would personally have loved to have had it in my shop window. Alas, I feel disappointed for the under-bidders as normally one would expect they would have won it for their bid. However, it does show that good quality spoons sell very well in The Finial.

Congratulations to members Nigel Israel and Luke Schrager whom have both recently become Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. The society was founded in 1751 with the aim of 'encouragement, advancement and furtherance of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and history of this and other countries'.

David McKinley is also to be congratulated as he has recently published a book on the Harache family, the Fist Huguenot Silversmiths of London. For further information, please see page 14. And finally please note that Lyon & Turnbull have moved their sale date, from their advertised date in the last issue, to one day earlier, which now makes it Tuesday 16th August.

Wishing you all a wonderful summer,
Daniel.

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Scottish Silver & Accessories

Auction 16th August 2011 | 33 Broughton Place | Edinburgh | EH1 3RR



A rare Charles II trefid spoon

James Cockburn, Edinburgh 1682 - 1683,
Assay Master John Borthwick

18.2cm long, 58.6g

One of various items of high quality and early Edinburgh and provincial silver included in the sale, also consigned are a good range of Scottish provincial flatware and further highlights from the Phoenix Collection.

Catalogues will be available fully illustrated online from the beginning of August, and printed copies are available on request.

For further information, or to discuss consigning items to this sale, please contact Colin Fraser on 0131 557 8844 or email colin.fraser@lyonandturnbull.com.



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An Unusual Drop on Scottish Provincial Tablespoons

By Kenneth J Reid

From the considerable number of Scottish Hanoverian tablespoons that I have handled, I have noted a particular design feature common to a few originating in Scottish provincial burghs and, as yet, I have not seen this on either Edinburgh or English Hanoverian spoons. There appears to be an elongated drop, running more than one quarter of the way along the back of the bowl. Unlike a conventional rattail, which becomes progressively thinner toward its end, the drop on these spoons has a distinctly thicker rounded end (Fig. 1).

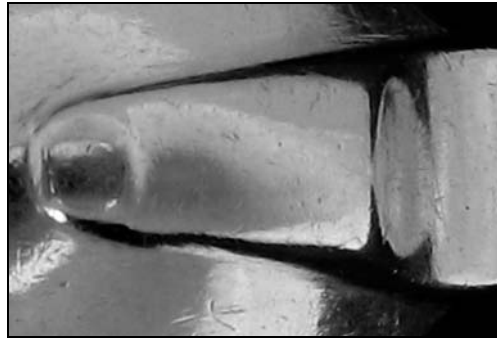


Fig. 1

In the 1960s, Joy Scott Whyte carried out an extensive survey of over 900 Scottish spoons, mainly in the collections of several museums, but some in private hands. She reported her findings in two articles, the second of which was entitled '*Scottish Silver Tablespoons*'¹, but which included hash, serving, table and dessert spoons, her total sample being 535 spoons. Of these, 78 were Edinburgh or provincial Hanoverian tablespoons 'with drop junction'. Whyte included a diagram of a 'composite' spoon, which among its features showed an elongated drop which she annotated as a strap, but which is not mentioned in the text on Hanoverian spoons. I can only assume that among the tablespoons inspected, the feature to which I now draw attention was absent, or if present was not considered sufficiently different to merit comment within the group of tablespoons with a drop junction.



Fig. 2

The first spoon (Fig. 2) on which I noted this unusual drop was made by Alexander Forbes of Aberdeen (Fig. 3), who, according to James², worked between 1728 and 1753. He was an accomplished silversmith who made, among other things, an extremely fine Scottish bullet teapot thought to date circa 1730/5, highlighted on a BBC Antiques Roadshow, broadcast from Hopetoun House.



Fig. 3

Two further spoons show a similar type of drop although there appears to be a more pronounced ridge along the drop before the thickened end (Fig. 4). The 'FB' mark on these spoons is now attributed to Francis Brown of Elgin³, 1728 – 1752 (Fig. 5). As each spoon bears different engraved initials, Brown's design was not unique to one client. It should be noted that in recent years the 'IB' mark has been variously ascribed; Turner⁴ suggested John Baillie of Inverness while others have thought that it may be that of James Brown who was known to have worked in Perth in 1724.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Another two spoons appeared in the catalogue⁵ of Woolley & Wallis's sale of 27th January 2009. I am very grateful to Rupert Slingsby and to Woolley & Wallis for providing the images of these spoons and their marks. Lot 73 was by George Robertson of Aberdeen (Fig. 6 & 7). James suggests that this silversmith worked between 1708 and 1737, although Jackson⁶ indicates 1727 as the latest mention. Lot 198 was the rare Hanoverian spoon by Thomas Forbes of Elgin (Fig. 8 & 9), although Moss⁷ suggests from similar marks that the town of origin was more likely to be Banff than Elgin.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

These spoons, which appear to belong mainly to the second quarter of the eighteenth century, from Aberdeen, Elgin and Banff are unusual among Scottish Hanoverian tablespoons. From these few examples it would be difficult to assert with confidence that their design is uniquely Scottish provincial or confined to these silversmiths. Perhaps among the readership similar spoons that show this type of drop are known; they may be by other makers from the towns already mentioned, from other provincial burghs or even from Edinburgh. It would be fascinating to learn of them.

References

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2. The Goldsmiths of Aberdeen 1450 – 1850, I E James, 1981.
3. The Incorporation of Goldsmiths of the City of Edinburgh database.
4. A Directory of Scottish Provincial Silversmiths & Their Marks, Richard W Turner, 2003.
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The Introduction of the Thistle Mark

At Edinburgh in 1759

By Laurence Joyce

For over three hundred years, silver assayed in Edinburgh bore the marks of both the goldsmith who made it and the deacon (from 1681 the assaymaster) of the Edinburgh goldsmiths. The practice began in 1457 during the reign of James II (of Scotland) and the wording of the act of that year reads: *“And the said goldsmyt sall tak his werk or he gif it furthe and pass to the dene of the craft and ger examyn that it be sa fine as is befor wrettyn. And the said dene of the craft sall set his merk and takyn thairto togidder wt the said goldsmytis”* (Taken from the Rev Thomas Burns, *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, p535, where the relevant chapter, *Old Scottish Hallmarks*, appears to have been written by Alexander JS Brook).

A date letter was added in 1681, when the deacon’s mark was abolished, replaced by that of the assaymaster, but no further changes were made to the way in which items assayed in Edinburgh were marked until 1759, when the thistle mark was introduced. The minutes of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths for 15th September record the change as follows: *“Thereafter Hugh Gordon the Assaymaster being called in and having delivered the last year’s puncheon to the Deacon, the Incorporation did unanimously nominate and re-elect the said Hugh Gordon to be Assaymaster to the Incorporation for the ensuing year and appointed him the Saxon letter E to be put on the plate said year with the stamp or impression of a Scots thistle in place of the initial letters of the Assaymaster’s name which initial letters they discharge in time coming”* (This passage can be found in both *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, p537 and in *Jackson’s*, p536.)



Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows the marks on a table spoon of 1759 marked according to these instructions. But what are we to make of the marks shown in Figure 2, which also occur on a table spoon bearing the date letter ‘E’ for 1759?



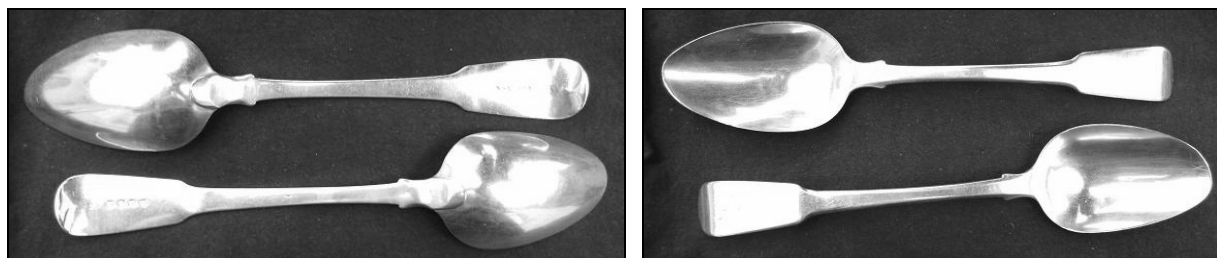
Fig. 2

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-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Whatever Happened To Jeremiah Garfield?

By Trevor Downes



Just a very ordinary pair of fiddle pattern tablespoons with hallmarks for London 1819, but these are no ordinary pair. They are the conclusion of a hunt for such an example that I have been on for several years.

The spoons are the work of Jeremiah Garfield (Grimwade 1817), a silversmith that I became interested some years ago, but to find an example of his work was to prove a difficult one and at times, seemingly impossible. Occasionally a piece would appear on an online auction together with a poor photograph of a hallmark with a maker's mark 'JG', but without exception they proved to be worn examples of the remains of a Joseph Goss mark from Exeter, but the task was stuck to, and eventually this particular elusive fish was finally landed and they were everything that I hoped they would be... Fakes!



Jeremiah, or Jeremy as he was known, Garfield was born c.1780, the son of Thomas Garfield, a butter factor, late of Clerkenwell in the County of Middlesex, who served his apprenticeship under John Hudson (Heal p.179) of 35 St John's Square, Clerkenwell as from the 7th August 1793. Garfield was granted his Freedom from the London Company on the 7th October 1800 and entered his first mark as a plateworker of 25, Bridgewater Gardens, Cripplegate on the 9th August 1813; this was followed by a move to 4, Badger Road, Red Lion Street and a second mark undated in the Company's books. A third mark and a move to 1, Vineyard Gardens, Clerkenwell occurred on 25th September 1820 and a final move, according to Grimwade, was to 17, Little Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons. The last address however, would not have been that of Garfield's workshop, but that of his lawyers. Doctors' Commons was the home of the Court of Civilians where lawyers practised civil law in London.



On the 12th September 1821 Jeremy Garfield appeared at London's Central Criminal Court, The Old Bailey, before Mr Baron Graham. He was '*indicted for feloniously exposing to sale certain twelve silver spoons, with a counterfeit mark thereon, resembling the mark used by the Goldsmith's Company, knowing it to be counterfeit, with intent to defraud*'. Added to this was a second charge and '*was again indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeiting a stamp or mark on certain articles of plate, with intent to defraud our Lord the King*' with a second count of '*for uttering and publishing the same, as true, with the like intent*'.

Garfield pleaded guilty to the first offence and no evidence was offered on the other charges and consequently he was found not guilty of them. He was sentenced to fourteen years transportation, later reduced to seven years.

Continued overleaf...

It was after reading the report of the Old Bailey trial that I became really interested in Jeremy Garfield. What happened to him? Was he ever to produce work in silver again? Did he rise like a phoenix from the ashes and go on to great things? I started to dig a little and piece-by-piece I came across a story of a rather strange individual who appears to have led an unhappy existence and his story links together with some names of better-known silversmiths.

Jeremy Garfield arrived in New South Wales aboard the convict ship *Eliza* on the 22nd November 1822. A skilled tradesman and described as a working silversmith in the convict details, he became immediately available to work as an assigned convict, and just four days later, on the 26th November 1822, Garfield was selected for employment by the silversmith and former convict Jacob Josephson.

Josephson was a Prussian born Jew who trained as a silversmith in Hamburg, an extremely complex character, he arrived in England in c.1805 and following a crime spree was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years at Oxford Quarter Sessions in 1817 and transported to New South Wales arriving on the convict ship *Neptune* in 1818. By proving that he had sufficient assets at his disposal he was freed and opened his business at 3, Pitt Street, Sydney later that year and it was in this establishment that Josephson thought he could use Garfield's skills.

This was not Josephson's first venture into the acquirement of assigned convict labour. Some time earlier he procured the skills of the ageing former Dublin bucklemaker Walter Harley. Harley who registered with the Dublin Company in 1784 from an address of 15, Coles Alley, Castle Street, and whom Jackson has mention of in page 699 was a serial offender back in Dublin and was transported in October 1814 and after a ten month voyage, as the convict ship *Francis and Eliza* had been detained by an American privateer off the coast of Maderia, the then 57 year old arrived in Sydney in August 1815. He was originally assigned to the former Dublin goldsmith John Austin but re-assigned to Josephson, perhaps because of Austin's retirement or demise. Walter Harley was granted a conditional pardon in early 1820 and left the employment of Josephson to set up on his own account later that same year in Castlereagh Street, Sydney. This partial freedom however was not to last long as he died in May 1822.

Jacob Josephson must have thought that he had landed on his feet when he discovered that the latest convict intake to arrive at Sydney contained a 'working silversmith' surely an ideal replacement for the departed Walter Harley, he was, however, to be very disappointed in his new acquisition.

On the 5th November 1823 Jeremy Garfield sent a petition to the then Governor of New South Wales Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane. This document reads as follows:-

"The Humble Petition of Jeremy Garfield, a Prisoner Under Sentence of Transportation for Seven Years. Most humbly sheweth that your petitioner was convicted in Sept. 1821 for selling twelve silver teaspoons with a counterfeit duty mark on them and was brought to this Colony on Nov. 22nd 1822 in the ship Eliza Capt. Hunt and was consigned to Mr. Josephson of Pitt Street, Sydney in whose service he is at this present time.

Your petitioner begs leave to state he was consigned to Mr. Josephson as a working silversmith being described as such in the description list of the prisoners. Your petitioner begs leave to say he served a regular apprenticeship in London to silver tea tray making but for the last nine years have not followed that trade having been fully employed as collector and messenger to two public charitys the Bloomsbury Dispensary and the Lying in Charity with a character down to this unfortunate affair as was born testimony to by the Honble Lady Booth of Cotterstock Hall Northamptonshire in a letter addressed to your Excellency which was presented by Surgeon Rae at the time the prisoners was inspected in the Gaol Yard at Sydney.

Your petitioner begs leave humbly to say he feels conscious he has no claim whatever for any indulgence more than another prisoner, but feels confident that his case will meet with every consideration that your Excellencys impartial justice and well known humanity can possibly bestow. Your petitioner begs leave to state that from the time of his being consigned to Mr. Josephson Nov. 26th 1822 being the day he landed in this Colony he has been obligated to pay three shillings and sixpence per week as a tradesman agreeable to the established laws of the Colony which obliges every man working at his trade or calling, so to do. Your petitioner begs leave to state that as a working silversmith he is not capable of following that employ as working silver generally and silver tea tray making is totally different in their nature and operation and as your petitioner was brought up a silver tea tray maker and not a working silversmith it is impossible for him to earn one penny during the time he must remain in this Colony.

Your petitioner begs leave to state it is utterly impossible to make a silver tea tray in this Colony, for this reason, there must be a sheet or plate of silver flatted out by flatting mills in the same manner as sheet copper is flatted out in England and while there is no flatting mills in this Colony, it is impossible to make a silver tea tray consequently it is impossible for your petitioner ever to earn one farthing in this Colony at his trade as he is a silver tea tray maker, and not a general working silversmith.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly hopes your Excellency will condescend, so far as to take his case into consideration, and under all its circumstances, and the situation which he is in and must continue namely as house servant during the period he must remain in this Colony except your Excellency should think proper to order any alteration relative to your petitioners situation. Your petitioner humbly trusts your Excellency will be pleased to order that the sum of three shillings and sixpence per week shall not be demanded from him as it is impossible for your petitioner as a tradesman or working mechanick to earn one penny in this Colony.

Should your petitioner be so fortunate to meet your Excellency approbation so far as to grant the request now humbly solicited it shall be his chief study by his conduct on all occasions to prove himself not unworthy the favour conferred and your petitioner will as in duty bound ever pray etc.

Jeremy Garfield servant to Mr. Josephson No.3 Pitt Street, Sydney. Nov. 5th 1823”.

It would appear that Garfield’s pleas fell upon deaf ears and in his ever increasing frustration on the 23rd December 1823 he wrote again to Governor Brisbane:-

“I venture to say my case is singularly severe. As a tradesman it is impossible for me to earn one penny during the time I must remain in this Colony. I certainly was brought up a silver tea tray maker and that only it is utterly impossible that a silver tea tray can be made in this Colony that I can prove beyond all doubt.

I am and have been employed as a cook and house servant to Mr. Josephson and have been in that capacity and no other ever since I came to this Colony. Mr. Josephson can prove if called upon that I have not made nor attempted any kind of work whatever but have been constantly employed as a house servant.

In consequence of being obliged to pay the sum of three shillings and sixpence weekly which I do pay out of ten pounds per year that leaves me not in possession of fourpence farthing per week for clothes, washing and other necessities. This renders my case extremely severe....”

What is to be made of the information that Garfield has supplied? Certainly it does not appear to be the whole truth. His statement that he had not worked in the trade for nine years was blatantly untrue as during that period he had entered marks on three occasions and did he really serve a seven-year apprenticeship and only learnt to make one product and not attempt to turn his hand to anything else? Jeremy Garfield was a strange man and there is more evidence to confirm that.

Jeremy Garfield’s net income, in his own words, was fourpence farthing a week, he either couldn’t or more likely wouldn’t earn any more and was in dire circumstances, but research into his finances reveal that all through this period he had funds deposited in no less than the greatest financial institution in the world, the Bank Of England. On the 10th October 1821, less than a month after his Old Bailey trial, Garfield’s lawyers deposited an unknown amount into a Consolidated Long Annuities fund. This no doubt was a result of the sale of his assets following the trial, they gave his address as Little Knight Rider Street, Doctors Commons and his occupation as ‘Gentleman’. Garfield chose not to take the money with him to Australia nor to arrange for it to be sent on, although both arrangements could have been made even at this time. Convicts were encouraged to have savings accounts and allowed to use the funds to ‘purchase a more comfortable life during their period of servitude’. This deposit, presumably a substantial amount as it was still being advertised in unclaimed money publications at least sixty years later, appears to have never been touched and information about it never passed on to Garfield’s family, who we will learn a little about later.

<p>DE BERNARDY'S</p> <p>Unclaimed Money</p> <p>Register.</p>	<p>GANDAR, Louisa, Great Queen-street, Westminster, widow, 1813</p> <p>GARDNER, James, Union-court, cordwainer, 1825</p> <p>GARFIELD, Jeremy, Doctor's Commons, 1820</p> <p>GARGUILO, Michele, Edward-street, Portman-square, gent., 1819</p>
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De Bernardy’s unclaimed money register & content detail

Continued overleaf...

<p>THE</p> <p>UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS</p> <p>OF THE</p> <p>Bank of England:</p> <p>CONTAINING</p> <p>THE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF UPWARDS OF</p> <p>Twenty Thousand Persons,</p> <p>ENTITLED TO VARIOUS SUMS OF MONEY,</p> <p>OF ALL AMOUNTS,</p> <p>Being the Whole of the Unclaimed Dividends and Stock in the Public Funds, amounting to</p> <p>MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY,</p> <p>WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATING DURING THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES,</p> <p>AND THE WHOLE OF WHICH</p> <p>HAVING BEEN BY THE TERMS OF THE BANK CHARTER TRANSFERRED TO "THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT," AS UNCLAIMED FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS AND UPWARDS,</p> <p>CAN NOW BE RECOVERED BY THE NEXT OF KIN.</p>	<p>FIVE PER CENT. NAVY ANNUITIES.</p> <p>Grimshaw Betty, Gorton, Manchester, Spinster, July 1816. 13. Grose Nash, Red Lion-square, Serjeant at Law, and Thomas Dunn, Lincoln's-inn, Gent. July 1801. 43. Grosser John, Ludgate-street, esq. July 1798. 49. Gudit Pierre, Haymarket, Gent. Jan. 1820. 6. Guest Barnett, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, Chemist, and Dorothea Guest, his wife, both dec. Jan. 1820. 6. Guthrie Major John, Dundee, July 1817. 11.</p> <p>CONSOLIDATED LONG ANNUITIES</p> <p>Gadderer Mary, Cornbury-place, Kent-road, Spinster, 10th Oct. 1823. Garfield Jeremy, Little Knight-rider-street, Doctor's-commons, Gent. 10th Oct. 1821. 4. Garner Josiah, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Carpenter, Oct. 1818. 9. Gasquoine Samuel, Gent. & M. W. Scott, Spins. both of Manchester, April 1814. 18. George Christians, Parliament-street, Westminster, Spinster, Oct. 1819. 7. George Rev. James Payne, Greenwich, Kent, Oct. 1812. 21. Gibbs Joseph, Catherine-street, Pimlico, Gent. 5th April 1826.</p>
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Unclaimed Dividend Book of the Bank of England & content detail

Garfield was granted his Certificate of Freedom on the 27th November 1828; he left the employment of Josephson and enrolled as a policeman at Bathurst. Thankfully this change of career brings to light further details of our object of interest for Garfield's evidence as an expert witness was presented to the court in the trial of the Scottish born silversmith Alexander Dick. Dick, who had started his apprenticeship in Edinburgh under James Mackay II and was then turned over to Charles Dalgleish in 1818 where he joined another dubious apprentice John Sutter. Dick arrived at the Colony, of his own free will, on the 16th October 1824, but was now indicted on the 26th May 1829 on a charge of receiving twelve dessert spoons, previously stolen from the residence of the then Colonial secretary, Alexander McLeay.

Garfield as a policeman and former silversmith was earlier asked to examine the spoons that were by now considerably altered, and give an opinion as to whether they were colonially made. In a letter to the court, dated 2nd March 1829, Garfield stated the following:

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Here we have a very different picture painted by Jeremy Garfield, this time much more likely to be the truth, and one can only wonder why he stated the things he said in the petitions to Governor Brisbane and what was behind his strange behaviour.

The next we hear of Jeremy Garfield is of an incident that occurred late at night on the 14th July 1832 and reported in the Sydney Gazette of the 1st November 1832. Garfield, who had risen to the rank of Conductor in the police force was called to a fight between some Irish families and, accompanied by two constables, attempted to restore order. The watching mob then turned on the police and inflicted such a terrible beating that Garfield was left for dead. Indeed it was only after a considerable stay in hospital, with his life hanging by a thread, that he finally pulled through. Due to the skills of a certain Dr. Mitchell his sight was saved, for it was long thought that the assault would have left him blinded.

Apparently this was the last straw for Garfield, as an advertisement from the Colonial Secretary's Office that appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald dated 2nd April 1833 gives notice that Jeremy Garfield resigned his position as Conductor as from the 9th March 1833. He presumably never recovered sufficiently from his injuries to return to his duties.

*In the Supreme Court
of New South Wales.*
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith; &c. &c.
In the Goods and Effects of JEREMY GARFIELD,
late of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, in the Colony
of New South Wales, Landholder, deceased.
To ELIZABETH GARFIELD, widow of the said
Jeremy Garfield, and to all Christian People,
Greeting:—
YOU are hereby cited, that you appear personally, or by one of the Proctors of the
Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Court
House, King-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the
10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the
Forenoon, and show cause why you should not
accept or renounce administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, credits, and
effects of the said Jeremy Garfield, deceased, and
in default thereof, why such administration should
not be granted to William Garfield, of Sydney, in

Garfield's resignation notice
Sydney Herald Gazette, April 1833

David Lyons, John Hall, Peter Reid, and John Lynch were jointly indicted for an aggravated assault upon the person of James Hanley, a constable, while in the execution of his duty. They were also indicted for a common assault. Mr. Rowe conducted the prosecution. Lyons was acquitted, the other prisoners were found Guilty, and again indicted for an aggravated assault upon Jeremy Garfield, a constable, while in the execution of his duty. They were also indicted for a common assault. Guilty. Three other informations were withdrawn. The Court sentenced Hall to be imprisoned in Newcastle goal for two years, and to be kept to hard labour; Reid and Lynch were each sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Newcastle goal, and there to be kept to hard labour.

Garfield assault detail, Sydney Herald, November 1832

Transfer of Licenses.—Great difficulty has
occurred lately in consequence of a majority of
the Magistrates of the district of Sydney being
required before any transfer of public house licenses
can take place. On Saturday there was a full
bench assembled, it being understood that the
Governor himself had sent a special mandate
commanding the Magistrates to assemble. The
following Magistrates composed the bench:—H.
C. Wilson, Charles Windley, J. E. Manning, W.
H. Kerr, F. C. Montgomery, Alfred Chesser, T.
Shadforth, J. Kinchela, L.L.D., J. L. Innes,
Samuel Raymond, L.L.D., J. H. Plunkett, At-
torney-General, R. Therry, J. McLean, J. R.
Brenan, H. C. Scrimgeour, and W. Carter, Esquires;
and the following is the result of the applications.
Renovals granted:—Albion Inn Wine Vaults
Parramatta-street, from **Jeremy Garfield** to Francis
O'Meara; Governor Macquarie, Pitt-street, from
John Curtis to Richard Ralph; Governor Mac-
quarie, Pitt-street, from Richard Ralph to John
Mallon; Australian Arms, Kent and Market-
streets, from William Beale to H. F. O'Donnell;
Printers' Arms, corner of Kent and King-streets,
from Harriet Hodges to William Beakley; St.
Andrew, Kent-street, from William Pollinger to
William Walker; Black Swan, George-street,
from John Ralph to Henry Beakley; Cornwallis
Frigate, Pitt-street, from Richard Sumner to
John Meredith; British Hotel, Pitt-street, from
James Reynolds to William Murray; Emu Inn,
George-street, from John Booth to William
Hargis; Old Fellow's Arms, corner of Bathurst
and Elizabeth-streets, from G. Buckingham to
William Pollinger; Currier's Arms, corner of
Castlereagh-street, from Margaret M'Kone to W.
Tunks; Angel and Crown, corner of Liverpool and
Sussex-streets, from Thomas Griffiths to George
Simpson; Refectory, Cherry Tree, corner of King
and Castlereagh-streets, from John Perry to John
Mouten; Coreney Lane, George-street, from
Robert Cunningham to Thomas T. Doyle; King's

Garfield licence transfer
Sydney Herald, April 1839

Some time later Garfield became a publican and took over the licence of the Albion Inn Wine Vaults in Paramatta Street, Sydney. There is a report in the Sydney Gazette of the 21st April 1836 of the theft of a gallon of rum from him. He stayed on at the Albion until April 1839 when the Sydney Herald reports that Garfield had transferred the Licence to one Francis O'Meara.

Jeremy Garfield appears in the 1841 Sydney Census as living at Elizabeth Street, Alexandria, Cumberland, Sydney. He had a wife, Elizabeth, a son, William who later moved to Brighton, Melbourne, and at least two daughters, the second of whom's name was Anne, who died in Old Street Road, London on the 1st February 1854.

Jeremy Garfield died at home in Elizabeth Street on the 15th August 1842. He was aged 62 years. The price paid for counterfeiting the marks on a few spoons was a heavy one, resulting in years of torment and unhappiness.

Review of the Marks

The counterfeit marks are a different set from those used later by Henry Day and it is not so much the marks themselves that give the game away but more the application of them. The maker's mark has been struck with a confident steady hand, as would be expected, for Garfield would have done this on many occasions, but the striking of the counterfeit hallmarks were a different matter. One can almost feel the trepidation, the anxiety as the blow was struck and the crime committed. The result is the shake or chatter as the blow is made, either from the first impression being poor or perhaps allowing the hammer to bounce from the recoil of the first strike and allowing it to strike the punch again. At least two, maybe three blows appear to have been struck. At this time the London Assay Office would have been using a fly press to strike the marks, making the chance of recoil very unlikely.

Samuel Richardson of Worcester

A little known 17th century silversmith

By Cathlyn Davidson

Samuel Richardson was one of two brothers born in Worcester, who went to London to be apprenticed to goldsmiths. Samuel was to be apprenticed, aged 16, to Edward Decane, a goldsmith of Bishopsgate in 1663. His older brother John was apprenticed two years before him to Henry Greenway in Stayning Lane. Their father was listed as a gentleman of Knightwick in the county of Worcester.

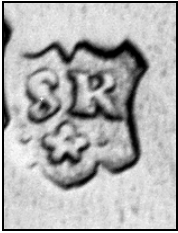


Fig. 1

Samuel became a freeman in 1670 having lived through both the plague of 1665 and then the Great Fire. It seems that he remained in London for a few years, possibly working with his brother, before returning to work in Worcester. He had taken out his freedom in Worcester by patrimony in August 1671 and it is probable that he moved back to Worcester sometime after his marriage to Elizabeth Lane in London in 1674. He appears in the 1678 Hearth Tax Collection records as resident in Broad Street, Worcester, with four hearths.¹

His mark has now been identified, from the 1682 Copper Plate at Goldsmiths' Hall in London, as that in Figure 1. It is described in the literature as 'SR with cinquefoil below between pellets in an indented shield'. This identification is the result of recent research.²

It would appear that Samuel was a goldsmith of some standing as he worked in both silver and gold. He appears regularly in the Worcester Audit City Accounts as being paid for repairs to the City's civic plate³. During the mayoral years 1689-90 and 1690-91 it is his signature which appears in the City Account Book at the year end.⁴

Samuel Richardson died intestate in March 1710/11. The administration bond for his estate showed an inventory value of over £800, indicating a sizeable estate for the period.

His surviving work, so far identified, is limited to church plate, all of the pieces being struck with maker's mark only, struck three or four times with no other mark and found in parish churches in Worcestershire. It is inconceivable that a provincial goldsmith of this period did not also make spoons which were the most common purchase by yeomen and merchants.

Therefore I feel sure that as this mark has been identified it may now be possible to attribute spoons to this maker. His working life would cover the transition from seal tops to trefids and then to dognose spoons. It is to be hoped that members of the Silver Spoon Club will rise to the challenge.

References

1. Worcester Record Office [WRO]:E178 260/9-16 film 4; C A F Meekings, S Porter and I Roy (editors), *The Hearth Tax Collector's Book for Worcester 1678 - 80*, Worcester, 1983 p 51.
2. Cathlyn & Simon Davidson, *John & Samuel Richardson seventeenth century goldsmiths their marks and work*, Silver Studies No.26, 2010 p 5 – 16.
3. WRO: Audit City Accounts BA936, ref 496.5 A10, 1669 - 92, vol. 4, box 4 and 1693 - 1720, vol. 5, box 5.
4. WRO: Audit City Accounts BA9363, ref 496.5 A10 1669 - 92, vol. 4, box 4.

Acknowledgements

Figure 1, Courtesy of The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

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Feedback

Kenneth J Reid writes: I was pleased to see your editorial piece about the 'Red Tape Challenge' in the last issue and was encouraged to read of your support. On hearing about this matter several weeks ago, I not only submitted my comments on line, but also wrote on two separate occasions to my MP. Further to her replies, I took the opportunity this morning to call in on her monthly surgery to discuss my concerns. I am very fortunate in having Gisela Stuart (a German, not a Scot as the name may suggest) as my MP who is excellent. Not only does she have a real grasp of the issue, but she has also had discussions with MPs from Edinburgh and Sheffield already and also reminded me that Nick Clegg represents Sheffield Hallam. Her earlier correspondence indicated that she would keep me informed of developments.

I would love to think that you and your contacts would follow your own advice and make your feelings and concerns known to your MPs so that in addition to the massive response to the invitation to submit website comments, greater weight can be given to the matter. I am writing to encourage as many as possible to strengthen the argument against the removal of hallmarking regulations. Over the past several weeks I have been in touch with some members in the hope that they too will generate local support among their contacts.

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David Whitbread notes: In the Finial of July/August 2009, Vol. 19/06, page 9, I suggested that the mark 'NC' conjoined, noted on London trefids of the 1680s, might have belonged to the Banker Goldsmith Nicholas Carey (or Cary or Carew as the name was also spelt). I wondered whether he might have started out as a 'proper' gold or silversmith before moving into banking. I haven't researched this further but I have stumbled across information showing that Nicholas Carey belonged to the following Banker Goldsmith line of descent by apprenticeship: '*Sir Thomas Vyner, free 1611, - George Snell, free 1627, - Nicholas Carey, free 1671*'.

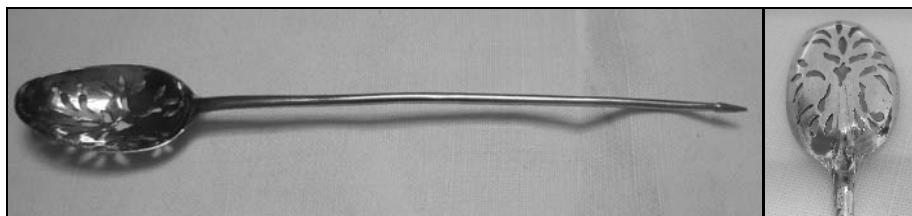
So, from the outset he was trained for banking rather than making. However, Banker Goldsmiths were probably still selling silver in the 1680s as well as acting as bankers. Certainly Pepys bought silver from his banker John Colvill not much earlier, in the 1660s. I therefore think Carey is still a possible candidate for the mark, as sponsor, though obviously never a spoonmaker himself.

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Paul Dudley enquires: Once in a while when collecting you can come across a spoon that is outstanding. I have been lucky enough to find many interesting spoons for my collection but I think these spoons are one of the best finds I have ever had. They are a set of 6 private-die silver-gilt tablespoons of outstanding quality by William Theobalds, made in 1834. They are of a pattern I have never seen before with a coronet finial and mirror initials, 9 inches long and weigh 24ozs the set. I have looked in Pickford and can see nothing like it. Has anyone seen this pattern before? Any feedback would be greatly appreciated.



Paul Holmes responds to two articles in *The Finial*, May/Jun '11, Vol. 21/05: I was particularly interested in David McKinley's article (pages 4 & 5) on *Smallworkers and the Goldsmiths' Company*. I don't collect mote spoons, at least not yet... but see a few of these in churches, where they have presumably been given or purchased for use as strainer spoons at Holy Communion. Often they are unmarked and it is now good to have the reasons for this so clearly and definitively explained in David's article. One such unmarked spoon that I saw recently at St James, Garlickhythe, had an approximate date in the church records of 1750. By this time it ought clearly to have been marked, but my estimation of an earlier date of circa 1722, is based on the presence of a short rattail. The piercing is very crude, to the extent that it conflicts with the rattail and yet the wear on this suggests that the piercing is probably contemporary.

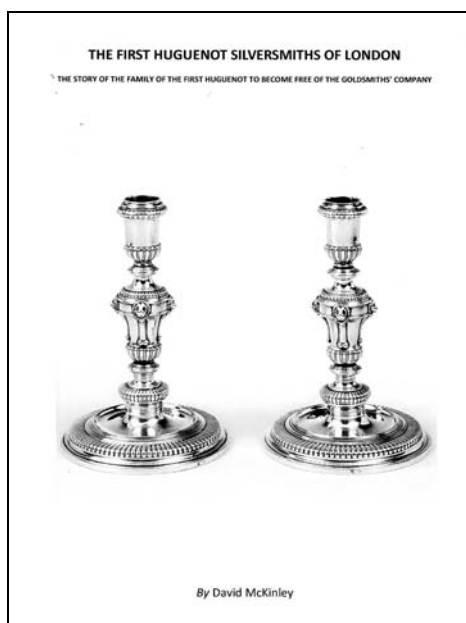


I was also interested to read Tony Dove's analysis of pre-1781 marks in his essay (pages 7 to 9) *Top-marking of flatware before 1781*. There are not so many bright-cut spoons, which I collect, in the period that Tony is discussing, so the fascinating range of marking and split marks that he illustrates was quite an eye-opener. I see a number of spoons with 'barley-twist' stems, albeit Victorian, which result in the marks appearing on the back of the bowl. I appreciate now that the introduction of the fly-press by the Goldsmiths Company on 1st November, meant that all four marks would now have to appear together, hence their position on the back of the bowl, rather than as the fascinating split marks in Tony's examples Fig 11 & 14.



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New Book Release



The First Huguenot Silversmiths of London

The Story of the Family of the First Huguenot to
Become Free of the Goldsmiths' Company

By David McKinley

David McKinley has just finished writing about the Harache Family and has now published it as a paperback. It is nicely illustrated with their maker's marks and examples of work.

"Another must for the bookcase"

David is very kindly offering us all a copy at a discounted price of £12.00 plus P&P (normally priced at £16.00).

To order a copy please email David at:

Mckinley.ch@btinternet.com

Review – Thomson Roddick Scottish Auctions

26th May 2011

By Mr M.

Within the section of ‘Scottish Provincial Silver’ there were only 37 lots of which 10 were Edinburgh silver. Following on from the previous sale when there were between 50 and 60 lots one wonders why there appears to be a downward trend of offered lots. With the present economic climate, maybe the vendors are holding back? There were no obvious headline gathering lots to report on, however I will pick out a few items that warrant a mention.

* Please note that prices exclude the buyer’s premium of 18% & VAT.

Lot	Description	Achieved £
100	William Jamieson, Aberdeen, c.1820. A fiddle pattern toddy ladle with chamfered-edge stem, initialled M, Two marks:- WJ; ABD. £70-90. ~ <i>‘This toddy ladle was in fine overall condition’</i> .	85
104.	Joseph Pearson, Dumfries, c1800. An Old English pattern soup ladle, initialled RS. Four marks:- IP; stag’s head; anchor; e. £250-350. ~ <i>‘I thought that this ladle sold well considering the pitting to the bowl’</i> .	280
108.	M K conjoined, possibly Colin McKenzie, c1730. A Scots fiddle pattern teaspoon, initialled AM. £20-30. ~ <i>‘A nice little Scots fiddle pattern teaspoon that sold well. Possibly due to the double drop’</i> .	70
123.	Fraser, Ferguson and MacBean, Inverness, c1910. A skean-dhu, the wood hilt carved with Celtic entrelac and set with an oval smokey quartz finial with silver-mounted leather sheath and tapering steel blade. Three marks:- FF&M; dromedary; INVS. £150-250. ~ <i>‘A skean-dhu that was in reasonable condition’</i> .	260
126.	Pete Lambert, Montrose, c1835. An oar pattern tablespoon initialled T. Five marks:- M; thistle; rose; PL; thistle. £80-120. ~ <i>‘I marked this tablespoon as having a thin and poor bowl. It however sold well at £130’</i> .	130

Conclusion

Not the best of sales. Let us hope that a greater and better selection of Provincial silver will be on offer at Thomson Roddick’s next scheduled antique sale, that includes Scottish provincial silver, on The 24th November 2011.

Dates For Your Diary

Lyon & Turnbull are holding their annual sale of Scottish Silver & Accessories at their Edinburgh salesroom, on **Tuesday 16th August**. Please note that this is a **new** date from the one previously advertised in The Finial. There is a good selection of over one hundred lots of Provincial silver, some of the notable flatware items I list below:

- From **Canongate**, a Hanoverian tablespoon by Peter Cuthbertson. I believe this to be in ‘10/10’ museum condition.
- An **Ellon** toddy ladle by John Mackie. As this is such an extremely rare item and comparing photos of the marks, I believe that this may well be the one that sold at the Phillips Scotland ‘The Scottish Sale’ in 2000, the hammer prise being £7000 (*Ref. report in The Finial, Oct/Nov ‘00, Vol. 11/02*).
- A **Tain** 3-pronged fork by Alexander Stewart. This fork is probably one of the original nine that were offered for sale from the Morris collection, at Christies Glasgow in 1984. Having not sold they were subsequently sold individually by Phillips Edinburgh between 1986 & 1988. The most recent one to return to the market was at the Phillips Scotland ‘The Scottish Sale’ in 2001 when it sold for £2200 hammer (*Ref report in The Finial, Oct/Nov ‘01, Vol. 12/02*).

Two rare items from **Edinburgh** are:-

- A Trefid spoon by James Cockburn dated for 1682.
- An important pair of William III forks dated 1698 by Alexander Kincaid.

For further information please contact *Colin Fraser* or *Trevor Kyle*. Telephone 0131 557 8844 or email: colin.fraser@lyonandturnbull.com

The catalogue will also be available on their web site: www.lyonandturnbull.com

Continued overleaf...

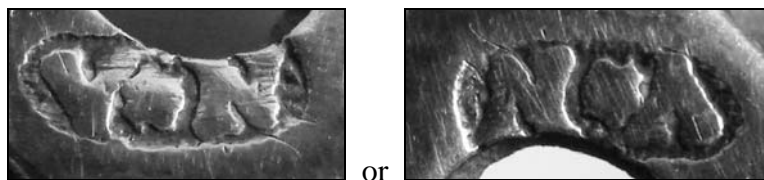
Bonhams from Tuesday the 16th to Friday 19th August, are holding the first part of their annual ‘The Scottish Sale’, over four days, at their Scottish salerooms at 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh. The silver sale will be held on the second day, **Wednesday 17th August**. As in previous years they have a good selection of provincial flatware from a wide variety of locations. A few of the highlights are listed below:

- **Aberdeen** - A pair of gravy spoons by James Gordon. £600-800.
- **Aberdeen** - A pair of sauce ladles by William Jamieson, with a crest and motto. £250-350.
- **Banff** - A sauce ladle by John Keith. £250-350.
- **Oban** - A teaspoon by Robert Lindsay circa 1929. £150-250.
- **Peterhead** - A gravy spoon by William Ferguson. £1200-1500.
- Plus further Peterhead flatware including table and dessert spoons.
- **Wick** - A toddy ladle by John Sellar. £800-1200.

The catalogue will be available on their website: www.bonhams.com. For further information please contact:
 Fiona Hamilton, Tel: 0131 225 2266 or email: fiona.hamilton@bonhams.com
 Alexis Tortolano, Tel: 0131 225 2266 or email: alexis.tortolano@bonhams.com
 Gordon McFarlan, Tel: 0141 223 8866 or email: gordon.mcfarlan@bonhams.com

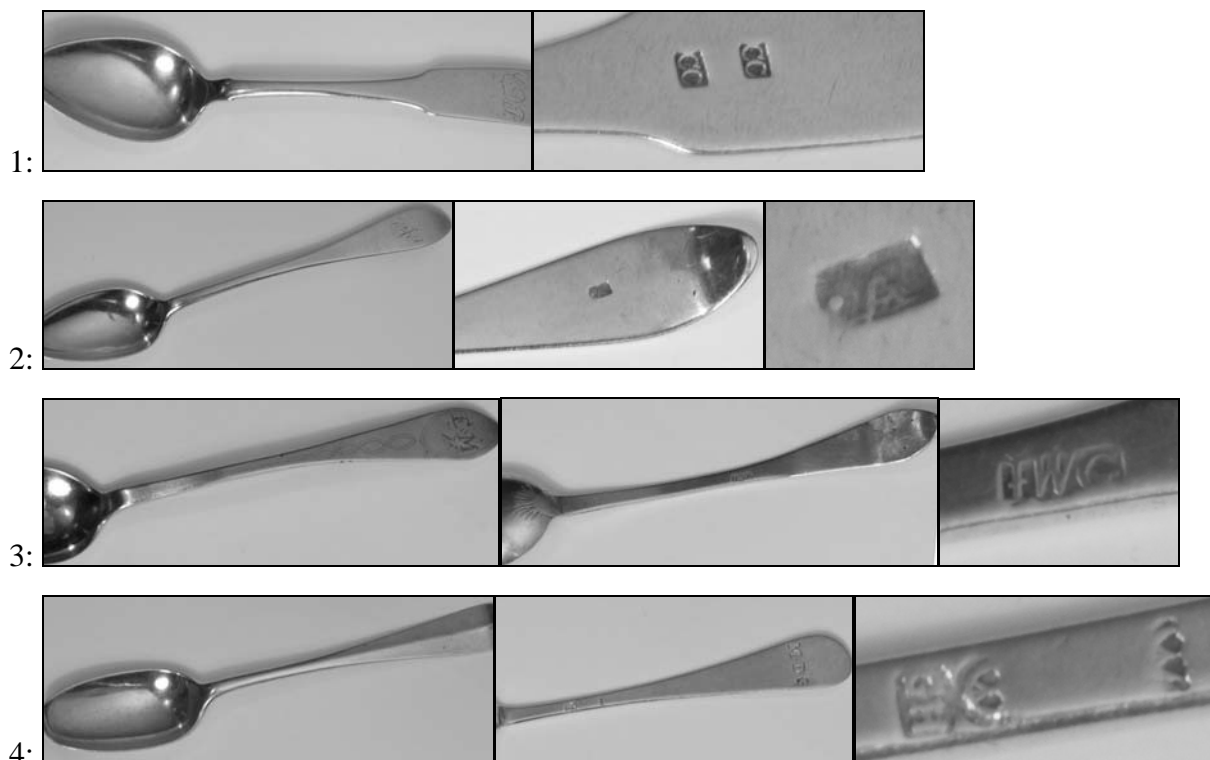
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Michael Baggott asks: A collector has asked me about this maker’s mark struck once to a buckle, circa 1720 – 40, it appears to be ‘VN’ (though it may be ‘NA’). I wonder if members had noted it on any other items or may know the maker, even if they did not know the maker has it been seen along any other British assay punches? Any and all info gratefully received.



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Robert Styles has asked if any members are able to help him identify the marks on these four teaspoons?



Results for the Club Postal Auction

16th June 2011

Please note that the results price does not include the 10% buyer's premium.

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Result £</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Result £</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Result £</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Result £</u>
1.	47.50	66.	46.00	118.	207.50	180.	84.00
3.	76.50	67.	29.00	119.	25.50	181.	93.00
4.	13.00	68.	40.00	120.	70.50	182.	63.50
5.	11.00	70.	20.50	121.	70.50	187.	28.00
6.	6.00	71.	52.00	122.	38.50	189.	187.50
7.	15.50	72.	115.00	123.	33.00		
8.	245.00	73.	15.50	124.	20.00		
9.	26.00	74.	20.00	125.	75.00		
10.	28.00	75.	26.00	126.	175.00		
11.	17.50	76.	28.00	129.	50.50		
12.	16.00	77.	27.00	131.	65.00		
13.	19.00	79.	19.50	132.	45.50		
14.	12.50	80.	13.50	136.	79.00		
15.	9.00	81.	13.50	137.	63.00		
16.	9.00	84.	72.50	138.	78.00		
17.	11.50	85.	80.00	143.	66.50		
18.	5.00	86.	80.00	144.	40.50		
19.	7.00	87.	31.00	145.	109.00		
20.	5.50	90.	18.00	146.	26.00		
21.	11.50	92.	28.00	147.	70.00		
22.	8.50	93.	22.50	148.	35.00		
23.	18.00	95.	32.50	149.	65.50		
24.	4.00	96.	29.00	150.	20.00		
25.	4.00	97.	111.00	151.	50.50		
26.	9.50	98.	25.00	152.	46.50		
29.	3.00	99.	38.00	153.	27.50		
32.	90.00	100.	52.50	159.	3450.00		
35.	15.00	101.	41.00	160.	49.00		
38.	53.50	102.	27.50	161.	37.50		
40.	15.50	103.	92.00	162.	68.00		
42.	16.50	104.	23.50	164.	72.50		
44.	27.50	105.	30.50	165.	215.50		
49.	28.50	108.	41.50	166.	75.00		
50.	12.00	109.	56.00	167.	350.00		
51.	18.00	111.	16.50	168.	100.50		
52.	22.00	112.	16.50	169.	102.50		
53.	19.00	113.	16.50	170.	150.50		
55.	64.00	114.	19.00	173.	15.00		
56.	97.50	115.	53.50	175.	36.50		
59.	52.00	116.	348.50	176.	54.00		
64.	90.50	117.	270.00	179.	135.00		

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Members are invited to submit their Lots (max. 10 & No 'job Lots' please) for the next postal auction by posting or delivering by hand up until the 18th August. Please provide clearly a numbered list and comprehensive description, if possible, of your various Lots, remembering to note all relevant facts such as makers, dates and interesting features etc. and reserve. Also please clearly state your name, address and telephone number. Please never intentionally submit repaired, damaged, burnished or mediocre items, as such will not sell.

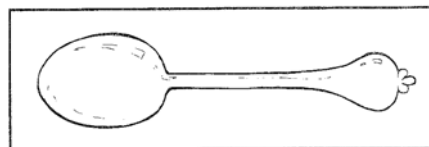
'The Silver Spoon Club'

OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Tel: 020 7491 1720 Fax: 020 7491 1730

E-mail: silverspoonclub@bexfield.co.uk



V.A.T. No. 658 1470 21

www.bexfield.co.uk/thefinial

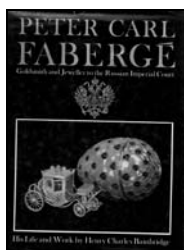
POSTAL AUCTION

(For members and subscribers only)

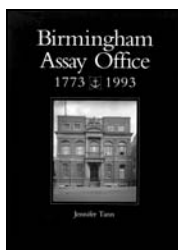
To take place on **Thursday 18th August 2011**

Your written, email or faxed bids are invited for the following lots – bids to be with us, please, by no later than 12.00pm, on the day of sale. Please note that purchase prices are subject to a 10% buyers premium, plus VAT on the premium and £6.00 for U.K. postage & packing per consignment, see page 35 for details.

Members are welcome to come and view the lots on offer at 26 Burlington Arcade (if you are making a special journey, please do check availability with us first to avoid disappointment).



Lot 1



Lot 2



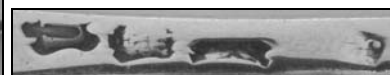
Lot 3



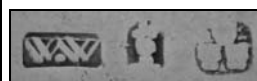
Lot 4

- Please note: due to the weight of some books the postage, packing & insurance has been individually priced as opposed to the normal single cost of £6.00 per parcel, or, as always, they can be collected from Burlington Arcade. (Postage shown is within the UK, for overseas we can arrange separately).

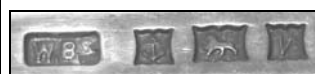
<u>Lot</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Reserve</u>
1.	Book: Peter Carl Faberge, Goldsmith and Jeweller to the Russian Imperial Court, His life and Work by Charles Bainbridge. Hardback, DJ, 1968, pp 167. (Post £14.00). Est. £30-60.	£20
2.	Book: Birmingham Assay Office 1773 - 1993 by Jennifer Tann. Hardback, DJ, 1993, pp 217. (Post £8.00). Est. £30-50.	£20
3.	Book: English Engraved Silver 1150 - 1900 by Charles Oman. Hardback, DJ, 1978, pp 158. (Post £6.00). Est. £20-40.	£10
4.	Book: Starting to Collect Antique Silver by Ian Pickford. Hardback, DJ, 2010, pp 190. (Post £7.00). £20-30.	£10



5. **George II silver Hanoverian Shell-back pattern table spoon**, London 1748 by Jeremiah King. L-20.1cm; W-60g. ~ maker's mark very worn, small dents to bowl, otherwise reasonable. Est. £70-80. £70



6. **Aberdeen silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon**, circa 1825 by William Whitecross. L-13.8cm; W-16g. ~ unusual short fiddle, good marks and condition. Est. £50-70. £50



7. **Silver & red enamel 'Welsh Dragon' coffee spoon**, Birmingham 1970 by 'W.B'. L-8.8cm; W-8g. ~ enamel not very well finished in places, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £10-20. £10



Lot

Description

Reserve

8. **Newcastle** silver **Fiddle** pattern **teaspoon**, 1861, by John Walton. L-14.2cm; W-20g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £25-30.

£25



9. **2 silver & enamel '1937 Coronation' teaspoons**, Birmingham 1936, by 'W.W.H' and Walker & Hall. L-11.1cm; W-27g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £50-55.

£50



10. **Silver** replica of the **first English fork**, Sheffield 1977 by Francis Howard. L-17.9cm; W-43g. ~ good marks, weights and condition. Est. £50-60.

£50



11. **Silver** replica of a **'Maidenhead' spoon**, cased, London 1982 by C.J. Vander. L-13.3cm; W-33g; L-13.2cm. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £60-70.

£60



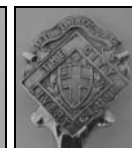
12. **William IV** silver **Queens** pattern **tablespoon**, London 1836 by William Eaton. L-22.5cm; W-114g. ~ good weight, marks and condition.

£120



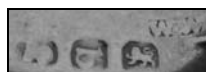
13. **Danish? silver & enamel 'Christmas 1962' spoon**, circa 1962. L-14.5cm; W-22g. ~ good gauge, mark and condition. Est. £25-45.

£20



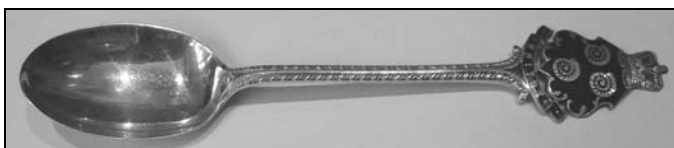
14. **Silver 'The City Livery Club, Let The Livery Flourish' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1935 by Daniel George Collins. L-10.9cm; W-13g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£13



15. **George III** silver **Fiddle** pattern **tea caddy spoon**, London 1817 by William Weston. L-9cm; W-12g. ~ reasonable condition and marks. Est. £40-60.

£29



16. **Silver & enamel 'Whitby' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1934 by Barker Brothers Ltd. L-12.8cm; W-15g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£13



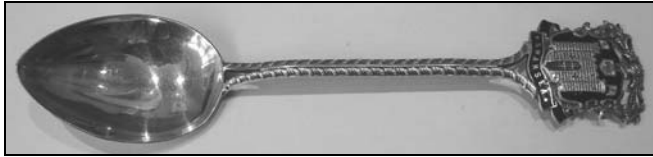
Lot

Description

Reserve

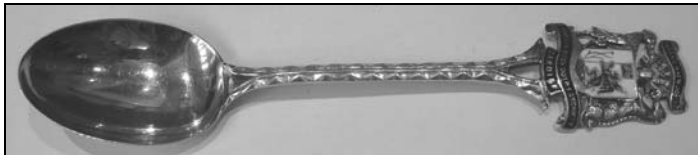
17. **Silver & enamel 'Pavilion And Promenade Buxton' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1910 by Levi & Salaman. L-11.2cm; W-13g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £25-35.

£25



18. **Edwardian silver & enamel 'Swansea' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1905 by Sydney & Co. L-11.7cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£15



19. **Silver parcel-gilt & enamel 'Cardiff' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1926 by Levi & Salaman. L-12.6cm; W-14g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£15



20. **Edwardian silver-gilt 'Bedford' teaspoon**, Chester 1901 by John Millward Banks. L-12.2cm; W-16g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£15



21. **Chinese silver 'Singapore' teaspoon**, circa 1930. L-1.2cm; W-11g. ~ good mark and condition. Est. £15-25.

£13



22. **18th century silver marrow scoop** with reversed bowls, circa 1720 by '?.A'. L-22.2cm; W-54g. ~ wear to marks, otherwise good gauge and colour, pleasing. Est. £200-240.

£195



23. **Provincial silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoon**, circa 1760 by 'I+M'. L-20.6cm; W-53g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £120-160.

£120



24. **George III silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoon**, London 1772 by Stephen Adams. L-20.8cm; W-66g. ~ good gauge, bowl, marks and condition. Est. £70-90.

£60



25. **Cork silver Celtic-point Bright-cut pattern tablespoon**, circa 1790 by John Nicolson. L-22.5cm; W-72g. ~ good gauge and marks, reasonable condition. Est. £300-350.

£290



- | <u>Lot</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Reserve</u> |
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| 26. | Scottish silver Old English pattern tablespoon , Edinburgh 1820 by 'G&M'. L-22.9cm; W-63g. ~ some soft knocks to bowl, otherwise good bowl, marks and condition. Est. £45-65. | £35 |



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| 27. | Channel Island silver Old English pattern tablespoon , circa 1800, by George Mauger of Jersey, engraved 'TBN, 6 th Nov, 1803'. L-21.3cm; W-52g. ~ soft knocks to bowl, otherwise good marks & condition. £70-90. | £70 |
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| 28. | Channel Island silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoon , circa 1760 by Thomas Mauger of Jersey. L-18.4cm; W-38g. ~ bowl tip re-shaped, otherwise good mark and condition. | £150 |
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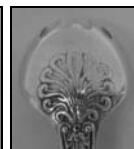
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| 29. | Newcastle , set of 4 silver Bright-cut pattern teaspoons , circa 1820 by Thomas Watson. L-12.7cm; W-46g. ~ one bowl dented, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £55-75. | £55 |
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| 30. | Set of 4 George III silver Bright-cut pattern teaspoons , London 1784 by Charles Hougham. L-12.3cm; W-47g. ~ one a little battered, otherwise good bright cutting, marks and condition. Est. £45-65. | £45 |
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| 31. | Elgin silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon , circa 1810 by Charles Fowler. L-13.5cm; W-15g. ~ bowl battered, otherwise reasonable marks and condition. Est. £110-130. | £110 |
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| 32. | Victorian silver Queens pattern pickle fork , London 1843 by J. Whiting. L-14.5cm; W-37g. ~ crisp decoration, good marks and condition. Est. £40-60. | £20 |
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| 33. | Pair of Victorian silver Paxton pattern egg spoons , London 1872 by George Adams. L-12.2cm; W-51g. ~ a rare pattern, good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £70-90. | £50 |
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| 34. | Pair of George III silver salt spoons , circa 1780 by Hester Bateman, with later decoration & finial. L-10.3cm; W-19g. ~ reasonable marks and condition. Est. £30-50. | £18 |
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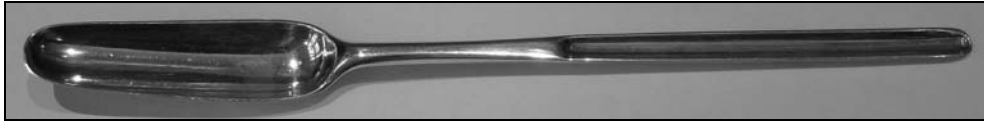
35. **Victorian silver unknown 'cherub' pattern dessert spoon & fork**, Sheffield 1857 by H. Wilkinson & Co. L-17.8cm (fork); W-82g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £60-90.

£60



36. **Chinese export silver Fiddle pattern tablespoon**, circa 1830 by Cutshing. L-21cm; W-64g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £45-65.

£45



37. **George II silver marrow scoop**, London 1759 by Robert Burton. L-24.7cm; W-41g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £170-190.

£170



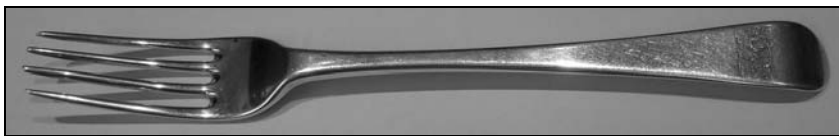
38. **Chinese export silver Fiddle pattern table fork**, circa 1830 by Yatching. L-20.2cm; W-65g. ~ tines worn, otherwise good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £45-65.

£40



39. **Irish silver Fiddle pattern table fork**, Dublin 1804 by William Ward. L20.6cm; W-69g. ~ good gauge, tines, marks and condition. Est. £55-75.

£45



40. **Irish silver Old English pattern table fork**, Dublin 1784 by John Pittar. L-19.8cm; W-54g. ~ bottom marked; some wear to tines, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £55-85.

£40



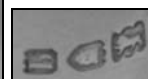
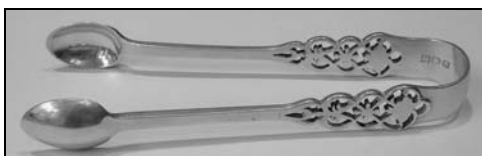
41. **George III silver Old English pattern tablespoon**, London 1798 by Peter & Ann Bateman. L-21.7cm; W-60g. ~ good bowl, marks and condition. Est. £45-65.

£30



42. **George III silver Old English pattern tablespoon**, London 1808 by Solomon Houghman. L-21.4cm; W-64g. ~ slight wear to bowl tip, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £40-60.

£30



43. **Silver pierced sugar tongs**, London 1911 by Holland. Aldwinckle & Slater. L-11.6cm; W-29g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £30-50.

£20

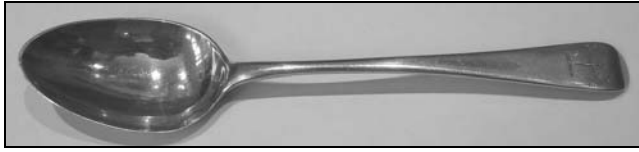


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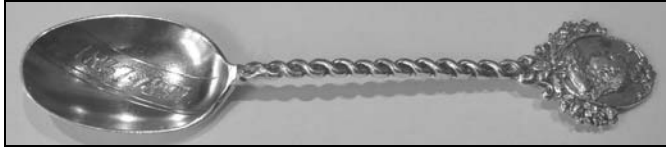
Description

Reserve

44. **Pair of George III silver Feather-edge with shoulders pattern tablespoons**, London 1763 by Thomas & William Chawner. L-21.5cm; W-126g. ~ date letter worn, otherwise good bowls, marks & condition. £90-130. £60



45. **George III silver Old English pattern teaspoon**, London 1805 by W. Eley & W. Fearn. L-13.1cm; W-15g. ~ crest of General Leith K.B of Scotland; good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. £15



46. **Victorian silver '1837-1897' jubilee teaspoon**, Sheffield 1896 by John Round. L-12cm; W-19g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £25-35. £22



47. **Silver & enamel 'Red Cross' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1935 by Vaughton & Sons. L-12.5cm; W-16g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £25-35. £18



48. **Silver & enamel 'Worcester Cathedral' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1977 by 'E.J. Ltd'. L-11.5cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. £12



49. **Silver & enamel 'Bowling' teaspoon**, Chester 1933 by Thomas James Skelton. L-11.6cm; W-13g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. £15



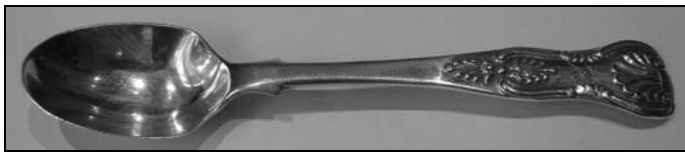
50. **Silver 'Royal Marines, Gibraltar, Miniature Rifles, Portsmouth' jam spoon**, London 1946 by 'H.P'. L-12.6cm; W-23g. ~ reasonable marks and condition. Est. £25-45. £20



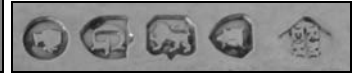
51. **Newcastle silver Bright-cut pattern teaspoon**, 1802, by T. Watson. L-13cm; W-11g. ~ light in weight, good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. £18



52. **Victorian silver 'Shield & Lion' teaspoon**, Sheffield 1896 by John Round. L-11cm; W-13g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £20-30. £16



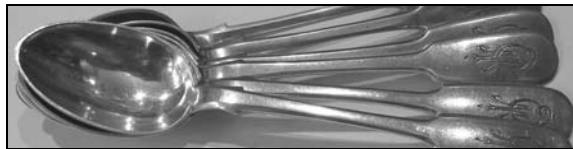
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| 53. | Silver Kings pattern egg spoon , London 1910 by Wilson & Sharp. L-12.8cm; W-20g. ~ single-struck, good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £18 |



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| 54. | Victorian silver Fiddle, Thread & Shell pattern butter knife , London 1882 by Richard Martin & Ebenezer Hall. L-20cm; W-66g. ~ good gauge and marks, reasonable condition. Est. £50-75. | £48 |
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| 55. | Large Edwardian silver Anointing spoon , London 1901 by C. Saunders & F. Shepherd. L-25.8cm; W-106g. ~ good weight, marks and condition. Est. £80-120. | £78 |
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| 56. | Russian , set of 6 silver Fiddle pattern teaspoons , Odessa c.1908-1917. L-15.6cm; W-180g. ~ good gauge & weight, marks and condition. Est. £150-200. | £120 |
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| 57. | American silver 'New York 1939 World's Fair' coffee spoon , circa 1939. L-10.4cm; W-16g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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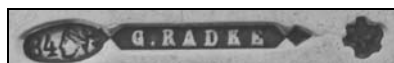
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| 58. | Danish silver Acorn pattern teaspoon , circa 1960 by Georg Jensen. L-11.1cm; W-14g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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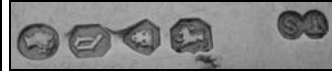
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| 59. | Scottish silver Celtic-point pattern tablespoon , Edinburgh 1785 (incuse duty mark), by Alexander Zeigler. L-22.9cm; W-61g. ~ wear to bowl tip, otherwise good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £45-65. | £42 |
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| 60. | Provincial? silver sugar tongs , circa 1800 by 'G.H.'. L-14.3cm; W-32g. ~ only maker's mark struck twice, good marks and condition. Est. £30-50. | £26 |
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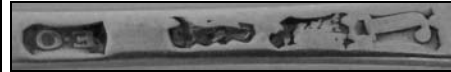
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| 61. | Russian silver Oar pattern tablespoon , St. Petersburg c.1896-1908 by G. Radke. L-22.4cm; W-85g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £60-90. | £50 |
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- | <u>Lot</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Reserve</u> |
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| 62. | Victorian silver Fiddle pattern dessert spoon , London 1859 by Thomas Smily. L-17.9cm; W-40g. ~ good bowl, marks and condition. Est. £25-45. | £23 |



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| 63. | Pair of Victorian silver 'Fiddle Cartouche' pattern egg spoons , London 1846 by James Whiting. L-12.5cm; W-36g. ~ good decoration, marks and condition. Est. £60-90. | £55 |
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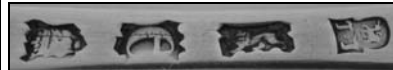
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| 64. | George III silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoon , London 1753 by Elizabeth Oldfield. L-20.3cm; W-68g. ~ good bowl, marks and condition. Est. £60-90. | £60 |
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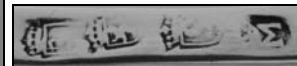
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| 65. | Pair of George II silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoons , London 1734 by Paul Hanet. L-20.1cm; W-140g. ~ wear to marks, otherwise good gauge, bowls and condition. Est. £150-200. | £150 |
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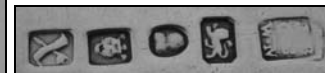
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| 66. | George I Britannia silver Hanoverian Rattail pattern tablespoon , London 1717 by Paul Hanet. L-19.9cm; W-70g. ~ marks worn, good gauge, reasonable condition. Est. £90-120. | £90 |
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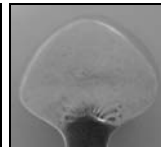
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| 67. | George II silver Hanoverian pattern tablespoon , London 1740 by Thomas Jackson. L-20cm; W-60g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £80-100. | £80 |
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| 68. | Dutch silver Hanoverian pattern table fork , The Hague 1759 by Michiel Menning. L-19.1cm; W-67g. ~ tines worn, otherwise reasonable marks, good gauge and condition. Est. £65-95. | £65 |
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| 69. | York, William IV silver Fiddle pattern table fork , 1834, by J. Barber, G. Cattle & W. North. L-20.3cm; W-81g. ~ good gauge, tines, marks and condition. Est. £70-90. | £70 |
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| 70. | American silver Fiddle with Basket of Flowers-front pattern dessert spoon , Charleston, South Carolina c.1830 by Heloise Boudo. L-17.1cm; W-28g. ~ some wear overall, but reasonable. Est. £25-35. | £25 |
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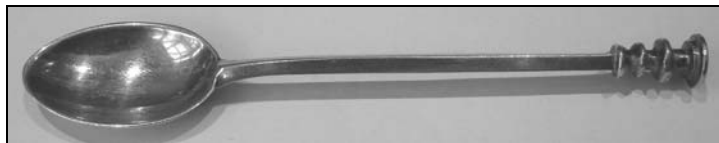
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Description

Reserve

71. **American silver Fiddle with Basket of Flowers-front pattern teaspoon**, circa 1830. L-14.5cm; W-15g. ~ overall wear, but reasonable condition, good marks. Est. £20-30.

£20



72. **Scottish silver 'Seal-top' coffee spoon**, Glasgow 1938 by Thomas Ross & Sons. L-9.2cm; W-8g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£20



73. **Silver 'Corinthian Column' stem teaspoon**, London 1926 by David Fullerton. L-10.7cm; W-11g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£10



74. **Queen Anne Britannia silver Dognose pattern table spoon**, circa 1710, with later Victorian decoration. L-20cm; W-73g. ~ shadow of maker & date letter, untypical later decoration. Est. £90-100.

£90



75. **York, George III silver Hanoverian pattern table fork**, 1790, by John Hampston & John Prince. L-19.6cm; W-63g. ~ tines worn, otherwise good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £65-95.

£58



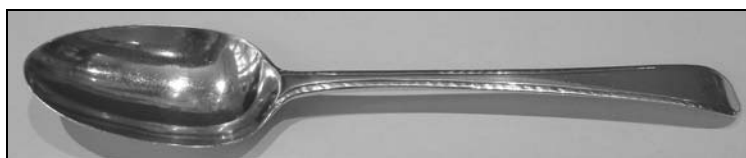
76. **Victorian silver Private-die pattern dessert fork**, London 1866 by John Mortimer & John Hunt (Hunt & Roskell). L-17.5cm; W-57g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £60-90.

£48



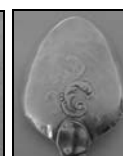
77. **Victorian silver Dolphin pattern dessert fork**, London 1845 by George Adams. L-7.3cm; W-60g. ~ minor wear to tines, otherwise good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £60-90.

£48



78. **George III silver Feather-edge pattern table spoon**, London 1782 by George Smith, L-21.7cm; W-48g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £50-70.

£48



79. **George III silver Hanoverian Scroll-back pattern table spoon**, London 1762 by Thomas Rush. L-21.3cm; W-63g. ~ excellent scroll, bowl, marks and condition. Est. £80-120.

£65



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| 80. | George IV silver Fiddle Thread & Shell Variant pattern dessert fork , London 1822 by W. Eley & W. Fearn. L-16.1cm; W-46g. ~ minor wear to tines, otherwise good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £60-90. | £48 |



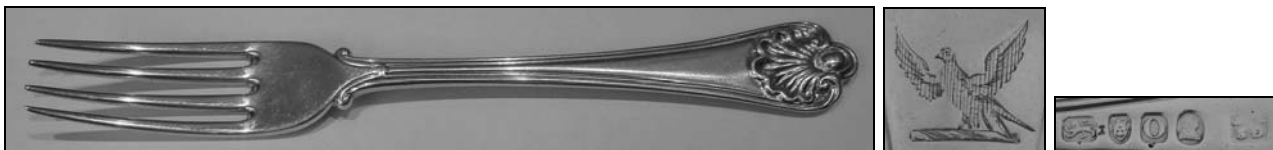
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| 81. | Victorian silver Victoria pattern pickle spoon , London 1852 by Joseph & Albert Savory. L-15cm; W-41g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £65-95. | £48 |
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| 82. | Silver & steel dessert knife with ribbed handle, London 1933 by Omar Ramsden . L-17.2cm; W-55g (with blade) ~ good weight, marks and condition. Est. £80-120. | £48 |
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| 83. | George III silver Bright-cut pattern sugar tongs , London c.1790 by Stephan Adams. L-13.9cm; W-22g. ~ reasonable marks, good decoration and condition. Est. £35-55. | £30 |
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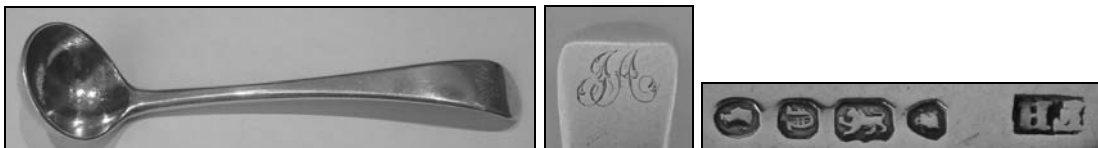
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| 84. | George III silver Old English Military Thread & Shell pattern table fork , London 1789 by George Smith & William Fearn. L-19.4cm; W-72g. ~ good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £65-95. | £65 |
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| 85. | George III silver mustard/egg spoon , London 1807 by Thomas Wallis. L-11.8cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £15-25. | £15 |
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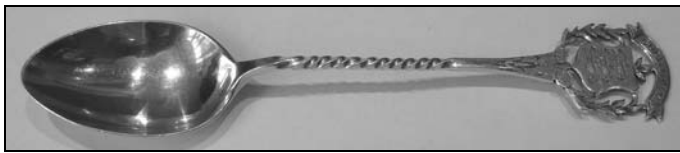
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| 86. | Victorian silver Fiddle pattern mustard spoon , Birmingham 1854 by Joseph Carnell. L-11.8cm; W-7g. ~ light in weight, good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £20-30. | £18 |
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| 87. | Victorian silver Old English pattern condiment ladle , London 1848 by Francis Higgins. L-10.3cm; W-17g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £20 |
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| 88. | Silver 'Sherborne' teaspoon , Birmingham 1917 by Liberty & Co. L-11.6cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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| 89. | Silver 'Guernsey' teaspoon , Chester 1912 by G. Nathan & R. Hayes. L-12cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £17 |



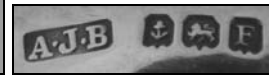
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| 90. | Edwardian silver & enamel 'Oban' teaspoon , Birmingham 1906 by James William Benson. L-10.7cm; W-11g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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| 91. | Silver & enamel 'Bude' teaspoon , Birmingham 1912 by Levi & Salaman. L-11.2cm; W-14g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £20 |
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| 92. | Silver & enamel 'Douglas' teaspoon , Birmingham 1927 by 'GS'. L-10.9cm; W-16g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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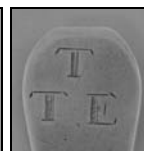
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| 93. | Silver & enamel 'Margate' teaspoon , Birmingham 1930 by Alfred James Blake. L-11.7cm; W-12g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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| 94. | Silver & enamel 'Deal' teaspoon , Birmingham 1926 by Sydney & Co. L-12cm; W-14g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £18 |
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| 95. | George IV silver & ivory fruit knife & fork , Sheffield 1821 by Aaron Hadfield. L-19.1cm. ~ fork ferrule loose, otherwise good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £25-45. | £25 |
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| 96. | Queen Anne Britannia silver Dognose Rattail pattern table spoon , London c. 1710 by William Scarlett. L-17.9cm; W-46g. ~ bowl worn & re-shaped, marks worn; one for daily use. Est. £100-150. | £80 |
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| 97. | Silver & enamel 'Torquay' teaspoon , Birmingham c.1925 by Levi & Salaman. L-10.9cm; W-11g. ~ date letter worn, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £12-20. | £12 |
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98. **Silver & enamel 'Eastbourne' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1921 by Levi & Salaman. L-12.1cm; W-14g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£12



99. **Silver & enamel 'Swansea' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1918 by 'W?'. L-12cm; W-11g. ~ marks worn, otherwise reasonable condition. Est. £12-20.

£12



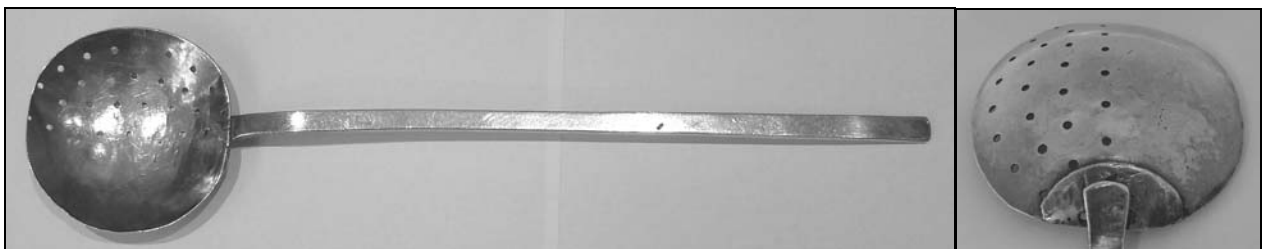
100. **Silver & enamel 'Windsor' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1919 by J.A. Restall. L-12.8cm; W-18g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£12



101. **Silver & enamel 'Wells' teaspoon**, Birmingham 1928 by 'G'S'. L-11cm; W-13g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30.

£12



102. **17th century silver straining spoon**, circa 1650, not marked. L-32cm; W-101g. ~ old rivet repair between handle and bowl, extensively used, though a pleasing colour and feel, an unusual item Est. £800-1200.

£750



103. **Victorian silver Fiddle, Thread & Shell Private-die pattern dessert spoon**, London 1852 by George Adams. L-18.1cm; W-63g. ~ good gauge, reasonable marks and condition. Est. £60-100.

£55



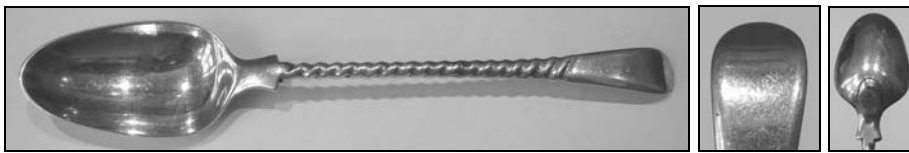
104. **William IV silver Kings Shape Private-die pattern table fork**, London 1832 by William Chawner. L-20cm; W-90g. ~ good weight, reasonable marks and condition. Est. £80-120.

£80



105. **Bermuda? silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon**, circa 1840 by Samuel Canton? L-13.4cm; W-16g. ~ very worn bowl, otherwise a good mark, reasonable condition. Est. £45-95.

£40



- | <u>Lot</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Reserve</u> |
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| 106. | George III silver Twisted-stem Old English pattern teaspoon , circa 1780, not marked. L-12.6cm; W-13g. ~ good bowl and condition. Est. £35-55. | £25 |



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| 107. | Sheffield, George III silver salt spoon , circa 1800 by Nathaniel Smith. L-9.7cm; W-7g. ~ a repair or unusual scarf joint to bowl and handle, otherwise poor marks, reasonable condition. Est. £20-30. | £20 |
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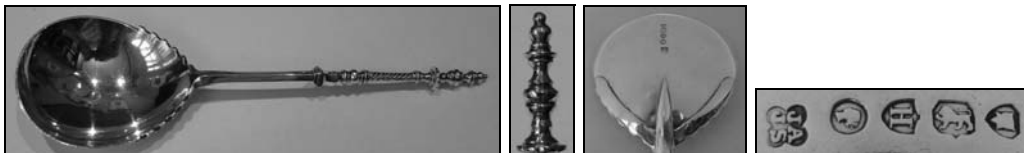
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| 108. | Continental silver George & the Dragon teaspoon , not marked (German, circa 1775?). L-11.5cm; W-16g. ~ reasonable condition. Est. £25-45. | £25 |
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| 109. | 18th century silver, ebony & steel large table or serving/carving fork , circa 1750, not marked. L-23.3cm. ~ old crack to handle, otherwise good condition. Est. £35-65. | £30 |
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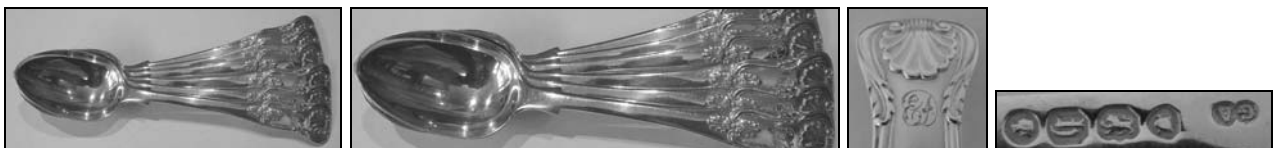
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| 110. | Victorian silver-gilt 'Aesthetic' style dessert spoon , London 1887 by Francis Higgins. L-16.3cm; W-54g. ~ maker's mark badly struck, otherwise good gauge, decoration, marks and condition. Est. £75-125. | £70 |
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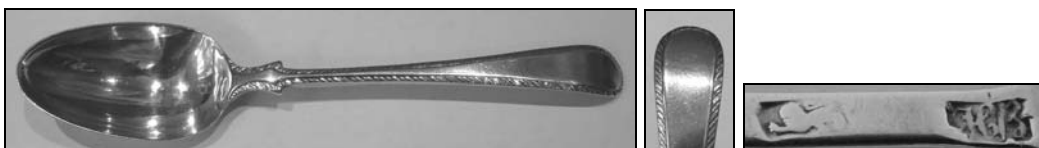
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| 111. | Victorian silver fruit serving spoon , London 1883 by John Aldwinkle & James Slater. L-19cm; W-50g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £55-85. | £48 |
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| 112. | George III silver Onslow pattern tablespoon , London 1781 by John Lambe. L-21.2cm; W-74g. ~ scarf-joint as one would expect to see, good marks, excellent bowl and condition, a great example. Est. £80-120. | £78 |
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| 113. | Set of 6 Victorian silver Kings pattern teaspoons , London 1863 by George Adams. L-14.3cm; W-142g. ~ single-struck, excellent bowl, marks and condition. Est. £80-120. | £76 |
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| 114. | George III silver Feather-edge with Shoulders pattern teaspoon , London c.1780 by Hester Bateman. L-12.5cm; W-15g. ~ good marks, excellent bowl and condition. Est. £40-60. | £38 |
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Lot

Description

Reserve

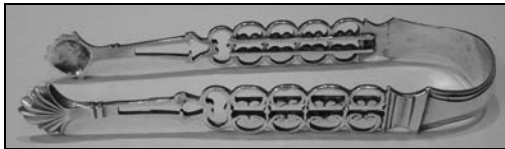
115. **George II silver Ribbed Hanoverian pattern table spoon**, London 1733 by Richard Scarlett. L-19cm; W-38g. ~ reasonable marks, good condition. Est. £75-100.

£65



116. **Victorian silver & wood butter spade**, London 1885 by John Aldwinkle & Thomas Slater. L-17.2cm; W-24g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £80-120.

£65



117. **George III silver cast pierced sugar tongs**, London c.1775 by Richard Mills. L-12.4cm; W-35g. ~ old repair to one arm, also unusual strengthening struts later applied to arms, otherwise good marks & condition. £55-75.

£48



118. **George III silver basting/serving spoon**, London 1803 by Christian & Thomas Barker. L-28.7cm. ~ loaded handle; a most unusual spoon and construction, good weight, bowl, marks and condition. Est. £150-250.

£120



119. **George III silver Bright-cut pattern sugar tongs**, London 1807 by Peter & William Bateman. L-14.1cm; W-27g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £40-60.

£38



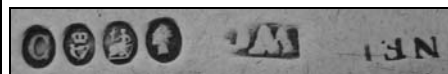
120. **Victorian silver Queens pattern teaspoon**, Sheffield 1841 by Aaron Hadfield. L-14.3cm; W-30g. ~ bowl tip a bit dented, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £24-30.

£24



121. **Irish silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon**, Dublin 1811 by Richard Sawyer. L-13.6cm; W-18g. ~ good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £20-30.

£20



122. **Irish silver Fiddle Rattail pattern teaspoon**, Dublin 1827 by William Cummings. L-14.3cm; W-22g. ~ dents and kink to bowl, otherwise reasonable marks and condition. Est. £20-25.

£17

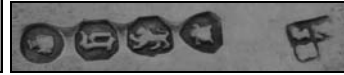
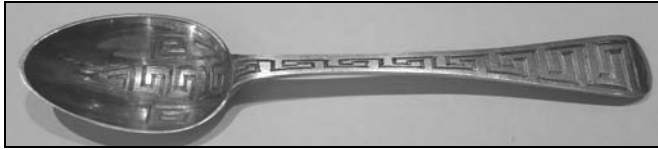


123. **Irish silver Fiddle pattern egg/mustard spoon**, Dublin 1818 by Samuel Neville. L-12.3cm; W-14g. ~ beehive crest; wear to marks, otherwise good condition. Est. £20-30.

£15



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| 124. | Irish silver Fiddle pattern mustard/salt spoon , Dublin 1814 by Thomas Townsend. L-10.2cm; W-10g. ~ unusual bowl, reasonable marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |



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| 125. | Victorian silver-gilt ' Old English Greek Key ' pattern teaspoon , London 1862 by Edward & John Beresford. L-12.8cm; W-16g. ~ possibly later decoration?; maker's mark badly struck, otherwise good. Est. £25-45. | £25 |
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| 126. | William IV silver Sherry Label , Birmingham 1832 by George Unite. W-4.2cm; W-8g. ~ metal chain; otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £35-55. | £25 |
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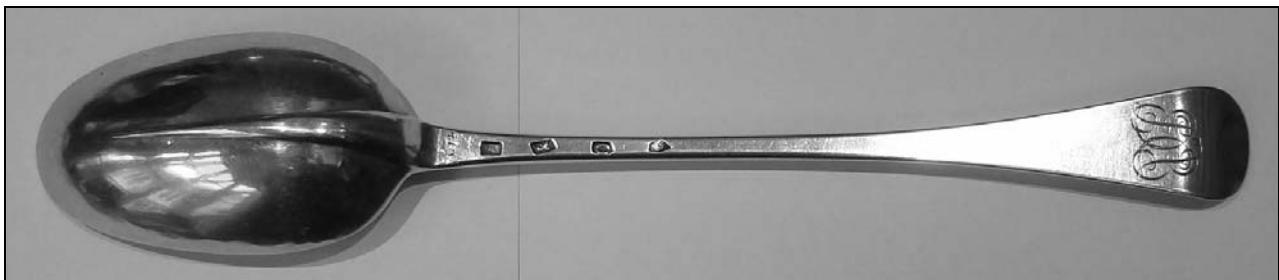
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| 127. | French provincial .800 silver-gilt & ivory fruit knife , circa 1830 by 'GC'. L-19.6cm. ~ elegant blade and handle, reasonable marks, good condition. Est. £35-65. | £22 |
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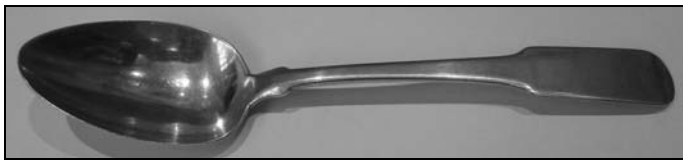
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| 128. | Victorian silver Rattail Hanoverian Thread & Drop pattern dessert spoon , London 1862 by John Samuel Hunt (Hunt & Roskell). L-17.3cm; W-61g. ~ good weight, bowl, marks and condition. Est. £80-120. | £50 |
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| 129. | Exeter, George III silver Old English pattern tablespoon , 1783, by Jason Holt. L-21.3cm; W-56g. ~ bowl a bit battered, otherwise good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £45-65. | £40 |
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| 130. | George II silver Ribbed Hanoverian Rattail pattern basting spoon , London 1729 by John Gibbons. L-34.8cm; W-206g. ~ a fantastic spoon, great weight, bowl, marks & condition, one for the cabinet. £1500-2000. | £900 |
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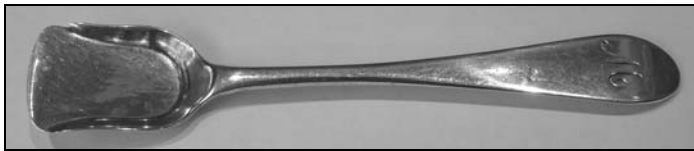
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| 131. | North American silver Fiddle pattern tablespoon , circa 1840 by 'L&C'. ~ L-20.4cm; W-51g. ~ minor wear to bowl tip, otherwise good marks and condition. Est. £45-65. | £45 |



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| 132. | American silver Old English pattern dessert spoon , Boston c. 1830 by N. Harding. L-18.5cm; W-25g. ~ reasonable mark and condition. Est. £25-45. | £25 |
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| 133. | George III silver Old English pattern teaspoon , London 1790 by Peter & Jonathan Bateman. L-12.8cm; W-14g. ~ rare maker's mark; bowl badly creased, otherwise good maker's mark, reasonable condition. Est. £25-45. | £25 |
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| 134. | George II silver Old English pattern salt shovel , London c.1760 by Francis Harrache. L-8.8cm; W-6g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £30-50. | £17 |
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| 135. | Victorian silver Old English pattern Child's spoon with engraved decoration, Sheffield 1864 by Henry Williamson & Co. L-15.7cm; W-37g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £30-40. | £25 |
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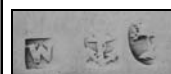
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| 136. | Aberdeen silver Old English pattern teaspoon , circa 1795 by James Erskine. L-13cm; W-11g. ~ reasonable marks and condition. Est. £35-55. | £30 |
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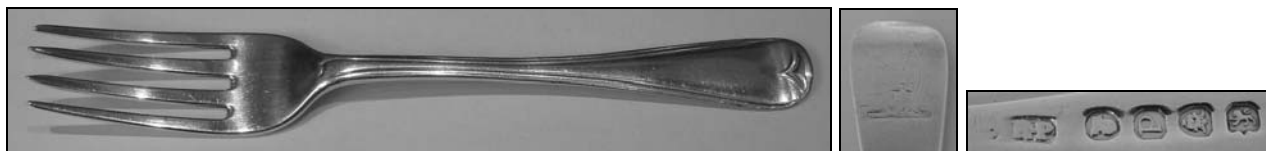
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| 137. | George III silver Bright-cut pattern dessert spoon , London 1782 by Hester Bateman. L-18cm; W-28g. ~ dents to bowl, otherwise good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £40-60. | £40 |
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| 138. | Greenock silver Bright-cut pattern teaspoon , circa 1790 by William Clarke. L-14.4cm; W-13g. ~ unusual bright-cutting, reasonable marks, good condition. Est. £45-65. | £30 |
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| 139. | Greenock silver Bright-cut pattern teaspoon , circa 1790 by William Clarke. L-14.5cm; W-14g. ~ as above; unusual bright-cutting, reasonable marks, good condition. Est. £45-65. | £30 |
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| 140. | George III silver Old English Thread pattern dessert fork , London 1819 by Richard Pierce. L-16.6cm; W-35g. ~ tines slightly worn down, otherwise reasonable marks and condition. Est. £30-50. | £30 |



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| 141. | George III silver Fiddle pattern dessert spoon , London 1806 by Solomon Houghman. L-17.4cm; W-40g. ~ good bowl, marks and condition. Est. £30-50. | £30 |
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| 142. | Limerick? silver Fiddle pattern tablespoon , by Matthew Walsh? (MW conjoined), circa 1784. L-21.9cm; W-72g. ~ these marks slightly vary from the known ones; good gauge, marks and condition. Est. £120-150. | £110 |
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| 143. | George IV silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon , London 1828 by William Chawner. L-13.7cm; W-18g. ~ good marks and condition. Est. £20-30. | £16 |
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| 144. | George III silver Hanoverian Scroll-back pattern teaspoon , London c.1775 by Hester Bateman. L-10.4cm; W-8g. ~ good condition, excellent marks and scroll. Est. £35-55. | £32 |
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| 145. | George II silver Hanoverian Shell-back pattern teaspoon , London c.1750 by William Shaw & William Priest. L-11.6cm; W-9g. ~ readable marks, reasonable condition. Est. £30-50. | £24 |
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| 146. | George IV silver Fiddle pattern teaspoon , London 1821 by George Turner & Thomas Biddell. L-13.7cm; W-17g. ~ good marks, reasonable condition. Est. £20-30. | £15 |
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Members are invited to submit their Lots (max. 10 & No 'Job Lots' please) for the next postal auction by posting or delivering by hand up until the **18th August**. Please provide clearly a full and comprehensive description, if possible, of your various lots, remembering to note all relevant facts such as makers, dates and interesting features etc. and reserve. Also please clearly state your **name**, address and telephone number. Please never intentionally submit repaired, damaged, burnished or mediocre items, as such will not sell.

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Your written, email or faxed bids should be with us, please, by no later than 12.00pm, on the day of the sale. Please note that purchase prices are subject to a 10% buyers premium (plus VAT on the commission) and £6.00 for postage & packing per consignment.

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Bidding

The Lot is offered to the top bidder on approval, at a figure that is 50% the difference between that bid and the under bid or, where only one bid is received, at 50% the difference between that figure and the reserve. Should two or more members submit an identical top bid the Lot is offered to the member whose bid was received first, at that price. The Lot will be sent to you for approval where you can decide to either purchase or return the Lot.

When submitting your bid(s) please make sure you clearly state the Lot number, a brief description, your bid (excluding premium), name & address and a telephone or fax number.

If you are successful we will telephone you on the day of the sale from 6pm to confirm your purchase(s) and at what price. Also to confirm that someone will be at home the following Thursday morning, to receive the lot(s), sent by guaranteed delivery.

We request payment within 48 hours of your receiving the lot(s), or their immediate return (together with a refund of the postal and packaging charges (£6.00) incurred in the failed transaction) should you decide not to take up your option to purchase.

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- If successful, we will notify you by fax or email.
- Please note that Lots are not dispatched until payment in Sterling has been received, also that postage/ packing is charged at £12.00 per package regardless of weight or destination.
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- Vendors are paid when we have received payment; please note that there may be a delay in settlement where lots have been purchased by overseas members, or where a lot has been rejected by a U.K. member thus necessitating a further offer to an under bidder.
- Items for which no bids have been received will be posted back to you, and charged £6.00 for postage & packaging.

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- The Silver Spoon Club holds no responsibility for description. All purchasers must satisfy themselves on their lot(s) prior to payment.
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