

XIV

MARKS OF THE NEWCASTLE GOLDSMITHS 1702-1884*

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IN A PREAMBLE to the Act of Parliament 1 Anne Stat.1 c.9 it was acknowledged that "in the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne there is, and Time out of Mind hath been an ancient Company of Goldsmiths". Of the early periods little is known beyond the names of a few craftsmen, but by the 17th century trade was flourishing and examples of marked silver have survived. Makers' marks at this date took the form of the initials of Christian and surname, frequently accompanied by a device. The only contemporary reference to the use of a particular mark by a Newcastle goldsmith occurs in the *Wardens Accounts and Court Minutes* of the London Goldsmiths Company Sep.23 1635. Recording the "search in the Country this summer in the Northe and easterne parts", the Wardens' report on their visit to Newcastle Aug.4 1635 includes the statement: "the aforesaid William Robinson affirmeth that his marke wherewith hee stampeth his plate and wares is the Rose and soe promiseth to continue the same". The rose mark persisted after the death of William Robinson I, having either been taken over immediately by William Ramsey I as son-in-law of the deceased, or a little later by Robinson's son.

Towards the end of the century, the Newcastle goldsmiths found their trade threatened by the *New (Britannia) Silver Standard Act 1696* (8&9 Will.III. c.8), an "Act for encouraging the bringing in of wrought plate to be coined". It was intended to provide bullion for the mint and to prevent the newly minted coin from being converted into plate. Whereas previously coinage and wrought plate had been of the same Sterling standard, when the act came into force Mar.27 1697, the standard for wrought plate was raised 8 dwt. To differentiate new standard plate from old, the former was to be marked "with the worker's mark to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the marks of the mystery or craft of the Goldsmiths, which

* I am grateful to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths and Plumbers Companies of Newcastle upon Tyne, the Clerk and Librarian of the Goldsmiths Company of London, the Director of the Laing Art Gallery and the Staff of the Central Reference Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, for access to the material in their charge, and for permission to publish the results of my research. The main documents used have been the Minute Books, Assay Ledgers, Admission Book, Punch Book, Copper Plate and the Miscellaneous Notebooks and Papers of the Newcastle Goldsmiths Company; the Minute Books of the Associated Company of Gold-

smiths, Plumbers, Pewterers, Painters and Glaziers; the Wardens Accounts and Court Minutes, and the Mark Books of the London Goldsmiths Company; the Account Books of Ralph Beilby and Thomas Bewick; Parliamentary Statutes and local Church Registers and Trade Directories.

Publications referred to in this article are: Clark: J. W. Clark, "The Copper Plate of the Goldsmiths Company of Newcastle upon Tyne", *AA⁴*, Vol. xlvii, p. 101. Cripps: W. J. Cripps, *Old English Plate* (11th edit. 1926). Jackson: C. J. Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks* (2nd edit. 1921).

instead of the Leopard's Head and the Lion, shall for this plate be the figure of a Lion's Head erased, and the figure of a woman, commonly called Britannia, and a distinct variable mark, to be used by the warden of the said mystery, to denote the year in which such plate is made".

This statute only authorised the London Goldsmiths Company to mark Britannia standard silver; it did not provide for assaying of plate in the provinces. The omission was partially remedied in an "Act for appointing Wardens and Assay Masters for assaying wrought Plate in the Cities of York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester and Norwich", the *Britannia Standard (Provincial Offices) Act, 1700* (12&13 Will.III. c.4). According to this Act "every goldsmith, silversmith or plateworker inhabiting in any of the cities aforesaid or in any other town or place within this kingdom where an assayer is not or shall not be appointed ... before he takes upon him to exercise any of the said trades shall enter his name and his mark and place of abode with the wardens of such company of that city or place where an assayer is or shall be appointed which shall be done by the said wardens upon demand without fee or reward ..."

No mention was made of Newcastle and its goldsmiths in this statute either; and only after a petition to Parliament calling attention to the hardship suffered by inconvenience, loss of trade and likelihood of ruin, was a new statute passed "appointing the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne for the Assaying and Marking wrought plate, as fully as if named in the said Act of 12. W.III Cap.4". The Act, "for continuing the Act made in the eighth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for better preventing the Counterfeiting the Current Coin of this Kingdom" (1 Anne Stat.1 c.9), which received royal assent Mar.30 1702, provided for an assay office in Newcastle and the incorporation into a Company of Goldsmiths of "the goldsmiths, silversmiths and plateworkers, freemen of and inhabiting in the said Town and having served an Apprenticeship to the said Trade". The standard of silver and its markings as defined in the *New (Britannia) Silver Standard Act, 1696* and the rules regarding the operation of an assay office as set out in the *Provincial Offices Act, 1700*, were to apply from this date to the new office at Newcastle.

This article is concerned with the marks of the Newcastle silversmiths from the establishment of the Assay Office in 1702 till its closure in 1884. The law insisted from the first that each silversmith should register his name, mark and address with the Wardens of the Company. Most applications were probably made in person; only one has survived in writing on a scrap of paper: "September ye 7 1725 John Thompson of durham Plattworker do Desierd my name to be Enterd in the gold-Smiths Company att Newcastill upon tine..." The Wardens would no doubt have recorded the details in a book set aside for the purpose, either smoking or inking the surface of the punch before making an impression on the page. The eighteenth and early nineteenth century mark books are missing; the first may have been sent to the Committee appointed to enquire into the manner of conducting the

several Assay Offices in 1773, and not returned. Such was the fate of one of the London Mark Books. The missing Newcastle volumes were probably similar to the one surviving Punch Book, which documents the last fifty years of the Assay Office.

The Assay Master must also have kept from the beginning Ledgers as a record of his work and the accounts of his clients, although the earliest extant contains entries only for 1747 to 1755. The next volume is missing, but from 1761 to the close of the office, the series is complete. In the first surviving Assay Ledger, in addition to posting the name of each silversmith, the items submitted for assay and their weights, William Pryor noted on opening a new account, whether the name-punch had been entered. Once or twice a stamp was apparently entered but subsequently no silver was submitted for assay.

As well as the details being registered by the Wardens in a book, the marks were also impressed on a Copper Plate. This is one of the most important relics of the Goldsmiths Company, covering as it does the duration of the Assay Office; but it has its limitations and problems. Not every mark known to have been used by eighteenth and nineteenth century Newcastle goldsmiths was stamped on the plate; and among those that do appear there are a few that remain unidentified or of doubtful ownership.

THE COPPER PLATE OF THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY (Plates XXII and XXIII, Figures 1 to 6)

The mark plate is a roughly cut copper disc, 22.5 cms in diameter, with a large perforation at the top to enable it to be hung on a convenient hook. Before the first marks were struck the plate was scratched with guide-lines: five lightly incised, compass-drawn circles (Fig.1, diams. 6.6, 8.7, 10, 11.3 and 17.8 cms). The compass may have been a makeshift instrument (a pin with string attached to a cutting tool) as the drawing is crude and the blade appears to have slipped while executing the outer ring. Four diagonal lines linking the rings indicate where it was intended that each new circle of marks should begin; these were probably part of the original markings, though they may have been added while the disc was in use. Clearly the initial design was for the marks to be stamped in a series of concentric circles; but, as the plate was in use for five or six generations, there were deviations from this practice (Figs. 2-6).

The plate was not in constant use; certain marks are omitted from it, marks to be found on contemporary silverware, known to have been commissioned from the Beilby/Bewick workshop or entered in the 19th century Punch Book. Periodically the plate was neglected, either purposely because the mark book was looked upon as a record sufficient for the requirements of the law or unintentionally through lapse of memory or ignorance on the part of new officials. At other times it may have been that new marks were

so similar to the old that it was thought unnecessary repetition to stamp them on the plate.

With regard to the marks that are punched on it, the intervals of disuse resulted sometimes in timelags between the first use of a mark and its eventual entry on the disc; but mostly there is correspondence between the two dates. Sometimes marks were impressed when the maker first entered details with the Wardens, either on admission to the freedom of the Company

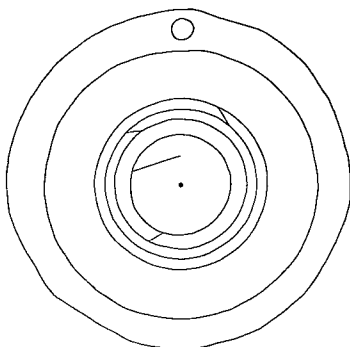


Fig. 1

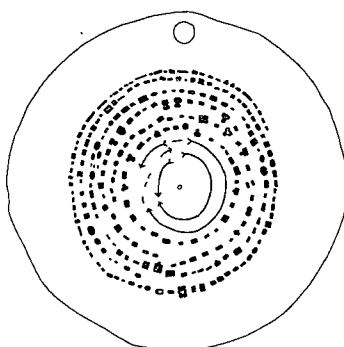


Fig. 2

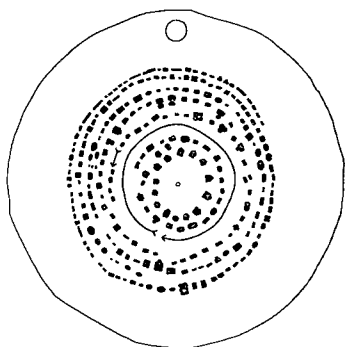


Fig. 3

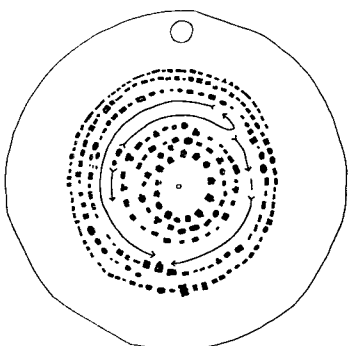


Fig. 4

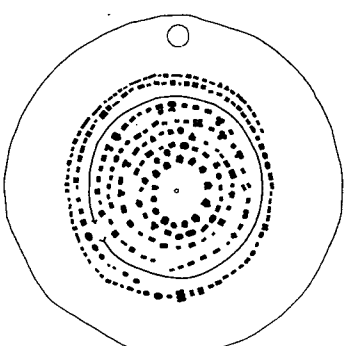


Fig. 5

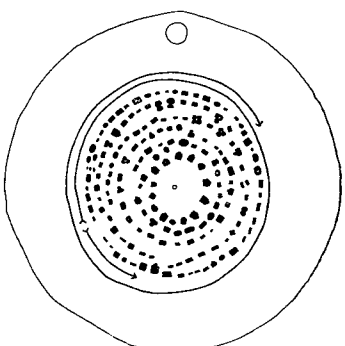


Fig. 6

The mark plate (1:5)

Fig. 1 Guide-lines: incised rings and diagonal dividers.

Figs. 2-6 Arrows indicate the chronological sequence of marks.

2: 1-39 (1703-1738)

3: 40-67, 72-73 (1738/9)

4: 68-71, 74-124 (1748-1778)

5: 125-179 (1778-1803)

6: 180-296 (1804-1881)









or when he started to exercise the trade of silversmith on his own account and submitted the first parcel for assay under his own name. A new mark might be introduced at the maker's whim, to supplement or replace worn punches, or to comply with new laws regarding the marking of plate.

In the following sections and tables the marks have been arranged in the chronological sequence that they appear to have been entered on the copper disc.

- Column 1 Dates that marks were punched onto the Copper Plate. Asterisks indicate those probably in use for some time prior to the date.
- Column 2 Marks as they appear on the plate, actual size. Outlines are occasionally uncertain, having been blurred by double, too light or too heavy punching.
- Column 3 Correlation with numbering given to marks by *Clark* (key Plate XXIII).
- Column 4 Silversmiths, with such details as are relevant to the date of entry of the mark on the disc and its use. > indicates that further assays are assumed to have been recorded in missing Ledgers before or after the date.

1703-1718 (1-18)

The first meeting of the Goldsmiths Company was held Jun.24 1702; Francis Batty I was elected Assay Master. In the Minutes of a later meeting, Mar.13 1702/3, a memorandum notes the cost of "p'cureing the Act of parlt. for the assay master and provideing the Toolles & Instrumts. for the assaying of plate" as £69-14-09, almost half of which was defrayed by a contribution from the Associated Company, to which the goldsmiths had formerly belonged. The remainder was provided by silversmiths who had used the assay service during the previous nine months. There were six subscribers, among them Thomas Armstrong "before he gave over Shopp", Margaret, widow of William Ramsey II, and Elizabeth, widow of John Ramsey I. Batty before he undertook the office of Assay Master and Armstrong before he "removed ... from this Town into the Countrey" were active goldsmiths and had marked their plate with their individual punches. The two Mrs. Ramseys, after taking over the businesses, probably continued to use their late husbands' stamps. None of these marks is recorded on the Copper Plate. The first group (1-6) belongs to the remaining three contributors, who signed the Minutes of the March meeting. It would appear that either the marks were stamped on the disc at that meeting, or that at some date after Armstrong's departure, it was decided to institute the plate for recording the marks of Company members. As the *New (Britannia) Silver Standard Act, 1696* was in force, the marks comprise the first two letters of the maker's surnames. Each is stamped twice, and they are well spaced within the first incised ring, following its curve.

- *  8 JONATHAN FRENCH. Admitted Jun.29 1703. Assay Master Sep.13 1707 to Sep.23 1712. Buried Jan.18 1732/3. Cf. infra 24, 28, 36.
- *  9 JOHN YOUNGHUSBAND I. Admitted Oct.7 1706, but was "exercising the trade of Goldsmith" and "keeping shop within this town ... before his making himselfe free", having married Elizabeth Ramsey. Buried Nov.24 1718.
- *  10 FRANCIS BATTY II. Admitted Nov.29 1708. Buried Mar.30 1728. Cf. infra 29.
- 1717/8
- *  {15} JOHN LANGWITH of York. Paid dues for assays 1717
 {14} to 1721.
- *  {12}
 {11} JOSEPH BUCKLE of York. Paid dues for assays 1717
 {13} to 1721.
- *  17 JAMES KIRKUP. Admitted Oct.28 1713. Assays > May 5 1747 to Jan.9 1753. Cf. infra 26, 30, 23, 40, 60.
- *  18 NATHANIEL SHAW. Admitted Oct.12 1714. Buried Mar.5 1745/6.
-  16 UNIDENTIFIED, because illegible. Date uncertain, 1717-1738.

The *Wrought Plate Act, 1719* (6 Geo.I. c.11) provided that from Jun.1 1720 goldsmiths might work either the old Sterling standard of silver or the new Britannia, "which two different standards of wrought plate shall be severally and respectively marked with distinguishing marks". The maker's mark to be applied to Britannia silver continued to consist of the first two letters of the surname; most goldsmiths however reverted to the use of the Sterling standard, and so to the pre-Britannia form of mark: the initials of Christian and surname. No practising Newcastle goldsmith of 1720 had been active prior to the *New (Britannia) Silver Standard Act, 1696*; and in any case, as the Newcastle office had only been established in 1702, no marks of the old type could already have been registered in the mark book. Any goldsmith therefore wanting to work Sterling silver had to have a new mark cut. Marks 24-30 were probably entered as soon as the *Wrought Plate Act* came

into force, neatly set just inside and following clockwise the curve of the first incised ring.

Makers wishing to work in both standards required the two forms of mark. William Whitfeild may have entered his two (32-33) when admitted in 1720, but more probably he did not start working on his own account until 1724. For some time prior to August 1724, he had been employed as a hireman to a non-freeman; the Company decided that "for the future no brother free or to be free of this Company shall work with or for any person or persons not free of this Society useing or exerciseing the trade or business of a Goldsmith in Gateshead or elsewhere within seven miles of the Town", and Whitfeild was "allowed a month from this day to work with Daniell Albert or any other but if he continue to work longer then to incur the penalty."

Among the marks noted by *Jackson* p.361, is one of the Britannia type dated 1719-20, which does not appear on the plate. Its letters ^{Ma}_{Ba} suggest that Robert Makepeace I on attaining his freedom, went into partnership with his former master (Francis Batty II) for a couple of years or more before setting up on his own account. Whitfeild's and Makepeace's marks may have been added to the plate when they started to work independently and entered their marks with the Wardens; but more probably at the same time as 35-38.

Although William Dalton may not have entered his mark until four years after his admission, it is more likely that he did enter it in 1724 in the missing mark book. On the disc however his mark was punched after that of Isaac Cookson. On May 3 1721 William Pryor had been appointed Assay Master; some time after Cookson's admission in 1728 and before Thomas Gladwell submitted plate for assay 1730-1, he may have become aware of the Copper Plate and its purpose for the first time. Thereupon he added all the marks entered since he took office and still in use (32-38). From then onwards he seems to have punched marks on the plate when they were first entered with the Wardens, adding the next four (22-19) anticlockwise at the opposite end of the incomplete second circle of marks.

1720



24 JONATHAN FRENCH. Cf. *supra* 8.



25 Probably JOHN CARNABY, although the initials may read I T. Admitted May 1 1718. Buried Jun.18 1733. Cf. *infra* 27.



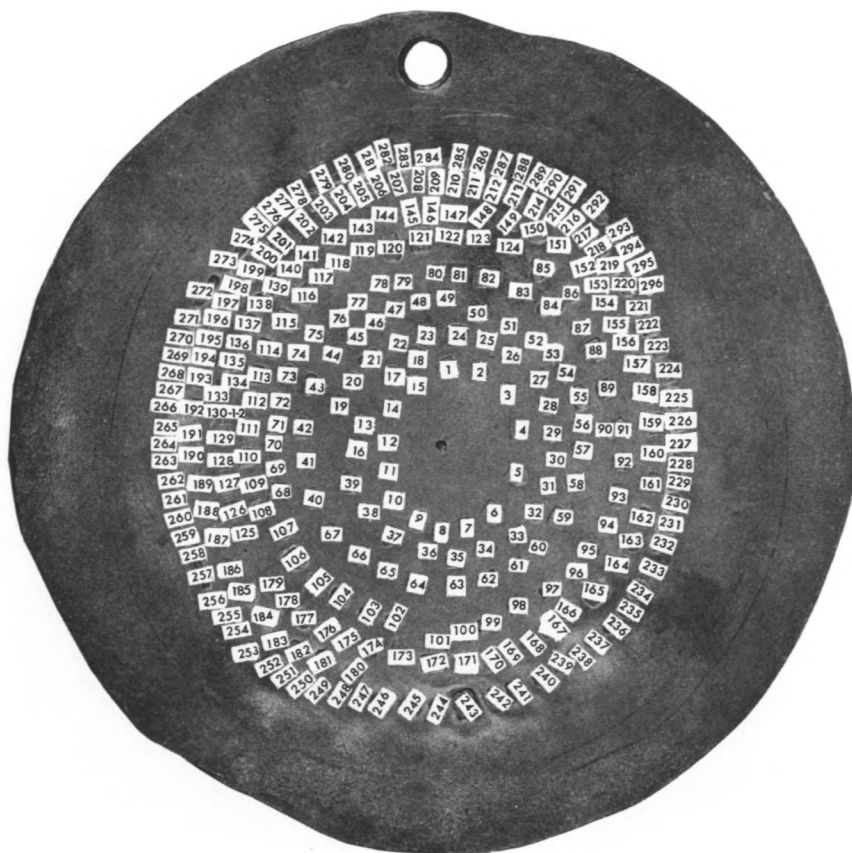
26 JAMES KIRKUP. Cf. *supra* 17.



27 JOHN CARNABY. Cf. *supra* 25.



The Copper Plate of the Goldsmiths Company of Newcastle upon Tyne (1:2). Reproduced from *Arch. Ael. series 4, Vol. xlvvi, Plate XII*



Key to Plate: numbering proposed by J. W. Clark and used in this article. *Reproduced from Arch. Ael. series 4, Vol. xlvii, Plate XIII*

- (JF) 28 JONATHAN FRENCH. Cf. *supra* 8.
 (FB) 29 FRANCIS BATTY II. Cf. *supra* 10.
 (JK) 30 JAMES KIRKUP. Cf. *supra* 17.
 (TP) 31 THOMAS PARTIS I of Sunderland. Paid dues for assays 1720 to 1725. Latest mention Dec. 1735.

1728-30

- * (WH) 32 } WILLIAM WHITEFIELD. Admitted Oct.10 1720.
 * (WD) 33 } Probably set up on his own account after being ordered to quit working for Daniell Albert, Aug.12 1724. Latest mention Aug.1740. Cf. *infra* 53, 54.
 * (RM) 34 ROBERT MAKEPEACE I. Admitted Nov.11 1718. Probably in partnership with Francis Batty II before starting on his own account. Assays > Jun.17 1748 to May 8 1755. Cf. *infra* 44, 45.
 * (GB) 35 GEORGE BULMAN. Admitted Mar.21 1725/6. Buried Dec.13 1743. Cf. *infra* 42, 63.
 (JF) 36 JONATHAN FRENCH. Cf. *supra* 8.
 (IC) 37 ISAAC COOKSON. Admitted May 6 1728. Assays > Aug.4 1747 to Aug.30 1754. Cf. *infra* 41, 43.
 * (WD) 38 WILLIAM DALTON. Admitted Oct.29 1724. Assays > May 12 1747 to Apr.10 1767. Cf. *infra* 65.

1730-1

- (TG) 22 THOMAS GLADWELL. Paid for assays May 1731. Probably Thomas Gladwin of Stockton.
 (RM) 21 THOMAS MAKEPEACE I. Admitted May 1729. May have continued working for Robert Makepeace I before starting on his own account. Buried Mar.27 1739. Mark on disc 1730-3. Cf. *infra* 61, 62.

1733

- (JB) 20 JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE of Durham. Paid assay dues for 1733. Cf. *infra* 39, 47, 58.
 (WP) 19 WILLIAM PARTIS. Paid assay dues from 1734. Assays > May 5 1747 to Apr.25 1755 >. Buried Aug.23 1759. Cf. *infra* 66, 67.

1738



- 39 WILLIAM BEILBY and JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE of Durham (cf. supra 20); Beilby married a Mary Bainbridge Sep. 1 1733, probably the sister of his partner. Paid assay dues from 1739. Cf. infra 48, 59.

1738/9 (40-73)


The *Plate Offence Act, 1738* (12.Geo.II. c.26) enacted that on both Sterling and Britannia silver the maker's mark should consist of the initials of Christian and surname; and that "from and after the said Twenty-eighth Day of May One thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, all and every Person and Persons who shall work or make, or cause to be wrought or made, any Gold or Silver Vessel, Plate or manufacture of Gold or Silver whatever, within that Part of Great Britain called England, shall first enter his, her, and their New Marks, Names and Places of Abode ... in the Assay Office ..., which New Marks shall be of a Character or Alphabet different from their Old Marks; and all his, her, and their Old Marks, if he, she, or they have any, shall be broken or defaced by or in the Presence of the Assayer".

Accordingly when the act came into force, the new marks in their new style of lettering were entered with the Wardens and applied to the Copper Plate. Instead of completing the second circle by filling the gap between 19 and 39, the Assay Master started on a third circle, placing the first mark (65) to the left of the diagonal divider and continuing clockwise between the first and second incised rings.





















At what date James Kirkup entered his mark (23) with the initials in Roman instead of Old English capitals (cf. 26, 30) is debatable. *Jackson* p.362 claims to have seen a tankard bearing this mark with the date-letter for 1722-3. It is difficult to reconcile this and its position on the disc (between French's mark of 1720 and Gladwell's of 1730) with the *Plate Offence Act* of 1738. If 23 had been entered prior to the Act, Kirkup should not have been permitted to adopt the same style of lettering for his new mark 40. However, if the date-letter were badly worn, it might have been misread by Jackson, and 23 could have been the first of the marks to be entered in 1738/9, inserted in the space between 22 and 24 before the Assay Master decided to start a fresh circle for all the new punches. With Stephen Buckle's (64) he closed this circle and started on the next round, placing Thomas Stodart's (73) a little below the diagonal divider.











Another point emphasised by the *Plate Offences Act* was that the mark usually referred to as the maker's mark, was not necessarily that of the craftsman who made the plate. It was intended to indicate the person responsible for its manufacture, the person against whom legal proceedings might be taken should fraud be discovered. Thus in certain cases it was the retailer

who marked the plate with his private punch and was obliged to register the latter with the Assay Office. The three marks 55-57 that have so far eluded identification may have belonged to such dealers.

-  23 JAMES KIRKUP. Cf. *supra* 17. Date of mark uncertain.

1738/9

-  65 WILLIAM DALTON. Cf. *supra* 38.
-  66 } WILLIAM PARTIS. Cf. *supra* 19.
-  67 }
-  40 JAMES KIRKUP. Cf. *supra* 17.
-  41 ISAAC COOKSON. Cf. *supra* 37.
-  42 GEORGE BULMAN. Cf. *supra* 35.
-  43 ISAAC COOKSON. Cf. *supra* 37.
-  44 } ROBERT MAKEPEACE I. Cf. *supra* 34
-  45 }
-  46 Perhaps JAMES BROCK of Whitehaven. Among the Miscellaneous Papers of the Company is an undated account for Mr. Brock fastened between two documents of 1740. Assays Jun.27 1749 and Apr.27 1751.
-  47 JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE. Cf. *supra* 20.
-  48 WILLIAM BEILBY and JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE. Cf. *supra* 39.
-  49 Perhaps JOHN THOMPSON I of Durham. Requested name to be entered Sep.7 1725. Assays > May 12 1747 to Oct.26 1750. Buried Jul.19 1751. Cf. *infra* 72.
-  50 } WILLIAM BEILBY of Durham. During the partnership
-  51 } (cf. *supra* 39), Beilby and his partner used their individual as well as their joint marks. Assays Jan.4 1751 to
-  52 } Mar.25 1755 >. Buried Mar.28 1765.
-  53 } WILLIAM WILKINSON I of Sunderland. Completed
-  54 } apprenticeship 1739. Assays > May 5 1747 to Apr.13 1753.
-  55 UNIDENTIFIED.
-  56 UNIDENTIFIED. Almost illegible; possibly reading IC but unlikely to belong to Isaac Cookson.

-  57 UNIDENTIFIED.
 58 JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE. Cf. supra 20.
 59 WILLIAM BEILBY and JONATHAN BAINBRIDGE. The partnership was dissolved summer 1741. Cf. supra 39.
 60 JAMES KIRKUP. Cf. supra 17.
 61 } Perhaps THOMAS MAKEPEACE I, before his death
 62 } in 1739, cf. supra 21; or possibly Mr. MARTIN of Durham, who paid assay dues May 1741 and retired from business Nov. 1741.
 63 GEORGE BULMAN. Cf. supra 35.
 64 STEPHEN BUCKLE. Completed apprenticeship 1739. Paid "for Assay office" May 1743. Assays Jan.5 1748 to Mar.25 1748.
 73 THOMAS STODART. Completed apprenticeship 1735, but did not take up his freedom till 1752. Paid "to the Assay" May 1736. Assays > Jun.18 1747 to Oct.8 1762. Cf. infra 70.
 72 Perhaps JOHN THOMPSON I. Cf. supra 49.

1748-1778 (68-124)

After the Copper Plate had received all the new marks cut in conformity with the *Wrought Plate Act*, its use seems to have been suspended for almost a decade. Trouble then arose that resulted in a memorandum in the Minutes for the meeting May 3 1748, which ordered "that the Stewards shall attend at the assay office & stop such plate as belongs to those who are not Freemen of the said Company till the persons come to an Agreement with sd. Company for the Expences of the Assaying Office". One of the side-effects of these proceedings was that the use of the disc was revived; marks entered with the Wardens were at the same time added to the plate.

The arrangement of marks was at times rather confused. The first four (71-68) were placed on the left of the disc, continuing anticlockwise the arc begun in 1739 with 73. The next (90-91) were stamped diametrically opposite, and remained in isolation for some years. Meanwhile on the other side of 73 successive marks (74-89) were added clockwise. Once this curve had linked with 90-91, later marks alternated: some were inserted clockwise beyond 90-91 (92-101); others formed a second curve starting with two John Langlands I marks (85-86) juxtaposed to an earlier (84), and continuing anticlockwise (124-102).

1748

- IL** 71 JAMES LAMB of Whitehaven. "Enterd his stamp" Aug.17 1748 (Assay Ledger).
ST 70 THOMAS STODART. Cf. *supra* 73.

1749

- WW** 69 WILLIAM WILLIAMSON of Whitehaven. "Enterd his stamp" Feb.2 1749 (Assay Ledger).

1750

- RG** 68 ROBERT GILLSON of Sunderland. "Entered his stamp" Oct.19 1750 (Assay Ledger). Assay Oct.19 1750. Latest mention May 1751.

1751

- ST** {90} SAMUEL THOMPSON II of Durham. "Enterd his stamp" Mar.1 1751 (Assay Ledger). Assays Mar.1 1751 to Mar.28 1785.
 {91}
TP 74 THOMAS PARTIS II of Sunderland. "Enterd his stamp" Sep.17 1751 (Assay Ledger). Assays Sep.17 1751 to Jun.19 1753.
SB 75 JOHN BARRETT of Sunderland. "Entd his stamp" Nov.15 1751 (Assay Ledger). Assays Nov.15 1751 to Apr.5 1753. Latest mention May 1768.

1753

- JK** 76} JOHN KIRKUP. Admitted May 3 1753. Assays Jan.19
JK 77} 1753 to Feb.11 1774. Cf. *infra* 93, 94.
PB 78} PHILIP BARTLET. "Entd his stamp" Aug.14 1753
PB 79} (Assay Ledger). Assays Aug.14 1753 to Jun.25 1754.

1754

- RD** {80} ROBERT McDUFF. "Enterd his stamp" Aug.27 1754
 {81} (Assay Ledger). Assays Aug.27 1754 to Oct.21 1754.



- 82) JOHN LANGLANDS I and JOHN GOODRICK. "Entd
83) their stamps" Oct.1 1754 (Assay Ledger). Assays Oct.1
1754 to Apr.25 1755 >. Partnership ended with death
of Goodrick, buried Apr.16 1757.

1757



- 84 JOHN LANGLANDS I. After the death of Goodrick
April 1757, Langlands continued working on his own
account. By 1765 he was in partnership with Joseph
Hutchinson, though Hutchinson's initials were never
incorporated in the mark. Assays > May 1 1761 to Dec.23
1777. Cf. infra 85, 86.



- 87 Probably JOHN BENTLEY of Stockton. Payment
received by William Pryor from a Mr. Bently 1757/8,
presumably for assays (Miscellaneous Paper).

1758



- 88) Perhaps RICHARD BEILBY. A Miscellaneous Paper
89) May 3 1758 records payment by a Richd. Beilby, presum-
ably for assays.



- 92 Perhaps JAMES CUMBERLIDGE. Made payments to
Company in 1758, presumably for assays (Minutes May 3
1759). Mark similar to those of James Crawford. Cf.
infra 123, 112.



- 86) JOHN LANGLANDS I. Cf. supra 84. Marks on disc
85) 1757-1761.



1761



- 124 WILLIAM BALDERSTONE. Assays Aug.14 1761 to
Jul.8 1763.

1763



- 123 JAMES CRAWFORD. "Enterd his stamp" Aug.5 1763
(Assay Ledger). Assays Aug.5 1763 to Nov.30 1784. Cf.
infra 115, 112, 170.



- 122) SAMUEL JAMES. "Enterd his stamp" Sep.13 1763
121) (Assay Ledger). Assays Sep.13 1763 to Nov.1 1765.



1765



120 PETER JAMES. Assays Dec.10 1765 to Jan.2 1767.

1766



119) JOHN WALLER of Whitehaven. "Enterd his Name
 118) Punch" Jan.12 1766 (Assay Ledger). Assays Jan.14
 1766 to Mar.25 1766.



117 JOHN FEARNEY of Sunderland. "Enterd his punch"
 Nov.21 1766 (Assay Ledger). Assays Jan.16 1767 to
 Mar.8 1771. Mentioned in Report of the Committee
 enquiring into the conduct of Provincial Assay Offices
 1773.

1767



116 JOHN HUTCHINSON of Durham. "Entd his punch"
 Feb.13 1767 (Assay Ledger). Assays Feb.13 1767 to
 Mar.13 1770. On his death, his widow submitted a final
 parcel for assay Apr.13 1770.

1768



115 JAMES CRAWFORD. Cf. supra 123. "And a new
 punch" entered Mar.25 1768 (Assay Ledger).



114) DAVID CRAWFORD. "Entd his punch" May 6 1768
 113) (Assay Ledger). Assays May 17 1768 to Jan.24 1784.
 Cf. infra 111.



112 JAMES CRAWFORD. Cf. supra 123. Mark on disc
 1768-1770.



111 DAVID CRAWFORD. Cf. supra 114. Mark on disc
 1768-1770.




93) JOHN KIRKUP. Cf. supra 76. Mark on disc 1753-
 94) 1771.

1771






110) JOHN JOBSON. "Entd his punch" (Assay Ledger) and
 109) immediately went into partnership with James Hether-
 ington. Cf. infra 95, 105.

-  95 JOHN JOBSON and JAMES HETHERINGTON. Beilby Account for two name punches Jan.11 1771. Assays Jan.22 to Sep.6 1771 under joint names; Sep.10 1771 to May 26 1775 under Jobson's name. Partnership dissolved July 1773. Cf. *supra* 109-110, *infra* 96.





1773

-  96 JAMES HETHERINGTON. Cf. *supra* 95, *infra* 107-108, 100-101.



1774

-  108 } JAMES HETHERINGTON and HENRY EDWARDS.
 107 } Hetherington and Edwards "entered ther punch" Jan.21 1774 (Assay Ledger). Assays Jan.21 1774 to Oct.14 1777.
-  106 WILLIAM STALKER and JOHN MITCHISON. Beilby Account for name punch Mar.11 1774. Assays Mar.11 1774 to Aug.31 1784. Cf. *infra* 171-172.

1775

-  105 JOHN JOBSON and JOHN STODART. Beilby Account for name punch May 26 1775. Jobson and Stodart "entd there punch" May 30 1775 (Assay Ledger). Assay May 30 1775. Partnership dissolved Jun.12 1775.
-  104 JOHN STODART. Beilby Account for two name punches Jun.-Sep. 1775. Assays Aug.10 1775 to Mar.1 1776. Cf. *supra* 105.
-  103 FRANCIS SOLLOMON of Whitehaven. Assays Oct.27 1775 to Sep.28 1786.
-  102 JAMES THOMPSON I of Darlington. Assays Oct.25 1775 to Sep.29 1801. Cf. *infra* 151.

1777

-  97 PATRICK BEATCH. Assays Oct.10 1777 to Oct.16 1778.
-  98 ROBERT PINKNEY. Beilby Account for name punch Oct.22 1777, but Pinkney was not admitted to the Company till May 4 1778. Assays May 18 1790 to May 2 1797. Cf. *infra* 175.

1778

- BD** 99 BENJAMIN DRYDEN. Assays Feb.24 1778 to Mar.19 1784.
- JH** 100 } JAMES HETHERINGTON. Assays Apr.10 1778 to
JH 101 } Dec.20 1782. Beilby/Bewick Account for two name punches Mar.20 1778. Cf. *supra* 96.

1778-1803 (179-125)



Marks entered on the disc in the 1770s had been punched along the line of the third incised ring. Instead of completing the circle however, the last two marks (100 and 101) diverge from the line as if it were intended that later marks should spiral round the earlier. This plan was apparently abandoned and a new circle started with 179, just outside the fourth incised ring. Using the latter as a guide-line subsequent marks were added anticlockwise, until towards the top of the plate the line had to widen to avoid the irregularly stamped marks of the 1760s.

On this section of the Copper Plate most of the marks were punched at or just prior to the first assay; but with some of the partnerships the joint stamps were not made until some weeks afterwards. In these cases plate submitted for assay in the joint names would have been marked with the previously registered name punch of one of the partners. Langlands and Robertson probably used Langlands' stamp, and Pinkney and Scott used Pinkney's (98) until the new punches had been ordered, cut and entered with the Wardens. John Mitchison prepared his new stamps before parting company with William Stalker (172-171). Thomas Watson continued for some fifty years to use the same three types of stamp that were recorded on the disc 1793-6; and these old marks were entered in the new Punch Book in 1834.





1778

- L&R** 179 } JOHN LANGLANDS I and JOHN ROBERTSON I.
LR 178 } Assays Jan.9 1778 to Jun.26 1795. Beilby/Bewick Account for two name punches Mar.21 1778. Cf. *infra* 177-176, 173.
- L-L** 177 } JOHN LANGLANDS and JOHN ROBERTSON I.
LR 176 } Cf. *supra* 179. Beilby/Bewick Account for two name punches Sep.21 1778. Three sizes of 176 were entered at the London Office Mar.9 1780.



1779

-  175 } ROBERT PINKNEY and ROBERT SCOTT II. Cf.
 174 } supra 98. Assays Apr.14 1778 to May 14 1790. Beilby/
 Bewick Account for two name punches May 28 1779.



1784

-  173 JOHN LANGLANDS I and JOHN ROBERTSON I.
 Cf. supra 179. Beilby/Bewick Account for a name punch
 Mar.3 1784. After the death of Langlands, his son John
 Langlands II continued in partnership with Robertson,
 using the same marks.
-  172 } JOHN MITCHISON. Sep. 1784 the partnership of
 171 } Stalker and Mitchison was finally dissolved (cf. supra
 106), Stalker retired from the craft and Mitchison con-
 tinued working on his own account. Assays Sep.21 1784
 to Mar.23 1792. Beilby/Bewick Account for name
 punches Mar.2 and 9 1784.
-  170 JAMES CRAWFORD. Cf. supra 123. Beilby/Bewick
 Account for a name punch Mar.10 1784.


1785

-  169 } Mrs. MARY ASHWORTH of Durham. Beilby/Bewick
 168 } Account for two name punches Jun.3 1785. Assays
 Aug.19 1785 to May 24 1799. Cf. infra 163-162.

1789

-  167 ANTHONY HEDLEY of York, Newcastle and Dur-
 ham. Assays Nov.10 1789 to Mar.26 1811.
-  166 GEORGE WEDDELL. Assays Dec.1 1789 to Nov.6
 1795.



1790

-  165 ROBERT SCOTT II. After dissolution of partnership
 with Pinkney (cf. supra 175), Scott continued on his own
 account. Assays Jun.8 1790 to Apr.19 1793.



1791

-  164 CHRISTOPHER REID. Assays Feb.1 1791 to Sep.28
 1792.


1792

-  163 } Mrs. MARY ASHWORTH. Cf. *supra* 169. Beilby/
 162 } Bewick Account for cutting two name punches and
 "entering Do. at the Hall" Jul.28 1792. Marks continued
 to be used by Mercy Ashworth, Assays Jul.19 1799 to
 May 1 1801.




1793





-  161 } THOMAS WATSON. Assays Jan.22 1793 to Dec.16
 160 } 1845. Punch Book: Jan. 1834. Cf. *infra* 150.


1794


-  159 ROBERT WILSON. Assays Oct.3 1794 to Mar.27
 1795.

1795


-  158 } JOHN LANGLANDS II. After the death of John Lang-
 157 } lands II Apr.10 1793, his son continued in partnership
 156 } with Robertson (cf. *supra* 179, 173). When this was dis-
 solved in 1795, Langlands continued on his own account,
 while Robertson joined with Darling. Beilby/Bewick
 Accounts for name punches Jul.4 and 11 1795. Assays
 Jul.10 1795 to May 4 1804.

-  155 } JOHN ROBERTSON I and DAVID DARLING.
 154 } Assays Jul.10 1795 to Nov.8 1796. Beilby/Bewick
 153 } Account for four name punches Jul.11 1795.
 152 }

-  151 JAMES THOMPSON I. Cf. *supra* 102. Resumption of
 assays Jul.31 1795 after an interval of seven years.

-  150 THOMAS WATSON. Cf. *supra* 161. Punch Book:
 Jan. 1834. Mark on disc 1795-6.

1796

-  149 Mrs. JANE ROBINSON of Durham. After the death of
 Samuel Thompson II in 1785, his daughter carried on
 the business in her own name and later under her mar-
 ried name. Assays (Jane Thompson) Aug.26 1785, (Jane
 Robinson) Mar.25 1796.

- ^{IR} 148 } JOHN ROBERTSON I. When the partnership with
^{IR} 147 } Darling was dissolved Nov. 1796 (cf. *supra* 155),
^{IR} 146 } Robertson set up on his own account. Assays Nov.11
^{IR} 145 } 1796 to Jul.31 1801.
^{SC} 144 Mrs. SARAH CRAWFORD. On the death of James
 Crawford May 1795, his widow continued the business
 probably using her husband's stamps for the first year.
 Assays Aug.18 1795 to Oct.30 1798.

1797

- ^{CR} 143 } CHRISTIAN KER REID I. Assays Jun.23 1797 to
^{CR} 142 } Sep.27 1819. Cf. *infra* 132-130, 199.
^{CR} 141 }
^{CD} 140 } CHRISTOPHER DINSDALE I of Newcastle and
^{CD} 139 } Sunderland. Assays Oct.20 1797 to Jul.20 1819.
^{CD} 138 }

1798

- ^{MB} 137 } MANN BECKETT of Durham. Assay Mar.9 1798.
^{MB} 136 }
^{D.D} 135 } DAVID DARLING. Beilby/Bewick Account for two
^{D.D} 134 } name punches Oct.6 1798. Assays Jul.23 1802 to Jun.17
^{D.D} 133 } 1803.
^{CR} 132 } CHRISTIAN KER REID I. Cf. *supra* 143. Marks on
^{CR} 131 } disc 1798-1801.
^{CR} 130 }

1801

- ^{A.R} 129 } Mrs. ANN ROBERTSON. On the death of John
^{AR} 128 } Robertson I Jul.6 1801, his widow continued to run the
 business in her own name. Assays Aug.7 1801 to Sep.29
 1811.

1803

- ^{A.K} 127 } ALEXANDER KELTY. Assays May 20 1803 to Jan.11
^{A.K} 126 } 1811.
^{AK} 125 }

1804-1833 (180-249)

Although there is a gap after 126 (Alexander Kelty) sufficient for one mark, the space was left and a new circle begun in 1804 with the largest of Dorothy Langlands' four punches (186), her smaller ones and the following three marks being added anticlockwise. After an interval of six years the next mark (187) was placed at the wrong end of the arc and the sequence continued clockwise. By 1833 the circle was almost complete, but instead of linking with 180 the later marks diverge from the line to begin a spiral.

According to the Acts of Parliament governing the assaying and marking of plate, each maker or dealer that used a name punch had to enter his name, mark and address with the Wardens of the Company associated with the Assay Office. No doubt the Newcastle Company complied with this regulation for most of its history and had a separate book for this purpose, though there may have been occasional lapses and omissions. Records prior to 1833 are missing. By that date the last page may have been filled in the old and a new book required; or possibly the earlier volume had been mislaid and the two Wardens, Thomas Robinson I and Christian Bruce Reid, both holding office for the first time, decided that they should start a new "Book for entering the Name Punch of Manufacturers". They began in November 1833 by listing the names and addresses of those silversmiths currently active, leaving a gap for the addition of marks, date of entry and Warden's signature as witness. The order of the entries therefore does not correspond with the sequence on the Copper Plate. With the exception of 249 (John Laws II), which was new, all the marks in this first section of the Punch Book would have been entered in the earlier volume as they had already been in use for some years, having been punched on the disc at various dates. By February 1834 the Wardens had completed this section, apart from the mark of Thomas Robinson I, whose entry was cancelled.

1804

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">D-L</div>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">DL</div>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">DL</div>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">DL</div> </div> | 186 }
185 }
184 }
183 } | Mrs. DOROTHY LANGLANDS. When John Langlands II died May 5 1804, his widow immediately took over the business. Assays May 11 1804 to Dec.23 1814. |
|---|----------------------------------|--|

1805

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">HB</div> </div> | 182 | HUGH BRECKENRIDGE. Assays Jan.15 1805 to Jul.15 1811. |
| <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">GM</div>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">GM</div> </div> | 181 }
180 } | GEORGE MURRAY. Assays May 28 1805 to Mar.26 1816. |

1811

- IR
IW 187 } JOHN ROBERTSON II and JOHN WALTON. On the
IR
IW 188 } retirement or death of Ann Robertson Sep. 1811, her
IR
IW 189 } son John Robertson II went into partnership with
Walton. Assays Oct.4 1811 to Dec.1 1820.
IR 190 JOHN ROBERTSON II. While in partnership with
Walton, Robertson also traded on his own account as
a jeweller and submitted gold rings for assay in his own
name. Assays Oct.25 1811 to Aug.10 1821.
GL
JW 191 GEORGE LEWIS and JOHN WRIGHT. Although
there is no reference in the Company records to this
partnership, there is evidence for it in the Bewick
Ledgers: an account Aug.8 1812 under "Messrs. Wright
& Lewis Silversmith". Mark on disc 1811-5. Cf. *infra*
211, 215.

1815

- FS 192 FRANCIS SOMERVILLE II. Assays Jan.6 1815 to
Jun.28 1831.

1816

- PL 193 } PETER LAMBERT of Berwick on Tweed. Assays May
PL 194 } 28 1816 to Mar.4 1851. Cf. *infra* 203, 265.
PL 195 }

1817

- DD
LB 196 } DAVID DARLING and JAMES BELL. Assays Sep.23
DDB 197 } 1817 to Apr.12 1822.

1819

- IB 198 JOHN BANKS. Assays Mar.15 1819 to Jul.23 1819.
* CR 199 } CHRISTIAN KER and DAVID REID (Reid & Son).
* DR 200 } Cf. *supra* 143. Assays Oct.5 1819 to Dec.21 1832. 199
CR 201 } and 200 were entered at the London Office by David
CR-DR } Reid Oct.10 1815. Cf. *infra* 208-210, 221-222, 231.

1820

- TH 202 THOMAS HUNTINGTON of Carlisle. Assays Aug.1
1820 to Feb.26 1822.

- PL** 203 PETER LAMBERT. Cf. *supra* 193. Lambert's first assay of gold Aug.1 1820. Punch Book: Feb.25 1834.
- IW** 204 } JOHN WALTON. After his partnership with John
IW 205 } Robertson II was dissolved (cf. *supra* 187), Walton continued on his own account. Assays Dec.8 1820 to Jul.13 1866. Punch Book: Nov. 1833. Cf. *infra* 254-256.

1821

- WL** 206 WILLIAM LISTER. Although he did not have any silver assayed till 1825, Lister appears under the category of "jewellers and silversmiths" in a Trade Directory of 1821-3, and probably entered this mark with the Office 1821. Assays Feb.15 1825 to Aug.30 1825. Punch Book: Nov. 1833. Mark entered at the London Office Jul.15 1851.
- JH** 207 JAMES HAMILTON. Assays Oct.13 1821 to May 30 1826.
- CR** 208 } CHRISTIAN KER REID and SON. Cf. *supra* 199.
DR 209 } Mark on disc 1821-2.
CR 210 }
- GL** 211 GEORGE LEWIS and JOHN WRIGHT. Cf. *Supra* 191. Lewis and Wright were listed as partners in a Trade Directory of 1821-3 under "jewellers and silversmiths". Mark on disc 1821-2.

1822

- IB** 212 } JOHN BROWN of Carlisle. Assays Mar.26 1822 to
IB 213 } May 30 1826.
- JB** 214 JAMES BELL. The partnership with Darling ended with the latter's death May 1822 (cf. *supra* 196), after which Bell continued on his own account. Assays May 21 1822 to Mar.30 1841. Punch Book: Nov. 1833.
- GL** 215 GEORGE LEWIS and JOHN WRIGHT. Cf. *supra* 191. Mark on disc 1822-3.
JW

1823

- WS** 216 WILLIAM SHERWIN of Durham. Assays Apr.18 1823 to Sep.30 1823.

- (GL) 217 } GEORGE SAMUEL LEWIS. When the partnership of
 (GL) 218 } Lewis and Wright broke up (cf. *supra* 191), each con-
 tinued as a silversmith and jeweller independently. Lewis
 retained the old punches (211 and 215), removed Wright's
 initials and re-entered them as his own new marks 1823-4.
 Punch Book: Nov. 1833.
- (RO) 219 Perhaps ROBERT OSWALD of Durham. Mentioned
 in a Trade Directory of 1821-3 under "watch and clock
 makers", Oswald was later included in the category of
 "silversmiths and jewellers". Mark on disc 1823-4. Cf.
infra 292.

1824

- (TW) 220 JOHN WRIGHT. After the dissolution of the partner-
 ship with Lewis (cf. *supra* 191), Wright continued on his
 own account. Assays Dec.10 1824 to Apr.8 1845. Cf.
infra 234, 235, 269.

1825

- (CR) 221 } CHRISTIAN KER REID and SON. Cf. *supra* 199.
 (CR) 222 }
 (ID) 223 } JOHN DEAS. Assays Aug.16 1825 to May 9 1826.
 (ID) 224 }






1826

- (TW) 225 } THOMAS WHEATLEY of Carlisle. Assays Jul.7 1826
 (TW) 226 } to May 11 1860. Punch Book: Dec.31 1833. Cf. *infra*
 (TW) 227 } 252, 261-262.
- (TR) 228 THOMAS ROBINSON I. Assays Dec.15 1826 to Apr.17
 1846. Cf. *infra* 270.




1828

- (CAM) 229 } ALEXANDER CAMERON of Dundee. Assays Apr.25
 (AC) 230 } 1828 to Nov.8 1831.
- (CR) 231 CHRISTIAN KER REID and SON. Cf. *supra* 199.
 (DR) Same mark in three sizes entered at the London Office
 May 16 1828; probably entered about that time at New-
 castle.
- (JB) 232 JAMES BELL. Cf. *supra* 214. Mark on disc 1828-31.










1831

-  233 JAMES KNIGHT DINSDALE. Admitted Dec.6 1831.
Cf. *infra* 244.
-  234 } JOHN WRIGHT. Cf. *supra* 220. Marks on disc 1831.
 235 } Punch Book: similar mark Feb. 1834.
-  236 LEO PEDROINE of Carlisle. Mark on disc 1831.
Punch Book: Jan. 1834.
-  237 CHRISTOPHER DINSDALE II. Assays Dec.23 1831
to Jan.28 1834.

1832

-  238 JOHN COOK. Assays Jun.15 1832 to Mar.19 1850.
Punch Book: Feb. 1834.
-  239 } JOHN SUTTER. Assays Aug.31 1832 to Jun.18 1833.
 240 }

1833

-  241 } CHRISTIAN KER, DAVID and CHRISTIAN BRUCE
 242 } REID (Reid and Sons). Assays Jan.25 1833 to Aug.4
 243 } 1868. Punch Book: Nov. 1833. Cf. *infra* 263-264, 278,
289-291.
-  244 JAMES KNIGHT DINSDALE. Cf. *supra* 233. Assay
Jul.16 1833.
-  245 } RICHARD DUNCAN of Carlisle. Assays Aug.27 1833
 246 } to May 2 1848. Punch Book: Dec.17 1833. Cf. *infra*
 247 } 267-268.
-  248 JOHN SUTTER. Cf. *supra* 239.
-  249 JOHN LAWS II of Carlisle. Assays Nov.22 1833 to
May 15 1855. Punch Book: Nov. 1833.

1837-1881 (250-296)

Names and marks were entered together in the Punch Book from 1837 to 1839 but were not stamped at the same time on the Copper Plate; 250-253 are therefore in a different order and some marks in the book do not appear at all on the disc. The entries were signed by Christian Bruce Reid. Francis

Somerville II, the Assay Master, obviously regarded the Punch Book as the complete record and marks entered before him from 1839 to 1843 were all omitted from the plate.

In October 1844 there was an amendment of the law. It was enacted in the *Gold and Silverwares Act* (7&8 Vic. c.22) that every dealer in gold or silverwares, on entering his mark at the Assay Office, should give particulars of "every house, shop and other place in which he shall or may carry on or transact any part of his said trade or business and in which he shall or may deposit or keep any gold or silverwares, as well as the place of his abode." The Wardens accordingly began a new section at the back of the Punch Book, entering the names of current manufacturers with details of their houses and workshops, and leaving spaces for the insertion of the appropriate marks. Thus, the sequence in the book does not correspond with the order on the disc, though the marks were probably added to both records on the same occasions.











Between 1845 and 1853 most of the marks entered in the Punch Book were omitted from the Copper Plate; after that, all were included. There were still a few anomalies: 280 was entered in the book in 1858 but was not stamped on the disc until 1865, and several of the marks on the disc do not appear in the Punch Book.

1837


- FD 250 } CUTHBERT DINSDALE. Assays Nov.3 1837 to May 7
251 } 1852. Punch Book: Nov.10 1837.
- FW 252 THOMAS WHEATLEY. Cf. supra 225. Punch Book:
Mar.14 1837.
- JR 253 JOHN RAY of Carlisle. Punch Book: Sep.22 1837.

1844


- FW 254 }
FW 255 } JOHN WALTON. Cf. supra 204. Punch Book: 1844.
FW 256 }
- * ~~WALTON~~ 257 } WILLIAM I, CLEMENT and WILLIAM II LISTER.
CB 258 } Lister and Sons appears in Trade Directories from 1841
Punch Book: (248) Oct.5 1841 and 1844; 257 with
initial W at front was entered Aug.18 1843, the first letter
was later removed and the mark re-entered 1844.
- * RR 259 ROBERT RIPPON. Assays Aug.18 1837 to Oct.15
1847. Punch Book: Sep.22 1837, and 1844.
- IC 260 JOHN COOK. Cf. supra 238. Punch Book: 1844.

- *  261 } THOMAS WHEATLEY. Cf. supra 225. Punch Book:
 *  262 } 1844.
 *  263 } REID and SONS. Cf. supra 241. These marks continued
 *  264 } to be used after the death of Christian Ker Reid Sep.18
 1834. Punch Book: 1844.
 265 PETER LAMBERT. Cf. supra 193. Punch Book: 1844.
 266 GEORGE COX of Whitehaven. Assays: Nov.2 1841 to
 Feb.28 1845. Punch Book: the complete stamp was
 originally entered Dec.7 1841; after suffering damage that
 removed part of the initial G, the punch was re-entered
 1844 as a new mark.
 267 } RICHARD DUNCAN. Cf. supra 245. Punch Book:
 268 } 1844.
 269 JOHN WRIGHT. Cf. supra 220. Punch Book: 1844.
 270 THOMAS ROBINSON I. Cf. supra 228. Punch Book:
 1844.


1846

-  271 THOMAS SEWELL I. Assays Jan.20 1846 to Aug.2
 1883. Punch Book: Jan.20 1846. Cf. infra 280, 285-287.


1851

-  272 WILLIAM BUXTON of Bishop Auckland. Buxton is
 listed as a "watch and clock maker" in Trade Directories
 1828-1855. Punch Book: Jan.31 1851.

1861

-  273 Mrs. MARY ANN, MARK and RICHARD YOUNG.
 Widow of Mark Young, watch and clock maker, Mrs.
 Young appears in Trade Directories in partnership with
 her sons 1861 onwards as a watchmaker and jeweller.
 Assays May 27 1870 to Apr.29 1872. Punch Book:
 Apr.19 1861.

1862

-  274 WILLIAM RAY of Carlisle. Assay May 1 1862. Punch
 Book: May 2 1862.

- OL** 275 OLIVER YOUNG. Appearing in Trade Directories 1858-1882. Young was first listed under "silver and goldsmiths" 1863-4. Assays Apr.5 1870 to Mar.14 1874. Mark on disc 1862-3.

1863

- IM** 276 JOHN MITCHELL of Bishop Wearmouth. Minor assays Jan.10 1860 to Nov.8 1864. Punch Book: Sep.15 1863.

1864

- ED** 277 ELIAS DAVIS of North Shields. Minor assay Aug.9 1864.
- DR** 278 DAVID REID for Reid and Sons. Cf. supra 241. Punch Book: Nov.1 1864.





1865

- TALBOT** 279 ALFRED YARROW TALBOT of Crook, nr. Darlington. Assays Nov.2 1870 to Sep.3 1875. Punch Book: Jan.13 1865.
- * **TS** 280 THOMAS SEWELL I. Cf. supra 271. Punch Book: Nov.11 1858. Mark on disc 1865.
- J&IJ** 281 JOSEPH and ISRAEL JACOBS. Assays Mar.28 1865 to Dec.29 1865. Punch Book: Mar. 1865.
- SJ** 282 SIMEON JOEL. Assays Apr.11 1865 to Jan.26 1866. Punch Book: Apr.11 1865.
- JF** 283 JAMES FOSTER. Assays Jun.13 1865 to Jan.18 1867.
- W&SONS** 284 WILLIAM I, WILLIAM II and JOHN WILSON (Wilson and Sons). Punch Book: Dec.8 1865. Assay Dec.29 1865. Cf. infra 293.


1866

- TS** 285 } THOMAS SEWELL I. Cf. supra 271. Punch Book:
TS 286 } (285 and 286) Jun.1 1866.
TS 287 }



1868

-  288 WILLIAM I and CLEMENT LISTER (Lister and Son). William II (cf. supra 257) died Feb.23 1859; William I died Nov.3 1868, shortly after entry of mark. Punch Book: Mar.1 1868. Assays Mar.22 1870 to Apr.17 1879.
-  289 } CHRISTIAN JOHN REID for Reid and Sons. After
 290 } the death of David Reid Feb.7 1868 (cf. supra 278),
 291 } C. J. Reid became senior partner in the firm. Assays Aug.6 1868 to Apr.15 1884. Punch Book: Aug.11 1868. When the Newcastle Assay Office closed, Reid entered these marks with the London Office Sep.15 1885.


1869

-  292 ROBERT OSWALD. Cf. supra 219. Punch Book: Aug.10 1869. Assays Jul.29 1870 to Aug.14 1874.

1871

-  293 WILLIAM II and JOHN WILSON. Cf. supra 284. Assay Dec.28 1871 under name of "Willison".
-  294 UNIDENTIFIED. Mark on disc 1871-4.

1874

-  295 CUTHBERT GILSON ALDER and SON of Blyth. Assays Aug.14 1874 to Jan.23 1880. Punch Book: Aug.14 1874.

1881

-  296 JOHN WHITE. Punch Book: Apr.1 1881.

THE ASSAY OFFICE PUNCH BOOK

In 1833 Thomas Robinson I and Christian Bruce Reid, Wardens of the Goldsmiths Company started a new "Book for entering the Name Punch of Manufacturers", inscribing on the inner cover their authority: "According to an Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of William 3d. & also in the Reign of Queen Ann empowering the Goldsmiths Company of Newcastle upon Tyne to Elect an Assay Master for assaying & marking of wrought plate It is required by the said Acts that all Silver Plate Manufacturers & dealers

in Silver Plate that use a name punch shall enter his name and his mark and place of abode with the Wardens of the said Company...."


It is possible that an earlier punch book had been mislaid, for all the marks entered between Nov. 1833 and Feb. 1834 (with the exception of 249) had already been stamped on the Copper Plate; presumably they had previously been entered with names and addresses in a similar book. The following table gives the order of this first group of names, as they appear in the Punch Book and the entry date of the marks, correlated with the Copper Plate.


Thomas Watson	Jan. 1834	{ 160 161 150 }	(1793) (1795-6)
Christian Ker, David and Christian Bruce Reid	Nov. 1833	{ 241 242 243 }	(Jan. 1833)
John Walton	Nov. 1833	{ 204 205 }	(1820)
Thomas Robinson I	Entry cancelled		
George Samuel Lewis	Nov. 1833	218	(1823-4)
James Bell	Nov. 1833	214	(1822)
William Lister	Nov. 1833	206	(1821)
John Wright	Feb. 1834	234	(1831)
John Cook	Feb. 1834	238	(1832)
Richard Duncan	Dec. 1833	{ 246 247 }	(Aug. 1833)
Thomas Wheatley	Dec. 1833	225	(1826)
Leo Pedroine	Jan. 1834	236	(1831)
Peter Lambert	Feb. 1834	203	(1820)
John Laws II	Nov. 1833	249	(Nov. 1833)


These entries consist each of the name, occupation (silversmith, silver plate manufacturer, jeweller, watchmaker, dealer in fancy goods), address, inked impression(s) of the punch(es) and the date of entry accompanied by the Warden's signature (C. B. Reid); entries 1839-43 are signed by the Assay Master, Francis Somerville II. With the law amendment in 1844 the book was accidentally reversed and a new section begun at the other end. In accordance with the new Act, entries detailed both residence and shop addresses; they were dated but no longer signed.


Most of the marks in the book were stamped on the Copper Plate (though not always at the same date); those tabled below were not. It is possible that towards the end of 1837 the plate was mislaid and not recovered till 1844, or that the Assay Master regarded the disc as superfluous, the Punch Book providing an adequate record. Current marks having been added to it in 1844, the disc again fell into practical disuse. Of twelve entries in the


book between 1845 and 1858, only two (271 and 272) appear on the copper disc. After this date there is the converse situation: five impressions on the plate (275, 277, 283, 293 and 294) are not paralleled in the Punch Book.

 JOSEPH M. LATIMER of Carlisle. Punch Book: (three sizes) Nov.17 1837, Jan.5 1838. Assays Nov.14 1837 to Jan.18 1839.


 THOMAS ROSS of Carlisle. Punch Book: (two sizes) May 31 1839. Assays May 31 1839 to Aug.18 1843.


 JOHN TELFORD of Wigton and Carlisle. Punch Book: Nov.12 1839 and Nov.26 1847. Assays Nov.12 1839 to Nov.26 1847.


 GEORGE COX. Punch Book: (two sizes) Oct.25 and Dec.7 1841. The smaller punch was re-entered after damage, as a new mark cf. supra 266. Assays Nov.2 1841 to Feb.28 1845.


 TRYTTLE JOEL. Punch Book: undated 1841-2. Assay May 3 1842.

 LAMBERT of Durham. Punch Book: undated 1842-3.


 WILLIAM LISTER and SONS. Punch Book: Aug.18 1843. Punch re-entered as a new mark after removal of initial W, cf. supra 257.


 WILLIAM KER and DAVID REID. Punch Book: (three sizes) Dec.23 1845. Five sizes were entered at the London Office by David Reid Jun.19 1846.

 CLEMENT GOWLAND I of Bishop Wearmouth. Punch Book: Aug.19 1845.

 HUGH FERGUSON of Carlisle. Punch Book: Nov.27 1846. Assays Nov.27 1846 to Sep.22 1863.

 } GEORGE HAY and CLEMENT II GOWLAND (Brothers) of Bishop Wearmouth. Punch Book: Jul.30 1852.

 SAMUEL BAILEY. Punch Book: Apr.15 1853. Minor assays Oct.27 1857 to Sep.17 1867.

 MATTHEW ORD of Hexham. Punch Book: undated 1853-7. Mark also impressed on a fragmentary letter, postmarked Aug.19 1845.

NAME PUNCHES CUT IN THE BEILBY/BEWICK WORKSHOP

According to the *Memoir* of Thomas Bewick, Ralph Beilby first his master and later his partner "refused nothing coarse or fine ... He ... undertook the engraving of arms, crests and cyphers on silver and every kind of job from the silversmiths". The Account Books of the Beilby/Bewick workshop

prove that it was responsible for cutting many of the name punches in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Some recorded in the Accounts can be identified readily with those on the Copper Plate. For example, there is only one mark (105) that could belong to Jobson and Stodart, whose partnership lasted scarcely a month. The Beilby Ledger debits the partners for "making a name punch —1—" on May 26 1775; four days later according to the Assay Ledger they "entd there punch".

Several of the name stamps manufactured by the workshop however do not appear on the plate. Probably they were almost identical to earlier ones; and as substitutes for the worn marks, it was deemed sufficient that they should be entered only in the missing mark book. Thus, between 1774 and 1782 Stalker and Mitchison ordered seven punches, only the first of which was stamped on the Copper Plate (106).

The price of name punches varied; the majority costing one shilling. A few were at sixpence or one shilling and sixpence, the variation in price probably depending on the size of the mark and whether a new stamp was being provided or whether the job was merely recutting an old one. Mrs. Ashworth was charged for an extra service; resident in Durham, she had to send to Newcastle to have her silver assayed and in 1792 when she paid for "cutting 2 name stamps —3—" there was the additional expense for "Entering Do. at the Hall —1—".

Column 1 Name of silversmith in alphabetical order.

Column 2 Quantity of punches made.

Column 3 Mark (*Clark* number) corresponding to entry in Account or reference to probable prototype.

Column 4 Date of account.





Columns 5-8 Asterisks indicate entries in Beilby/Bewick Day Books (5), Weekly Work Books (6), Ledgers (7) and Customer Books (8).










Mrs. Mary Ashworth	2	168, 169	Jun.3 1785	* * *
	2	162, 163	Jul.28 1792	* * *
Patrick Beatch	1	cf. 97 (1777)	Dec.12 1778	*
David Crawford	2	cf. 111, 113, 114 (1768)	Jun.16 1778	* *
James Crawford	1	cf. 112, 115 (1768)	Apr.20 1780	* *
	1	170	Mar.10 1784	* *
David Darling	2	133-4, 135	Oct.6 1798	* *
Ben Dryden	2	cf. 99 (1778)	Jan.22 1779	* *
James Hetherington	2	100, 101	Mar.20 1778	* *
John Jobson & James Hetherington	2	95	Jan.11 1771	*
John Jobson & John Stodart	1	105	May 26 1775	*

John Langlands I	1	cf. 84-86 (1757)	Oct.24 1766	*	*
	1		Nov.26 1768		*
John Langlands II	(3)4	156, 157, 158	Jul.(4)11 1795	*	*
John Langlands I & John Robertson I	2	178, 179	Mar.21 1778	*	
	2	176, 177	Sep.21 1778	*	
	1	173	Mar.3 1784	*	*
John Mitchison	2	171, 172	Mar.2 1784	*	*
	1		Mar.9 1784	*	*
	1	cf. 171, 172 (1784)	Mar.26 1791	*	*
Robert Pinkney	1	98	Oct.22 1777	*	
Robert Pinkney & Robert Scott II	2	174, 175	May 28 1779	*	*
	1	cf. 174, 175 (1779)	Mar.10 1784	*	*
John Robertson I & David Darling	4	154, 155, 156, 157	Jul.11 1795	*	*
William Stalker & John Mitchison	1	106	Mar.11 1774	*	
	1	cf. 106 (1774)	Jun.28 1776	*	
	1		Feb.15 1777	*	
	1		Apr.14 1777	*	
	1		Jan. 1778	*	
	1		Sep.11 1779	*	*
	1		Feb.20 1782	*	*
John Stodart	2	104	Jun.-Sep. 1775	*	
George Weddell	1	cf. 166 (1789)	Apr.2 1791	*	*

APPENDIX I









Certain marks that appear neither on the Copper Plate nor in the Punch Book have been noted on silverware by *Cripps* pp. 155-8 and *Jackson* pp. 361-8. If the initials have been accurately transcribed and the date-letters associated with the unidentified marks correctly read, the Assay Masters were remiss in omitting records of assays from the appropriate Ledgers.

1702-3		JOHN RAMSEY I and ELIZABETH RAMSEY using her
1703-4		deceased husband's stamp.
1703-4		FRANCIS BATTY I.
1707-8		JOHN YOUNGHUSBAND I.
1711-2		
1709-0		JAMES KIRKUP.

- 1719-0  ROBERT MAKEPEACE I and FRANCIS BATTY II.
 1720-1  JOHN HEWITT.
 1728-9  GEORGE BULMAN.
 1746-7  ISAAC COOKSON.
 1784-5  JOHN LANGLANDS I and JOHN ROBERTSON I. Punch
 entered at the London Office Mar.9 1780.
 1787-8  UNIDENTIFIED.
 1793-4  UNIDENTIFIED.
 1816-7  THOMAS WATSON.
 1846-7  UNIDENTIFIED.

APPENDIX II

Several marks attributed by Jackson to the Copper Plate or recorded by him in his Supplementary List are probably mis-readings of other marks.

	Sup.List	Perhaps 63	(GB)
	Sup.List	Perhaps 66	(WP)
	1775-6	Perhaps 73	(TS)
	Sup.List	108	(IH) (HE)
	1808-9	196	(DD) (IB)
	1812-3	Cannot be located.	
	Sup.List	227	(ED)
	Sup.List	Perhaps 238 or 260	(IC)

INDEX OF MARKS ON COPPER PLATE

- Column 1 *Clark* number. Asterisk indicates a revision of J. W. Clark's identification of the silversmith.
 Column 2 Date at which mark stamped on the Copper Plate.
 Column 3 Silversmith.

*	1	1703	} Alexander Campbell
*	2	1703	

3	1703}	Robert Shrive
4	1703}	
5	1703}	Eli Bilton I
6	1703}	
7	1712	Richard Hobbs
8	1712	Jonathan French
9	1712	John Younghusband I
* 10	1721	Francis Batty II
11	1717/8}	Joseph Buckle
12	1717/8}	
13	1717/8}	
14	1717/8}	John Langwith
15	1717/8}	
16	1717-38	Unidentified
17	1717/8	James Kirkup
18	1717/8	Nathaniel Shaw
19	1733	William Partis
* 20	1733	Jonathan Bainbridge
21	1730-1	Thomas Makepeace I
* 22	1730-1	Thomas Gladwell
23	1738/9?	James Kirkup
24	1720	Jonathan French
* 25	1720	John Carnaby ?
* 26	1720	James Kirkup
27	1720	John Carnaby
28	1720	Jonathan French
29	1720	Francis Batty II
* 30	1720	James Kirkup
31	1720	Thomas Partis I
32	1728-30}	William Whitfeild
33	1728-30}	
34	1728-30	Robert Makepeace I
35	1728-30	George Bulman
36	1728-30	Jonathan French
37	1728-30	Isaac Cookson
38	1728-30	William Dalton
39	1738	William Beilby and Jonathan Bainbridge
40	1738/9	James Kirkup
41	1738/9	Isaac Cookson
42	1738/9	George Bulman
43	1738/9	Isaac Cookson
44	1738/9}	Robert Makepeace I
45	1738/9}	
* 46	1738/9	James Brock ?

47	1738/9	Jonathan Bainbridge
48	1738/9	William Beilby and Jonathan Bainbridge
* 49	1738/9	John Thompson I ?
50	1738/9	William Beilby
51	1738/9	
52	1738/9	
* 53	1738/9	William Wilkinson I
* 54	1738/9	
55	1738/9	T.R. Unidentified
56	1738/9	I.C. ? Unidentified
57	1938/9	I.W. Unidentified
* 58	1738/9	Jonathan Bainbridge
59	1738/9	William Beilby and Jonathan Bainbridge
* 60	1738/9	James Kirkup
* 61	1738/9	Thomas Makepeace I or Jonathan Martin
* 62	1738/9	
* 63	1738/9	George Bulman
64	1738/9	Stephen Buckle
65	1738/9	William Dalton
66	1738/9	William Partis
67	1738/9	
68	1750	Robert Gillson
69	1749	William Williamson
70	1748	Thomas Stodart
71	1748	James Lamb
* 72	1738/9	John Thompson I ?
73	1738/9	Thomas Stodart
74	1751	Thomas Partis II
75	1751	John Barrett
76	1753	John Kirkup
77	1753	
* 78	1753	Philip Bartlet
* 79	1753	
* 80	1754	Robert McDuff
* 81	1754	
82	1754	John Langlands I and John Goodrick
83	1754	
84	1757	
85	1757-61	John Langlands I
* 86	1757-61	
* 87	1757	John Bentley ?
* 88	1758	Richard Beilby ?
* 89	1758	

90	1751	}	Samuel Thompson II
91	1751		
* 92	1758		James Cumberlidge ?
93	1753-71	}	John Kirkup
94	1753-71		
95	1771		John Jobson and James Hetherington
96	1773		James Hetherington
97	1777		Patrick Beatch
98	1778		Robert Pinkney
99	1778		Benjamin Dryden
100	1778	}	James Hetherington
101	1778		
102	1775		James Thompson I
* 103	1775		Francis Sollomon
104	1775		John Stodart
105	1775		John Jobson and John Stodart
106	1774		William Stalker and John Mitchison
107	1774	}	James Hetherington and Henry Edwards
108	1774		
109	1771	}	John Jobson
110	1771		
111	1768-70		David Crawford
112	1768-70		James Crawford
113	1768	}	David Crawford
114	1768		
115	1768		James Crawford
* 116	1767		John Hutchinson
117	1766		John Fearney
* 118	1766	}	John Waller
* 119	1766		
120	1765		Peter James
121	1763	}	Samuel James
122	1763		
123	1763		James Crawford
* 124	1761		William Balderston
125	1803	}	Alexander Kelty
126	1803		
127	1803		
128	1801	}	Ann Robertson
129	1801		
130	1798-1801	}	Christian Ker Reid I
131	1798-1801		
132	1798-1801		

133	1798	
134	1798	David Darling
135	1798	
* 136	1798	
* 137	1798	Mann Beckett
138	1797	
139	1797	Christopher Dinsdale I
140	1797	
141	1797	
142	1797	Christian Ker Reid I
143	1797	
144	1796	Sarah Crawford
145	1796	
146	1796	
147	1796	John Robertson I
148	1796	
* 149	1796	Jane Robinson
150	1795	Thomas Watson
* 151	1795	James Thompson I
152	1795	
153	1795	
154	1795	John Robertson I and David Darling
155	1795	
156	1795	
157	1795	John Langlands II
158	1795	
159	1794	Robert Wilson
160	1793	
161	1793	Thomas Watson
162	1792	
163	1792	Mary Ashworth
* 164	1791	Christopher Reid
165	1790	Robert Scott II
166	1789	George Weddell
167	1789	Anthony Hedley
168	1785	
169	1785	Mary Ashworth
170	1784	James Crawford
171	1784	
172	1784	John Mitchison
173	1784	John Langlands I and John Robertson I
174	1779	
175	1779	Robert Pinkney and Robert Scott II

176	1778	John Langlands I and John Robertson I
177	1778	
178	1778	
179	1778	
180	1805	George Murray
181	1805	
182	1805	Hugh Breckenridge
183	1804	Dorothy Langlands
184	1804	
185	1804	
186	1804	
187	1811	
188	1811	John Robertson II and John Walton
189	1811	
190	1811	
* 191	1811	John Robertson II
192	1815	George Samuel Lewis and John Wright
193	1816	Francis Somerville II
194	1816	Peter Lambert
195	1816	
196	1817	
197	1817	David Darling and James Bell
* 198	1819	John Banks
199	1819	
200	1819	
201	1819	Christian Ker and David Reid
202	1820	Thomas Huntington
203	1820	Peter Lambert
204	1820	John Walton
205	1820	
206	1821	William Lister I
207	1821	James Hamilton
208	1821	Christian Ker and David Reid
209	1821	
210	1821	
* 211	1821	George Samuel Lewis and John Wright
212	1822	John Brown
213	1822	
* 214	1822	James Bell
* 215	1822	George Samuel Lewis and John Wright
216	1823	William Sherwin
217	1823-4	George Samuel Lewis
218	1823-4	
219	1823-4	Robert Oswald ?

* 220	1824	John Wright
221	1825}	Christian Ker and David Reid
222	1825}	
223	1825}	John Deas
224	1825}	
* 225	1826}	Thomas Wheatley
* 226	1826}	
* 227	1826}	Thomas Robinson I
228	1826}	
229	1828}	Alexander Cameron
230	1828}	
231	1828	Christian Ker and David Reid
232	1828-31	James Bell
233	1831	James Knight Dinsdale
234	1831}	John Wright
235	1831}	
236	1831	Leo Pedroine
* 237	1831	Christopher Dinsdale II
238	1832	John Cook
239	1832}	John Sutter
240	1832}	
241	1833}	Christian Ker, David and Christian Bruce Reid
242	1833}	
243	1833}	
244	1833	James Knight Dinsdale
245	1833}	Richard Duncan
246	1833}	
247	1833}	John Sutter
248	1833}	
* 249	1833	John Laws II
250	1837}	Cuthbert Dinsdale
251	1837}	
* 252	1837	Thomas Wheatley
253	1837	John Ray
* 254	1844}	John Walton
* 255	1844}	
* 256	1844}	
257	1844}	William I, Clement and William II Lister
258	1844}	
259	1844	Robert Rippon
260	1844	John Cook
261	1844}	Thomas Wheatley
262	1844}	

263	1844	} Reid and Sons
264	1844	
265	1844	Peter Lambert
* 266	1844	George Cox
267	1844	} Richard Duncan
268	1844	
* 269	1844	John Wright
270	1844	Thomas Robinson I
271	1846	Thomas Sewell I
272	1851	William Buxton
273	1851	Mary Ann Young and Sons
* 274	1862	William Ray
275	1862-3	Oliver Young
* 276	1863	John Mitchell
* 277	1864	Elias Davis
278	1864	David Reid
279	1865	Alfred Yarrow Talbot
280	1865	Thomas Sewell I
281	1865	Joseph and Israel Jacobs
282	1865	Simeon Joel
283	1865	James Foster
284	1865	William I, William II and John Wilson
* 285	1866	} Thomas Sewell I
* 286	1866	
* 287	1866	
288	1868	William I and Clement Lister
289	1868	} Christian John Reid
290	1868	
291	1868	
292	1869	Robert Oswald
293	1871	William II and John Wilson
294	1871-4	E.J.C. Unidentified
295	1874	Cuthbert Gilson Alder and Son
296	1881	John White

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