

SOME NOTES ON THE EARLY GOLDSMITHS AND BANKERS,

TO THE CLOSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY,

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DEALINGS in the precious metals have no doubt been practised by man from very early times.

We read of monetary transactions in the Bible, in the time of Abraham, circa 1898 B.C., where, in the 20th chapter of Genesis, we find Abimelech said unto Sarah, "Behold, I have given thy brother a thousand pieces of silver," which was in part payment for the familiarities he had been guilty of. Then in the year circa 1860 B.C. recorded in the xxiii. Genesis, we find that Abraham entered into negotiations with Ephron for the purchase of the cave of Machpelah, which was reputed to be worth four hundred shekels of silver, which Abraham weighed out himself and handed to Ephron, the four hundred shekels of silver, "current money with the merchant."

Here is an instance of the record of a banker in those early days. The money in question was probably in rings of silver of various weights.

Over a hundred years later, in the same book, we read of the sale of Joseph by his brethren to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver. (Gen. xxxvii. 28.)

Besides the references to commercial transactions, there are many instances in Genesis of jewels of gold and silver—of rings, bracelets, &c.; therefore there must necessarily have been goldsmiths and artificers learned in the working of those metals. There can be very little doubt that the Jews acquired this knowledge from the Egyptians, who were a highly-civilised people centuries before the time of Abraham. They made gold into ornaments long before, as may be seen from the figures on the monuments of the 4th dynasty. (See Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians*.) The ornaments of gold found in

Egypt consist of rings, bracelets, armlets, necklaces, earrings, and numerous toilet trinkets, many of which are of the time of Osirtasen I. and Thothes III. about 3930 and 3290 years ago.

Vases, statues, and other objects in gold and silver were common in Egypt at the same period.

There are many representations of goldsmiths working at their trade depicted upon the monuments of Thebes. (See Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians*.)

Gold is supposed to have been used for money before silver. In Egypt it evidently was, as silver is there called "white gold," and it was the representative of money; while in Hebrew *kussuf*, "silver," signified "money," like "argent" in French. In neither case was the money coined in early times. Herodotus says that gold was first stamped by the Lydians. The same authority states that money was first coined in Egypt in the reign of Darius by the satrap Aryandes.

Homer makes frequent mention of golden armour and inlaid gold and silver shields in the *Iliad*. The shield of Achilles, for instance, was inlaid with various metals.

There must have been goldsmiths in Mycenæ in the days of Agamemnon and Ægisthus, between 1200 and 1300 B.C., by the vast amount of gold treasure lately discovered in the Acropolis by Dr. Schliemann. In his paper on the excavations, read before the Society of Antiquaries 22nd March, he states, "that, as 100 goldsmiths would need years to prepare such a mass of jewels, there must have been goldsmiths in Mycenæ from whom such jewels could have been bought ready made." But we have no record of any banking transactions of this period.

Hitherto it has been generally believed that the Jews were the first to introduce the system of banking into Europe, but we must go much further back than that.

It is well known that the Romans were acquainted with the use of banking, as will be shown further on in this paper, and the Greeks practised it years before them, which I have no doubt they acquired from Egypt.

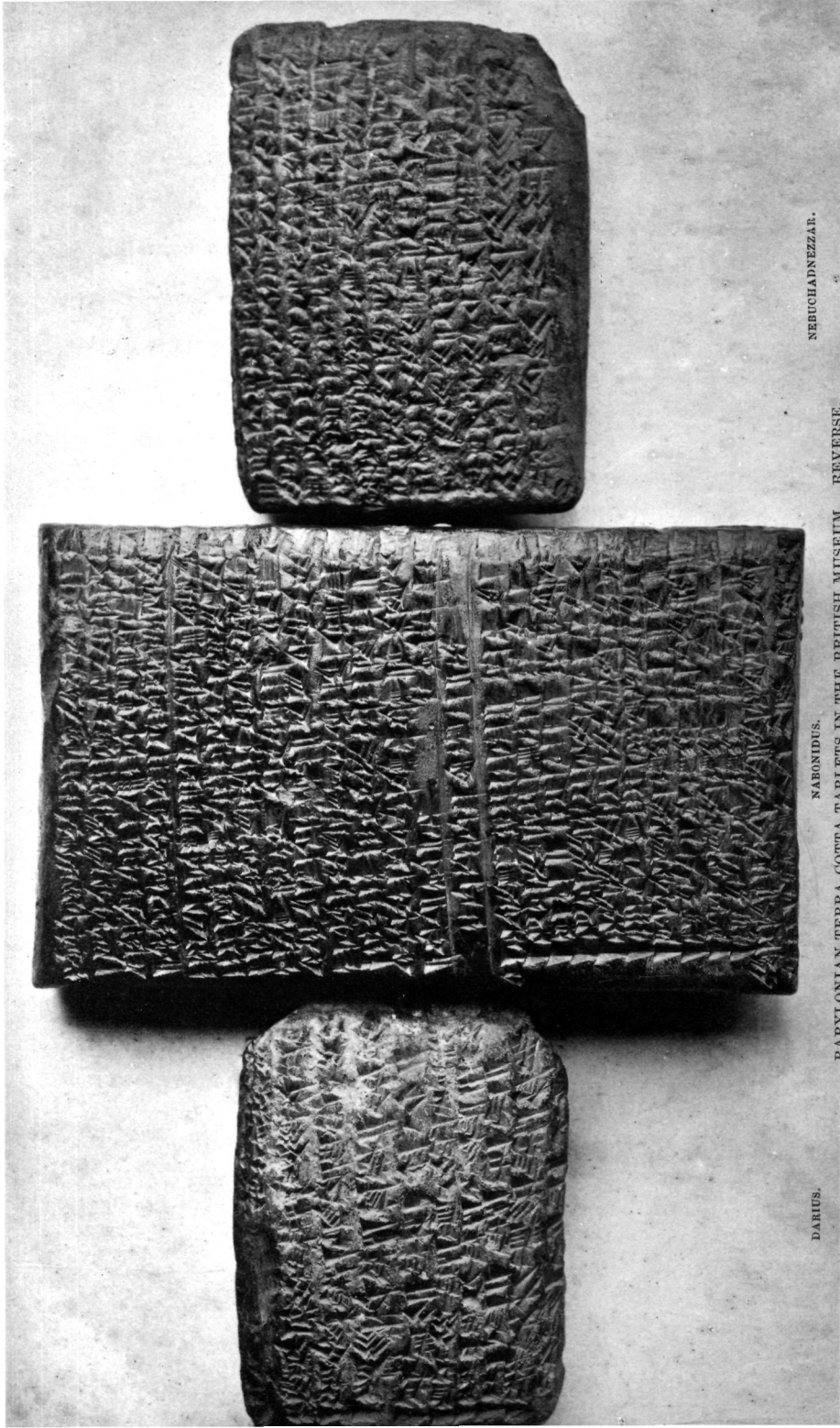
We are now enabled to prove that a species of banking was known to the Babylonians in the days of Sennacherib and Essarhaddon, 700 to 677 B.C. and probably a thousand years earlier, as I have been recently informed by Mr. W. St. Chad. Boscawen that there are some contract tablets in the British Museum, belonging to the Kassite dynasty,



NEBUHADNEZZAR.

NARONIDUS.
BABYLONIAN TERRA-COTTA TABLETS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. OVERSE.

DARIUS.



NEBUHADNEZZAR.

NABONIDUS.

DARIUS.

BABYLONIAN TERRA-COTTA TABLETS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. REVERSE.

which reigned in Babylonia about 1650 B.C. relating to monetary transactions; but the Egibi tablets are undoubtedly the earliest that relate to banking. The earliest relating to this firm was "registered in Babylon in the month of Tasritu, 20th day, in the 4th year of Essarhaddon the King," and one of the contracting parties to this is *Marga*, son of Egibi.

Through the labours of the late Mr. George Smith, so celebrated for his explorations in Assyria and Babylon, we are indebted for the discovery of a grand set of terra-cotta tablets relating to a Babylonian banking firm, consisting of three or four thousand in number. About 2,500 of this valuable collection of commercial records, the earliest known, were purchased by Mr. Smith for the Trustees of the British Museum, where they have been carefully read and assorted by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, and through his courtesy I have been permitted to see them, and make this important and valuable addition to my paper.

These tablets were first discovered by the Arabs, during the heavy rains of the last wet season, in one of the tells in the neighbourhood of Hillah, a few miles from the ruins of Babylon. It is their custom to search these mounds at these periods of the year for antiquities. All the tablets were inclosed in earthenware jars, resembling the water-jars of the country, one of which had a cuneiform inscription upon it. Mr. Smith's impression was that the jar was antique but the characters upon it were forged. The Arabs sold the tablets to the Bagdad dealers, and it was from them that Mr. Smith purchased the collection.

As all my knowledge of this valuable discovery is derived from the letters of Mr. Boscawen, written to "The Academy"* or to myself, I can but give abstracts of them. They relate to the oldest known banking firm in the world.

The chief importance of these documents consists in the fact of their each bearing the date of the month, day, and regnal year of the monarch in whose reign the transactions were made.

These tablets are the cheques, receipts, and other records of a great banking firm, of the name of Egibi, whose documents range between the seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar the Second, B.C. 597, to the commencement of the reign of Artaxerxes. One tablet is dated in

* "Academy," Dec. 16, 1876; Jan. 27, 1877; and May 19, 1877.

the fourth year of Nabu-pal-uzur (Nabopalassar). Tablets dated in this reign are exceedingly rare.

They are capable of being classified in the following order:—

1. Tablets relating to loans of silver, on personal security, at certain rates of interest.
2. Loans on landed or house property for certain periods, and with full details, measurements of land, &c.
3. Sales of land, in one case with a figured plan of the property annexed.
4. Sales of slaves, of a curious nature.

In the reign of Nabupalassar there flourished at Babylon an important firm of bankers and financial agents trading under the style of *Egibi and Son*, and one of the tablets, dated in the month of Elul, in the 14th year of Nabu-pal-assar, relates to a loan by this man of some money to various persons. This firm evidently acted as a sort of national bank of Babylonia.

Egibi, the founder of the firm, probably lived in the latter part of the reign of Sennacherib, about B.C. 700.

In the reign of Essarhaddon, 677 B.C. a contract tablet proves that *Marga*, son of Egibi, was in the firm.

Early in the next reign, that of Nebuchadnezzar II. we find that the chief of the firm is *Sula*, son of *Zirukin*, son of *Egibi*, whose name appears as party to a large number of transactions in the 7th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II. and continues to be head of the firm until the 23rd year of that monarch. In the 15th year of this reign his son *Nabu-akhi-iddina* is taken into the firm, and appears in company with his father as contracting party.

Nabu-akhi-iddina, on the death of *Sula* his father, becomes the manager of the firm, and continues in that position through the rest of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, the reigns of Evilmerodach, Nergabsharezer, until the 12th year of Nabonidus. In the 8th year of this latter king, *Nabu-akhi-iddina* takes into the firm his son *Itti-Marduk-baladhu*, who appears together with his father until the 12th year, when he succeeds him as the proprietor.

Itti-Marduk-baladhu continues at the head of the firm during the remainder of the reign of Nabonidus, and through the following reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses, and is lost sight of during the revolt of Bardes (the Magus), the pseudo-Smerdis.

Marduk-nazir-abu (pal), a son of *Itti-Marduk-baladhu*, appears

in the first year of Darius as head of the firm, and continues as such during the remainder of that monarch's reign.

The following is an example of a translation made by Mr. Boscawen of a tablet dated in the reign of the pseudo-Nebuchadnezzar I. (B.C. 522-521):—

Two manas of silver a loan of Itti-Merodach-balatu son of Nabu-ahi-iddin son of Egibi; to Nergal-ukin son of Bel-iddina son of Eneru the overseer—in the course of the month Tisri he has repaid and to Itti-Merodach-balatu he has given it. Witnesses Merodach-aha-uzur son of Ibna-pal son of Egibi Kuna son of Zabe-pal son of Irani Itti-Nebo-balatu son of Um the archer. Nebo-zir-ba-sa the scribe son of Bel-pal-iddin son of Egibi. Registered at Babylon month Tisri 17th day year of commencing royalty (of) Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon.

The following are the periods of independent management of the firm arrived at by Mr. Boscawen:—

Sula—

From 7th of Nebuchadnezzar II. to the 23rd same	
reign	16 years

Nabu-ahi-iddina—

From 23rd of Nebuchadnezzar II. to the 12th of	}	38	,,
Nabonidus			
That is: 20 years Nebuchadnezzar			
2 ,, Evilmerodach			
4 ,, Neriglissar			
12 ,, Nabonidus			

Itti-Merodach-baladhu—

From the 12th Nabonibus to the 1st of Darius	}	23	,,
That is: 5 years Nabonidus			
9 ,, Cyrus			
8 ,, Cambyses			
1 ,, Darius			

77 ,,

Add to this the first six years of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II. and we have a sum of 83 years from the 1st of Nebuchadnezzar II. to the 1st of Darius-Hystaspis. Besides these lines of direct succession,

Mr. Boscawen has discovered a few side relationships. The chief of these are *Kudur*, son of *Basa*, who is in office from the 3rd year of Nebuchadnezzar to the 20th year of the same reign, a period of 17 years. Another more important is *Iddina-Merodach*, son of *Basa*, whose period of office extends for 45 years, from the 33rd of Nebuchadnezzar II. until the 3rd of Cambyses.

Kudur, son of *Basa*, was in business with *Sula* for 17 years, from 607 to 590 B.C. in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II. *Iddina-Merodach*, another son of *Basa*, entered the firm in 571 B.C. i.e. the 33rd year of Nebuchadnezzar II. and continued in it for 45 years, during the time that *Nabu-ahi-iddina* and *Itti-Merodach-baladhu* respectively were at the head of it. Besides these, other members of the family witnessed the contracts from time to time. (See "*On Babylonian Dated Tablets*," by Mr. Boscawen. Soc. of Biblical Archaeology. 5 June, 1877).

Mr. Boscawen states that there are some curious variations in the spelling of the royal names, many of them being spelt phonetically.

In addition to these banking tablets of the firm of Egibi and Son, is another most important document, and that is the bank almanac of the firm. It contains a complete calendar of the Babylonian year, accompanied by an explanation of each day as being either fortunate or unfortunate for certain events; days of lamentation, of feasting; days for going on journeys by land and water; days for building and performing various private and public duties. This Mr. Boscawen will translate and make the results known.

I consider the nation is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of such an extremely valuable collection of historical documents, many of which, besides giving us the history of the earliest bankers on record, clear up some disputed points of history.

There was evidently considerable scope for the goldsmith's trade in Babylon, as Herodotus lays particular stress upon its immense wealth.

Diodorus (ii. 9) mentions a golden statue of Jupiter at Babylon, 40 feet high, weighing 1,000 Babylonian talents; another of Rhea, of equal weight, having two lions on its knees, and near it silver serpents of 300 talents each; a standing statue of Juno, weighing 800 talents, holding a snake and a sceptre set with gems; as well as a golden table of 500 talents weight, on which were two cups of 300 talents, and two censers, each of 300 talents weight, with three golden bowls, one of which, belonging to Jupiter, weighed 1,200 talents, the

others 600 talents; making a total of at least 6,900 talents, reckoned equal to 11,000,000*l.* sterling.

The following account of the Greek bankers I extract from Mr. Macleod's *Theory and Practice of Banking*, vol. i. pp. 254-5 :—

“ In Athens there were plenty of money-dealers. They were called Trapezitæ, from the tables on which they kept their cash, which were kept in the market-place. Their original business was changing foreign money. After this they began to receive money at interest, which they lent out to other persons. The father of Demosthenes kept part of his fortune at a Trapezites. Though they were generally of low origin, they gradually rose into great credit, which, in the case of the principal ones, extended throughout Greece. They obtained so much confidence that business was transacted with them without witnesses; money and contracts of debt were deposited with them, and agreements were concluded and cancelled in their presence. The ordinary rates of interest at Athens varied from 10 to 36 per cent. They made the borrower give them his *cheirographum*, or note of hand, and sometimes his bond, or *syngrapha*. Demosthenes says, ‘ It is the practice of all our trapezitæ, if any private person places money with them which he desires to be paid to anyone else, first of all to write down the name of the depositor and the amount of the money, then to write beside it, ‘ This must be paid to such a one;’ and, if they know the person by sight to whom it is to be paid, they only write his name down; but, if they do not know him, they also write beside it the name of some person who can identify him.’ This passage shows very clearly that the Greeks did not use cheques or orders for the payment of money.

“ Pasion, who was a clerk to the Trapezitæ Antisthenes and Archestratus, attained such credit that he set up on his own account, and enjoyed great reputation throughout Greece; but we are told that his profits from his banking business were only 100 *mine*, or £406 5*s.* a-year, which seems nothing very great for the most eminent banker in Athens.”

Demosthenes flourished between 382 and 322 B.C. when he died.

The Romans practised banking many years before the Christian era. It is surprising what vast obligations we are under to that great nation, who have taught us so much.

Mr. H. D. Macleod, in his *Theory and Practice of Banking*,* states

* Vol. i. pp. 181-2.

that the "Romans invented banking, but, as far as we are aware, they did not devise that great invention of modern times, namely, buying obligations payable at a future time by means of obligations payable on demand, intended to circulate as money, which has given such a prodigious extension to the system of credit and commerce."

He further states, that though we have no sufficient evidence that the Romans used bills of exchange for the ordinary purposes of commerce, as we do, we have evidence that they drew bills upon their correspondents in foreign countries.

Cicero writes to Caninius Salustius,—

"Se ait curasse, ut cum quæstu populi pecunia permutaretur."

"He says that he has taken care that a bill for the money should be sent (to Rome) along with the people's share of the profit."

So, when his son is going to Athens, he writes to Atticus,—

"Sed quæro, quod opus illi erit Athenis, permutarine possit, an ipsi ferendum est."

"But I wish to know whether he can take a bill for the money he will want at Athens, or whether he must take the money itself with him."

So again,—

"Quare velim cures ut permutetur Athenis quod sit in annum sumptum."

"Wherefore, I wish you to take care to send him a bill on Athens for his yearly expenses."

So again,—

"Ut vereor, ne illud quod tecum permutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum est."

"So that I fear I must borrow money to pay the bill you cashed for me."

In quoting the foregoing extracts, they will be found sufficiently conclusive to prove that banking in a certain form was known to the Romans in the time of Cicero, who was murdered about 43 B.C.*

"The earliest notice of these banks, or *argentariæ*," says Mr. Macleod,† "is in Livy, B.C. 308, where they are spoken of as being already placed in the Forum, where they always continued. But he

* Some interesting anecdotes relating to the bankers of that period are told by Boissier in his "*Cicero et ses amis*," pp. 132, 167, 168, &c.

† *Theory and Practice of Banking*, vol. i. p. 256.

gives no account of the method in which the bankers transacted their business. The comedies of Plautus (B.C. 224-184) contain multitudes of allusions to bankers or their business. He calls them *trapezitæ*, *argentarii*, and *danistæ*."

As an example, I will quote the following, as given by Mr. Macleod :

"But, Phormio, be good enough to go over to the forum, and order that money to be put to my account."

"Phorm.—What! that for which I have already given cheques to my creditors?"

So, Cicero says, "Of the remaining four hundred sestertia, I have paid two hundred in cash, and I shall send a cheque for the rest."

Mr. Macleod further remarks, that "we have no information whether the cheque, the *attributio*, or *perscriptio*, was capable of being transferred to any one else by the person who received it, or whether it was only payable to himself.

A very interesting discovery has recently been made at Pompeii of the house and archives of one Lucius Cæcilius Jucundus, who was a banker in that city. The following information is gleaned from a letter of Signor Felice Barnabei, of Rome, published in *The Academy* for 20 January last. He describes the house, which is one of the most sumptuous yet excavated. The last records of this house are dated 62 A.D.

He states, we gain more personal knowledge of Lucius Cæcilius Jucundus from his records than from his house, for they clear up a very important fact of Roman life, showing us how a banking-house was carried on.

The documents consist of three tablets each, partly written in *graffito*, partly in ink; as many as 132 *tabellæ* were found. They represent receipts for payments, and registration of payments made to sundry persons named. All the *tabellæ* bear the names of the witnesses.

Similar tablets appear to have been found in Hungary, which Professor Mommsen divides into deeds referring to *auctiones* and receipts for payments made to the municipality.

We have no evidence to show that the Romans introduced banking into England during their occupation of these islands, but, whether they did so or not, it probably fell into disuse until the Norman Conquest, when the Jews, aliens in blood and religion, contemned, hated, feared, and despised—who were made victims of more barbarous cruelties and oppressions than any other people whatever—were introduced

into England by William the Conqueror. They invented bills of exchange, and their industry and frugality caused them to accumulate vast sums of treasure, which they lent out at high interest to the nobility and others upon the security of their estates.

The Jews continued to be robbed and illtreated under a succession of sovereigns until their oppression culminated in the reign of Edward the First, who robbed 15,000 Jews of their wealth and banished them all.

Tovey relates a horrible story in connection with this event, which I extract from Lawson's *History of Banking*:

"Some of the wealthiest of the Jews, having obtained the king's permission to take with them their property, loaded a ship with immense wealth and set sail; but when they got to the mouth of the Thames the captain of the ship cast anchor, and, it being low water, the ship rested on the sands. He then persuaded the Jews to leave the ship and go with him on the sands, telling them the tide would not flow for a long time. Having led them some distance from the ship, and finding the tide was coming in, he stole away from them, got on board, and set sail. The wretched Jews, when they discovered their situation, called to him, imploring help; but the captain, mocking them, bade them call upon Moses, who conducted their forefathers through the Red Sea, and so left them to perish.

"The captain returned to the king, Edward the First, to whom he related the result of his scheme, and delivered up the treasure, receiving in return both honour and reward."

Usury was much practised by the Jews of Oxford in the reign of Henry the Third and Edward the First, where they were in the habit of extracting over 45 per cent. from the student, until the matter was taken up by the legislature, and Henry the Eighth granted a charter, by which they were all to receive interest at the rate of twopence in the pound weekly.

Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, has kindly furnished me with the following extract from the charter,—

"Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon. profert Chartam Domini Henrici Regis Patris Domini Regis nunc, in hæc verba. Henrici Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ. Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus et suis, &c.

"In sperimus literas patentes dudum confectas apud Wodestok Anno Regis Henrici filii Johannis 32º, 29º die Maii . . .

(= May 29, 1248). Idem Rex concessit eisdem scolaribus libertates subscriptas.

* * * * *

“Et quod Judæi Oxoniæ non recipiant a predictis scolaribus pro Libra, in septimana, nisi duos denarios, et similiter fiat in minori summa, secundum suam quantitatem; alioqui predicti Judæi puniantur secundum constitutioni regni et quod . . . &c. &c.”

Mr. Parker tells me he cannot find in the Calendar of the Patents any rolls of the 32nd year; but there is one of the 28th year (1244), “Libertates Cancellarius concessa,” which is probably the one.

It is very interesting to follow the progress made by the goldsmiths and money-dealers from the remote periods. We now purpose to treat of the early English goldsmiths, who slowly and gradually developed their trade into one of the greatest in the world, *i.e.* banking.

The majority of my facts as to the rise and progress of this craft, of which I am about to give a short chronological account, is extracted from my *Handbook of London Bankers*.

I have, however, been fortunate enough to meet with some further information relative to some of them, and some fresh names acquired since the publication of my book.

The first English goldsmith of whom we have any record was Otto.

The name occurs in *Domesday Book* as of one holding lands in Essex and Suffolk; and there appear to have been several successors to the office of engravers to the mint of the same name.

Otto the elder, in the reign of William the First or Second, Otto the younger and William FitzOtto in that of Henry the First, and William FitzOtto in that of John.

Rading states (in his *Annals of the Coinage*) that, in the sixth of John, William FitzOtho was commanded by writ to make dies for the Royal and Episcopal Mints at Chichester; and in the twenty-seventh of Henry the Third he presented before the Barons of the Exchequer, Richard Abel, goldsmith, to be master and cutter of the money dies.

There is a mass of information concerning these Ottos; but I have stated sufficient to show they were early goldsmiths.

The next goldsmith of whom we have any record is Leofstane, who flourished in the reign of Henry the First, and was Provost of London. The next one we have any note of was Henry FitzAlwyn FitzLeofstane, who was Lord Mayor of London for twenty-four years, from 1189 to 1213, and Provost of the City.

This is proof of the high esteem in which the goldsmiths were held, even at such an early date.

In the reign of Henry the Third we meet with three who were goldsmiths; not a very large number, considering that monarch reigned fifty-six years. They were as under,—

Thomas de Frowick was Warden of the Goldsmith's Company in 1270, and Alderman of the ward of Cheap in 1279. He is recorded by Herbert, in his *History of the Goldsmiths' Company*, to have made a golden crown for Edward's second queen, Margaret.

William de Gloucester, Keeper of the Dies in 1255.

And William, the king's goldsmith, Master of the Mint in 1258, who, in all probability, was the same person.

In the reign of Edward the First we find that Ade made many of the gold and silver vessels for the sideboard of that monarch.

Thomas Sorel, described as a goldsmith of Westminster Abbey, cast the effigy of Queen Eleanor of Castile, consort of King Edward the First.

Gregory de Rokesley lived in Old Change. He was chief Assay Master of all the King's Mints throughout England, Keeper of the King's Exchange at London, and was eight times Mayor, *i.e.* in 1275 to 1281 and 1285. He lived in Milk Street.

Then have we William Farendon, goldsmith, sheriff in 1281, who gave his name to the City ward, which still retains its designation.

After Edward the First banished all the Jews from the kingdom, they were succeeded by the Lombards, or Longobards, who came from Italy. They combined the several occupations of goldsmith, pawnbroker, and banker.

Stow, describing the streets in the vicinity of the Bank and Royal Exchange, says, "Then have ye Lombard Street, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of divers nations, assembling there twice every day, of what original or continuance I have not read of record, more than that Edward II., in the 12th year of his reign, confirmed a messuage sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard Street toward the south and toward Cornhill on the north, for the merchants of Florence: which proveth that street to have had the name of Lombard Street before the reign of Edward II.

The names of two goldsmiths are met with in the reign of Edward the Second, *i.e.* Sir Nicholas de Faringdon, son of William Farendon

before named, who was appointed Lord Mayor of London in 1308; and Richard Britaine, who was Mayor in 1326.

In the next reign they became slightly more numerous, as between 1327 and 1377 we find seven names, six of whom we know nothing further than that they were goldsmiths, but John de Chechestre was an eminent one and citizen, maker of the King's privy seal, and of the wedding jewellery for the marriage of the King's son and the Lady Blanche. He was sheriff in 1357 and Lord Mayor in 1369, in which year William Walworth was sheriff. His shop was at the corner of Friday Street in "the Chepe."

We are indebted to Stow for the record of two important goldsmiths of the time of Richard the Second, *i.e.* Adam Bamme and Drugo Barentine. Bamme, in common with most of these important citizens, was Mayor in 1391. In a great dearth, he procured corn from parts beyond the sea, in sufficient abundance to serve the city and the countries near adjoining; to the furtherance of which good work he took out of the orphans' chest in the Guildhall two thousand marks to buy the said corn, and each alderman laid out twenty pounds to the like purpose.

Between the years 1399 and 1462, the period of the House of Lancaster, I find record of seventeen goldsmiths, of whom William Fitzhugh was Comptroller of the Mint in 1415, and John Francis, Mayor in 1400.

Thomas atte Hay was a benevolent goldsmith, who bequeathed the Horn Tavern in 1405, now known as Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, to the Goldsmiths' Company, for the better support and sustentation of the infirm members of the company.

Humphrey Heyford was Comptroller of the Mint in 1452 and Mayor in 1477.

John Paddesley, Mayor in 1440, was master of the works of money in the Tower of London. Of the remaining ten goldsmiths I have nothing to relate.

In the time of the House of York, between the years 1461 and 1485, I find but five names, although there were 135 native goldsmiths in London.

Matthew Philip, goldsmith, Mayor of London in 1463, made Knight of the Bath in the 5th of Edward the Fourth, and again in the field the 10th year of that monarch.

Bartholomew Reade, Master of the Mint 1445, and Mayor in 1502.

Matthew Shore, goldsmith, residing in Lombard Street in the days

of Edward the Fourth, was the husband of the notorious Jane Shore, who was so ill-treated by her old admirers. The following extract from a black-letter ballad is in the Pepys' collection, called "The woful lamentation of Jane Shore, a goldsmith's wife in London, some time King Edward IV. his concubine :"—

" In Lombard Street I once did dwelle,
 As London yet can wnesse welle ;
 Where many gallants did beholde
 My beauty in a shop of golde.
 * * * * *
 I penance did in Lombard Street
 In shameful manner in a sheete."

Mr. J. B. Martin says there is a tradition that his shop was at "y^e Grasshopper" in Lombard Street.

Then another goldsmith, one Edmond Shaw, who was mayor in the year 1483. Stow records that at his decease he appointed by his testament, his executors, with the cost of 400 marks, and the stuff of the old gate, called Cripple-gate, to build the same gate of new, which was performed and done in the year 1491. Shaw is said to have supplied Richard the Third with his plate.

Upon looking over the list of goldsmiths for the reigns of Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth, we find that the craft was becoming more important, as many names of note and eminence were amongst them. Out of a list of over twenty, there are ten names of whom something must be said.

Robert Amades was keeper of the jewels to Henry the Eighth.

Sir Martin Bowes, a goldsmith of great renown, flourished about this period. He is stated by Herbert, in his *History of the Goldsmiths' Company*, to have lent Henry the Eighth, in 1544, the sum of 300*l.*, which now-a-days appears a very insignificant sum for so great a monarch to borrow.

Hawkins informs us that he coined shillings in the reign of Edward the Sixth, at the Mint in Durham House, Strand. They were marked with a swan, rose, arrow, or bow. The coins marked with the bow in the reign of Henry the Eighth were coined by Sir Martin Bowes. He was a generous benefactor to the Goldsmiths' Company; among other gifts, he bequeathed them a property situate in Lombard Street, now the banking-house of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. He was Lord Mayor in 1546, and died in 1566.

Sir Hugh Brice, goldsmith, was Mayor in the first year of Henry the Seventh, Keeper of the King's Exchange in London, and one of the Governors of the King's Mint in the Tower of London. He built a considerable portion of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard Street.

In the days of Elizabeth the majority of goldsmiths lived in "Chepe"; after the Great Fire they removed to Lombard Street.

In 1566 the court-books of the Goldsmiths' Company show that out of 107 no less than 76 of them resided in "Chepe," the remaining 31 in "Lumberde Streete." Three years later there were only 89 goldsmiths, of which number 68 lived in "Chepe" and 21 in "Lumberde Streete."

Sir Thomas Exmew, goldsmith, was Mayor in 1517. He made the water-conduit in London Wall by Moorgate.

Sir Thomas Gresham was a merchant and goldsmith of great renown, son of Sir Richard Gresham, who was "King's Exchanger" in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by whom he was highly esteemed. He carried on business at the sign of the "Grasshopper" in Lombard Street, the site of Messrs. Martin's bank, who claim that their business dates back to Gresham's time. He traded to the East Indies; in fact, he is supposed to be one of the earliest merchants to undertake that trade, by which he accumulated great wealth.

Sir Thomas Gresham founded the Royal Exchange, of which the first stone was laid on 7th June, 1566, and the building was opened in person by Queen Elizabeth, on January 23, 1570-1. He likewise founded Gresham College, which he endowed with six professorships, *i.e.* Divinity, Law, Physic, Philosophy, Astronomy, and Music, with 50*l.* a-year to each, for the purpose of giving gratuitous lectures to the citizens of London for ever. They are delivered in Latin and in English to the present day in Basinghall Street.

This great goldsmith died in 1579, and the bulk of his wealth was found to consist of gold chains.

Sir Richard Martin was Lord Mayor in 1589, and kept his mayoralty in one of the houses in Goldsmith's Row, Cheapside.

Yet another Mayor, in the person of John Sha, who filled that office in 1508. He was a goldsmith of some note. He left money for the church and steeple of St. Peter the Apostle, Wood Street, to be newly built, with a flat roof.

Then we find the name of Robert Trapis, goldsmith. The following epitaph is recorded by Stow as being put up in the choir of the church of St. Leonard's, St. Martin's-le-Grand : —

“ When the bells be merily roong,
 And the masse devoutly sung,
 And the meat merily eaten,
 Then shall Robert Trips, his wives
 And children be forgotten.”

Richard Robinson, a goldsmith, was in 1577 drawn from the Tower of London to Tyborn, and there hanged, for clipping of gold.

Thomas Wood, who was sheriff in 1491, was an opulent goldsmith, and built Goldsmiths' Row, in Cheapside, which was considered to be at that time a magnificent block of houses, between Bread Street end and the Cross in “Chepe.” It was in this Row that most of the goldsmiths resided. Stow states that “It containeth in number ten fair dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly built four stories high, beautified towards the street with the goldsmiths' arms and the likeness of woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous beasts, all which is cast in lead, richly painted over and gilt: these he gave to the goldsmiths, with stocks of money, to be lent to young men having these shops,” &c.

John Wheeler, we find by the books of the Goldsmiths' Company, was established in that craft in “Chepe.” The earliest date that we find his name is in 1559, the 2nd of Elizabeth. His son John went to Fleet Street at the decease of his father, where he carried on his trade. He died in 1600, and the business was continued by William Wheeler and William Wheeler, jun. until it came into the hands of the latter's apprentices, Blanchard and Child. William Wheeler took the premises “y^e Marygold,” after they were vacated by Richard Crompton, about 1620. William Wheeler was Comptroller of the Mint in 1627.

We know little more about goldsmiths and what they did until the days of Charles the First, an interval of about 25 years. It is strange that so long a period should be blank.

Charles the First determined to clear Cheapside of all but the goldsmiths, in order to make the approach to St. Paul's grander; those who refused to leave were committed to the Fleet.

On the 16th November, 1634, the following Order in Council was issued : " Whereas in Goldsmiths' Row, in Cheapside, and Lombard Street, divers shops are held by persons of other trades, whereby that uniform show which was an ornament to those places and a lustre to the city is now greatly diminished, . . . All the shops in Goldsmiths' Row are to be occupied by none but goldsmiths ; and all the goldsmiths who keep shops in other parts of the city are to resort thither, or to Lombard Street or Cheapside."

And again, the King issues another tyrannical order in 1637, threatening the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with imprisonment unless they do not at once enforce the King's command that all shops should be closed in Cheapside and Lombard Street that were not goldsmiths' shops.

In these days the goldsmiths and merchants were in the habit of placing their superfluous bullion in the Tower of London for safe keeping.

Charles the First, being in want of money, seized the money so deposited in the Tower, to the amount of 120,000*l.* A great stir was made, and ultimately the King repaid all ; but they no longer trusted his Majesty as custodian of their cash, so they resorted to keeping it in their own houses, under the care of their apprentices. But this plan was equally disastrous to the goldsmiths as the former, as many of these youths, during the wars, vacated their places in the shops, and made off with their employers' money ; others even lent out their masters' cash to their own benefit.

During the Commonwealth the goldsmiths had a better time of it : noblemen, country gentlemen, merchants, and others then began to deposit money with them for safe keeping. The goldsmiths usually issued receipts or cash notes for the same, payable on demand ; and these receipts passed from hand to hand, and were called goldsmiths' notes.

They then began to employ their balances by lending at high rates of interest. People could deposit their money either at demand or for so many days at call. The time and rate of interest were of course agreed upon at the time the deposit was made. The customers, when in need of any small sum of money, drew a draft on demand upon the goldsmith, which became the origin of the " goldsmith keeping running cashes," and eventually of banking.

Many of them at this time, and in the days of Charles the Second, were pawnbrokers as well, as may be gleaned from the books of some of the old-established bankers. As a proof of this kind of transaction, I have note of the following from the books of Messrs. Snow and Co. as late as 1672: "On 10 March, to fifteen pounds lent to Lady —, on the deposit of a golden *pot de chambre*."

In Charles the Second's time the goldsmiths were in the habit of lending their money to the Exchequer, for which they received interest at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent.

It is well known that this monarch was always in want of money; and, not wishing to go before the House of Commons, took counsel of his ministers as to the best way of obtaining 1,500,000*l.* without aid of Parliament. The King promised a reward of the Lord Treasurer's post to whoever would suggest the means. The idea of closing the Exchequer occurred to Lord Ashley, who unguardedly communicated it to Sir Thomas Clifford, who immediately went before the King and told him his plan. The King, who was charmed at the idea of such perfidy, cried, "Odds fish! I will be as good as my word, if you can find the money."

Accordingly the Exchequer was closed on the 2nd January, 1672, and all payments to the bankers were suspended. This not only brought ruin on the bankers, but likewise on many thousands of their customers. The exact amount seized was 1,328,526*l.*

The King intended it should be closed for one year only, but year after year passed, and neither principal nor interest was returned; and it was not until April 16th, 1677, nearly five years afterwards, the King caused letters patent to be granted to each of those goldsmiths who had entrusted their money to the Exchequer, covenanting to pay six per cent. per annum. The obligation was observed up to Lady-day, 1683, when it ceased, and none was paid at all by James the Second. A copy of one of these bonds in favour of Alderman Backwell was published in *Y^e Marygold*.

The names of seventy or eighty goldsmiths are known from the days of the Commonwealth up to the close of the seventeenth century.

The principal of them I will now allude to:—

Henry Pinckney was a goldsmith at the Three Squirrels, in Fleet Street, as early as the year 1650. In 1666 his house was burned down. Mr. Noble, in his *Memorials of Temple Bar*, states that the

terms of rebuilding were settled by the Commissioners in April 1667; and in marking out it appears that Major Pinckney's property consisted of four houses leading on the south frontage "to the Temple garden," probably the churchyard.*

The business of this Pinckney was carried on by Chambers in 1693, and towards the middle of the eighteenth century by Messrs. Gosling, whose descendants still flourish at the same sign.

Sir Thomas Vyner was a goldsmith and Lord Mayor in 1654. During his mayoralty he was knighted by Cromwell, and created a baronet in 1660. He died in 1665, and left money for the good of the poor men of the Goldsmiths' Company for ever.

Thomas Violet, who lived in London as a goldsmith in the days of Charles I. and II. presented a petition to the latter monarch, entitled "An Appeal to Cæsar, wherein gold and silver is proved to be the Kings' Majesties' Royal Commodity," &c.

On page 22 is to be found the following :

"The merchants of London have transported all the gold and most of the silver out of England, principally by the confederation and assistance of the goldsmiths of Lombard Street, who are first in the nature of the bankers at Amsterdam; and the goldsmith is your merchants' jackall, as the jackall is to the lion—they hunt for the lion's prey. The goldsmiths lay up gold and silver for the merchants to transport, some goldsmiths in Lombard Street keeping at this day many great merchants of London cashes and some noblemen's cash; by this credit of several men's monies, the goldsmiths in Lombard Street are in the nature of bankers, and have a great stock of treasure by them always of gold, foreign coines, and silver."

Jeremiah Snow, afterwards Snow and Walton, were established at the Golden Anchor, in the Strand, as pawnbrokers and goldsmiths, early in the days of the Commonwealth.

He in common with most other members of his trade was nearly ruined by Charles II. in 1672, when he closed the Exchequer. Mr. Snow had as much as 59,780*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* in it.

* In the Rev. Mynor Bright's edition of *Pepys' Diary* is the following note, under date 1st Dec. 1660: "Mr. Shepley and I went into London, and, calling upon Mr. Pinkney the goldsmith, he took us to the taverne, and gave us a pint of wine."

This old business ultimately became the bank of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates.

Alderman Francis Meynell was a goldsmith and banker, and one of the sheriffs in 1662. I cannot ascertain where he carried on his trade.

Pepys, in his *Diary*, under date 18 Sept. 1662, writes: "At noon Sir G. Carteret, Mr. Coventry, and I, by invitation to dinner to Sheriff Meynell's, the great money-man; he and Alderman Backwell, and much more noble and brave company, with the privilege of their rare discourse, which is great content to me above all other things in the world." And again on 19 Jan. 1662-3: "Singled out Mr. Coventry into the matted gallery, and there I told him the complaints I meet every day about our Treasurer's or his people's paying no money but at the goldsmiths' shops, where they are forced to pay 15—or 20 sometimes—per cent. for their money, which is a most horrid shame, and that which must not be suffered. Nor is it likely that the Treasurer, at least his people, will suffer Maynell, the goldsmith, to go away with 10,000*l.* per annum, as he do now get, by making people pay after this manner for their money."

One of the greatest bankers in the early days of Charles II. was Alderman Edward Backwell, who carried on his trade at the Unicorn in Lombard Street, situated between the Grasshopper and the White Horse; otherwise, between No. 68 and 69 of the present numbering.

Granger gives the following character of him: "He was a banker of great ability, industry, integrity, and very extensive credit." With such qualifications he, in a trading nation, would in the natural event of things have made a fortune, except in the days of Charles II. when the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity.

Pepys mentions him a great many times in his *Diary*. Dec. 24, 1660, he writes: "I went to chuse a payre of candlesticks, to be made ready for me at Alderman Backwell's;" on the 27th he called again, and found them done. Here is evidence of his doing goldsmith's work.

In one of his ledgers, under date 29 Ap. 1670, is a charge for plate supplied to Prince Rupert, weighing 272 oz. 5 dwt. 13 grs., costing 960*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

In June 1667 he records a run upon Backwell's, which is very interesting.

King Charles II. banked with him, as did the Queen Mother, the Duke of York, James duke of Monmouth, Duchess of Orleans, Countess of Castlemaine, Samuel Pepys (official accountant), Prince Rupert, and many more of the great men of the day.

Alderman Backwell was one of the heaviest losers by the closing of the Exchequer; he lost as much as 295,994*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, in lieu of which the King gave him a bond for payment of an annuity of 17,759*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* He retired to Holland and died in 1679.

Having commenced with Alderman Backwell, I will continue the list of the goldsmiths who were more or less ruined by the closing of the Exchequer in 1672. They were,—

John Collier.

John Colvill of Lombard Street, who was one of Pepy's own private goldsmiths, as may be elicited from the following extract from Mr. Bright's edition of the Diary, under date 29 June, 1665: "After dinner to my little new goldsmith, whose wife, indeed, is one of the prettiest, modest black women that ever I saw. I paid for a dozen of silver salts, 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*" And, again, in Feb. 1667, Pepys wrote to his father and sent him Colvill's note for 600*l.* for his sister's portion. That is an early record of a goldsmith's note.

Colvill had no less than 85,000*l.* in the Exchequer when it was closed by the King.

Joseph Horneby, of the Star, in Lombard Street, lost 22,500*l.* and odd, but this did not cause his ruin, as we find him in the list of goldsmiths five years later.

John Portman lost 76,000*l.* and odd.

Thomas Rowe, of the George, in Lombard Street, lost 17,000*l.* and odd.

George Snell, of the Fox, in Lombard Street, lost 10,800*l.* and odd.

Jeremiah Snow, of the Golden Anchor, in the Strand, was a loser of nearly 60,000*l.*

Bernard Turner, of the Fleece(?) Lombard Street, lost 16,000*l.* odd.

Then have we Sir Robert Vyner, that prince of goldsmiths, who made the crown for Charles II. at a cost of 21,000*l.* and entertained his Majesty at Guildhall during his mayoralty. The following story is recorded by Grammont: Sir Robert was a very loyal man, and, if you will allow the expression, very fond of his sovereign; but what with the joy he felt at heart for the honour done him by his Prince,

and the warmth he was in with continual toasting healths to the Royal family, his lordship grew a little too fond of his Majesty, and entered into a familiarity not altogether graceful in so public a place. The King understood very well how to extricate himself in all such difficulties, and, with a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in Guildhall Yard. But the Mayor liked his company so well, and was grown so intimate, that he pursued him hastily, and, catching him fast by the hand, cried out with a vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle."

The airy monarch looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air repeated this line of the old song :

"He that's drunk is as great as a king,"

and immediately returned back and complied with his host's invitation.

It appears that, from the following extract from Mr. Bright's edition of *Pepys's Diary*, that he, Samuel Pepys, kept a private account at Viner's as well as at Stokes's, as on the 1st Feb. 1666 he writes : "I to Alderman Backwell's to set all my reckonings straight there, which I did, and took up all my notes."

The accounts he kept at Backwell's were of an official nature, connected with his post of Secretary to the Admiralty and Clerk of the Acts; as I have frequently examined them.

But, he goes on to say, "So evened to this day, and thence to Sir Robert Viner's, where I did the like, leaving clear in his hands 2,000*l.* of my owne money, to call for when I pleased."

And short time afterwards he had no mind to let it lie there longer, so he went to Lombard Street and brought it away, being much surprised to find he received 35*l.* for the use of it for a quarter of a year.

When the Exchequer was closed Viner had in it no less a sum than 416,724*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, in consideration of which he received the usual bond and award of six per cent. per annum out of the Exeise.

Robert Wealstead lost 11,300*l.* odd in the Exchequer, and Gilbert Whitehall the sum of 248,800*l.* odd. Having completed the list of those who were mulct of their balances, I will now say a few words about other goldsmiths, some of whom became regular bankers.

John Coggs was a goldsmith keeping running cashes at the King's Head in the Strand in 1677, who apparently had a very good connection as a banker.

Then there was John Temple, who Pepys styled "the fat blade, Sir Robert Viner's chief man." After Viner had lost such a large sum he was obliged to give up his trade, and Temple, his head man, carried it on; and in 1677 we find him at the Three Tuns in Lombard Street, in partnership with John Seale.

John Pargiter appears to have been a famous goldsmith in Fleet Street, next door but one to the Serjeants' Inn gate, which premises were destroyed in the Fire.

In Mr. Bright's edition of Pepys' Diary, under date 21 Oct. 1661, occurs the following characteristic estimate of this goldsmith :

"Early with Mr. Moore by coach to Chelsey, to my Lord Privy Seale's; but having missed of coming time enough, and having taken up Mr. Pargiter, the goldsmith, who is the man of the world I do most know, and believe to be a cheating rogue."

Stokes, whom Pepys frequently designated his own little goldsmith, at one time hailed from Paternoster Row, but subsequently, no doubt, removed to the Black Horse, in Lombard Street, as in the *Little London Directory* of 1677 we find Humphrey Stocks at that house.

Pepys records many transactions he had with him, both in regard to goldsmithery and banking.

The next mention we have of this house is in 1740, when we find John Bland and Son established there, who were the predecessors of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.

Of Blanchard and Child I have already stated, under the head of Wheeler, in the reign of Elizabeth, that they were descended from the business of John Wheeler. I shall not now go into any details of this house, as I have so recently given particulars in *Y^e Marygold*, but will merely remark that it was about this time that banking began to assume a more serious aspect, and Sir Francis Child, called by Pennant "the father of the profession," is stated to be the first goldsmith to entirely lay aside the legitimate goldsmiths' trade and become the first banker.

James Hore, or Hoare, the ancestor of the well-known line of great bankers, was originally described in 1677 as a goldsmith keeping running cashes at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside. He was, however, established earlier than this, as we find he was Comptroller of the Mint in 1661, and Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons in 1665. From 1679 to 1682 he was Warden of the Mint.

About 1692, or a little earlier, he removed from Cheapside to Fleet Street, where the firm has been ever since, flourishing under the same sign.

Of other Fleet Street bankers of this date were Thomas Fowles of the Black Lion.

James Heriot, a descendant of the celebrated "Jingling Georgie," the benefactor of Edinburgh, goldsmith to James I. James Heriot kept running cashes at the Naked Boy.

In 1677 the *Little London Directory* shows us that Messrs. Duncombe and Kent were at the Grasshopper in Lombard Street, where they had probably been for two or three years, as prior to Backwell's failure we find that the same Charles Duncombe was acting as his apprentice; and, after the ruin of Backwell, he started upon his own account as a banker, in partnership with Richard Kent, who, I believe, had been established some time, and kept together as many of Alderman Backwell's customers as he was able to save from going elsewhere. It is possible Kent was at the Grasshopper before the amalgamation. Duncombe had evidently been a successful banker, notwithstanding the difficulties he got into when he was Secretary to the Treasury; which may be deduced from the following entry in *Evelyn's Diary*, under date 11 June, 1696, where he writes: "To this add the fraud of the bankers and goldsmiths, who, having gotten immense riches by extortion, keep up their treasure in expectation of enhancing its value; Duncombe, not long since a mean goldsmith, having made a purchase of the late Duke of Buckingham's estate at near 90,000*l.*, and reputed to have as near as much in cash. Banks and lotteries every day set up."

"And Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or city knight."—POPE.

The estate above referred to was Helmsley, in Yorkshire, subsequently Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earl of Feversham, a descendant of Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor in 1709.

When Duncombe retired, I cannot exactly ascertain who carried on the business at the Grasshopper, before Messrs. Stone and Martin, and subsequently Messrs. Martin and Co., unless it was a Mr. Smyth, of whom tradition states that he was an early partner in that house.

George Middleton was a goldsmith at the Three Crowns, in St.

Martin's Lane, about the year 1690. He was the originator of the widely-known banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. The business was then moved to Durham Yard in the Strand, upon the site of which the present banking-house is reared. The history of this house is of a very interesting nature, which I have given, in common with most others, in my *Handbook of London Bankers*.

Another firm of early goldsmiths we must speak of, and that is Messrs. Hankeys, who were established about the year 1690 at the sign of "Three Golden Balls," in Fenchurch Street. They were likewise pawnbrokers, as most goldsmiths of that period embraced that profitable business. Their sign was very suggestive of their origin and descent from the early Longobards. Latterly the house was known by the sign of the "Golden Ball," Fenchurch Street, where it continued till a few years ago.

Of the 37 goldsmiths keeping "running cashes" in Lombard Street in 1677, as shown by the *Little London Directory*, we have heard a little about twelve of them; of the remainder, although some were in a very large way of business, as can be proved by their accounts in old ledgers to which I have had access, very little is as yet known about them, further than their names and residences.

It may be interesting to note that the business of only five of those appearing in the *Little London Directory* of 1677 can be identified as being in existence at the present day, *i.e.* Messrs. Blanchard and Child, of "y^c Marygold," now Messrs. Child and Co.

Charles Duncombe and Richard Kent, of "y^c Grasshopper," in Lombard Street, now Messrs. Martin and Co.

James Hore, of the "Golden Bottle," in Cheapside, now Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street.

Humphry Stocks, "Black Horse," Lombard Street, now Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.

Thomas Williams, "The Crown," Lombard Street, now Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co.

In 1694 the goldsmiths met with a serious rival, by the foundation of the Bank of England, which was mainly instituted through the exertions of a Scotchman named William Paterson. It met with considerable opposition at the hands of the goldsmiths, who frequently made runs upon it, they receiving counter runs from the old lady, many of which have been recorded by Mr. Francis in his *History of the Bank of England* and in my *Handbook of London Bankers*.

The Rt H^{ch} the EARLE OF KINGSTONE.

		£	s.	d.
1685.				
Aug. 20.	ffor a gold Tumbler, 11.15, at 4 ^{li} 5 ^s p. oz. is	49	18	9
	ffor graueving & for a Box	0	1	6
Sep. 7.	ffor a JAPAN'd Cupp & Cover & Salver, 61 ^{oz}			
	3 ^{dt} , at 6/6	19	17	3
	ffor Lone of Plate to y ^e 23 Nov. 900 ^{oz}	2	10	0
1687.	ffor a gold Plate, w ^t 31 ^{oz} 00 ^{dt} 12 ^{gr} , at 4 ^{li} 5 ^s			
	p. oz. is	131	17	0
	ffor graueving it in 3 places & for y ^e Case	0	15	0
	ffor a gold Tumbler, 11 ^{oz} 17 ^{dt} 18 ^{gr} , at 4 ^{li} 5 ^s			
	p. oz. is	50	9	9
	ffor graueving it w th y ^e crest & runing horse	0	5	0

PRINCE RUPERT'S account with Alderman EDWARD BACKWELL,
for Plate.

29 April, 1670.

To	12 Dishes, 4 dish plates, 3 pair of candlesticks, 1 pair of ditto quill.			
,,	5 dozen plates, 1 sweetmeat stand, 2 cannes, 6 sconces, 24 forks, 24 spoons.			
,,	2 sugar casters, 12 salts, 1 pepper box, 1 mus- tard pot, 2 crewetts, 2 snuffer pans, 2 p. of snuffers wey. 272 5 13			
	w th ffashion and engraving	£960	3	9

H.R.H. the PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK in acct with
MESSRS. CHILD and ROGERS.

		£	s.	d.
1686.				
	For a chast cupp & Cover, 35 ^{oz} 3 ^{dwt} , at 6/- p. oz. is	10	10	9
	24 plates w ^t 425 ^{oz} 10 ^{dt} , at 5/8 p. oz. is	120	11	2
	A stewing pan w ^s 112 ^{oz} 5 ^{dwt} , at 6/4 p. oz.	35	10	11
	12 Salts w ^s 103 ^{oz} , at 6/6 p. oz. is	33	9	6
	For guldning 2 of y ^m & engraving y ^m w th y ^e crowne	2	6	0
	4 Stands w ^s 115 ^{oz} : ½, at 6/2 p. oz. is	35	12	3
	A salt w ^s 29 ^{oz} 11 ^{dwt} , at 6/3 p. oz. is	9	4	8
	for graucing it	0	3	0

for a Paire of Bassett Candlesticks, 111 ^{oz} 12 ^{dwt} , at 6/6	36	5	4
12 small dishes w ^s 346 ^{oz} 10 ^{dwt} , at 5/8 p. oz.	98	3	6
for 4 greate Covers w ^s 335 ^{oz} 8 ^{dwt} , at 6/- p. oz. is	100	12	4
24 Trencher plates w ^s 505 ^{oz} , at 5/8 p. oz. is	143	1	8
for graueving y ^m , at 3/- p. trencher plate	3	12	0
12 Spoones & 12 Forkes w ^s 54 ^{oz} 15 ^{dwt} , at 5/2	14	2	10
for makeing y ^e spoones	1	4	0
for makeing y ^e forkes	1	10	0
For a Coron ^t w ^s 16 ^{oz} 17 ^{dwt} , at 5/2 p. oz. is	4	7	0
ffor makeing & guilding it	9	0	0
ffor new makeing the Capp	0	5	0

The Hon^{ble} CHARLES BERTIE in account with MESSRS. CHILD & ROGERS.

1685.	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sept. 28. For a Punch Bowle & Cover, guilt all over w th			
223 : ½, at 10/- p. oz. is	111	15	0
For graueing it	2	0	0
for a case	1	10	0
for the box	0	3	0
	<u>£115</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

1687.

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

for a greate Silver Cisterne w th 3496 ^{oz} at 7/-	1223	12	0
ffor a Case	6	10	0
ffor a Suger box 32 ^{oz} at 7 p. oz. is	11	3	3
ffor graueing a Bason and Ewre	1	15	
ffor boyleing the Plate w ^{ch} I sould at 5/8 p. oz.	1	0	0
ffor a great Jarr 2 flower potts 4 little Jarres & a bottle w th a spoon w th 255 . ½ at 6/- p. oz.	76	13	0
ffor a paire of Andirons 143 . 12 at 7/2 is	51	9	0
ffor the Iron worke	0	12	0
ffor 2 ffigures on Pedistalls 164 . 10 at 6/8	49	7	0
ffor 2 Branch Candlesticks 172 . 14 at 6/- p. oz.	51	16	0
ffor 1 dozen 3½ of Silver guilt Plates 475 ^{oz} at 8/6 p. oz. is	201	17	6

The above is an extract from an account in the books of Messrs. Child and Rogers.