

CITY OF WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATES' BADGES

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SUMMARY

From 1765 magistrates for the City of Westminster were allowed to wear badges. The different types of badge are described here, together with some brief details of the magistrates who wore them.

INTRODUCTION

The Commission for the Justices of the Peace in the City and Liberty of Westminster was issued in 1618 and withdrawn in 1889 when the Westminster Justices were transferred to the City of London.¹

A 'public office' existed in Bow Street in Westminster from about 1727 under Thomas de Veil and later Henry Fielding (1707–1754). In 1763 the Middlesex Justices set up a committee² to establish a scheme in the three divisions of Ossulstone Hundred³ whereby the Justices could sit daily by rotation to transact business as normally done by Justices out of sessions. This eventually led to an Act of Parliament of 1792⁴ establishing a scheme for this kind of dispensation of justice in Westminster in the parishes of St Margaret and St James, together with four parishes elsewhere in Middlesex and one in Surrey. Three Justices from the Commission were to be appointed to each parish, and the Privy Council was authorised to pay an annual salary of £400 to each magistrate. The Act did not, however, apply to Bow Street, and the Bow Street dispensation of justice does not appear to have been regulated by any Act of Parliament. In 1814, however, an Act was passed⁵ authorising officers and runners of Bow Street to act as

constables throughout Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex. One of their batons is preserved at Westminster City Hall. The Metropolitan Police Act⁶ of 1829 defined the limits of the Metropolitan Police district and created a post for two Special Justices to help with the workload.

In 1844 the Middlesex Criminal Justice Act⁷ authorised the Middlesex Sessions to be held for Westminster by adjournment. The Sessions opened at the Guildhall, near Little Sanctuary (this was not the building on the south side of Parliament Square, built in 1911 and now used as a Crown Court), and were then adjourned to the Sessions House at Clerkenwell Green built in 1782 on the site of Hicks' Hall, which was the headquarters of the Middlesex Justices of the Peace. Until the County Council was established in 1889 they administered the then largely rural county. Among other duties, they controlled crime by the administration of criminal justice, maintained roads and bridges, were overseers of the poor laws, had responsibility for lunatic asylums, licensed innkeepers and assessed wages and prices. An Act of 1848⁸ defines the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, and in 1855 the Criminal Justice Act⁹ established a scheme of summary jurisdiction empowering two justices to sit together in open court. So the records of summary jurisdiction are not regularly found among the records of Quarter Sessions before 1855.

From early days officials of the Westminster Court had badges—except in the case of magistrates. Porters had to provide and wear on the outside of the coat a badge on which was engraved the arms of the City. Watchmen too,

were required to wear a brass badge with an identification number (rather like today's policemen) and had to comply with the High Steward's rules and regulations (published on 20 December 1726) in this regard.¹⁰ So it is not altogether surprising to find the following entry appearing in the *Public Advertiser* for December 16, 1765:

His Most Gracious Majesty, GEO. III, has

given to the Magistrates in the City and Liberty of Westminster permission to distinguish themselves by wearing the Arms of Westminster, with the emblems of Magistracy, on a gold shield, fastened to a ribbon hanging down the breast.

That it became the custom for Westminster magistrates to wear a badge (which presumably



Plate 1. Engraving of 1788 showing Sir John Fielding wearing the Type 1 magistrates' badge on a blue ribbon. The badge represents the Arms of the City of Westminster, surrounded by scroll work.

they had to pay for) fastened to a blue ribbon (worn around the neck so that the badge hung down the breast) is clear from a portrait of Sir John Fielding, painted by M.W. Peters RA. This 'Type 1' badge is shown in an engraving of the painting by W. Dickinson published on November 12, 1778, by W. Kingston from the original plate 'in the possession of Henry Pownall Esq in Barclay, Gerrard Street'. The print is now in Westminster City Archives (and reproduced here—Plate 1—with their kind permission). The badge shows the arms of the City of Westminster, surrounded by scroll work. It has ring suspension to a ribbon hung around the neck. Sir John Fielding was the Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chief Magistrate at Bow Street. Henry Fielding, the 'father of the English novel as a mirror of manners', was his half-brother. Sir John suffered the disability of being blind and died in 1780 (Manchée & Darling 1931, 17–18).

Magistrates' badges, though, did not gain admission to the Courts. Magistrates had to carry with them a magistrate's ticket which was non-transferrable. Examples of these circular medals (about the size of the old two and sixpenny piece) still exist. One,¹¹ dated 1774, made of silver, refers to 'Bow Street Gallery Cha's Dundas Esq. Student' on the obverse, and 'The Magistrates of the Police: Sir J. Fielding Knt, Sampⁿ Wright Esqr, Wm. Addington Esqr' on the reverse. Charles Dundas, a barrister and MP, was created Baron Amesbury in 1832. Another medal, also of silver, made by Young & Deakin, refers on the obverse to 'The Magistrates medal of admission to the Courts' within palm and olive branches,

and on the reverse, 'Not transferrable' within a wreath of oak (Davis & Waters 1922, p 89, no. 325). A third, made of brass, refers to 'A Magistrate' within a laurel wreath on the obverse and 'Bow Street No...' on the reverse (*Ibid*, no. 326). A fourth refers likewise to 'A Magistrate' on the obverse but to 'Bow Street Sir J Ingleby Bart' on the reverse (*Ibid*, no. 327).

The magistrate's badge should not be confused with the sheriff's badge. The sheriff's silver-gilt badge shown in Plate 2 belonged to Sir William H. Poland, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, who was knighted by King William IV in 1831 at the opening of London Bridge.¹² The badge is inscribed on the reverse 'Sheriff 1830 and 1831'. It is boxed in similar fashion to the William Chapman badge of the 1840s (see below). The other items shown in Plate 2 were contained in the box with the sheriff's badge.

THE BADGES

Only 18 surviving examples of, or references to, magistrates' badges are known to the author. Between 1788 (the date of publication of the engraving showing the Type 1 badge worn by Sir John Fielding) and 1844 there would not appear to be any magistrates' badges known. The earliest known 'Type 2' badges made of silver-gilt, are marked 1844. The reverse of one of these badges, (unboxed) is engraved 'Francis Pearson Walesby Esq^{re}'. Another (boxed) is engraved in similar lettering 'Henry Jelf Sharp Esq^{re}' (see Plate 3). The arranger of the display



Plate 2. Sheriff's silver-gilt badge belonging to Sir William Poland, Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1830 and 1831. The other items illustrated were in the box containing the badge.



Plate 3. Type 2 magistrates' silver-gilt badge, made by William Chapman in 1844 and the property of magistrate Major Henry Jelf Sharp. The box containing this badge also includes the oval slip showing the Royal Authority given to magistrates to wear badges in 1765.

in the strong room of Westminster City Hall obviously considered the gap in the wearing of badges and produced a plaque reading 'The practice of wearing badges died out but was revived in 1844 with badges of silver-gilt'. As Mr Walesby was a Justice of the Peace from 12 December 1837 to *c.* 1852 and Major Sharp a Justice of the Peace from 30 June 1836 to *c.* 1873 the revival theory seems a likely explanation for the emergence of Type 2 badges from 1844, since Sharp and Walesby were not given badges to wear in 1836 and 1837 respectively.

What may have triggered the revival of badges was the passing of the Middlesex Criminal Justice Act of 1844. The Westminster Magistrates wished to emphasise and preserve their separate identity, so why not wear silver-gilt badges on blue ribbon (some blue ribbons are extant) as shown in the Fielding portrait?

Thirteen of the badges are known to bear names of Westminster Justices (see appendices for details). Four surviving examples are each contained in an oval box, probably made by Barclay of 22 Gerrard Street, Soho, between 1844 and 1864. Three of these boxes contain a circular printed advertisement inside the lid, recording that Barclay was a designer, engraver and printer. One box is missing the advertisement

(it has probably come unstuck). Thus the printed oval slip, which also reproduces the entry in the *Public Advertiser* of December 16, 1765, by way of being a reminder of Royal Authority to wear the badge, is probably an example of Barclay printing.

Some of the badges are not hall-marked, although probably made of silver-gilt.¹³ Two badges are fully hall-marked for 1844 and made by William Chapman. He was a specialist goldworker, well known for making insignia for orders of knighthood and for corporate bodies, presentation swords and presentation boxes. One of his most famous boxes was the jewelled and enamelled snuff box made for the Emperor of Russia and presented by him to Henry F. Swan in recognition of certain services rendered.¹⁴

In 1843 William Chapman was taken into partnership by his father, John Chapman, under the name and style of John Chapman & Son. They worked at 14 Frith Street, Soho,¹⁵ which premises consisted of 'a dwelling house, rooms communicating and an adjoining workshop.'¹⁶ The William Chapman badges are hall-marked with a makers mark 'WC' in a rectangular punch frame. This would appear to be that noted by Culme as mark number 14554 entered on 21 March 1843. Presumably the time that William

was taken into partnership would have been the occasion for having a separate mark (Culme 1987, vol 1, p 80).

A third (boxed) silver-gilt badge of 1844, made by William Chapman, with no ribbon and no inscription on the reverse in Westminster City Council's possession is probably a spare, never issued. A fourth (unboxed) silver-gilt badge of 1845, made by William Chapman with no ribbon, is scratch engraved on the reverse: 'H N NISSEN JP Middlesex 1865', suggesting that this was also a spare, used at the time of the 1865 appointment. The ring at the top of this badge has a small ring (unmarked but probably of the same quality) inserted in it. Hilary Nicholas Nissen served as a JP from 21 August 1865 to c. 1881. A fifth (unboxed) silver-gilt badge of similar design with a similar type of ring suspension, made by William Chapman but dated 1855, engraved in capital letters 'William Simpson, Esq^{re}' on the reverse, together with the 1765 *Public Advertiser* announcement, was presumably produced for this magistrate who took office on 21st May 1856.¹⁷ A sixth (unboxed) silver-gilt badge of similar style, fully marked by William Chapman, has engraved on the reverse 'William Beckwith France Esq^{re}' (with scratched addition 'B.1787 D.1856') and is probably of the 1844 series.¹⁸ A seventh silver-gilt badge, inscribed 'William Evans', is recorded in the Museum of London Catalogue (Accession Number A5912), but it appears to have been mislaid. The entry reads: 'Silver gilt badge inscribed 'William Evans, Esq^{re}' 1844-5, arms of Westminster'. It was acquired by purchase in 1913 from Lawrence, an antique dealer who supplied the Museum on a regular basis with items of interest.¹⁹ Although the type of badge is unknown, it is probably Type 2. An eighth silver-gilt badge (Davis & Waters, 1922, p 306, no 56) is probably like the one made for William Simpson, having the *Public Advertiser* announcement engraved with the name of the magistrate on the reverse.

An interesting badge, with no makers' mark, was sold at an auction of medals. It was made of silver-gilt and bears the duty mark of Queen Victoria's head, a London date letter, which could be 1852, and a third unknown mark. It is engraved on the reverse 'MIDDLESEX. Alex Sutherland Esq^{re} WESTMINSTER'. The auction particulars wrongly ascribe to it a date letter for '1816', but the style of engraving follows that of the 1844 badges.²⁰

In 1856 William Chapman (who went on working until 1876) produced another unboxed silver-gilt badge. It was engraved on the obverse 'Alderman Carter 1856' and on the reverse 'In 1765 His Most Gracious Majesty George III ... hanging down the breast' (the same text as on the printed text on the oval sheet found in the boxes, and on the 1855 medal for William Simpson). This suggests that a box was not supplied. Alderman John Carter was appointed a JP on 6 October 1856 and served until c. 1877. The original blue ribbon survives with a silver-gilt clasp, made by William Chapman in 1863 (seven years after the badge), the use of which avoided putting the badge over the head and disturbing the hair.

James Goodson Esq, MP was appointed a JP on 25 September 1865 (the same year as H. N. Nissen) and served until c. 1896. He had a 'Type 3' badge, probably of silver-gilt but unmarked, giving his name and '1865' on the reverse. Type 3, as designated, shows the arms of the City but has a straight bar suspension at the top—presumably enabling the badge to be hung by a ribbon. A similar surviving example is inscribed 'Major General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney KCB 1871' (although the General did not take up office until 5 February 1872). A third Type 3 example, (Plate 4) engraved 'George Lawson Munro 19 September 1881', is complete with ribbon and is unmarked but has been tested and found to be of silver-gilt. A fourth Type 3 badge, unmarked, also tested and of silver-gilt, is engraved on the reverse 'William Hepworth Dixon'. There is no date but an engraved form of heraldic shield. A fifth example, engraved on reverse with the Middlesex arms and 'Dr McCann 1865 August Seventh' is fully marked for 1874 (suggesting a replacement badge) with the makers' mark of D. and J. Wellby.²¹ This firm was founded by Joseph Clement and John Wellby in 1827 as refiners and working jewellers. In 1863 Daniel Wellby and John Wellby junior, then a comparatively young man, took over the running of the firm from premises at 57 King Street, Soho Square. In 1866 they moved to 20 Garrick Street, Covent Garden. After Daniel's death in 1872 the firm became mainly a retailer of silver made by other firms, such as Edward Barnard and Sons, Wright and Davies (silver mounted blotter 1878), Holland Aldwinckle and Slater (tea caddy 1890), David Rodger, Edward Brown, (wax jack 1892 and coffee pot 1894), and

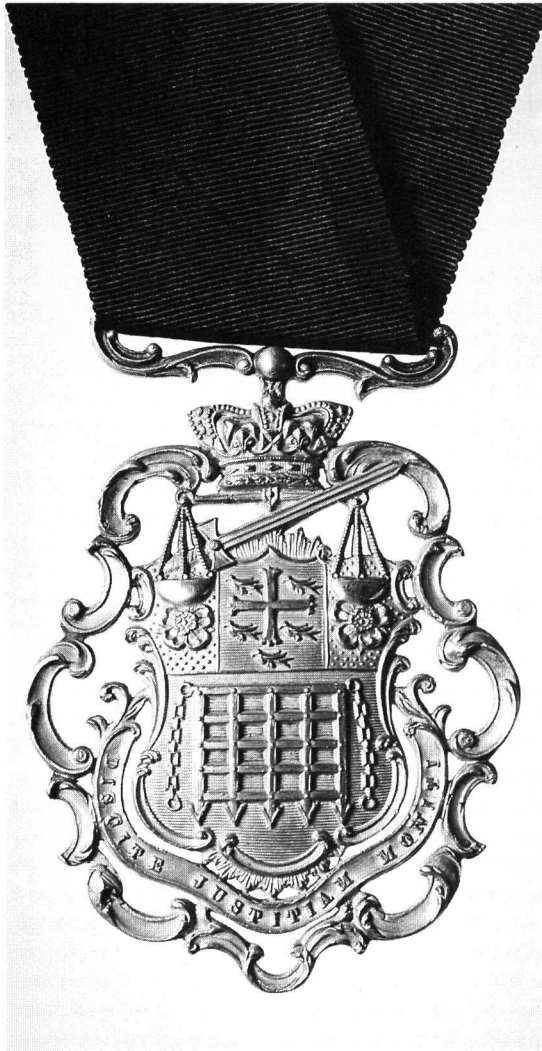


Plate 4. Type 3 magistrates' badge inscribed 'George Lawson Munro, 19 September 1881'. This may have been the last badge issued.

Harrison Brothers and Howson (crumb scoop 1895) (Culme 1987, Vol 1). So it may be that the badge was made elsewhere and merely retailed by Daniel and John Wellby. Or it may be that the Wellbys were the originators of the Type 3 badge.

Two other badges are designated 'Type 4'. They are reproductions of the William Chapman 1844 badges, unmarked, but in both cases boxed like the 1844 badges. One was presented to the Westminster City Council by Lord Cheylesmore in 1908 (Manchée & Darling 1931, 17–18); the

other was presented to the City Council by Mr Harry Salmon in 1949, and bears no inscription.²² One theory put forward to explain the 'Type 4' badges is that the permission given by King George III in 1765 was accompanied by a gift from the Monarch of an unmarked badge, but there is no evidence for this being a Type 4 rather than a Type 1 badge, and the box in which the Type 4 badge is contained was probably made in the nineteenth century. If the Type 4 boxes were made by Barclay at 22 Gerrard Street, Soho, then they may have been made after 1834 because there is no entry for Barclay in the rate books of St Anne's Parish in which Gerrard Street is situated prior to that date (Manchée 1924, 257). On the other hand, Barclays may well have had premises in Gerrard Street in the eighteenth century because the original plate of the Fielding portrait was said to be in 'Barclay, Gerrard Street' in 1778. The more likely explanation is that the Type 4 badge was made by William Chapman, less expensively, to meet the needs of justices who were not minded to buy silver-gilt badges. Alternatively, John Chapman could have made the unmarked boxed badges in the early 1840s, perhaps as prototypes.

Most of the magistrates' badges form part of the Insignia and Plate of the Corporation of the City of Westminster. Particulars of the badges are given in Appendix 1.

THE DINING CLUB

Middlesex for a long time had assisted in financing the operation of the administration of justice in Westminster, and the Middlesex justices had a 'dining club' at Clerkenwell. It appears that these facilities were extended to the Westminster justices after 1844. According to surviving records of the Dining Club, covering the years 1845 to 1862,²³ and its wine account,²⁴ it met on one or two Thursdays most months and occasionally on Fridays. Numbers ranged from three to 30. It would appear that membership was limited to Justices of the Peace, Officers of the Court and Judges, although visiting Judges and other guests could attend.²⁵ On 20 April 1848 the Marquis of Salisbury headed the list of people attending. In 1847 and

1848 it would appear that there were special celebrations on County Day and Music Licence Day.²⁶

The dinner cost each dining club member two shillings and six pence, paid on the day, with payment attested by the Treasurer. Members

could cancel a dining confirmation apparently without financial penalty—Mr Walesby's booking for 8 June 1848 was cancelled in this fashion. Members could contribute to a wine account and the Dining Club books²⁷ record the different sherries, port and wine purchased.

APPENDIX 1

Particulars of the magistrates badges

Magistrate	Assay year	Year of admission	Maker*	Type & engraving style	Box	Ribbon	Reference
1. Fielding	—	1770	?	Type 1	?	Yes	M. W. Peters
2. Sharp	1844	1836	WC	Type 2	Yes		Private
3. Walesby	1844	1837	WC	Type 2 Script	Box lost?	—	Westminster
4. Evans	c. 1844	?	?	? Type 2	?	?	Museum of London
5. France	c. 1844	?	WC	Type 2 Script	No		Private
6. No name	1844	?	WC	Type 2 (spare?)	Yes		Westminster
7. Sutherland	c. 1852	?	?	Type 2 Script	No		Christie's
8. Not known	c. 1855	?	?	? Type 2	?		Davis & Waters
9. Simpson	1855	1856	WC	Type 2 Capitals	No		Christie's
10. Carter (clasp)	1856 1863	1856	WC WC	Type 2 —	No —	Yes	Westminster Westminster
11. Nissen	1845	1865	WC	Type 2 Scratched	No		Westminster
12. Goodson	?	1865	?	Type 3	No		Westminster
13. Daubeny	?	1872	?	Type 3	No		Westminster
14. Dixon	?	?	?	Type 3	No		Sanda Lipton
15. McCann	1874	1865	D&JW	Type 3	No		Christie's
16. Munro	?	1881	?	Type 3	No	Yes	Private
17. No name	?	?	?	Type 4	Yes		Cheylesmore
18. No name	?	?	?	Type 4	Yes		Salmon

*WC = William Chapman
D&JW = D. & J. Wellby

APPENDIX 2

Notes on some Westminster Justices who had badges

Major Henry Jelf Sharp

He first sat as a Justice on 30 June 1836 and retired c. 1874. He lived at Meadowside Cottage, Richmond Road, Twickenham Meadows, Twickenham, Middlesex.²⁸ In order to have a Westminster property-holding qualification, Major Sharp acquired perpetual rent charges on a freehold house and lands, a copyhold tenement, and of an estate originally created for 21 years in a house and land in Westminster, as recorded in his qualification oath,²⁹ which also discloses that he owned additional property in the parishes of Awre in Gloucestershire, Richmond in Surrey and Twickenham in

Middlesex. Since it appears that Major Sharp was aged 44 at the time of the 1841 Census,³⁰ he was probably born in 1797 and died around 1875. He was a Captain when appointed a magistrate, and a major by 1847.

He lived in an influential residential area—Twickenham Meadows was close by Marble Hill, occupied between c. 1825 and 1844 by Colonel Jonathan Peel, the younger brother of former Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel.

It is not without significance that Major Jelf of Meadowside Cottage, Richmond Road, was a member of the 1839 committee charged with the responsibility of fund raising for, and overseeing the building of, Holy Trinity Church in Twickenham. The members of this committee included John George Henry Pownall JP of Spring Grove, who had become, in 1844, both Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates and a deputy Lord Lieutenant. It can be assumed from his association with Henry Pownall that Major Jelf Sharp was a good Anglican. One wonders whether Henry Pownall was

responsible for suggesting that Captain Sharp should become a Magistrate in 1836.

Francis Pearson Walesby

He first sat as a justice on 12 December 1837 and retired c. 1852.³¹ His obituary appeared in *The Times* of 6 August 1853. He was a member of the Middlesex Justices dining club. His address is given as 9 New Boswell Court, Lincolns Inn, from about 1837 to 1847, and then 10 Farrar's Building, Temple, from about 1847 to 1853.³² As he lived out of Westminster he had to acquire a rent charge issuing out of freehold lands and tenements in Westminster as a property-holding qualification. He also appears to have owned additional property in the parish of Tonbridge, Kent.³³

William Simpson

He became a magistrate on 21 May 1856, sitting in the Finsbury Division.³⁴ This time his address (presumably a business address) was given as 11 Artillery Place, Finsbury Square, EC, although for qualification purposes he was stated to own a leasehold house and premises within the parish of Paddington in the County of Middlesex.³⁵ By 1867 he had moved to 22 Artillery Place³⁶ (assuming this was not just a renumbering) and in 1881 he was located at 22 City Road.³⁷ There is no entry of his name in the printed list of magistrates for 1886.³⁸ His first visit to the dining club is recorded on 5 June 1856.³⁹ After the entry in the records, which did not indicate any payment of 2s 6d (the dining fee), was written '(Colt) recd.'. He was a regular user of the dining club, there being 32 entries between the years covered by the existing records for 1856 to 1862.⁴⁰

Alderman John Carter

He first sat as a justice on 6 October 1856 and retired c. 1877. His address was given as Cornhill in the City of London from about 1862 to about c. 1877, and then Stamford Hill North, from about 1876 to about 1880. It seems that Alderman John Carter was originally proposed as a magistrate in 1837 or thereabouts because his name with an address in Cornhill EC, appears on the list of names for the New Commission for Westminster of about that date. It was not, however, until 1856 that he became a Westminster justice and he retired some time before 1880.⁴¹

Dr Nicholas McCann MD

He became a magistrate on 7 August 1865 according to the records, and this is the date on his badge. His registered address was 50 Parliament Street, SW.⁴² He does not appear in the 1868 Petty Sessions List however.⁴³ The Petty Sessions List had 17 divisions. He does not appear in the list of magistrates for 1872.⁴⁴ The Justices Qualification Oath discloses that he owned 'certain freehold lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises situate in Board Head Yard and Gardeners Lane and certain leasehold hereditaments and premises situate in Parliament Street and Cannon Row ... within the Parish of St Margaret, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex'.⁴⁵

Hilary Nicholas Nissen

He first sat as a justice on 21 August 1865 and retired c. 1881. His address was given as 43 Mark Lane, EC, but in 1876 the address of 4 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, is added. Curiously enough his details were not noted in the lists of 1867 and 1868. He died some time between 1881 and 9 March 1885, when the 1881 list was corrected.⁴⁶

James Goodson

He first sat as a justice on 25 September 1865 and retired c. 1896. His address was given as 32 Kensington Gardens Square, Westminster, but in 1876 he also had property at Hill House near Mitcham, Surrey.⁴⁷

General Sir Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney GCB

General Daubeney (then Major-General) first sat as a Justice on 5 February 1872 and retired about the year 1903. His address was given as 36 Elvaston Place, Queensgate, Westminster. It seems he was promoted to General some time between 1881 and 9 March 1885 and was granted the honour of GCB instead of KCB. In May of 1884 it appears that he moved to Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth. He may not have been able to sit, possibly due to illness, in 1897 because an annotation appears in the file 'no more papers'. The entries of both 1902 and 1903 are crossed out and annotated 'died January 1903'.⁴⁸

George Lawson Munro

He became a magistrate on 19 September 1881, too late, however, to appear in the 1881 List.⁴⁹ The recorded date⁵⁰ agrees with the date engraved on his badge. He lived at 96 Highbury New Park in the Parish of St Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, which he owned on a ground lease, at the time of his Justices Qualification, the premises having 95 years of the original lease term (probably 99 years) unexpired.⁵¹ His annual rent was £120. He continued as a magistrate certainly until 1907 and probably until his death on 4 January 1911.⁵² His unmarked silver-gilt badge (from a private collection) is illustrated. It may have been the last one issued.

NOTES

¹ Note on Summary Jurisdiction, Guide to the Middlesex Sessions Records, pp 45-47; Middlesex County Council Act, 1889, creating the Administrative County of Middlesex.

² See the note on Summary Jurisdiction above.

³ The Domesday Map shows Middlesex County divided into six Hundreds, Ossulstone covering very approximately the south eastern half of the County. The 1989 Edition of the Handbook of the Friends of the County of Middlesex points out that the Moot of the Ossulstone Hundred was held at the stone of Oswelf, which later became the site of Tyburn Gallows near Marble Arch, thus retaining a link with the enforcement of law.

- ⁴ 32 Geo.3 c53.
⁵ 54 Geo.3 c37.
⁶ 10 Geo.4 c14.
⁷ 7 & 8 Vic. c71.
⁸ 11 & 12 Vic. c43.
⁹ 18 & 19 Vic. c126.
¹⁰ Note on Summary Jurisdiction (see ¹).
¹¹ The author is indebted to Messrs A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd for the provision of this information.
¹² *Who Was Who*, 1929-40, under entry for John Poland (grandson).
¹³ The unmarked badge of George Lawson Munro, for example, has been tested by Mr G J Dennis of G A D Platers Polishers and Gilders of 49 Maddox Street, London W1, and certified to be made of silver-gilt.
¹⁴ Sotheby's Geneva Sale catalogue for 6 May 1981, lot 286.
¹⁵ It is likely that John Chapman moved to 14 Frith Street, Soho in 1822 upon the death of John Foulkes, when it seems he acquired the premises (Sun Insurance policies as below, note 20). Before that time he probably had a workshop at 18 Broad Court, Bow Street, Covent Garden.
¹⁶ Guildhall Library MS 11936/493, no. 991404, Sun Insurance Policy relating to 14 Frith Street, 25 April 1822, taken out by John Chapman and the Executors of the late John Foulkes; Guildhall Library MS 11936/498, no. 1005066.
¹⁷ Sold at Christie's Coin Sale No. 4377 held in London, Tuesday 9th October 1990, Lot 90.
¹⁸ The author is indebted to Messrs A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd for the provision of this information.
¹⁹ The author is indebted to Mr John Mills, a former Honorary Editor, for this interesting information.
²⁰ Sold at Christie's Coin Sale No. 4377 held in London, Tuesday 9th October 1990, Lot 88.
²¹ Sold at Christie's Coin Sale No. 4377 held in London, Tuesday 9th October 1990, Lot 89.
²² As recorded by the Westminster City Council Minutes for 3rd February 1949.
²³ MJP/D/4, Greater London Record Office.
²⁴ MJP/D/6, (MJP/D/7 is a duplicate of the book).
²⁵ The rules (dated 1872) are contained on a loose page in the front of MJP/D/4.
²⁶ MJP/D/4, In 1847 and 1848, underneath the relevant dates, there were listed ('County Day' or 'Music Licence Day'), but this is not found in 1849 and onwards.
²⁷ MJP/D/6 & 7.
²⁸ 1842 printed List of Magistrates (MJP/L/15) shows him at 'Twickenham'; 1847 List (MJP/L/16) 'Twickenham, Middlesex' and discloses either the date of first sitting or the date of appointment '30 June 1836', 1853, 1859, 1862, 1867, 1868 and 1872 Lists (MJP/L/17-22) give the same information; he is not listed in the 1876 List. He is listed as 'Captain' at 'Twickenham Meadows' on the *c.* 1837 List of Names for the New Commission for Westminster (WJP/L/16). He is listed in the Middlesex Directory (Greater London History Library) for 1847 as 'Major' at 'Twickenham Meadows' but curiously not listed in 1855, 1859, 1862, 1866, 1870 or 1874 Directories. However, in the front of each of these Directories there is a list of Magistrates of the County. He is listed in each one, and his address is given as 'Twickenham Meadows'. He is not listed in any part of the 1878 Directory.
²⁹ MJP/Q/7 (1835-1849 Justices Qualification Oaths).
³⁰ *Tithe Award, Twickenham in 1845*, T.H.R. Cashmore, Twickenham Local History Society (paper no. 46), 1980, p.20. The author is grateful to Mrs Jean Tooke, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, for drawing this helpful source of reference to his attention upon which the author has much relied.
³¹ The *c.* 1837 list of names for the New Commission (WJP/L/16) gives his address as 'New Boswell'. (This address is, in fact, crossed out, probably at the time he moved to the Temple.) The 1842 printed List of Magistrates (MJP/L/15) shows him at 9 New Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn. The 1847 printed List (MJP/L/15) shows him at 10 Farrars Buildings, Temple, and discloses either date of first sitting or date of appointment as '12 December 1837'. The 1853 printed List shows the same information, but crossed out, probably at the time of his death in August, 1853.
³² MJP/Q/7 (1835-1849 Justices Qualification Oaths).
³³ WJP/L/16.
³⁴ MJP/L/18 (Printed List of Magistrates for 1859).
³⁵ MJP/Q/8 (1849-1859 Justices Qualification Oaths).
³⁶ MJP/L/20 (for 1867).
³⁷ MJP/L/25 (for 1881).
³⁸ MJP/L/26 (for 1886).
³⁹ MJP/D/4 (Dining Club Records for 1845-62).
⁴⁰ MJP/D/4 Dining Club records 1845-62.
⁴¹ Curiously he does not appear in the printed List (MJP/L/18) for 1859. The 1862, 1867, 1868 and 1872 Lists (MJP/L/19-22) contain the entry 'Carter, John Esq (Alderman of London), Cornhill. (6 October 1856)'. The 1876 (MJP/L.23) entry states, in lieu of Cornhill, 'Stamford Hill N. and Cornhill EC'. It suggests that he retired to Stamford Hill. He is not listed in the 1880 List (MJP/L/24).
⁴² MJP/L/20 (for 1867).
⁴³ MJP/L/21 (Petty Sessions List for 1868).
⁴⁴ MJP/L/22 (for 1872).
⁴⁵ MJP/Q/9 (1859-1873 Justices Qualification Oaths).
⁴⁶ The printed Lists of magistrates (MJP/L/20, 21) for 1867 and 1868 do not contain his details. In 1872 his address is given as 43 Mark Lane, EC and that address also 4 Palace Road, Streatham Hill in 1876 and 1880. In the 1881 list that information is crossed out and the word 'dead' added. Annotation shows that the list was corrected as at 9 March 1885.

⁴⁷ The 1867 and 1868 printed lists do not contain his details. In 1872 he is at '32 Kensington Gardens Square, W.' and in 1876, 1881 and 1886 at that address and 'Hill House, New Mitcham, Surrey'. Curiously his details are not noted in 1880, 1890, 1892 and 1896. He is not listed in 1897 (MJP/L/30).

⁴⁸ First listed in 1872 (MJP/L/22). His entry is crossed out in the 1902/1903 List (MJP/L/35) and anoted 'died Jany. 1903'.

⁴⁹ MJP/L/25 (for 1881).

⁵⁰ MJP/L/26 (for 1886).

⁵¹ MJP/Q/10 (1873-1885 Justices Qualification Oaths).

⁵² MJP/L/38 (for 1907).

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