DIARY 2014

ANTIQUE HOROLOGY & BAROMETERS

THE HOROLOGICAL FOUNDATION

DIARY 2014

ANTIQUE HOROLOGY & BAROMETERS

With Compliments

THE HOROLOGICAL FOUNDATION

The Horological Foundation is a non-profit organisation. Through its internet sites it aims to provide a meeting and mediation plaza for anyone interested in important antique horological objects, instruments and barometers.

Association sans but lucratif basée à Maastricht. Par ses sites Internet elle vise à fournir un espace de réunion et de médiation pour toute personne intéressée aux objets d'horlogerie importants et aux baromètres anciens.

Foundation registered at: KvK Maastricht # 14064944

2013

JANUARY

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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FEBRUARY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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2015

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SEPTEMBER

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2014

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How a lost soul saved many Lives

By Oscar Fontijn

It is a historical fact that the name of Robert FitzRoy, captain of the HMS Beagle, will always be associated with that of his much more famous passenger, Charles Darwin.

However, Fitzroy's own achievements are also impressive and he is unjustly depicted as averse to progress and innovation.
On 30 April 1865 he came to a tragic end: after he got up early, he kissed his daughter on his way to his dressing room, closed the door and cut his throat with a razor. He was only 59 years old and left his family destitute. Apart from his depression and financial problems the remorse about having facilitated the development of Darwin's theories is perhaps too easily regarded as the reason for his suicide.

1. HMS Beagle in the Straits of Magellan, (R.A. Massey)

2. Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

When planning the Beagle's voyage he was very conscious of the loneliness and pressure of being the commander of the ship. It was ironic that he should have picked out the young Darwin to sail on the *Beagle* as a natural scientist (1831). Someone with whom he could have conversed on the same level would have controlled his suicidal tendencies during the long journey. The differences of opinion with Darwin were few during the five-year journey and FitzRoy came home unscathed.

Strangely enough, Darwin's nose appeared to be the greatest obstacle to friendship between the two men. FitzRoy, being a fervent phrenologist, presumed his nose to betray a lack of will-power and energy. According to Darwin he eventually convinced FitzRoy

3. Robert FitzRoy (1805-1865)

'that [his] nose had spoken falsely', and he advised him to pay more attention to the probosces of other creatures.

He only became an ardent opponent of Darwin after the publication of the latter's *On the Origin of Species* in 1859, a long time after the voyage with the *Beagle*. Waving a Bible at the Oxford evolution debate in 1860, Fitzroy urged the audience to "believe the word of God".

VICE ADMIRAL FITZROY AND HIS BAROMETERS

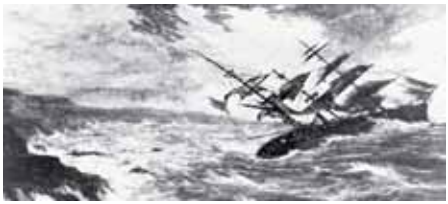
After the *Beagle* expedition, during which he showed himself to be an accomplished captain and accurate cartographer of unknown coasts, FitzRoy's career was far from over. The devoutly religious FitzRoy even proved himself to be progressive in many fields. In 1845, only two years after his appointment, he was recalled as governor of New Zealand, probably because he fundamentally adhered to his opinion that the Maoris had the same right to claim land as the settlers.

As a meteorologist he was to perform pioneering work in addition to his naval activities. Revolutionary ideas of his were adopted on more than one occasion. As early as his journey with the *Beagle* FitzRoy was paying a lot of attention to the signs of weather change.

His meteorological rules not only took into account the value and tendency of barometric pressure but also the direction and speed of the wind. With these rules, later known as 'Fitzroy's Rules' (Fig.6), he made meteorology accessible to a wider public. His best-known weather proverbs were reproduced on thousands of barometers during the second half of the nineteenth century.

LONG FORETOLD, LONG LAST
SHORT NOTICE SOON PAST

FAST RISE AFTER LOW
FORETELLS STRONGER BLOW

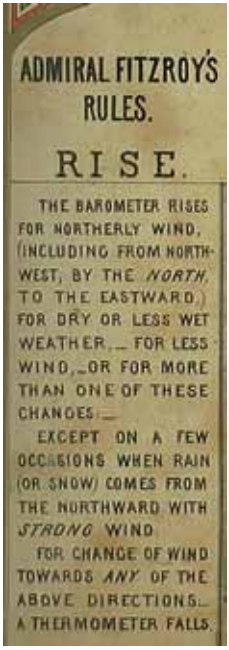


4. A terrible storm in 1859 that caused the loss of the Royal Charter inspired FitzRoy to develop charts to allow predictions to be made, which he called "forecasting the weather", thus coining the term weather forecast.

After his discharge from active service he was appointed head of the new Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade in 1854, the present-day British Meteorological Office. He set up a series of weather stations which sent data to the central weather institute in London using the newly invented telegraph, where he drew up the earliest weather charts. He also initiated the first daily weather forecasts. After England had been hit by a storm disaster, causing the loss of many sailors, he developed a coordinated storm warning service and a special storm barometer.

5. Portsoy's wall mounted public harbour barometer.

These 'sea coast' barometers, which he devised, were distributed to a large number of English ports by the British government from 1858 onwards.



The sturdy storm barometers (Fig.7), which have a striking shape and work accurately, were placed in well-ventilated oak cabinets against the wall, for instance, of a harbour office (Fig.5), where they could be read by sailors before setting out to sea. FitzRoy also concerned himself with improving the marine barometer and designed the so-called 'Fitzroy marine Barometer' or 'Gun Marine Barometer'. In 1863 he was promoted vice admiral on the basis of seniority and published his successful *Weather Book*.

6. Detail of a scale plate with Fitzroy's rules. See also page. 40.

After his death the well-known typically Victorian barometers, named after him, with a wide case and large paper register behind glass came into being. Usually this instrument combines a thermometer and a storm glass, naturally richly endowed with his meteorological texts and rhyming rules of thumb. The older models have the text 'Barometer by the late Admiral Fitzroy' at the top of the register, whereas on later specimens 'Admiral Fitzroy's Barometer' is written.

7. Fitzroy's storm barometer by Negretti & Zambra.

IRONIC

There is a sad irony in the fact that precisely this man, tormented by melancholy mood swings and a profound feeling of failure, and who took his own life, contributed so much to saving the lives of innumerable other people.

CONTENTS

Cover picture

A German polychrome painted iron figural mantel timepiece, c. 1840.
See also page 136.

Acknowledgments

The Horological Foundation is indebted to the following museums, experts, galleries, sponsors and organisations for their contributions to this diary. The State Hermitage Museum St. Petersburg, Musée d'Horlogerie du Locle, Museum Boerhave. Museum Im Wittelsbacher Schloss, Patek Phillipe Museum, Royal Museums Greenwich, Dutch Clock and Watch Museum, SMAT, E. Lels. A.E. Bannister, E. Strang, Global Art Insurance, F. P. Journe, L. van Cauwenbergh, M. Crijns, F. van Dreven (producer), Oscar Fontijn, La Pendulerie Chr. Guerin, L. Gude, F. Kats, Mentink & Roest, J. Neve, N. Raffety, R. Redding, G. Somlo, M. Toebosch, D. Verburg.

Lay-out: Eric Vocking. Editor: Wim van Klaveren. Printed: August 2013.

Name

Address

Telephone Fax

E-mail

Important and emergency numbers

Other memoranda

WÜRZBURG GERMANY

An astronomical longcase clock, c. 1750. Height: 203 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES
FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
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GERMANY

Renaissance automaton clock, c. 1580. Height: 52 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

2 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48							1
49	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	30	31					

3 Tuesday

4 Wednesday

5 Thursday

6 Friday

7 Saturday

8 Sunday

SALOMON COSTER THE HAGUE

Earliest Hague clock, dated 1657. Height: 29 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

9 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48							1
49	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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51	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	30	31					

10 Tuesday

11 Wednesday

12 Thursday

13 Friday

14 Saturday

15 Sunday

(BREGUET) BERTHOUD PARIS

Portable *Directoire* balance-controlled table clock, c.1795.
Height: 19.6 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

16 Monday

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52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	30	31					

17 Tuesday

• INTERNATIONAL FAIR (NEW YORK) • INTERNATIONAL FAIR (NAARDEN)

18 Wednesday

19 Thursday

20 Friday

21 Saturday

22 Sunday

SENÉ AND NEISER GENEVA

A gold enamel and pearl-set telescope with watch,
musical movement and automata, c. 1805-10. Height: 81 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

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52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	30	31					

23 Monday

✶ CHRISTMAS EVE (CHR.)

24 Tuesday

✶ CHRISTMAS

25 Wednesday

✶ CHRISTMAS

26 Thursday

27 Friday

28 Saturday

29 Sunday

WILLIAM ALLAM LONDON

Pantry clock with its travelling case, c. 1760. Height: 30 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

30 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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5	27	28	29	30	31		

31 Tuesday

1 Wednesday ✶ NEW YEAR'S DAY • RUS

2 Thursday ✶ RUS • USA • GBR • SUI • NZL

3 Friday ✶ RUS

4 Saturday ✶ RUS

5 Sunday ✶ RUS

HRH Jean I Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1921) HM Juan Carlos I King of Spain (1938)

GENEVA

Watch made for the Chinese market, c. 1880. Height: 40 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

6 Monday ✶ EPIPHANY (3 KÖNIGE) • AUT • RUS

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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5	27	28	29	30	31		

7 Tuesday ✶ CHRISTMAS DAY CHR. ORTH • RUS

8 Wednesday

9 Thursday

10 Friday

11 Saturday

12 Sunday

JOSEPH NORRIS AMSTERDAM

Hague clock, c. 1690. Height: 74 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

13 Monday

✶ MILAD UN NABI ISL ✶JAP

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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14 Tuesday

15 Wednesday

Iñaki Urdangarín y Liebaert, Duke of Palma de Mallorca (1968)

16 Thursday

17 Friday

18 Saturday

HRH Claire Princess of Belgium née Coombs (1974)

19 Sunday

THOMAS TAYLOR LONDON

A turtleshell-veneered spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1695. Height: 33 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

20 Monday

✶ USA

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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HRH Sophie Countess of Wessex née Rhys Jones (1965) HM Queen Mathilde of Belgium née Jonkvrouwe d'Udekem d'Acoz (1973)

21 Tuesday

HRH Ingrid Alexandra Princess of Norway (2004)

22 Wednesday

23 Thursday

● KUNST & ANTIEK WEEKEND (NAARDEN)

HSH Caroline Princess of Monaco (1957) Wedding anniversary of HRH Ernst August Prince of Hanover and HSH Caroline Princess of Monaco (1999)

24 Friday

● KUNST & ANTIEK WEEKEND (NAARDEN)

25 Saturday

● BRAFA (BRUSSELS) ● KUNST & ANTIEK WEEKEND (NAARDEN)

26 Sunday

✶AUS ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS) ● KUNST & ANTIEK WEEKEND (NAARDEN)

GOULLONS A PARIS

Early enamelled pocket watch, c. 1650. Diameter: 66 mm.

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27 Monday

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

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28 Tuesday

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

29 Wednesday

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

Wedding anniversary of HSH Prince Maximilian of Liechtenstein and Angela Brown (2000)

30 Thursday

✶ CHI

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

HM Abdullah II bin Hussein King of Jordan (1962) HRH Felipe Prince of Asturias (1968)
HRH Hashem Prince of Jordan (2005)

31 Friday

✶ LUNAR NEW YEAR CHI

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

HRH Beatrix Princess of the Netherlands (1938)

1 Saturday

✶ CHI

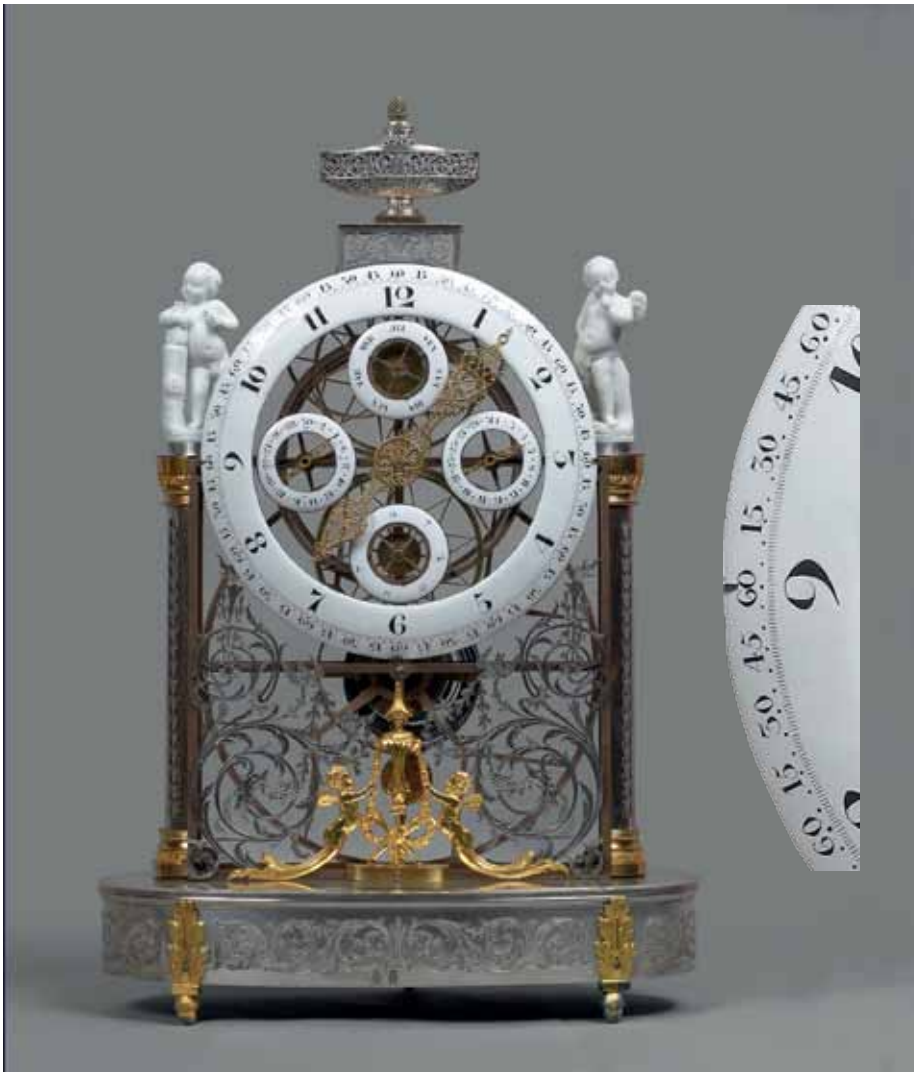
• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

2 Sunday

✶ CHI

• BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

Wedding anniversary of HRH The Prince of Orange and Máxima Zorreguieta (2002)



JANVIER PARIS

Directoire skeleton mantel clock, c. 1795. Height: 41 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

3 Monday

✶ MEX ✶ • CHI ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM B.)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
5						1	2
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	24	25	26	27	28		

HSH Angela Princess of Liechtenstein née Brown (1958)

4 Tuesday

✶ CHI ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

5 Wednesday

● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

HRH Mary Crown Princess of Denmark née Donaldson (1972)

6 Thursday

✶ NZL ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

HRH Marie Princess of Denmark née Cavallier (1976) HRH Louise Princess of Belgium (2004)

7 Friday

● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

8 Saturday

● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

9 Sunday

● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM BEACH)

BAULION A NAMUR

A Belgian Louis XVI *cartel* clock with a painted wooden case, c. 1760.
Height: 104 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

10 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
5						1	2
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	24	25	26	27	28		

11 Tuesday

* JAP

12 Wednesday

13 Thursday

14 Friday

• PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

HSH Hans Adam II Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein (1945) Wedding anniversary of HRH Henri Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Maria Teresa Mestre y Batista (1981)

15 Saturday

• PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

16 Sunday

• PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

HRH Alexandra Princess of Luxembourg (1991)

DUFOUR, FOL & CIE GENEVA

A Swiss gold repeating pocket watch, c. 1800. Diameter: 58 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

17 Monday

✶ USA ● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
5						1	2
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	24	25	26	27	28		

18 Tuesday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

19 Wednesday

HRH Prince Andrew The Duke of York (1960)

20 Thursday

21 Friday

HM Harald V King of Norway (1937) HIH Amedeo Archduke of Austria-Este, Prince of Belgium (1986)

22 Saturday

23 Sunday

✶ RUS

HIH Naruhito Crown Prince of Japan (1960)

GERRIT KNIP AMSTERDAM

Dutch automaton longcase clock, dated 1751. Height: 275 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
5						1	2
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	24	25	26	27	28	1	2

24 Monday

25 Tuesday

26 Wednesday

HRH Ernst August Prince of Hannover (1954)

27 Thursday

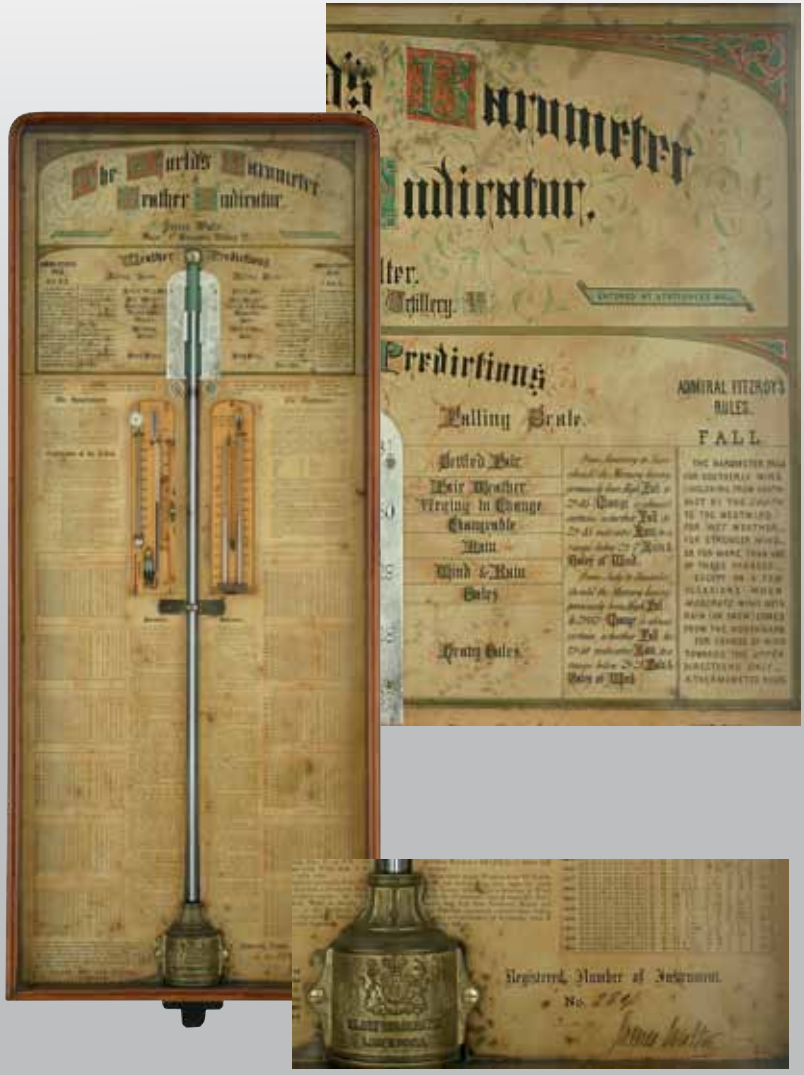
28 Friday

HRH Lalla Khadija of Morocco (2007)

1 Saturday

Timothy Laurence (1955)

2 Sunday



JAMES WALTER LIVERPOOL

'The World's Barometer & Weather Indicator', c. 1862. Height: 109 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

3 Monday ✶ LENT MONDAY ORTH

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
9						1	2
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14	31						

4 Tuesday

5 Wednesday ✶ ASH WEDNESDAY CHRI

6 Thursday

7 Friday

8 Saturday ✶ RUS

9 Sunday

GRAY & VULLIAMY LONDON

Silver egg-shaped precision watch, c. 1745-50. Height: c. 70 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
9						1	2
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14	31						

10 Monday

HRH Edward The Earl of Wessex (1964)

11 Tuesday

12 Wednesday

Prince Gabriel de Nassau (2006)

13 Thursday

14 Friday

- TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HSH Albert II Prince of Monaco (1958)

15 Saturday

- TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HSH Constantin Prince of Liechtenstein (1972)

16 Sunday

- TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

BARBARA BAUMANN 1768

Portrait of Barbara Baumann, (1727-1798) with fretsaw and balance bridge.
Insert: pocket watch balance bridge, scale 2.5:1

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

17 Monday

✶ MEX

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
9						1	2
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14	31						

18 Tuesday

✶ GRE

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

Wedding anniversary of HRH Elena Infante of Spain and Jaime de Marichalar y Sáenz de Tejada (1995)

19 Wednesday

✶ ESP

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

20 Thursday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

21 Friday

✶ RSA • JAP

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

Claus-Casimir Count van Oranje-Nassau, Jonkheer van Amsberg (2004)

22 Saturday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HRH Maria Teresa Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, née Mestre y Batista (1956)

23 Sunday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HRH Princess Eugenie of York (1990)

ANTHONIE HOEVENAAR LEIDEN

A Dutch longcase clock, c. 1675. Height: 190 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

24 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
9						1	2
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
14	31						

25 Tuesday ✶ GRE

Philipp von Lattorff (1968)

26 Wednesday

Luana Countess van Oranje-Nassau, Jonkvrouw van Amsberg (2005)

27 Thursday

28 Friday

29 Saturday

30 Sunday

J. F. NAUMANN DRESDEN

German horizontal table clock, c. 1740. Diameter: 12 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

31 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	28	29	30				

1 Tuesday

2 Wednesday

HRH Sirindhorn Princess of Thailand (1955)

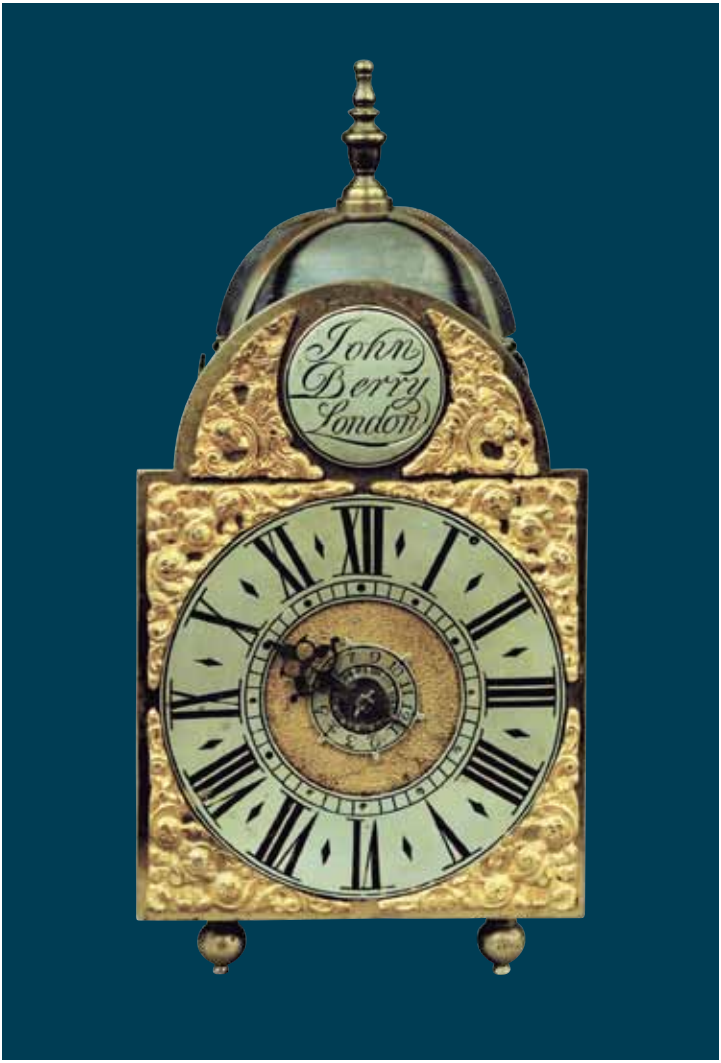
3 Thursday

4 Friday

5 Saturday ✶ CHI

HRH Ubol Ratana Princess of Thailand (1951)

6 Sunday ● DEN BOSCH ART FAIR



JOHN BERRY LONDON

Small English lantern clock, c. 1730. Height: 22 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

7 Monday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14		1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	28	29	30				

Jaime de Marichalar y Sáenz de Tejada, Duke of Lugo (1963)

8 Tuesday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

Leah Isadora Behn (2005)

9 Wednesday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

Wedding anniversary of HRH The Prince of Wales and Camilla Parker Bowles (2005)

10 Thursday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

Wedding anniversary of HIM Akihito Emperor of Japan and Michiko Shôda (1959) Tatjana von Lattorff née Princess of Liechtenstein (1973) HRH Ariane Princess of the Netherlands (2007)

11 Friday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

12 Saturday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

Wedding anniversary of HRH Laurent Prince of Belgium and Claire Coombs (2003)

13 Sunday

• DEN BOSCH ART FAIR

HERMANN & PFISTER BERN

A Swiss precision barometer, c. 1865. Height: 121 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES
FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

14 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14		1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	28	29	30				

HSH Marie Princess of Liechtenstein, née Countess Kinsky von Wchinitz und Tettau (1940)

15 Tuesday

✶ PASSOVER 1ST DAY JEW

HM King Philippe of Belgium (1960)

16 Wednesday

✶ USA

HM Margrethe II Queen of Denmark (1940) HRH Henri Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1955) HRH Sébastien Prince of Luxembourg (1992) HRH Eléonore Princess of Belgium (2008)

17 Thursday

18 Friday

✶ GOOD FRIDAY CHRI

Sayako Kuroda née Princess of Japan (1969)

19 Saturday

20 Sunday

✶ EASTER DAY CHRI

HSH Prince Georg of Liechtenstein (1999)

NICOLAS HANET PARIS ST GERMAIN

Early *Pendule Religieuse*, c. 1662. Height: 39 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

21 Monday

✶ EASTER MONDAY • AUS • AUT • CAN • DEN • FRA • GBR • ITA • LUX • NED • RSA • SWE • SUI

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14		1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	28	29	30				

HM Elizabeth II Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1926)
HRH Isabella Princess of Denmark (2007)

22 Tuesday

23 Wednesday

✶ GBR

HIH Laetitia Maria Archduchess of Austria-Este, Princess of Belgium (2003)

24 Thursday

Wedding anniversary of HRH Friso Prince van Oranje-Nassau and Mabel Wisse Smit (2004)

25 Friday

✶ AUS • NZL • ITA

26 Saturday

HM Willem-Alexander King of the Netherlands (1967)

27 Sunday

✶ NED • RSA

ARNOULD A NANCY

A Niderviller porcelain *cercles tournants* mantel clock, c. 1780. Height: 30 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

28 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14		1	2	3	4	5	6
15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	28	29	30	1	2	3	4

Wedding anniversary of HM Rama IX King of Thailand and Sirikit Somdech Pharaborom Rajininath (1950)

29 Tuesday ✶ JAP

Wedding anniversary of Prince William and Catherine Middleton Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Maud Angelica Behn (2003)
HRH Sofía Infante of Spain (2007)

30 Wednesday

HM Carl XVI Gustaf King of Sweden (1946)
Miguel Urdangarín y Bórbon (2002)

1 Thursday ✶ LABOUR DAY • CHI

2 Friday ✶ CHI

3 Saturday ✶ JAP • GRE

4 Sunday

HH Henrik Prince of Denmark (2009)

JOHN PATRICK LONDON

An early walnut stick barometer, c. 1695-1700. Height: 102 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES
FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

5 Monday ✶ JAP • MEX • NED • GBR

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
18				1	2	3	4
19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	30	31	

6 Tuesday ✶ GBE • JAP

7 Wednesday

8 Thursday ✶ FRA

HRH Crown Prince Moulay Al-Hassan of Morocco (2003)

9 Friday ✶ RUS • AUS

10 Saturday

HRH Princess Lalla Salma of Morocco née Bennani (1978)

11 Sunday

WILHELM KÖBERLE EICHSTÄTT GERMANY

A horizontal gilt-metal and silver table clock, c. 1700. Height: 6.5 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
18				1	2	3	4
19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	30	31	

12 Monday

13 Tuesday

14 Wednesday

Wedding anniversary of HM Juan Carlos I King of Spain and HRH Sofia Princess of Greece and Denmark (1962) Wedding anniversary of HRH Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and Mary Donaldson (2004)

15 Thursday

Zara Phillips (1981)

16 Friday

✶ DEN

HSH Maximilian Prince of Liechtenstein (1969)

17 Saturday

HM Máxima Queen of the Netherlands née Zorreguieta (1971)

18 Sunday

HSH Alfons Prince of Liechtenstein (2001) HSH Benedikt Prince of Liechtenstein (2008)

AIMÉ JACOB LYON PARIS

Year-going mahogany longcase regulator, c. 1820.
Height: 203 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

19 Monday ✶ CAN

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
18				1	2	3	4
19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Wedding anniversary of HRH Constantijn Prince of the Netherlands and Laurentien Brinkhorst (2001)

20 Tuesday

21 Wednesday

22 Thursday

Wedding anniversary of HRH Felipe Prince of Asturias and Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano (2004)

23 Friday

24 Saturday

Wedding anniversary of HRH Prince Joachim of Denmark and Marie Cavallier (2008) HSH Joseph Wenzel Prince of Liechtenstein (1995) Wedding anniversary of Ari Behn and Märtha Louise Princess of Norway (2002)

25 Sunday

HRH Laurentien Princess of The Netherlands née Brinkhorst (1966)

GUILMET PARIS

Steam-engine clock, circa 1880. Height: 47 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

26 Monday ✶ GBR • USA

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
18				1	2	3	4
19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	30	31	1

HRH Frederik Crown Prince of Denmark (1968)

27 Tuesday

HSH Moritz Prince of Liechtenstein (2003)

28 Wednesday

29 Thursday ✶ ASCENSION CHR.

30 Friday

31 Saturday

1 Sunday ✶ BEL • FRA • ITA

SWITZERLAND

Late Gothic wall clock, c. 1580. Height: 40 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
22							1
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	30						

2 Monday

✶ CHI • NZL • ITA

3 Tuesday

✶ USA

HRH Felix Prince of Luxembourg (1984) Leonore Countess van Oranje-Nassau, Jonkvrouwe van Amsberg (2006)

4 Wednesday

✶ SHAVOUT 1ST DAY JEW

5 Thursday

✶ DEN

HIH Astrid Archduchess of Austria-Este, née Princess of Belgium (1962) Wedding Anniversary of Philipp von Lattorff and HSH Tatjana Princess of Liechtenstein (1999) Irene Urdangarín y Bórbon (2005)

6 Friday

✶ SWE

HM Albert II King of the Belgians (1934)

7 Saturday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

HRH Joachim Prince of Denmark (1969)

8 Sunday

✶ WHITSUN PENTECOST CHRI

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

Andrea Casiraghi (1984) Eloise Countess van Oranje-Nassau, Jonkvrouwe van Amsberg (2002)

PAULUS MOREELSE UTRECHT (1571-1638)

Portrait of a lady holding a watch, probably as a vanitas symbol.
Oil on canvas: 112 x 86.5 cm

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

9 Monday

✶ WHITMONDAY

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
22							1
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	30						

Wedding anniversary of HIH Naruhito Crown Prince of Japan and Masako Ôwada (1993)

10 Tuesday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

HRH The Prince Philip Mountbatten Duke of Edinburgh (1921) Wedding anniversary of HM Margrethe II Queen of Denmark and HRH Henrik Prince of Denmark (1967) HRH Madeleine Princess of Sweden, Duchess of Hälsingland and Gästrikland (1982)

11 Wednesday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

HM Fabiola Queen-Dowager of Belgium, née de Mora y Aragón (1928) HRH Henrik Prince of Denmark, Comte de Laborde de Monpézat (1934) HSH Alois Hereditary Prince of Liechtenstein (1968)

12 Thursday

✶ RUS

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

13 Friday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

HRH Cristina Infante of Spain, Duchess of Palma de Mallorca (1965)

14 Saturday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

15 Sunday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

MICHAEL NIBLINCK

Early German watch, c. 1590. Diameter: 59 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

16 Monday

✶ RSA

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
22							1
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	30						

17 Tuesday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

18 Wednesday

Zaria Countess van Oranje-Nassau, Jonkvrouw van Amsberg (2006)

19 Thursday

✶ SUI • AUT • GER

Wedding anniversary of HM Carl XVI Gustaf King of Sweden and Silvia Sommerlath (1976) Wedding Anniversary of HRH Edward Earl of Wessex and Sophie Rhys Jones (1999)

20 Friday

21 Saturday

✶ SWE

HRH Prince William of Great Britain (1982)

22 Sunday

LORY A PARIS

Empire table regulator, dated 1819. Height: 50 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

23 Monday

✶ LUX

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
22							1
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	30						

24 Tuesday

✶ GRE • ITA

25 Wednesday

26 Thursday

HM Albert II King of the Belgians (1934)

27 Friday

28 Saturday

✶ RAMADAN 1ST DAY ISL

HRH Hussein Crowne Prince of Jordan (1994)

29 Sunday

Wedding anniversary of HIH Prince Akishino of Japan and Kiko Kawashima (1990)

JOSEF SCHUMACHER FURTWANGEN

Black-Forest musical organ wall clock, c. 1820.
Height: 72 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

30 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
22							1
23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	30	1	2	3	4	5	6

HH Alexandra Countess of Frederiksborg, née Manley (1964)

1 Tuesday

✶CAN

2 Wednesday

Wedding anniversary of HM Albert II King of the Belgians and Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria (1959)

3 Thursday

Wedding anniversary of HSH Alois Hereditary Prince of Liechtenstein and HRH Sophie Duchess in Bavaria (1993)

4 Friday

✶ USA

HM Sonja Queen of Norway, née Haraldsen (1937) HRH Chulabhorn Princess of Thailand (1957)

5 Saturday

6 Sunday

DAFLEVILLE FRANCE

A small spring-driven mantel clock, dated 1797. Height: 14.5 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

7 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
27		1	2	3	4	5	6
28	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	28	29	30	31			

8 Tuesday

9 Wednesday

10 Thursday

11 Friday

12 Saturday

Wedding anniversary of HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco and Salma Bennani (2002)

13 Sunday

MOULINIÉ, BAUTTE & CIE GENEVA

A gold enamel and pearl-set flintlock pistol with watch and perfume sprinkler, c. 1805. Length: 111 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

14 Monday

✶ JAP • GBR • FRA

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
27		1	2	3	4	5	6
28	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	28	29	30	31			

HRH Victoria Crown Princess of Sweden, Duchess of Västergötland (1977)

15 Tuesday

16 Wednesday

HSH Marie Princess of Liechtenstein née Countess Kálnoky (1975)

17 Thursday

HRH The Duchess of Cornwall (1947) Felipe Juan de Marichalar y Borbón (1998) Wedding Anniversary of HSH Constantin Prince of Liechtenstein and Marie Countess Kálnoky (1999)

18 Friday

19 Saturday

20 Sunday

HRH Haakon Crown Prince of Norway (1973) HRH Princess Alexandra of Hanover (1999)

MATHIAS GAILL FRIEDBERG

A German night clock with painted dial,
c. 1700. Height: 58 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

21 Monday ✶ BEL

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
27		1	2	3	4	5	6
28	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	28	29	30	31			

22 Tuesday

HH Felix Prince of Denmark (2002) HRH George Prince of Cambridge (2013)

23 Wednesday

HSH Georgina Princess of Liechtenstein (2005)

24 Thursday

25 Friday

26 Saturday

27 Sunday

ROBIN A PARIS

A French month-going *Empire* table regulator, c. 1805. Height: 51 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

28 Monday

* EID UL FITS ISL

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
27		1	2	3	4	5	6
28	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

HRH Vajiralongkorn Prince of Thailand (1952)

29 Tuesday

30 Wednesday

Wedding anniversary of HSH Hans Adam II Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein and Marie Countess Kinsky von Wchinitz und Tettau (1967)

31 Thursday

1 Friday

* SUI

2 Saturday

* NIGHT OF THE SEVENS CHII

3 Sunday

HRH Louis Prince of Luxembourg (1986) Charlotte Casiraghi (1986)

MATTHIAS HUNETIZ HAMBURG

Renaissance pillar clock, dated 1660.
Height: 74 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

4 Monday ✶ GBR • CAN

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31					1	2	3
32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

5 Tuesday

6 Wednesday

7 Thursday

8 Friday

HRH Princess Beatrice of York (1988)

9 Saturday ✶ RSA

10 Sunday

JOHN BRADLEE RUSSIA

Equatorial brass ring sundial, c. 1700. Height: 35 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

11 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31					1	2	3
32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

HRH Mabel Princess van Oranje-Nassau née Wisse Smit (1968)

12 Tuesday

HM Sirikit Queen of Thailand née Somdech Pharaborom Rajininath (1932)

13 Wednesday

14 Thursday

15 Friday

✶ AUT • BEL • FRA • GER • GRE • ITA • LUX • ESP

HRH Anne The Princess Royal (1950)

16 Saturday

17 Sunday

JEAN-GEORGES RÉMOND GENEVA

A Swiss watch contained in a snuffbox, c. 1810.
Dimensions: 95x49x15 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31					1	2	3
32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	25	26	27	28	29	30	

18 Monday

19 Tuesday

HRH Mette-Marit Crown Princess of Norway née Tjessem Høiby (1973)

20 Wednesday

HRH Gabriel Prince of Belgium (2003)

21 Thursday

HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco (1963)

22 Friday

23 Saturday

HM Noor al-Hussein Queen Dowager of Jordan née Lisa Najeeb Halaby (1951)

24 Sunday

LOUIS-CONSTANTIN DETOUCHE PARIS

An astronomical weight-driven gilt brass wall regulator, c. 1860. Height: 185 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

25 Monday ✶ GBR

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31					1	2	3
32	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
34	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Wedding anniversary of HRH Haakon Crown Prince of Norway and Mette-Marit Tjessem Høiby (2001)

26 Tuesday

HIH Maria-Laura Archduchess of Austria-Este, Princess of Belgium (1988)

27 Wednesday

28 Thursday

HH Nikolai Prince of Denmark (1999)

29 Friday

Wedding anniversary of HM Harald V King of Norway and Sonja Haraldsen (1968)

30 Saturday

31 Sunday

HM Rania Queen of Jordan née Yassine (1970)

J. G. EMONTS LIÈGE

A Belgian skeleton clock, c. 1820. Height: 41 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

1 Monday ✶ USA • CAN

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30					

2 Tuesday

3 Wednesday

4 Thursday

Pierre Casiraghi (1987)

5 Friday

6 Saturday

HIH Hisahito Prince of Japan (Akishino-no-miya Hisahito Shinno) (2006)

7 Sunday

DUBOIS & FILS LE LOCLE

Swiss musical watch, c. 1810. Diameter: 58 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

8 Monday ✶ MID AUTUMN FESTIVAL CHI

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30					

9 Tuesday

Victoria Federica de Marichalar y Borbón (2000)

10 Wednesday

11 Thursday ● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

HM Paola Queen of the Belgians, née Ruffo di Calabria (1937) HIH Princess Akishino of Japan née Kiko Kawashima (1966)

12 Friday ● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

13 Saturday ● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

14 Sunday ● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

DANIEL DELANDER LONDON

A walnut-veneered longcase clock, c. 1710.
Height: 239 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

15 Monday

✶ JAP

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30					

HRH Letizia Princess of Asturias (1972) HRH Prince Henry of Great Britain (1984)

16 Tuesday

✶ MEX

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

17 Wednesday

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

18 Thursday

✶ MSUKKOT 1ST DAY JEW • CHI

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

19 Friday

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

20 Saturday

● BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

21 Sunday

✶ SUI

Prince Noah de Nassau (2007)

FRANCE

Empire mantel clock c. 1800. Height: 43 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

22 Monday

✶ SUI TIME TO ORDER YOUR 2015 DIARY!
PLEASE SEE ORDER FORM AT THE LAST PAGE.

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30					

Märtha Louise Princess of Norway (1971) Wedding anniversary of HIH Lorenz Archduke of Austria-Este and HRH Astrid Princess of Belgium (1984)

23 Tuesday

✶ JAP

24 Wednesday

✶ RSA

25 Thursday

✶ ROSH HASHANAH JEW

HRH Friso Prince van Oranje-Nassau (1968)

26 Friday

HRH Salma Princess of Jordan (2000)

27 Saturday

28 Sunday

HRH Iman Princess of Jordan (1996)

CHÂTELAIN PARIS

A gold pocket watch with chatelaine, c. 1785. Diameter: 42 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

29 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30	1	2	3	4	5

Juan Urdangarín y Bórbon (1999) Wedding anniversary of HRH Louis Prince of Luxemburg and Tessy Antony (2006) Emma Tallulah Behn (2008)

30 Tuesday

Ari Behn (1972)

1 Wednesday

2 Thursday

✶ CHI

3 Friday

✶ CHI • GER

4 Saturday

✶ EID UL ADHA ISL ✶ YOM KIPPUR JEW

Wedding anniversary of HRH Cristina Infante of Spain and Iñaki Urdangarín y Liebaert (1997) HRH Emmanuel Prince of Belgium (2005)

5 Sunday

JEAN FRANÇOIS PONCET DRESDEN

German silver coach watch, c. 1745. Diameter: 12 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

6 Monday ✶ AUS TIME TO ORDER YOUR 2015 DIARY! PLEASE SEE ORDER FORM AT THE LAST PAGE.

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
40			1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31		

7 Tuesday

8 Wednesday

9 Thursday ✶ SUKKOT

10 Friday

11 Saturday

HRH Constantijn Prince of the Netherlands (1969) HIH Luisa-Maria Archduchess of Austria-Este, Princess of Belgium (1995)

12 Sunday ✶ MEX • ESP

AMSTERDAM

Dutch *Amsterdamse school* mantel clock, c. 1925
Height: 27.5 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

13 Monday

✶ CAN • JAP • USA

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
40			1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31		

14 Tuesday

15 Wednesday

HRH Christian Prince of Denmark (2005)

16 Thursday

17 Friday

HSH Marie Caroline Princess of Liechtenstein (1996)

18 Saturday

19 Sunday

HRH Laurent Prince of Belgium (1963)

LECERF/TORTEL PARIS

A French pair-cased pocket watch, c. 1800. Height: 65 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

20 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
40			1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31		

HIM Michiko Empress of Japan née Shôda (1934). Wedding anniversary of Prince Guillaume of Luxembourg and Countess Stephanie de Lannoy's.

21 Tuesday

22 Wednesday ✶ CHI

23 Thursday

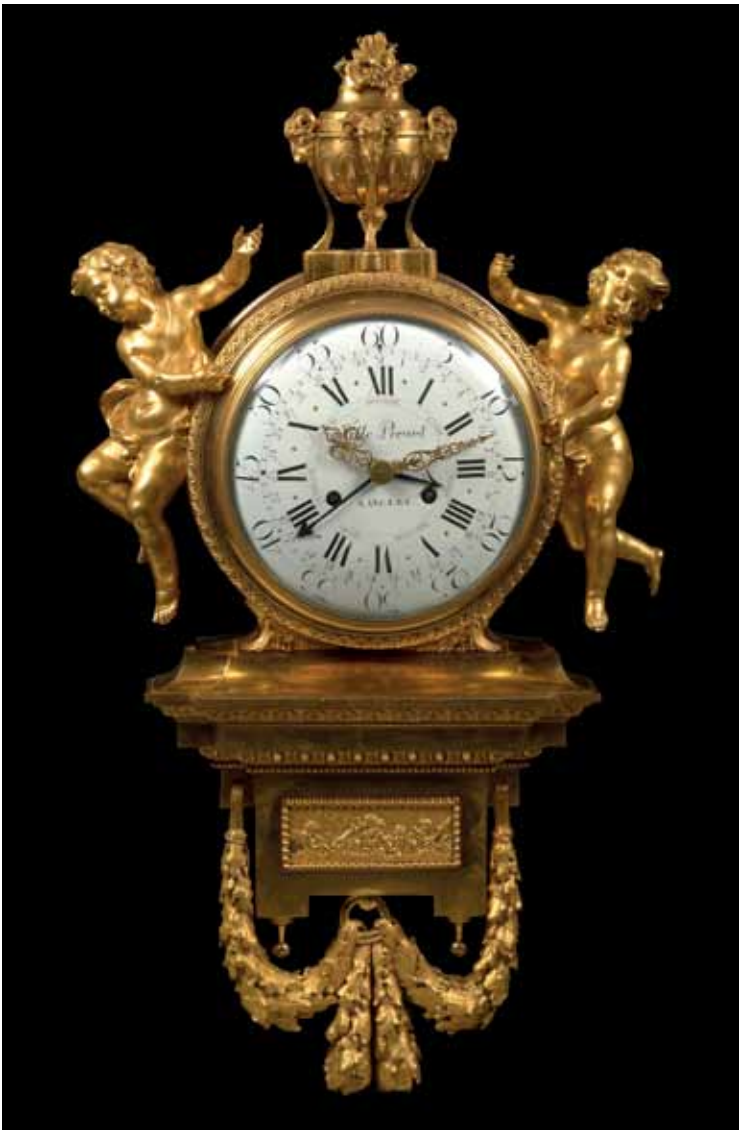
HIH Mako Princess of Japan (Akishino-no-miya Mako Naishinno) (1991)

24 Friday

25 Saturday ✶ ALHIJIRA ISL

HRH Elisabeth Princess of Belgium (2001)

26 Sunday ✶ AUT



FILLE PREVOST ANGERS

Louis XVI *cartel* clock, c. 1780. Height: 91 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

27 Monday

✶ NZL

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
40			1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

28 Tuesday

✶ GRE

HRH Sophie Princess of Liechtenstein, née Duchess in Bavaria (1967) Princess Tessy of Luxembourg née Antony (1985)

29 Wednesday

30 Thursday

31 Friday

✶ GER

HRH Leonor Infante of Spain (2005)

1 Saturday

✶ AUT • BEL • FRA • GER • ITA • LUX • ESP • SWE

2 Sunday

✶ MEX

HM Sofia Queen of Spain, née Princess of Greece and Denmark (1938)

JEAN DAVID CLERMONT EN BOVOISSIS

Louis XIV lantern clock, c. 1680. Height: 40 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

3 Monday

✶ JAP • RUS ✶ ASHURA ISL

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

4 Tuesday

✶ RUS

5 Wednesday

6 Thursday

7 Friday

8 Saturday

Lady Louise Mountbatten-Windsor (2003)

9 Sunday

CHARLES MOLINS LONDON

A gold pair-cased pocket watch, c. 1725. Diameter: 51 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

10 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

11 Tuesday

✶ BEL • CAN • FRA • USA

HRH Guillaume Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1981)

12 Wednesday

13 Thursday

14 Friday

HRH Charles The Prince of Wales (1948)

15 Saturday

✶ BEL

Peter Phillips (1977)

16 Sunday

GRIMALDE & JOHNSON LONDON

A small spring-driven ebonised table clock, c. 1820. Height: 28 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

17 Monday

* MEX

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

18 Tuesday

19 Wednesday

20 Thursday

Wedding anniversary of HM Elizabeth II Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and HRH The Prince Philip Mountbatten Duke of Edinburgh (1947)

21 Friday

22 Saturday

23 Sunday

• PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

JEAN MICHEL VIEUSSEUX, GENEVA

A gold chatelaine and pair-cased quarter repeating watch,
c. 1765. Diameter: 47 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

24 Monday

✶ JAP

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

25 Tuesday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

26 Wednesday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

27 Thursday

✶ USA

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

28 Friday

✶ USA

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

29 Saturday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

30 Sunday

✶ ADVENT SUNDAY CHRI

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

HIH Prince Akishino of Japan (Akishino-no-miya Fumihito Shinno) (1965)

THOMAS COLE LONDON

Week-going striking strut clock, c. 1850. Height: 15.5 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31				

1 Monday

HIH Aiko Princess of Japan (Toshi-no-miya Aiko Naishinno) (2001)

2 Tuesday

3 Wednesday

Sverre Magnus Prince of Norway (2005)

4 Thursday

Wedding anniversary of HRH Philippe Duke of Brabant and jonkvrouwe Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz (1999)

5 Friday

HM Rama IX King of Thailand (1927)

6 Saturday ✶ ESP

HSH Nikolaus Prince of Liechtenstein (2000) Pablo Nicolás Urdangarín y Bórbon (2000)

7 Sunday

HRH Bhajara Kittiyabha Princess of Thailand (1978) HRH Amalia Crown Princess of the Netherlands (2003)

GALLE PARIS

Empire bronze and marble *pendule*, c. 1815-20. Height: 86 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

8 Monday

✶ ESP • SUI • ESP • ITA • AUT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31				

9 Tuesday

HIH Masako Crown Princess of Japan (1963) HIH Joachim Archduke of Austria-Este, Prince of Belgium (1991)

10 Wednesday

11 Thursday

12 Friday

✶ MEX

Wedding anniversary of HRH Anne The Princess Royal and Timothy Laurence (1992)

13 Saturday

HRH Nicolas Prince of Belgium (2005) HRH Aymeric Prince of Belgium (2005)

14 Sunday

SWITZERLAND

Two four-colour gold snuffboxes with watch, c. 1780.
Widths: 79 and 67 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31				

15 Monday

16 Tuesday

* RSA

HIH Lorenz Archduke of Austria-Este, Prince of Belgium (1955)

17 Wednesday

James, Viscount Severn (2007)

18 Thursday

19 Friday

20 Saturday

HRH Elena Infante of Spain, Duchess of Lugo (1963)

21 Sunday

* WINTER SOLSTICE FESTIVAL CHI

FRANCE

Long-duration (400 day) mantel clock, c. 1885. Height: 70 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

22 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31				

23 Tuesday

✶ JAP

HIM Akihito Emperor of Japan (1933) HM Silvia Queen of Sweden, née Sommerlath (1943)

24 Wednesday

✶ CHRISTMAS EVE (CHR.)

25 Thursday

✶ CHRISTMAS DAY (CHR.)

26 Friday

✶ CHRISTMAS (BOXING DAY)

27 Saturday

28 Sunday

ONÉSIME DUMAS PARIS

Deck chronometer, c. 1850. Dimensions: 6.5x10x12 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

29 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31	1	2	3	4

HIH Kako Princess of Japan (Akishino-no-miya Kako Naishinno) (1994)

30 Tuesday

31 Wednesday

1 Thursday

✶ NEW YEAR'S DAY 2014

2 Friday

3 Saturday

4 Sunday

H. OLLAND UTRECHT

A Dutch precision stick barometer, c. 1860. Height: 98.5 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES
FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

TIME ZONES

Denver		**Dubai**		**Beijing/Hongkong**		**London**		**Los Angeles**		**Mumbai**	
Dubai	+11	Denver	-11	Denver	-15	Denver	-7	Denver	+1	Denver	-12
Hongkong	+15	Hongkong	+4	Dubai	-4	Dubai	+4	Dubai	+12	Dubai	-1
London	+7	London	-4	London	-8	Hongkong	+8	Hongkong	+16	Hongkong	+3
Los Angeles	-1	Los Angeles	-12	Los Angeles	-16	Los Angeles	-8	London	+8	London	-6
MET	+8	Miami	-9	Miami	-13	Miami	-5	Miami	+3	Los Angeles	-13
Miami	+2	MET	-3	MET	-7	MET	+1	MET	+9	MET	-4
Moscow	+10	Moscow	-1	Moscow	-5	Moscow	+3	Moscow	+11	Moscow	-2
New Orleans	+1	New Orleans	-10	New Orleans	-14	New Orleans	-6	New Orleans	+2	New Orleans	-11
New York	+2	New York	-9	New York	-13	New York	-5	New York	+3	New York	-10
Sydney	+17	Sydney	+6	Sydney	+2	Sydney	+10	Sydney	+18	Sydney	+5
Tokyo	+16	Tokyo	+5	Tokyo	+1	Tokyo	+9	Tokyo	+17	Tokyo	+4

MET		**Moscow**		**New Orleans**		**New York**		**Sydney**		**Tokyo**	
Denver	-8	Denver	-10	Denver	-1	Denver	-2	Denver	-17	Denver	-16
Dubai	+3	Dubai	+1	Dubai	+10	Dubai	+9	Dubai	-6	Dubai	-5
Hongkong	+7	Hongkong	+5	Hongkong	+14	Hongkong	+13	Hongkong	-2	Hongkong	-1
London	-1	London	-3	London	+6	London	+5	London	-10	London	-9
Los Angeles	-9	Los Angeles	-11	Los Angeles	-2	Los Angeles	-3	Los Angeles	-18	Los Angeles	-17
Mumbai	+4	Miami	-8	Miami	+1	Miami	0	Miami	-15	Miami	-14
Moscow	+2	MET	-2	MET	+7	MET	+6	MET	-9	MET	-8
New Orleans	-7	New Orleans	-9	Moscow	+9	Moscow	+8	Moscow	-7	Moscow	-6
New York	-6	New York	-8	New York	+1	New Orleans	-1	New Orleans	-16	New Orleans	-15
Sydney	+9	Sydney	+7	Sydney	+16	Sydney	+15	New York	-15	New York	-14
Tokyo	+8	Tokyo	+6	Tokyo	+15	Tokyo	+14	Tokyo	-1	Sydney	+1

met = Mid European Time = Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Copenhagen, Madrid, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Warsaw. (+ = hours later - = hours earlier)

TIME ZONE HISTORY 22 participating nations adopted the meridian of Greenwich as their prime meridian at the 1882 International Congress in Washington, finally concluding the implementation of the universal day, time and time zones.

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

January
Brafa
BEL Brussels 25-2 February
www.brafa.be

Winter Antique show.
USA New York 25-2 February
www.winterantiquesschow.com

Kunst & Antiek Weekend
NED Naarden 23-26 January
www.kunstenantiekweekend.nl

February
American Int. Fine Art Fair.
USA 3-12 February
www.aifaf.com

Palm Beach Jewellery, Art & Antiques Show
USA Miami 14-18 February
www.palmbeachshow.com

March
Tefaf NED
Maastricht 14-23 March
www.tefaf.com

April
Den Bosch Art Fair.
NED 's Hertogenbosch
6-13 April
www.afsh.nl

Artantique Utrecht.
NED April
www.artantique.nl

June
Olympia.
GBR London 7-17 June
www.
olympiaartsinternational.com

Masterpiece
GBR London July
www.masterpiecefair.com

September
Biennale des Antiquaires.
FRA Paris 11-20 September
www.bdafrance.eu

Lapada
GBR London.
www.lapadalondon.co.uk

November
Pan
NED Amsterdam
23- 30 November
www.pan.nl

December
Olympia.
GBR London
www.olympiaartsinternational.com

International spelling alphabet

A	Alfa	S	Sierra
B	Bravo	T	Tango
C	Charlie	U	Uniform
D	Delta	V	Victor
E	Echo	W	Whiskey
F	Foxtrot	X	X Ray
G	Golf	Y	Yankee
H	Hotel	Z	Zulu
I	India	1	One
J	Juliet	2	Two
K	Kilo	3	Three
L	Lima	4	Four
M	Mike	5	Five
N	November	6	Six
O	Oscar	7	Seven
P	Papa	8	Eight
Q	Quebec	9	Nine
R	Romeo	0	Zero

GERMANY

An early German ivory diptych sundial, dated 1582.
Dimensions: 7.1x5.0x1.7 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

Distance	Centimeter	Inch	Meter
1 Centimeter	1	0.39370	0.01
1 Decimeter	10	3.93700	0.1
1 Foot	30.47	11.99	0.304
1 Inch	2.54	1	0.0254
1 Kilometer	$1x10^6$	39370.07	1000
1 Micrometer	0.0001	3.93e-5	1,00e-06
1 Millimeter	0.1	0.03937	0.001
1 Meter	100	3.937.007	1
1 Mile	160934.4	63359.9	1609.34
1 Nautical mile	185200	72913.38	1852
1 Yard	91.439	35.99	0.91439
1 Pied du Roy	32.4806	12.792	0.324809
1 Pouce	2.707	1.066	0.02707
1 Ligne	0.22558	0.08881	0.0022558

Weight	Kilogram	Ounce	Gram
1 Tonne	1000	35270	$1x10^6$
1 Kilo	1	35.27	1000

Weight	Kilogram	Ounce	Gram
1 Pound	0.45359	16	453.59
1 Ounce	0.02835	1	28.3495
1 Gram	0.001	0.03527	1
1 Milligram	1.00e-06	3.52e-5	0.001
1 Carat	0.0002	0.00705	0.2
1 Dram	0.00177	0.06249	1.77184
1 Grain	6.47e-5	0.00228	0.06479
1 Newton	0.10196	359.641	101.96
1 Stone	6.34	223.93	6349.2

Volume	Liter	Gallon us	Pint us
1 Liter	1	0.26417	2.11337
1 Milliliter	0.001	0.00026	0.00211
1 Deciliter	0.1	0.026417	0.211337
1 Barrel us	158.98251	41.99873	335.98
1 Gallon us	3.78541	1	8
1 Quart us	0.94635	0.25	2
1 Pint	0.4731	0.125	1

Temperature

Celcius	-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	**0**	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
Fahrenheit	-94	-76	-58	-40	-22	-4	14	**32**	50	68	86	104	122	140	158	176	194	212	230
Réaumur	-56	-48	-40	-32	-24	-16	-8	**0**	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88

Barometric

Mb.	Inch	Rijnl.	Adam.	Mb.	Inch	Rijnl.	Adam.	Mb.	Inch	Rijnl.	Adam.
947	27.97	27.15	27.61	982	29.00	28.16	28.63	1017	30.03	29.16	29.65
948	27.99	27.18	27.64	983	29.03	28.18	28.66	1018	30.06	29.19	29.68
949	28.02	27.21	27.66	984	29.06	28.21	28.68	1019	30.09	29.22	29.71
950	28.05	27.24	27.69	985	29.09	28.24	28.71	1020	30.12	29.25	29.73
951	28.08	27.27	27.72	986	29.12	28.27	28.74	1021	30.15	29.27	29.76
952	28.11	27.30	27.75	987	29.15	28.30	28.77	1022	30.18	29.30	29.79
953	28.14	27.32	27.78	988	29.18	28.33	28.80	1023	30.21	29.33	29.82
954	28.17	27.35	27.81	989	29.21	28.36	28.83	1024	30.24	29.36	29.85
955	28.20	27.38	27.84	990	29.23	28.39	28.86	1025	30.27	29.39	29.88
956	28.23	27.41	27.87	991	29.26	28.41	28.89	1026	30.30	29.42	29.91
957	28.26	27.44	27.90	992	29.29	28.44	28.92	1027	30.33	29.45	29.94
958	28.29	27.47	27.93	993	29.32	28.47	28.95	1028	30.36	29.48	29.97
959	28.32	27.50	27.96	994	29.35	28.50	28.98	1029	30.39	29.50	30.00
960	28.35	27.53	27.99	995	29.38	28.53	29.01	1030	30.42	29.53	30.03
961	28.38	27.55	28.01	996	29.41	28.56	29.03	1031	30.45	29.56	30.06
962	28.41	27.58	28.04	997	29.44	28.59	29.06	1032	30.48	29.59	30.08
963	28.44	27.61	28.07	998	29.47	28.61	29.09	1033	30.50	29.62	30.11
964	28.47	27.64	28.10	999	29.50	28.64	29.12	1034	30.53	29.65	30.14
965	28.50	27.67	28.13	1000	29.53	28.67	29.15	1035	30.56	29.68	30.17
966	28.53	27.70	28.16	1001	29.56	28.70	29.18	1036	30.59	29.70	30.20
967	28.56	27.73	28.19	1002	29.59	28.73	29.21	1037	30.62	29.73	30.23
968	28.59	27.75	28.22	1003	29.62	28.76	29.24	1038	30.65	29.76	30.26
969	28.61	27.78	28.25	1004	29.65	28.79	29.27	1039	30.68	29.79	30.29
970	28.64	27.81	28.28	1005	29.68	28.82	29.30	1040	30.71	29.82	30.32
971	28.67	27.84	28.31	1006	29.71	28.84	29.33	1041	30.74	29.85	30.35
972	28.70	27.87	28.34	1007	29.74	28.87	29.36	1042	30.77	29.88	30.38
973	28.73	27.90	28.36	1008	29.77	28.90	29.38	1043	30.80	29.91	30.40
974	28.76	27.93	28.39	1009	29.80	28.93	29.41	1044	30.83	29.93	30.43
975	28.79	27.96	28.42	1010	29.83	28.96	29.44	1045	30.86	29.96	30.46
976	28.82	27.98	28.45	1011	29.85	28.99	29.47	1046	30.89	29.99	30.49
977	28.85	28.01	28.48	1012	29.88	29.02	29.50	1047	30.92	30.02	30.52
978	28.88	28.04	28.51	1013	29.91	29.04	29.53	1048	30.95	30.05	30.55
979	28.91	28.07	28.54	1014	29.94	29.07	29.56	1049	30.98	30.08	30.58
980	28.94	28.10	28.57	1015	29.97	29.10	29.59	1050	31.01	30.11	30.61
981	28.97	28.13	28.60	1016	30.00	29.13	29.62	1051	31.04	30.13	30.64

FRANCE

An ormolu and patinated-bronze mantel clock, c. 1780. Height: 47 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Australia	AUS	1-1, 26-1, 18-4, 21-4, 25-4, 9-5, 6-10, 25-12, 26-12
Austria	AUT	1-1, 6-1, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 9-6, 19-6, 15-8, 26-10, 1-11, 8-12, 25-12, 26-12
Belgium	BEL	1-1, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 9-6, 21-7, 15-8, 1-11, 11-11, 15-11, 25-12
Canada	CAN	1-1, 18-4, 19-5, 1-7, 4-8, 1-9, 13-10, 11-11, 25-12, 26-12
China	CHI	1-1, 30>31-1, 1>4-2, 5-4, 1>2-5, 2-6, 8-9, 1>3-10
Denmark	DEN	1-1, 17>18-4, 21-4, 16-5, 29-5, 5-6, 9-6, 24-12, 25-12, 26-12
France	FRA	1-1, 21-4, 1-5, 8-5, 29-5, 9-6, 14-7, 15-8, 1-11, 11-11, 25-12
Germany	GER	1-1, 6-1, 18-4, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 9-6, 19-6, 15-8, 3-10, 31-10, 1-11, 25-12, 26-12
Great Britain	GBR	2-1, 18-4, 21-4, 23-4, 5-5, 26-5, 14-7, 4-8, 25-8, 25-12, 26-12
Greece	GRE	1-1, 6-1, 18-3, 25-3, 1-5, 3-5, 6-5, 24-6, 15-8, 28-10, 25-12, 26-12
Italy	ITA	1-1, 6-1, 21-4, 25-4, 1-5, 2-6, 24-6, 15-8, 1-11, 8-12, 25-12, 26-12
Japan	JAP	1-1, 13-1, 11-2, 21-3, 29-4, 3-5, 5-5, 6-5, 14-7, 15-9, 23-9, 13-10, 3-11, 24-11, 23-12
Luxembourg	LUX	1-1, 18-4, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 9-6, 23-6, 15-8, 1-11, 25-12, 26-12
Mexico	MEX	1-1, 3-2, 17-3, 17>18-4, 1-5, 5-5, 16-9, 12-10, 2-11, 17-11, 12-12, 25-12
Netherlands	NED	1-1, 27-4, 30-4, 5-5, 29-5, 9-6, 25-12, 26-12
New Zealand	NZL	1>2-1, 6-2, 18-4, 21-4, 25-4, 2-6, 27-10, 25-12, 26-12
Russia	RUS	1>7-1, 23-2, 8-3, 1>2-5, 9-5, 12-6, 3>4-11
South Africa	RSA	1-1, 21-3, 18-4, 21-4, 27-4, 1-5, 16-6, 9-8, 24-9, 16-12, 25-12, 26-12
Spain	ESP	1-1, 6-1, 19-3, 17>18-4, 1-5, 15-8, 12-10, 1-11, 6-12, 8-12, 25-12
Sweden	SWE	1-1, 6-1, 18-4, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 6-6, 21-6, 1-11, 25-12, 26-12
Switzerland	SUI	1-1, 2-1, 18-4, 21-4, 1-5, 29-5, 9-6, 19-6, 1-8, 21>22-9, 8-12, 25-12, 26-12
USA	USA	2-1, 20-1, 17-2, 16-4, 26-5, 4-7, 1-9, 13-10, 11-11, 27>28-11, 25-12

✶ National holidays by country code (in Olympic format) also occur at the week-planner pages.

Source: officeholidays.com

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS & MOVEABLE FESTIVALS

Buddhist	2014	2015	2016
Wesak (Buddha day)	14 May	01 Jun	20 May

Chinese (Chi)	2014	2015	2016
Lunar new year	31 Jan	19 Feb	08 Feb
Night of Sevens (Qixi)	02 Aug	20 Aug	09 Aug
Mid Autumn festival	08 Sep	27 Sep	15 Sep
Winter Solstice Festival	21 Dec	21 Dec	21 Dec

Christian Orthodox	2014	2015	2016
Christmas day	07 Jan	06 Jan	07 Jan
Lent Monday	03 Mar	18 Feb	16Mar
Easter day	20 Apr	12 Apr	01 May
Ascension	29 May	21 May	09 Jun
Pentecost	08 Jun	31 May	19 Jun

Christian Western	2014	2015	2016
Epiphany (3 Könige)	06 Jan	06 Jan	06 Jan
Ash Wednesday	05 Mar	18 Feb	10 Feb
Easter day	20 Apr	05 Apr	27 Mar
Ascension day	29 May	14 May	05 May
Whitsun Pentecost	08 Jun	24 May	15 May
Advent Sunday	30 Nov	29 Nov	27 Nov

Islamic (Isl.)	2014	2015	2016
Ramadan 1st	28 Jun	18 Jun	06 June
Eid ul Fitr	28 Jul	17 Jul	05 July
Eid-Ul-Adha	04 Oct	23 Sep	11 Sept
Al Hijira	25 Oct	14 Oct	02 Oct
Ashura	03 Nov	23 Oct	11 Oct
Milad un Nabi (su)	13 Jan	03 Jan	12 Dec

Jewish (Jew.)	2014	2015	2016
Passover 1st day	15 Apr	4 Apr	23 April
Shavout 1st day	04 Jun	24 May	12 June
Rosh Hashanah	25 Sep	14 Sep	03 Oct
Yom Kippur	04 Oct	23 Sep	12 Oct
Sukkot 1st day	09 Oct	04 Oct	17 Oct

Source: when-is.com

whenis.com

officeholidays.com

BREGUET PARIS

A pair-cased gold 'cabriolet' clock watch, c. 1815. Diameter: 59 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

UK PERIODS & MONARCHS	FRENCH PERIODS	GERMAN PERIODS	US PERIODS	STYLE
Elizabethan Elizabeth I (1558-1603)	Renaissance			
			Early Colonial	
Jacobean James I (1603-1625)	Louis XIII (1610-1643)			Baroque (c1620-1700)
Carolean Charles I (1625-1649)		Renaissance (to c. 1650)		
Cromwellian Commonwellian (1649-1660)	Louis XIV (1643-1715)			
Restoration Charles II (1660-1685)				
Restoration James II (1685-1689)		Renaissance/Baroque (c. 1650-1700)		
William & Mary William & Mary (1689-1694)			William & Mary	Rococo (c. 1695-1760)
William III William III (1694-1702)			Dutch Colonial	
Queen Anne Anne (1702-1714)	Régence (1715-1723)	Baroque (c. 1700-1730)	Queen Anne	
Early Georgian George I (1714-1727)	Louis XV (1723-1774)			
Early Georgian George II (1727-1760)	Transition (after 1750)	Rococo (c. 1730-1760)	Chippendale (from 1750)	Neoclassical (c. 1755-1805)
Late Georgian George III (1760-1811)	Louis XVI (1774-1793)	Neoclassicism (c. 1760-1800)		
	La Convention et Directoire (1793-1799)		Early Federal (1790-1810)	
	Consulat (1799-1804)			Empire (1799-1815)
Regency George III (1812-1820)	Empire (c. 1804-1815)		American Directoire (1798-1804)	Regency (c. 1812-1830)
Regency George IV (1820-1830)	Restauration (1815-1824)	Empire (c. 1800-1815)	American Empire (1804-1815)	
	Charles X (1824-1830)	Biedermeier (c. 1815-1848)	Later Federal (1810-1830)	
William IV William IV (1830-1837)	Louis-Philippe (1830-1848)			Eclectic Neo styles (c. 1830-1880)
Victorian Victoria (1837-1901)	Napoleon III 2nd Empire (1852-1870)	Revival (c. 1830-1880)	Victorian	
Edwardian Edward VII (1901-1910)	3rd Republic (1871-1940)			
	Art Nouveau (1885-1919)			Arts & Crafts (1880-1900)
	Art Deco (1920-1935)	Jugendstil (c. 1880-1920)		Art Nouveau (c. 1900-1920)

These picture notes provide additional information on the objects.
The page numbers refer to the pages in the diary on which they are depicted.

COVER A German polychrome painted iron figural mantel timepiece, c. 1840. The case is formed by a two-wheeled cart held by a polychrome iron black figure with back pack, mounted on a rectangular base on ball feet. The 5-cm enamel dial has Roman chapters and blued-steel spade hands. The 30-hour spring-driven movement with tic-tac escapement and silk-suspended pendulum is fitted in an iron case, adorned with pressed brass foliate ornaments, situated in a structure with plain supports and a pagoda roof with a bell in each corner. • Height: 33 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM

PAGE 12 A German astronomical longcase clock, a so-called *Gutwein* clock, c. 1750. The parquetry rosewood-veneered case has a slightly serpentine hood surmounted by a typically Louis XV gilt brass cresting. In the door is a lenticle with an ornate gilt brass surround, whilst the base is moulded. The richly engraved silvered dial has an engraved Roman chapter ring with half-hour, Arabic five-minute and minute divisions. Within this ring there is a rotating gilt brass skeletonised chapter ring with Roman numerals (I-XII twice), around an engraved northern hemisphere. The outer year ring has all the months with the various dates, indicated by an elaborate pointer, attached to the gilt chapter ring. The time is indicated by two gilt brass hands and a blued-steel hand, real solar time as well as mean time, the equation of time. Because of the rotating chapter ring, which has blued-steel pointers on the inside, the time in other places on the northern hemisphere can be read. The time of sunrise and sunset can also be determined. The weight-driven, eight-day going movement has anchor escapement with seconds pendulum. • Note: Johannes Balthasar Gutwein, active as a clockmaker from the middle of the eighteenth century, was a maker of complicated and astronomical clocks. There are several signed longcase clocks known which are similar to this clock, which could therefore be by his hand. • Height: 203 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

PAGE 14 A German automaton *Figurenuhr*, probably Augsburg, c. 1580. The fire-gilt and engraved copper clock has the shape of an ostrich led by a driver, situated on a richly chased, engraved and partly pierced gilt copper base, which rests on a shallow oval moulded ebony base on bun feet. The ostrich has a collar with cord, held by the driver, whilst he holds a staff in his left hand. This staff can be used to synchronise the hour and quarter-hour striking work with the time indicated. The ostrich has three covers through which the mechanism can be accessed. The movement is mounted in the oval base. On the chased top of this base there are five dials, around which various animals, flowers and trees are depicted. The sides of the base are richly engraved in which scroll, leaf and floral motives can be recognised. The pierced windows function as sound frets. The five dials have blued-steel hands and Tudor roses or sunburst motifs in the centre. The central time dial has a chapter ring with Roman numerals (I-XII) with half-hour divisions around Arabic numerals (12-24). The quarter-hours are indicated on a separate dial by Roman numerals (I – IIII). On the third dial the last hour struck is indicated by Arabic numerals (1-12), whilst on the fourth the last quarter-hour struck is shown in Roman numerals (I – IIII). On the fifth dial, which has an Arabic scale (1-6) the going train can be regulated. The day-going movement has three trains: a going train, an hour-striking train with automaton, and a quarter-hour striking train. The triple gut-fusee spring-driven movement is between an iron top plate and a brass bottom plate, the trains being made of iron wheels and arbors. The going train has balance escapement, whilst the train is linked to a moving-eye automaton. The hour-striking train indicates the hours on a larger bell. It also sets the automaton in motion, which causes the wings and bill to move. The quarter-striking work indicates the quarter on a smaller bell and activates the hour-striking train after the fourth quarter. • Height: 52 cm. • Note: there is only one similar clock known which is in the *Würtembergisches Landesmuseum* in Stuttgart, Germany. • Literature: K. Maurice, *Die Deutsche Räderuhr*, Band II, München, 1976, p. 49 and Fig.294; A. Schaller, *Prunkuhren der Renaissance*, Würtembergisches Landesmuseum Stuttgart, pp. 83 - 87. • Provenance: the clock was formerly in the possession of a princely family resident in Schloss Eisgrub in Lichtenstein.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

PAGE 16 Earliest Hague clock, signed and dated *Salomon Coster Haghe met privilege* 1657. The rectangular oak case is ebony-veneered. The black velvet-covered iron dial plate has a gilt brass chapter ring with Roman hour divisions and Arabic divisions for every minute. A gilt-brass hinged *lambrequin* cartouche, bearing the makers name, covers a hole through which the movement can be set going. The dial is hinged on the left hand side and can be turned to give access to the movement. The time is indicated by two gilt brass hands, the hour hand

having a lily-shaped pointer. The day-going movement consists a going train with four wheels. It is driven by a spring barrel and has verge escapement with a silk-suspended short pendulum between cheeks, which do not yet have the cycloid form (first described by Huygens in 1659). • Height: 29 cm. • Note: On the 16 June 1657 Salomon Coster was granted the sole right for 21 years to make pendulum clocks after the invention of Christiaan Huygens. Unfortunately Coster could enjoy this privilege only for two years as he then died. This spring-driven clock is the oldest example of a pendulum clock that has been preserved. This type is mentioned in Coster's pricelist as a clock which costs Hfl 80.-. • The maker, Salomon Coster (also Samuel), started his clockmaker's career in Haarlem roundabout 1643. Later he moved to Amsterdam for a short period, to settle in The Hague, where he died unexpectedly at the end of December 1659. He was married to Harmens Jannetje Hartloop, daughter of a clockmaker from Delft, in 1643. In 1645-46 he became master clockmaker; at that time Pieter Visbach joined his workshop for a six-year apprenticeship. In 1657 Coster took in the orphan Christiaan Reijnaert, then 11 years old, who was contracted as his apprentice for 10 years. In 1652 Coster rented a house on the south side of Veerkade, a very respectable location at the time; he bought this house on the corner of Wagenstraat and Veerkade in 1657. In the same year John Fromanteel, son of Ahasuerus (I), came to Coster's workshop to serve an apprenticeship of at least nine months. Nicolas Hanet from Paris followed in the course of the next year, and paid several more visits to Coster afterwards. Coster closely co-operated with Huygens in carrying out the latter's experiments with a very long pendulum and a verge escapement, first in Scheveningen and later in the tower of Utrecht Cathedral. His widow let the house and workshop to Pieter Visbach, stipulating that young Christiaan Reijnaert's employment should be continued. A year later Visbach took over the firm. Coster's pendulum clocks are the prototype of what was later to be called the *Haagse klok* ('Hague clock'). • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Klokken- en Horlogemakers*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 30; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 221-230 and 961/62.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEMBOERHAAVE.NL

PAGE 18 A portable *Directoire* balance-controlled table clock, signed and numbered on the dial *Breguet N^o 11*, c. 1795. The gilt-brass case has a simple curved carrying handle on the top, large glazed panels on all four sides and a smaller square glazed panel with rounded corners in the top, mounted in a separate panel. The square gilt-brass dial plate has two French-silvered chapter rings, the main ring for indicating seconds. The four pillar one-day movement has a gut-line fusee. The pivoted detent escapement is planted on the upper front plate, the escape wheel and detent pivoted under narrow cocks and the upper part of the front plate French dead-silvered, providing a clean white background. The large brass four-arm balance, running on anti-friction wheels, has two brass and steel bimetal compensation *laminae*, each fixed on a stud on the rim of the balance and stretching across the face of the balance wheel. • Height: 19.6 cm (with handle up). • Although signed by Breguet and now bearing his serial number 11, this clock was almost certainly made by Ferdinand Berthoud in 1795, perhaps aided by his pupil Jean Martin, and allocated number 61 by him. It is described and illustrated in his publication *Histoire de la Mesure du Temps par les Horloges*.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK

PAGE 20 A gold enamel and pearl-set telescope with watch, musical movement and automata in its original travelling case stamped S. N. for Sené and Neiser. When the automata are activated a procession of moving figures, horses and coaches rotates in front of a fountain with glass spiral rods simulating jets of water. The spring is inscribed *Carrisol 08 May 1808*. • Height: 81 mm. • Note: there are eight similar telescopes known in various private and museum collections around the world.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.

PAGE 22 An English eighteenth-century lantern clock, signed on a plaque in the arch *W^m Allam London*, c. 1760. The brass case has an arched dial, vertically sliding side doors and hook and spurs at the back. The engraved brass dial with silvered chapter ring, alarm disc and a single blued-steel hand. The alarm time is set by the silvered disc, the time being indicated by the tail of the hand in Arabic numerals. The going train of the weight-driven, day-going movement, has verge escapement and short pendulum with knife-edge suspension. The clock has its original green velvet-lined mahogany travelling case with compartments for the clock, the weights and a suspension hook. • Height: 30 cm. • The maker, William Allam, was a member of the Clockmakers Company from 1743 until 1785 and established in Bond Street. • Literature: W. F. J. Hana, *Engelse Lantaarnklokken*, Bussum, 1977, p. 130; B. Loomes, *Watch and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 11.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM

PICTURE NOTES

PAGE 24 A Swiss watch, a so-called *montre de fantasie*, made in Geneva for the Chinese market, c. 1880. The watch is contained in a gold elephant, which is embellished with diamonds and enamel decorations. The front panel opens to reveal the watch, whilst the reverse conceals a locket. A similar watch is illustrated in A. Chapuis, *La Montre Chinoise*, 1983 • Height: 40 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

PAGE 26 An unusually shaped Hague clock, signed on both the dial and the backplate *Joseph Norris Amsterdam*, c. 1690. The amboyna-veneered case with ebony mouldings has a front door with arched glass panel with acanthus moulding flanked by full Corinthian-capped columns on the canted corners, the sides with arched panels filled with finely carved oak leaf ornaments, and a drawer to the front of the base, raised on bun feet. The 22.7-cm brass velvet-covered dial has an applied skeletonized chapter ring with Roman numerals and outer Arabic five-minute markings, foliate pierced and engraved gilt brass hands, and an elaborate scrolled pierced signature below. The two-train 14-day spring-driven movement with baluster pillars has verge escapement and silk suspended pendulum with cycloidal cheeks, numbered-countwheel half-hour striking train on a bell, embellished by finely pierced blued-steel striking gates. • The maker, Joseph Norris, (c. 1649 – c. 1696), became master in 1670. He went to Amsterdam around 1675, where he became one of the most important makers. He is thought to be responsible for introducing the longcase clock in the Netherlands. In 1693 he returned to London and probably died before 1697. • Height: 74 cm. • Literature: Reinier Plomp, *Spring-Driven Dutch Pendulum Clocks 1657-1710*, Schiedam, 1979, pp. 167 – 177.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSCHANTIQUES.COM

PAGE 28 A William and Mary turtleshell and gilt mounted striking and pull quarter-repeating spring-driven bracket clock, signed in a cartouche on the backplate *Tho Taylor Londini fecit*. c. 1695. The moulded case with domed top and gilt bun feet and baluster style finials is veneered with under-painted red turtleshell throughout, including the elegantly pierced sound frets to the front door and glazed sides. The 7-inch square brass dial has a matted centre is inset with the date aperture amidst decorative scrollwork. The hour striking movement has verge escapement and pull quarter repeat on three bells. The elaborately pierced apron and backplate are engraved with the signature cartouche amongst flowing scroll and flower decoration. • Height: 33 cm. • The maker, Thomas Taylor, was the son of a clockmaker with the same name, to whom he was apprenticed. He was free in 1685/86. He must have had a relationship with Joseph Windmills as he took over one of his apprentices. After 1720 there are no data about him. • Literature: B. Loomes, *The Early Clockmakers of Great Britain*, Tiptree, 1981, pp. 527 and 585.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM

PAGE 30 A French enamelled gold pocket watch, signed on the back plate *Goullons AParis.* c. 1650. The gold case is enamelled on all sides, as well as on the inside of the cover and the dial itself. The front of the case shows the birth of Christ, whilst on the back the baby Jesus is depicted riding a lamb held by his mother and preceded by a putto. The inside of the cover shows a variation on this theme, whilst the inside of the case shows Jesus on his mother's lap reaching out to a cross in the air surrounded by putti. The dial shows two women with sorrowful faces, probably mourning. The day-going fusee movement has verge escapement with balance without balance spring under a pierced and engraved cock. The setting-up ratchet has a pierced and engraved click spring. • Diameter: 66 mm. • The maker, Jacques Goullons, was active from 1626 and died in 1671. He was famous for making watches in different styles, notably enamelled ones. Cardinal Mazarin owned a striking watch made by him. There are watches by him in the Metropolitan Museum New York, the *Musée International d'Horlogerie* in La Chaux-de-Fonds and the *Historisches Museum* in Basel.

SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH

PAGE 32 A French *Directoire* ormolu and silver skeleton clock, marked Janvier, c. 1795. The portico case consists of two gilt brass-capped silver columns on an engraved oval silver base, resting on three feet. The space between the columns is filled with a dominant enamel dial above fine engraved pierced silver in the shape of scrolls, branches, leaves, birds and floral motifs and is surmounted by a silver *filigrain* chalice. On the columns there are two bisque putti of different shape. The white enamel chapter ring has Arabic hour numerals and twelve times 15-30-45-60 between these numerals to indicate the hours and the minutes by one gilt-brass *filigrain* hand, surrounding four subsidiary dials, the top one indicating the day of the week, the bottom one for sign-of-the-day

indication, the left one for moon-age indication and the right-hand one for date indication. The week-going movement has a central open spring barrel driving the large great wheel with unusually shaped teeth (wolf's teeth) up to the escapewheel with anchor and short pendulum. • Height: 41 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

PAGE 34 A Belgian *cartel* clock with a painted wooden case, signed on the dial *Baulion* A NAMUR, c. 1760. The carved and painted case has all the characteristics of an early Louis XVI period *cartel* clock. It has been painted green with gold leaf applied on leaf, flower, fruit, ribbon, seashell and drapery embellishments. The single-piece enamel dial bearing the signature in red has a Roman and Arabic chapter ring, the time indicated by two finely pierced blued-steel hands. The two-week going, large rectangular movement has anchor escapement with a short, silk suspended pendulum, whilst the striking work is regulated by an outside countwheel indicating the hours full and the half-hours with one stroke on a bell. • Overall height with bracket: 104 cm. • The maker, Charles-Joseph Ferdinand Baulion, is recorded as being active in Namur (now in Belgium) circa 1750-1765. Born in Charleroi, he was later made a citizen of Namur. • Literature: E. Fraiture, *Belgische Uurwerken en hun Makers, Horloges et Horlogers Belges A-Z*, Herent, 2009.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET

PAGE 36 A Swiss gold pocket watch with hour-quarter repeat work and five automata, attributable to Dufour, Fol & Cie. Geneva, c. 1800. The drum-type 18-ct gold case, glazed on both sides, has the band fully decorated with champlevé-enamel sectors, depicting flower motifs and musical instruments. The front and back are set with half-pearl borders. The white enamel dial has Roman chapters and Arabic 15-minute divisions. The time is indicated by two blued steel arrow-type hands with golden pointers. The back of the dial is marked No. 59. The gilt-brass four-wheel automaton train activates a waterfall, a pigeon on the lady's hand, the tail and head of the dog and on 'stage' the dancing Amor. On request an erotic scene becomes visible. In the background there is a castle with a garden in painted enamel. • Diameter: 58 mm. • Literature: O. Patrizzi, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Genevois*, Geneva, 1998, p. 171.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

PAGE 38 A Dutch longcase clock with moving-ship automaton, signed on the chapter ring *Gerret Knip Amsterdam*, similarly signed on the backplate and dated 1751. The burl-walnut veneered oak case is of classic design for the period with a *bombé* base and ball-and-claw feet. The lenticle in the trunk door has a cast brass surround depicting Europa on the Bull (Zeus). The caddied stepped hood has sound frets to the sides and around the arch. The partly painted dial shows the time by two blued-steel hands, as well as the date, month and day in apertures within the chapter ring. The automaton below the chapter ring shows a view of Batavia (modern Jakarta). In front of a mountainous landscape there is a harbour scene with various rocking ships, presented as a kind of stage flanked by curtains. Various buildings can be recognised such as the Dutch Reformed Church, the 'Van Diemens Platte form' and the towers at the harbour entrance. At the top between the curtains there is the coat of arms of the Seven United Provinces, a lion rampant holding a bunch of arrows. Left and right under the chapter ring two women are depicted with attributes representing the Dutch Indies and Europe. The week-going movement has a going train with seconds pendulum and a Dutch striking train on two bells of different pitch. • Provenance: The Buitendijk family, who bought the clock in 1751. The family had many links with the Dutch Indies. One of them was an explorer who died in a struggle with native tribes in the Indonesian archipelago. It seems likely that the clock was ordered by a rich merchant or a governor having close links with Indonesia. • Height: 275 cm. • The maker, Gerrit Knip, is recorded working on the Warmoesgracht in Amsterdam around 1750. He made both clocks and watches. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Klokken- en Horlogemakers*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 72.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.NL

PAGE 40 An English 'The World's Barometer & Weather Indicator', signed both on the paper register and the cast brass cistern cover WILSON, SON AND WALTER, LIVERPOOL, c. 1862. The solid mahogany case has ivory and boxwood register plates on a paper-covered base, protected by a large glazed door. The barometer scale is divided into Imperial inches and has two verniers, operated via a rack system, with removable ivory knobs. To the left of the mercury tube is a sympiesometer, whilst on the right-hand side there is a maximum-minimum thermometer. The whole of the paper is filled with numbers of Admiral Fitzroy's meteorological texts, as well as treatises on the barometer, the sympiesometer and the thermometer. Much space has been devoted to twelve-month tables for the period 1841-1861 with various meteorological observations, together with an explanatory

text. The leather-based boxwood cistern with portable screw is protected by a cast brass cover. The instrument has the serial register number 284, filled in by hand and is signed by James Walter. This barometer is one of the earliest of its type to have Admiral Robert Fitzroy's well-known meteorological rules. • Height: 109 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM

PAGE 42 A silver egg-shaped precision watch signed on the backplate *Benjamin Gray Just Vulliamy* LONDON, c. 1745-50. The white enamel dial is set in an engraved gilt-brass plate and has a separate subsidiary seconds dial, the centre of which is at VI and covers the V and VII almost completely. • Height: c. 70 mm. • The makers, Benjamin Gray (1676-1764) and Justin Vulliamy (1712-1797) began working together in 1743, both being eminent clockmakers in their own right. Vulliamy was Gray's son-in-law. They made both clocks and watches.
• Literature: B. Loomes, *Watch and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 316.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM

PAGE 44 In the 18th century at least 151 watchmakers are recorded in Friedberg. They produced different types of watches, but it seems clear that they concentrated on coach watches and pocket watches. In addition, an increasing division of labour can be seen to be taking place. The entire city revolved around watch manufacture. Names of goldsmiths are found together with case makers, engravers, key makers, spring makers, producers of cock saws and files as well as of watch chains and shagreen-covered cases. Last but not least, female family members, such as Barbara Baumann (1727-1798) *(Portrait of Barbara Baumann, 1768, oil on canvas, Museum im Wittelsbacher Schloß Friedberg, Inv. Nr. 61)* had an important impact on Friedberg watchmaking. Women produced fine watch chains and keys, shagreen-covered cases and fine cock saws, files and springs. Some were also skilled in piercing elaborate cocks and bridges.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEUM-FRIEDBERG.DE

PAGE 46 A Dutch weight-driven longcase clock, signed on the dial *Anthonius Hoevenaer fecit Leydæ*, c.1675. The ebony-veneered case has an architectural top with plain pillars to the sides and a panelled door. The iron dial is covered with brown velvet and has four gilt-brass chapter rings: a large minute ring with every minute numbered; inside the minute ring four chapter rings, the upper one a seconds ring with Arabic five-second and second divisions; the lower one an hour ring with Roman hour and half-hour division; the left one a date ring with day aperture, and the right one a moon-phase dial having a ring with the age of the moon twice (1-29½). There are in total five brass hands; the long minute hand, having no frictional slip, and the seconds and minute hands turning anti-clockwise; the hour hand clockwise; the time to be set with the hour hand. The whole of the dial is embellished by pierced brass ornaments engraved in floral patterns containing the signature cartouche. The week-going movement has verge escapement and a short pendulum suspended in the same way as in Hague clocks, but without cycloidal cheeks. The clock has a split back plate; between the two parts there is a space of about 1 cm; going train (left) and striking train have four pillars each, connecting the plates; it has hour striking and an outside count wheel, as well as striking-in-passing at the half-hour. • Height: 190 cm.
• The maker, Anthonie Hoevenaar, was born in Rotterdam between 1627 and 1630, son of Pieter Hoevenaar and Sibilla Sneewint (married 6 September 1626 in Rotterdam), he came from a prominent family; he died in 1695. His great-grandfather Lambert Hoevenaar (c. 1535 - 1613) was the mayor of Culemborg from 1597 - 1600. His grandfather Steven Hoevenaar (c. 1565 - c. 1648) was a goldsmith in Utrecht (1598) and later became 'commissioner of convoys and licences' in Delfshaven (now part of Rotterdam). His father, a painter, was placed under legal restraint in 1637 because of his bad personal situation. When Anthonie was twelve years old, his grandfather Steven sent him to his uncle Johan Sneewint, an instrument and watch maker in the Voorstraat, Utrecht, for a six-year apprenticeship, so he must have completed his training in 1648 at the latest. On 30 June 1653 Anthonie 'Houwenaer' officially became a burgher of Leiden, where he worked as an instrument maker; this may be connected with the fact that his uncle Henricus Sneewint practised the same trade in this city. Anthonie married Maertgen Moysesdochter de Keyser from Leiden in 1654; he lived at 59 Klokstraat, off the Rapenburg, a prominent street in Leiden. His wife died in 1656, after which he was married in the same year to Elsgen Symone van Drijflo from Leiden. From this marriage nine children were born between 1658 and 1670, of whom only Simon (born in 1663) survived childhood. Around 1675 Anthonie was widowed for the second time and he married his third wife, Maria van Es from Leiden, in 1677. At the time he lived at 56 Rapenburg, on the corner of the Klokstraat, opposite the Academy building. A daughter, Sybilla, was born from this third marriage. When Anthonie died in 1695, only two of his children, Simon and Sybilla, had survived him. In the Album Studiosorum of the Academy of Leiden he is entered on 25 March 1683 as Anthonius Hoevenaar *Di Profis Voldere amanuensis quod ad instrumenta mathem*. The description of his legacy by J. Blocqeau, which has been

preserved, mentions six clocks and three clock cases, as well as coined and uncoined gold and silver, astrolabes, pairs of compasses, a marine compass, an equatorial ring dial and quadrants. His children also inherited the house at 56 Rapenburg. Anthonie Hoevenaar is mainly known as an instrument maker and only four of his clocks are still extant. Apart from this longcase clock, a weight-driven clock in the *Museum Boerhaave* in Leiden, a Hague clock in the Vehmeyer collection, and a weight-driven clock movement without a case, which had been converted to anchor escapement but has been restored; this is the so-called The Hague Hoevenaar. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Klokken- en Horlogemakers*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 59; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 213, 228, 326, 500 and 971/72.

SOURCE • WWW.MNUURWERK.NL

PAGE **48** A Renaissance hexagonal horizontal gilt brass table clock, signed on the alarm disc as well as on the backplate *J. F. Naumann Dresden*, c. 1740. The hexagonal case has framed oval windows to the sides, showing the engravings and ornamented parts of the movement. The engraved and champlevé silver dial has a Roman chapter-ing, with Arabic five-minute numerals and minute divisions. The underneath is covered by a hinged lid, housing one of two bells. The case rests on six gilt brass bun feet. The day-going plated movement consists of going, alarm and pull-repeat trains. The going train is driven by a spring in a spring barrel via a chain fusee and has verge escapement with balance and balance spring. It can be regulated by turning a silvered disc on the engraved back-plate, which has gilt pierced and engraved cock and mounts. The pull-repeat work, activated by a pulling cord, strikes the hours and quarters on two bells of different pitch. The clock is wound from the back with its silver 'Crown' key through two winding holes, one for the going train and one for the alarm. • Height: 9 cm; diameter: 12 cm. • The maker, Johann Friedrich Naumann, was recorded as working in Dresden in the first half of the 18th century (master 1744). • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 402.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM

PAGE **50** A small early 18th century lantern time-piece with alarm, signed on a plaque in the arch *John Berry London*, c. 1730. The arched brass dial with scrolled spandrels surrounding the engraved and silvered Roman chapter ring and an Arabic alarm disc. The movement has verge escapement and the alarm set by the central disc, the tail of the pierced blued/steel hand indicating the alarm time. • Height: 22 cm. • The maker, John Berry, is recorded to have been active in London from 1692 to 1748. Initially he worked for John Ebsworth, but from 1696 inde-pendently in St Clement's Lane. His son, John junior, took over the business. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmak-ers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 66

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM

PAGE **52** A Swiss precision barometer, signed on a plaque at the top of the case Hermann & Pfister in Bern, c. 1865. The rosewood-veneered oak case has partly silvered brass register plates. The case has spacers at the back to keep it at a little distance from the wall to allow for a very wide glass reservoir. This reservoir creates a large mercury surface, which was intended to improve the accuracy of the instrument. The register plate on the right-hand side has a scale divided into mm mercury column and has a large brass tail which reaches down to the mercury level in the reservoir. The scale can be moved up and down, so that in order to achieve an accurate read-ing the scale and tail have to be set by turning an adjustment wheel near the reservoir in such a way that the point of the tail just touches the mercury surface of the reservoir. In this way a zero correction is attained in an attempt to achieve the most accurate reading possible. The vernier is operated via a rack system using a fixed brass knob. At the top left there is an adjustable register plate with the weather conditions engraved in French, so that the ba-rometer can be adapted to different altitudes. Halfway down there is a mercury thermometer with a scale divided into degrees centigrade, which is mounted in front of and around the mercury tube. This construction allows the temperature of the mercury tube to be established as closely as possible. • Height: 121 cm. • The makers, Friedrich Hermann en Johann Heinrich Pfister (originally Hermann & Studer (1858), but after Studer's early death (1863), Pfister joined the company) made scientific instruments, especially for weather stations all over Europe, including the Russian market.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM

PAGE 54 An early French Louis XIV ebonized and walnut *Religieuse*, signed on a hinged silvered brass cartouche on the dial *N. Hanet AParis S' Germain*, and similarly on the backplate, c. 1662. The walnut-veneered rectangular case is surmounted by a gilt cast brass leaf and floral cresting, hiding the bell. At the back are two suspension eyes. The 18.3-cm velvet-covered dial has an applied silvered and engraved chapter ring and the *lambrequin* signature plaque, covering a hole in the dial to allow setting the clock going from the front. The chapter ring is of classic design for the period with Roman hour numerals and Arabic minute numerals. The time is indicated by finely made silvered brass hands. The two-day going movement with baluster pillars and shaped plates has a single barrel with double action, verge escapement and silk-suspended pendulum with cycloidal cheeks, outside numbered countwheel regulating the half hour striking work on a bell. • The maker, Nicolas Hanet (c. 1625 – 1690), was master before 1658. In this year he went to The Hague to work with Salomon Coster. Later he acted as Coster's official agent in Paris and imported Hague clocks into France. was obviously of great importance for the development of the *Pendule Religieuse* in France. • Height: 39 cm. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, pp. 331-332; Reinier Plomp, *Early French Pendulum Clocks*, 1658 - 1700, 2009, p. 116; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 31.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSCHANTIQUES.COM

PAGE 56 A Louis XVI hard paste and biscuit porcelain Niderviller *pendule cercles tournants*, signed on the dial plaques Arnould à Nancy, c. 1780. The porcelain case is marked in brown on the base with two crowned Cs for the Comte de Custine, proprietor of the Niderviller factory, the two turning dial rings with enamel plaques show Roman numerals for the hours and Arabic numbers for the minutes with a blued steel pointer to indicate the time. The movement, revealed when lifting the cover, has a very unusual horizontally aligned escape wheel and a vertically aligned anchor, striking on the hour and half hours. The porcelain shield-shaped case is surmounted by a bud finial above biscuit palmettes on a dark blue ground decorated with gilt foliate sprays and swags and the rotating dial ring at the top of the body is flanked either side by biscuit female mask heads. The whole is set on a square faux marble porcelain base. • Height: 30 cm. • The maker, Nicolas Arnould, was born in Pulligny, France around 1852. He was living in Nancy when his marriage there was witnessed by a fellow clockmaker Joseph-François Barbe. • The maker of the case was one of the potteries based in Niderviller, Lorraine. This factory was sold to Adam-Philibert Comte de Custine (1740-93) in 1770-71. A man of great taste, an innovator and entrepreneur, Custine tended to ignore many of the former restrictions and so under his control Niderviller managed to produce many outstanding pieces whose originality and high quality often rivalled those made by Sèvres. As one of the many victims of the French Revolution the Comte de Custine was guillotined in 1793, after which Niderviller was acquired by his former manager Claude-François Lanfrey who ran the concern until his death in 1827. During the late nineteenth century many of the eighteenth century mould were revived. The factory still continues in production today though rarely has it produced objects of such beauty and originality as the present and comparable examples. • Literature: C. Aptel, *Céramique Lorraine, chef-d'oeuvres des XVIIIe et XIXe siècles*, 1990, p. 137, no. 89. Tardy, *Les Plus Belles Pendules Françaises*, 1994, p. 90 and p. 93. P. Kjellberg, *Encyclopédie de la Pendule Française du Moyen Age au XXe Siècle*, 1997, pp. 300/301; E. Niehüser, *Die Französische Bronzeuhr*, 1997, p. 262, pl. 1267; M-N. de Gary, *Musée Nissim de Camondo La demeure d'un collectionneur*, 2007, pp. 129-33.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

PAGE 58 A rare William and Mary walnut-veneered stick barometer, signed on the brass register plates John Patrick Old Bailey London, c. 1695-1700. The walnut-veneered oak case has an arched top surmounting the engraved register palates which are flanked by free standing pillars with gilt wood capitals and basements. The mouldings are in individual pieces of cross-grain walnut. Above the markings indicating the weather conditions very dry/hard frost instructions are given for interpreting the barometer reading in relation to the setting hand: IF RISE/IF FALL. • Height: 102 cm. • The maker, John Patrick, was a maker of repute working between 1686 and 1722. Little is known about his origins, but he seemed to have been apprenticed to a joiner, William Thompson, in 1686 for seven years and appears to have specialised in making barometers from the time he completed his apprenticeship in 1693. Interestingly, it is suggested that Patrick sold barometers to other instrument makers and retailers, for example, records show that some were sold to John Marshall, John Yarwell, George Graham and Daniel Quare. Patrick died before 1738. • Literature: E. Banfield, *Barometers Makers and Retailers 1660-1690*, Exeter, 1991, pp. 164/65; N. Goodison, *English barometers 1680-1860*, Woodbridge, 1985, pp. 197-203.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM

PAGE **60** A horizontal striking gilt-metal and silver table clock, signed on the backplate *Wilhälm Köberle Eichstät*, c. 1700. The hexagonal fire-gilt brass case has pierced and engraved silver panels on all sides. Each panel shows scrolled leaves and fruit, with in the middle a female head in profile. The bottom cover, which can be opened by a latch, contains the bell. The top has a silver champlevé dial with Roman numerals and half hour divisions, set in a plain bezel within an engraved surround. The day-going, spring-driven steel and brass movement has going and striking trains. The going train has a spring barrel with chain fusee, verge escapement with hairspring balance under a richly pierced backcock and regulation, while the striking train has an engraved spring barrel and indicates the hour fully on a bell. It can be activated on request by pushing a button near the III, indicating the hours and the quarters. • Height: 6.5 cm; diameter: 9 cm. • The maker, Wilhelm Köberle (Köberlin, Koberle, Köberli, Köberlei, Köherle), was born in Wasserburg am Bodensee around 1648. He was active in Eichstätt, where he was married in 1688. His production was quite impressive and there are many clocks and (coach) watches by his hand in museum and private collections. He died in 1720 • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 304.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

PAGE **62** A mahogany year-going longcase regulator, signed and numbered on the silvered dial A^MÉ JACOB N^O 7, c. 1820. The rectangular mahogany case of rich colour has a stepped moulded top, a long rectangular door with invisible lock, and a square base with rounded corners on a moulded plinth. The 19.5-cm silvered dial with Roman numerals and recessed centre has fine blued-steel Breguet hands and a sweep seconds hand, surrounded by a finely machined ormolu acanthus bezel. The year-going weight-driven movement with high-count wheel train, placed on a heavy iron bracket has dead-beat escapement mounted on the backplate, stamped at the top SOUSCRIPTION AIMÉ JACOB N^O **7**. It has a separately steel-suspended pendulum with wooden rod and heavy cylindrical brass bob, with beat-adjustment to the crutch. • Height: 203 cm. • The maker, Aimé Jacob, was active, also in Paris, in the first half of the nineteenth century. He is known for making precision clocks. It is clear from clocks signed by Dent that he worked for this English clock-making company. • Note: When Breguet reorganised his watch and clock-making company and set up the production of new models, in particular a simple single-hand watch, he named this the '*souscription* watch', as one quarter of the sum it cost had to be paid in advance when placing the order. Certain clockmakers followed this example, among them Aimé Jacob. • Literature: Derek Roberts, *English Precision Pendulum Clocks*, Atglen, 2003, p. 184; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 319.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSCHANTIQUES.COM

PAGE **64** A large French patinated and gilt bronze industrial automated steam engine clock, c. 1880, possibly by Guilmet. The case consists of a patinated bronze brick-work boiler with firebox containing the clock with a 8-cm silvered dial, mirrored by another boiler containing an aneroid barometer with silvered dial, both flanking a circular thermometer in front of which the central piston is placed. The superstructure has a gallery mounted on fluted pillars supporting the large flywheel with centrifugal assembly. The automaton is driven by a separate spring mechanism with a duration of three hours wound from the side. The 8-day spring-driven movement has cylinder escapement. The whole is mounted on a griotte rouge base on moulded flat gilt brass feet. • Height: 203 cm. • Literature: D. Roberts, *Mystery, Novelty & Fantasy Clocks*, Atglen, 1999, p. 265 fig. 22-27; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 284

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM

PAGE **66** A Swiss late Gothic wall clock, c. 1580. The case is made of painted steel plates around a steel frame. The arched front plate shows a Gothic chapter ring with inner alarm disc, on which a sunburst pattern is painted, and a moon-age dial with penny-moon aperture within two painted Corinthian-capped pillars and surmounted by a winged cherub head, around which there is the dictum TEMPUS EDAX RERUM ('Time eats away all things' from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*). Under the chapter ring there is a *trompe l'oeil* depicting a tiled floor, which suggests depth. The doors on the sides are painted and depict Elisabeth of Thüringen. The weight-driven, day-going steel movement consists of going, striking and alarm trains. The going train has its original balance-wheel escapement, while the hour-striking train is regulated by a count wheel. The weight-driven alarm indicates the alarm time on the bell and is set by placing a pin in one of twelve holes in the alarm disc, corresponding to the right hour indicated by an Arabic numeral. The moon-age dial has a scale 1-29½ and a star-spangled centre. • Height: 40 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM

PAGE **68** The painter, Paulus Moreelse (1571 - 1638), was a pupil of the Delft portrait painter Michiel Jansz. van Mierevelt, who had himself been a pupil of Anthonie van Blocklandt. He took a study-trip to Italy, where he received many portrait commissions. Back in Utrecht, in 1596 he became a member of the *zadelaarsgilde*. In 1611, along with Abraham Bloemaert, he was one of the founders of a new painters' guild, called *St. Lucas-gilde*, and became its first master. Moreelse was a well-known portrait painter who received commissions from right across the Dutch Republic. His earliest work dates to 1606. Other than portraits, he also painted a few historical paintings in the Mannerist style and in the 1620s produced pastoral scenes of herders and shepherds. He belonged to the same generation as Joachim Wtewael and played an important role in the public life of Utrecht. In 1618, when the anti-remonstrants came to power in Utrecht, he was member of the city council. Moreelse was also active as an architect, building Utrecht's Catharijnepoort (1626, demolished c.1850) and possibly also the *Vleeshuis* ('Meathouse' still extant) on Voorstraat from 1637. He taught at Utrecht's academy of art and among his many pupils was Dirck van Baburen. On his death he was buried in the Buurkerk in Utrecht.

SOURCE • WWW.DOUWESFINEART.COM

PAGE **70** An early German watch, marked MN on the backplate and attributed to Michael Niblinck, made c. 1590. The fire-gilt case has a decorated, pierced and engraved band and cover to enable the time to be read with the cover closed and the sound of the bell to be heard better. The gilt dial has a Roman chapter ring with touch pins and T-shaped half-hour markers, around an Arabic alarm disc with a richly engraved centre, the time being indicated by a single gilt-brass hand. The tail of this hand indicates the alarm time. The day-going movement has verge escapement with foliot and hog-bristle regulation. It is driven by a spring in an engraved spring barrel with a stack freed. • Diameter: 59 mm. • The maker: Abeler mentions a Michel Neblinck, but does not know the name of the place where this maker was active. A hexagonal horizontal table clock, c. 1600 was auctioned in 1978. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 402.

SOURCE • KATS.ANTIEKEKLOKKEN.COM

PAGE **72** An *Empire* month-going table regulator with year calendar and equation of time, signed and dated on the dial LORY A PARIS 1819. The ormolu mounted amboyna and ebony case has ebonized mouldings to the top and bottom, glazed sides, and a rear door with spring-loaded pin-hole catch. The front glass can be lifted upwards beneath the detachable flat top to wind the clock or set it, whilst the front has finely cast ormolu Egyptian caryatids, with an ebony-lined base on ormolu block feet. The dial with annular white enamel Roman chapter ring with blued steel arrow-head mean-time hour and minute hand, counterpoised blued-steel hand with gilt sunburst indicating solar time, counterpoised blued-steel sweep centre seconds hand, the white enamel year calendar ring below with blued steel arrow-head pointer pointing to the months with the relevant sign and to the correct dates, the large equation kidney wheel mounted directly behind and operated on a typical cantilever system, the movement with substantial rectangular plates secured with four brass pillars with blued steel screws to the front plate and pinned to the backplate, twin going barrels, the deadbeat anchor escapement mounted on the backplate with jewelled pallets, fine adjustment to the crutch piece, spring-suspended gridiron pendulum with brass and steel rods, large count-wheel strike on the bell on the backplate, the movement resting on a massive brass bracket secured at the top and sides, the movement itself secured with two milled ormolu and steel bolts into the base pillars. • Height: 50 cm. The maker, Claude-Armand Lory (d. after 1825), whose name is associated with precision mechanics, exhibited at the *Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie* in Paris 1823, for which he was awarded a silver medal. Lory is recorded as having trained under the celebrated clockmaker Robert Robin (1741-99). No doubt Lory gained a strong grounding in mechanical expertise from Robin despite certain disagreements between him and the Robin brothers concerning a constant force escapement. By 1804 Lory was established at rue de Jouiy and then by 1819 had moved to 2 place des Victoires. When first admitted to show at the *Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie* in 1804 he gained an honourable mention. He also exhibited there in 1819 and distinguished himself even further at the exhibition of 1823. He was apparently renowned for his fine astronomical clocks of which this clock is an example.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

PAGE **74** A German Black-Forest musical organ wall clock with bird automaton, c. 1820. The polychrome case has a recessed platform with break arch canopy and similar polychrome painted flowers. On the platform are two painted wooden birds which snap their beaks and twist to the music of the barrel organ musical mechanism. The 41-cm painted dial has a concave centre, Roman numerals and steel lozenge hands. The musical train plays eight airs on 21 wooden pipes every hour or at will. The weight-driven, 8-day posted wooden movement has anchor escapement and count-wheel striking on a bell. The wooden case is made for wall suspension and has a tune

sheet (largely illegible) with the maker's name. • Height: 72 cm. • The maker, Josef Schumacher, called *Schwäbli*, was active in Furtwangen in the middle of the Black Forest around 1800. He is known for making so-called *Flötenuhren*, of which this one is an example.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSCHANTIQUES.COM

PAGE 76 A small spring-driven table clock, signed on the inside of the front plate *Dafleville fecit Anno 1797 aetatu sua 62* ('made by Dafleville in the year 1797, aged 62). The glazed brass case is surmounted by a bell and has four finials to the corners, with a similar one on top of the bell. It rests on four richly turned feet. The front shows a circular enamel dial and two winding holes. The time is indicated by two blued-steel hands on a Roman and Arabic chapter ring. The movement of eighteen-day duration is mounted between three plates and consists of going and striking trains. The going work has anchor escapement with a short pendulum, whilst the striking work indicates the hours full and the half hour with one stroke, regulated by a count wheel, which is finely crossed out in the shape of a hollow five-pointed star and visible on the backplate. • Height: 28 cm. • The maker, Dafleville, is a so far unrecorded clockmaker. He might have been a Normandy clockmaker who died in the year VI (1797-8) on board the ship *La Lourde* on its journey back from Santo Domingo. • Literature: Adolphe Chapiro, "Une pendulette primitive à cage vitrée" - "A small primitive glass-cased clock", Bulletin de l'ANCAHA 62, 1991, pp. 41-44.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET

PAGE 78 A Swiss gold enamel and pearl-set flintlock pistol with watch and perfume sprinkler in the original presentation case, attributed to Moulinié, Bautte & Cie, Geneva, c. 1805. Similar pistols can be found in the collection of King Farouk of Egypt, Sotheby's Cairo, 13 March 1954, lot 591; Maurice and Edouard Sandoz Collection, *Musée d'Horlogerie*, Château des Monts, Le Locle, Switserland; Sir David Salomons Collection, Institute of Islamitic Art, Jerusalem; Patek Philippe Museum, Geneva, Switzerland. • Length: 111 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.

PAGE 80 A German night clock in an ebony-veneered case, signed on the back plate *Matthias Geyll*. It has the shape of an altar (probably on the basis of the first night clock – an Italian invention – made for pope Alexander VII). The dial consists of a painting of an Italianate landscape. The clock indicates the hours and quarters, where the quarter hours are cut as Roman numerals I, II and III in a semi-circle in the upper part of the dial, with stylised fleur-de-lys marks at each end. Between the numerals are pierced lozenge half-quarter cut-outs dividing the dial into 7½ minute intervals. The hours are indicated by pierced Roman numerals which pass around a curved segment aperture in the dial plate (wandering hours). The clock can be used during the day and at night. In the dark a candle or oil lamp was placed behind the clock so that the light would shine through the pierced numerals. From the back of the clock one can see how it functions: the clock movement itself is fixed on an iron bar. Mounted on a large revolving disc are three smaller discs each with a set of Roman numerals for the hours. As the large disc rotates, in a counter-clockwise direction, but clockwise from the front, a single hour numeral will be visible, showing the minutes by its position relative to the fixed pierced numerals in the dial plate. When one numeral is about to disappear from sight on the right, the next disc with the appropriate numeral will appear on the left and will traverse the aperture to show the time. When each disc disappears below the horizon a small ramp on the iron support bar indexes it round one place so that the next numeral is showing correctly when it appears in the dial. • Height: 58 cm. • The maker, Mathias Gaill (1633 - 1705), built different types of clocks: plate clocks (*Telleruhren*), coach watches and clocks built in furniture. • Literature: Adelheid Riolini-Unger, *Friedberger Uhren*, Friedberg, 1993, p. 75-77. • Museum im Wittelsbacher Schloss Friedberg, Inv. 1991/280.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEUM-FRIEDBERG.DE

PAGE 82 A French month-going *Empire* table regulator, signed on the enamel dial *Robin AParis*, c. 1805. The ormolu case is glazed on all sides with bevelled glass panels - convex bevelled glass for the two subsidiary circular dials and the main dial. The corners consist of Corinthian-capped pillars. The enamel dials are made by the enameller Baudet as his signature appears on the rear side of the main dial. The elaborate chapter ring has five concentric indications, from outside to inside the date, the months, the minutes with a gold dot every fifth minute, the hours by Roman numerals, and finally seconds and half-seconds. There are four central hands indicating the seconds, minutes, hours and the annual calendar. The first three hands are made of blued steel, the steel calendar hand has a straw-yellow colour. The lower subsidiary enamel dials indicate the days of the

week (on the left) and the moon phase and age (on the right). The month-going spring-driven movement has a going train with pin-wheel escapement and a heavy gridiron compensation pendulum, as well as a *remontoir* for enhancing the clock's precision. The striking train is regulated by a countwheel and indicates the time on a bell placed on top. • Height: 51 cm. • The maker, Jean-Joseph Robin, was the eldest son of Robert Robin (1742-1799) and was established in the late 18th C. in the Rue St-Honoré in Paris. He was, like his father, a watch and clockmaker of great repute. Together with his brother Nicolas-Robert (1775-1812), they carried on their father's business during the first third of the 19th C. They were awarded the silver medal in 1806 and the bronze medal in 1819 at the Paris Industry Exhibition. From 1815 onwards, Jean-Joseph was officially named *Horloger du Roi and Horloger de Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême*, daughter of the late Louis XVI. This clock was certainly made as a special order and is thus a unique model. The movement was quite possibly still produced in the days of Robert Robin. It is illustrated in Derek Roberts (2004), but wrongly dated 1790. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996; D. Roberts, *Precision Pendulum Clocks, France, Germany, America and Recent Advancements*, Atglen , 2004, p. 36; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971; Tardy, *La Pendule Française*, Paris, 1967.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET

PAGE **84** A German gilt-brass *Säulenuhr*, signed on the back of the case *Matthias Hünetiz Pragensis, Hamburgi fecit 1660*. The fire-gilt case consists of a blued-steel pillar on a base with a sphere at the top. The base is richly pierced, chased and engraved in various motifs, such as acanthus leaves and winged-cherub heads, whilst the column has spiralled bandwork in relief. The motifs in the embellishments are the ornaments on a chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece: linked burning flints and fire steels hitting each other. The encircled sphere, depicting the moon, is surmounted by a finial. The lower part of the base is stepped and has sound frets all around. The whole rests on silvered claw feet. There are three silver dials on three sides. That on the front shows the time. The dial on the left-hand side indicates the date in Arabic numerals, whilst that on the right-hand side has a 24-hour division (twice I - XII). The slide above the chapter ring is the regulation control for the going train. The three dials all have blued-steel hands and a counter-engraved middle with flower motifs. The rear side of the base has two dials indicating the last hour and quarter-hour struck respectively, each with a blued-steel hand. Here there are also three winding holes. The day-going spring-driven movement is constructed between vertical straps and consists of three trains. The going train has a fusee and a vertical verge escapement with balance. The striking works are controlled by count wheels. The hours are indicated fully on one bell, the quarter-hours on two bells, which are situated on the underside of the movement. There is a mechanism in the steel column connecting the movement with the sphere, which has a dark blued-steel side and a light gilt side showing the phases of the moon. There is a silver band with Arabic numerals and a fixed hand showing the moon date. • Height: 74 cm; width and depth: 19 cm. • The maker, Matthias Hunetiz, was originally from Prague, as the signature suggests, and active in Hamburg in the middle of the seventeenth century. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 263.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

PAGE **86** Equatorial brass ring sundial, signed John Bradlee. The sundial is of classical design with a slide with a hole in the cross bar which indicates the time on the ring. To position the instrument there is a compass in the base and screws to level it. • Height: 35 cm. • Provenance: Institute of the History of Science and Machinery (formerly in the Study of Peter the Great); date of entry 1947. • The maker, John Bradlee, was among a host of scientists invited by Peter the Great to further scientific research in Russia. Bradlee made a whole range of instruments in Russia and taught promising Russian students the art of instrument making. • Reference: adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1973JHA.....4..159C.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

PAGE **88** A gold and enamel snuffbox containing a watch, made by Jean-Georges Rémond Geneva, c. 1810. The left compartment contains the watch, whilst the others are meant to contain tobacco or snuff. The lids have enamel paintings set in embellished frames, those on either side depicting profiles of philosophers and that in the middle a mother with small children. • Dimensions: 95x49x15 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

PAGE **90** A second *Empire* astronomical weight-driven gilt brass wall regulator signed on an enamel cartouche within the dial C. DETOUCHE PARIS and numbered 9730, c. 1855-60. The back is covered by a richly engraved plate to hide the weight. The enamel and gilt dial with five horological complications: power reserve, date of the month, day of the week, month of the year and *sectorielle* equation of time showing true solar time. The main gilt brass dial is enclosed by a palmetted bezel, whilst the chapter ring has twelve enamel cartouches with Roman hour numerals, an outer white enamel minute ring to include twelve smaller circular cartouches with Arabic numerals and an inner seconds ring (later period, probably in bakelite), showing at six o'clock a graduated sectorial dial for the power reserve inscribed HAUT/BAS, with blued steel Breguet hands and blued-steel pointers for the seconds and power reserve. Below the main dial a secondary dial showing the date of the month, the day of the week, and the month of the year with the number of days for each month (28, 30 or 31 days), centred by an annual rotating date marker on which is the mechanism for the equation of time, given on a white enamel sectorial dial with indications painted in black, graduated from +15mn to -15mn and AVANCE/RETARD, with annual calendar and the equation kidney visible through the centre, all against a gold star-studded blue enamel ground, and a gilt brass solar hand for the real time indication. The 15-day going weight-driven movement with recoil anchor escapement and micrometric regulator and *remontoire d'égalité* and a gridiron compensation pendulum with a massive bob centred by a thermometer with a white enamel sectorial dial, graduated from -10 to +30 Celsius with a blued steel balanced needle. The movement rests on a gilt brass bracket, whilst the pendulum is suspended from the top of the case by a steel cable. • Height: 185 cm. • The maker, Louis-Constantin Detouche (1810-1889), was an official clockmaker to the city of Paris and the Emperor Napoleon III. His *chef d'atelier*, Jacques-François Houdin (1783-1860), probably worked on this clock too. In addition to being awarded the *French Légion d'Honneur* (1853)for his work in the field of horology, and the Danish *Croix de l'ordre du Dannebrog* awarded to him by the King of Denmark for his electric clock, Detouche won many medals and recognition for his work.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

PAGE **92** A late-eighteenth century Belgian skeleton clock, signed on the enamel chapter ring *J.G. Emonts á Liége*, c. 1810. The case consists of two brass pillars on a black marble base, resting on four shaped feet. The central time dial is surrounded by three auxiliary dials, the left one showing the month, the right one the day, and the top one the moon phase and age of the moon. The time is indicated on the central dial by two blued steel Breguet hands, whilst the date is shown by a central serpentine pointer. In addition it has a central sweep seconds hand. The week-going movement has pin-wheel escapement and a grid-iron compensation pendulum. • Jean Guillaume Emonts is recorded to work at Rue Souverain Pont 1812-1845. • Height: 41 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.NL

PAGE **94** An 18-ct gold pocket watch signed *Dubois & Fils Le Locle*, c. 1810. The case is plain, marked IE in a lozenge inside the back cover. The small dial is set in a painted-enamel background, depicting a muse playing the lyre against a landscape with a lake. The top of the painting shows open sheet music. The white enamel dial in the middle has Arabic hour numerals. The time is indicated by blued-steel Breguet-type hands. The ¾-plated brass movement has cylinder escapement with a three-armed plain brass balance and flat balance spring. The musical train is activated on the hour and at will. It has a play/not play button. The repeat is activated by pressing the pendant and sounds the last hour struck on two gongs. • Diameter: 58 mm. • Literature: O. Patrizzi, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Genevois*. Geneva, 1998, p. 166.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

PAGE **96** A Queen Anne walnut-veneered longcase clock, signed on the chapter ring *Daniel Delander London*, c. 1710. The figured walnut-veneered case has a square caddy-top hood which is flanked by veneered, turned pillars with brass capitals and basements. The caddy top is surmounted by two gilt-ball finials. The 12-inch square dial has an applied chapter ring with cherub-and-crown spandrels. The centre is finely matted with an applied seconds ring and a date aperture. The five pillar movement has rack hour striking on a bell. • Height: 239 cm. • The maker, Daniel Delander, was born c. 1678 and his workshop was situated in Deveraux Court and later between the two Temple gates. He had served the latter part of his apprenticeship under Thomas Tompion where he worked as a 'servant' journeyman alongside George Graham. Hence the fact that there are a number of similarities between his work and that of two of the greatest English clockmakers. He died in 1733. • Literature: B. Loomes, *The Early Clockmakers of Great Britain*, Tiptree, 1981, p. 189.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM

PAGE **98** An *Empire* gilt and patinated bronze and white veined red marble mantle clock of eight-day duration, c.1800. The case has an octagonal clock drum and circular bezel, cast on the upper sides with quatrefoil rosettes, and held in the hands of a seated patinated bronze female figure wearing her coiled hair up and a classical dress, seated on a rectangular marble plinth with gilt bronze stiff leaf border, her feet resting on part of the convex projecting marble base. The movement has anchor escapement, silk thread suspension, striking on the hour and half-hour on a single bell, regulated by an outside count wheel. • Height: 43 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

PAGE **100** A French 18-ct gold pocket watch, signed on the white enamel dial *Châtelain* and similarly signed and numbered on the backplate *Châtelain* A PARIS *No 255*, c. 1785. The diamond and pearl set gold and enamel case has matching chatelaine, seal and key. It is embellished with translucent imperial blue enamel over an engine-turned sunburst motif against a background, set with stars, each having a rose-cut diamond in the centre. The bezel is set with half-pearls and smaller stars. The chatelaine consists of three ogive-shaped panels with the key. The white enamel with gold serpentine hands. The full-plated gilt-brass movement has a chain fusee and verge escapement, with a three-armed brass balance with blued-steel balance spring under a pierced and engraved continental cock with a silvered regulation disc. • Diameter: 42 mm; total length: 140 mm. • The maker, François-Charles Chatelain, became *maître* in 1784 and was active until 1804. • Literature: Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 125.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

PAGE **102** A German pair-cased coach watch, signed on the backplate *Jean François Poncet à Dresden*, c. 1745. The watch has a leather-covered silver outer case and a partly pierced and engraved silver inner case, containing the movement. The back of the case is chased and depicts Caesar and Cleopatra. The silver champlevé dial has Roman and Arabic chapter rings around an Arabic alarm disc and pierced gilt brass hands. The round plated gilt brass movement consists of going and striking trains, as well as alarm and has a duration of a day. The going train has a spring barrel with fusee, verge escapement and hairspring balance. The striking train is activated by pulling a cord and strikes the hours, the quarters and the half quarters on a bell, situated in the back of the case. The pierced and engraved fire-gilt brass balance cock on the back plate hides the balance almost entirely. The regulation disc is made of silver and engraved. • Diameter: 12 cm. • The maker, Jean François Poncet (1714-1804), was the descendant of a family originating from around Marseille, who fled to Geneva as they were Huguenots. Around 1730/36 Jean François moved to Dresden and because of his outstanding skills became watchmaker to the court of Saxony and the king of Poland. He was raised to the peerage and became a wealthy man. As a result of the Polish wars, however, as well as his search for 'the Philosopher's Stone' he lost all of his money. He died a poor man. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 436.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

PAGE 104 A Dutch 'Amsterdamse School' art-deco clock with a patinated bronze case and flaked paint cloisonné dial, c. 1925. The case is marked with the monogram 'LzTB' by a maker so far unknown. Another clock by the same maker in the Meentwijck collection was exhibited at the 2007 'Klokken als Kunstwerken' exhibition in the Zilvermuseum Schoonhoven (NL). The week-going movement, made by Junghans, has a going train with anchor escapement and a striking train sounding the time on a gong. • Height: 27.5 cm. • Literature: Museumtijdschrift no. 23, 2007, Collectie Meentwijck, p. 20.

SOURCE • PRIVATE COLLECTION

PAGE **106** A double-dial astronomical watch, signed on the backplate *Lecerf*, c. 1800. The dial is signed Tortel. The gold case has a dial on each side showing the time, as well as the equation of time, and has a central sweep seconds with stop, The watch also has moon-phase indication and calendar. In addition, it shows the equation of time. The movement has a quarter-repeat striking train. •Height: 65 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

PAGE **108** A French Louis XVI ormolu *cartel* clock, signed on the enamel dial *Fille Prevost* A ANGERS, c. 1780. The cast-brass case of symmetrical design typically for the period with flanking amorini to the sides, the bottom bracket shaped with a relief depicting putti in the shape of musicians and adorned by hanging acanthus-leaf swags and drop finials, the whole surmounted by an urn with flowers and rams' heads to the sides. The enamel dial has a Roman and Arabic chapter ring with on the inside the days of the week indicated by a blued-steel pointer, and in between a date ring 1-31, also with a blued-steel pointer. The time is indicated by two richly pierced gilt brass hands. The week-going movement has going and striking trains, the going train with anchor escapement and silk-suspended pendulum, which can be regulated with a watch key on square at 60 through the dial. The half-hour striking train is controlled by an outside count wheel and indicates the hour and half-hours on a bell. • Height: 91 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

PAGE **110** A French lantern clock, signed on the dial *Jean David A Clermont En Bouoissis*, made around 1680. The brass case is of classic design with a brass cage construction between four pillars, forming one piece with top and bottom finials, completed by top and bottom plates, between which the movement is built. The top has three engraved frets of unusual shape, the front one with a coat of arms depicting a cock with a key in its beak, between the four top finials which carry the bell strap with the bell and surmounted by a fifth finial. The clock is suspended on the wall by an octagonal hook and spurs. The weight-driven, day-going movement consists of going and striking trains and alarm. The going train has verge escapement with silk-suspended short pendulum between cycloidal cheeks. The striking train is regulated by a count wheel and indicates the hours fully and the half hour with one stroke on the bell. The time is indicated by an elaborately pierced hand on the brass chapter ring, with Roman numerals, half-hour and quarter-hour divisions, which is mounted on the engraved dial. The alarm time is indicated by the tail of the hand on an Arabic alarm disc. • Height: 40 cm. • The maker, Jean David, is not recorded. Bovoissis is most probably present-day Beauvais, north of Paris.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.NL

PAGE **112** A gold pair-cased pocket watch, signed and numbered on the backplate *Cha Molins* LONDON 245, c. 1725. The outer *repoussé* case depicts Orpheus within a woodland scene of birds and animals. The plain inner case has a maker's mark and is hallmarked London 1725. The full-plate gilt-brass movement has verge escapement with a hair-spring balance under a pierced and engraved balance cock with diamond end-stone. It has a fusee and a silvered regulation disc, whilst the plates are connected by baluster pillars. The white enamel dial has a chapter ring with Roman numerals and outer Arabic five-minute and minute divisions. The time is indicated by two gold spade hands. • Diameter: 51 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

PAGE **114** A small English spring-driven table clock, signed in the arch of the dial *Grimalde & Johnson Strand* LONDON, c. 1820. The ebonised fruitwood-veneered arched case in classic Regency style is surmounted by a typically shaped carrying handle and rests on four brass feet. The front shows a silvered brass dial and an eccentric winding hole. The time is indicated by two blued-steel hands on a Roman chapter ring with minute divisions. The eight-day duration movement consist of going train only, which has a spring barrel with gut fusee and anchor escapement with a short pendulum, which can be secured for transport. • Height: 28 cm. • The makers, Peter Grimalde and Joseph Johnson, were associated from 1809 until 1828. Apart from a whole range of bracket clocks in the different styles of the period, usually quite small, they also made chronometers and pocket watches. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 326; T. Mercer, *Chronometers of the World*, Malta, 1991, p. 152/53.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET

PAGE **116** A gold chatelaine and pair-cased quarter repeating watch, signed *Jean Michel Vieusseux* (1723 - 1801), Geneva, c. 1765. The chatelaine with a scene of Venus and Adonis after *Simon Vouet.* Given the ceremonial wedding scene of a young couple before an altar with Hymenaeus the watch seems to have been intended as a wedding gift. • Diameter: 47 mm; length: 190 mm. • Literature: T. Camerer Cuss, *The Sandberg Watch Collection*, Geneva, 1998, N° 89, p. 146.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.

PAGE **118** An English strut clock, signed on the dial by the retailer C. F. Hancock London and the maker THOS COLE LONDON on the movement, c. 1850. The gilt and engraved case is surmounted by a small hinged carrying handle and has a swivel support to enable the clock to be placed in a vertical position. At the back there is an easel-type support for positioning the clock at an angle. The rectangular silvered brass dial is richly engraved in floral patterns and has a plain chapter ring and two blued-steel fleur-de-lys hands. There is a hatch giving access to the escapement to regulate the movement which is inscribed with the retailer's name: C.F. HANCOCK BY APPOINTMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL SOVEREIGNS & COURTS OF EUROPE 39 BRUTON ST LONDON. The plated eight-day movement, numbered 606, consists of going and striking trains. The going train has an English lever escapement, whilst the rack striking train indicates the hours on a gong. • Height: 15.5 cm; width: 10.2 cm. • The maker, Thomas Cole (1800 - 1864), was the son of James Cole. He started his clock-making business when he was 39 years old, after having been associated for a while with his brother James Ferguson. He made a whole range of strut clocks in various shapes and had followers who made clocks in his manner. His total output is estimated at 1900 clocks, which he largely sold via retailers such as Garrards, Hunt & Roskell, and Hancocks. Cole exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851 and at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. He died of typhoid fever in 1864. • The retailer, C.F Hancock, was a jeweller and silver dealer on the corner of Bruton Street and Bond Street. The firm was founded in 1849 and still exists today, now established in Burlington Arcade. Queen Victoria was a client of the business as were other members of European royal families.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM

PAGE **120** An *Empire* gilt and patinated bronze and grey marble figural clock, signed on the white enamel dial *Galle Rue Vivienne à Paris*, c. 1815-20. The dial has Roman numerals and a pair of blued steel pointers to indicate the hours and minutes. The movement has anchor escapement, silk thread suspension, striking on the hour and half hour on a single bell, with outside count wheel. The case attributed to Gérard-Jean Galle features the figures Psyche crowning Cupid standing on either side of a domed marble plinth enclosing the dial with an applied gilt bronze pair of winged putti, one holding a flaming torch and the other a bow, both Cupid's attributes, the rectangular marble and gilt bronze base, supported on winged claw feet of eight day duration. It is based on a model by the sculptor, Claude Michallon (1751-99), executed circa 1814. • Height: 86 cm. • The maker, Gérard Galle (1788-1846), eldest son of the *bronzier* Claude Galle (1759-1815), took over the family business at rue Vivienne after the death of his father and soon proved that he could maintain its reputation. In 1819 Gérard was awarded a silver medal at the *Exposition de 1'Industrie*, Paris, for a collection that included over 50 items, predominantly candelabra, *lumières* and a large number of figural clock cases. Galle also specialized in making clocks with corresponding candelabra, of which at least two are at Stockholm Castle. His company also produced centrepieces, vases and freestanding figures. In 1822 he moved the business to rue de Richelieu where he continued as manager until 1836. Gérard Galle supplied cases to some of the best Parisian clockmakers including Bourdier. The present movement was made by the Parisian firm of Gérard, which from 1806 up until 1830 was based at rue du Coq St-Honoré. • Literature: H. Ottomeyer and P. Pröschel, *Vergoldete Bronzen*, 1986, p. 350, pl. 5.7.1; J-P. Samoyault, *Pendules et Bronzes d'Ameublement Entrés Sous le Premier Empire*, 1989, p. 56, pl. 12 ; P. Kjellberg, *Encyclopédie de la Pendule Française du Moyen Age au XXe Siècle*, 1997, p. 402, E. Niehüser, *Die Französische Bronzeuhr*, 1997, p. 210, pl. 270.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

PAGE **122** Two Swiss four-colour gold snuffboxes, c. 1780. The richly embellished boxes have three apertures, one for a watch dial, one for the visible spring, balance with diamond end-stone, and the other the seconds dial. The case is stamped PG surmounted by a crown. Other examples by the same goldsmith are a gold snuffbox with watch in the Patek Philippe Museum in Geneva; a gold musical box in the Louvre in Paris; a gold world time *bonbonnière* in the former Dr Anton Dreesmann Collection, Christie's London 11 April 2002, now in the Patek Philippe Museum. • Widths: 67 mm and 79 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.

PAGE **124** A French mantel clock, made c. 1885. The gilt bronze case has decorative multi-coloured enamel panels on a blue ground, while at the top the escapement is visible under a glazed arch, surmounted by an embellished urn-shaped finial. The 13-cm white enamel dial has Roman hour, five-minute and minute divisions, the time being indicated by two blued-steel moon hands. It has two subsidiary dials in the recessed centre, one around the middle indicating the duration (0-400) and the other a seconds ring with gilt brass seconds hand. The

spring-driven, 400-day going movement has a special escapement, a so-called equipoise pendulum. • Height: 57 cm, with its original glass dome height 70 cm. • Note: this clock was probably made for an exhibition as it is unique. • Literature: Derek Roberts, *Mystery, Novelty & Fantasy Clocks*, Atglen, 1999.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM

PAGE **126** A French mahogany deck chronometer, signed and numbered on the dial O. Dumas Nº 652, c. 1850. The rectangular three-tier mahogany box has an ivory plaque on the front of the lid bearing the same name and number DUMAS 652. The middle part contains the chronometer, whilst the lower part give access to, and offers space for, the winding key. The 7-cm engraved silvered brass dial with Roman numerals and gold Breguet hands is marked at the top DÈPOT DE LA MARINE. Above the centre is an up-and-down-dial calibrated 0-40 for state of wind and below the middle is a subsidiary seconds ring. The spring-driven 40-hour movement has a chain fusee with heavy screwed down conical pillars, Earnshaw's detent escapement and maintaining power, bi-metallic balance with blued helical spring. • Dimensions 6,5x10x12 cm. • The maker, Onésime Dumas(1824-1889), was the descendant of distinguished chronometer and watchmakers, being the nephew and apprentice of the famous Henry Motel. He was also tutored by Louis Frederick Perrelet and C.A. Berthoud. He is recorded as having exhibited works of precision horology in 1856 in Rouen and chronometers in 1857 in Paris. • Literature: T. Mercer, *Chronometers of the World*, Malta, 1991, p. 134.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM

PAGE **128** Dutch precision stick barometer, signed and numbered on the right register plate H. OLLAND UTRECHT, Nº 305, c. 1860. The solid mahogany case has silvered brass register plates, protected on all sides by glass panels. The barometer scale is divided into centimetres mercury column. A setting hand combined with a vernier is operated manually via a rack system using a brass knob. The Torricelli tube has its original iron cistern and is concealed by a long protruding rectangular front. There is a mercury thermometer on the left-hand side with a register, divided into degrees centigrade. • Height: 98.5 cm. • The maker, H. Olland, was born in Groningen (NL) in 1825 and died in Utrecht in 1901. He was active at various addresses in Utrecht from 1853 onwards. In 1896 his son took over the business, which was continued by a cousin in 1925. Shortly afterwards the company moved to De Bilt and existed until well after WW II. • Literature: B. Bolle, *Barometers in Beeld*, Lochem, 1983, p. 243 (footnote 288).

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM

PAGE **130** An early German ivory diptych sundial, dated 1582. The sundial has engraved lettering, filled with black and red dye. To use the sundial, it has to be opened until a right angle has been formed which can be fixed using two brass hooks. When this is done, the cord between the two leaves becomes taut and forms the gnomon, the shadow of which falls on both a horizontal and a vertical scale. The horizontal sundial on top of the horizontal leaf has a chapter ring with hour numerals running from 4-12-8 for a fixed latitude of 52°. The quarter hours and half hours are indicated by strokes. In the middle there is a compass with a polychromic paper compass rose. The vertical sundial on the underside of the vertical leaf has a chapter ring with hour numerals running from VI-XI-VI. Immediately below the year '1582' is indicated. There are two brass hooks on the front side of the horizontal leaf, with which the hinged leaves can be secured in closed position. The instrument was presumably made in Nuremberg, the first European centre for organised sundial makers ('Kompassmacher'). This remarkably sound specimen is an early example. • Dimensions: 7.1x5.0x1.7 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM

PAGE **134** A late-eighteenth century French *pendule*, c. 1780. The case consists of two young patinated-bronze satyrs carrying the movement as if it were a wine cask on their shoulders. The movementis richly adorned with grape vines with bunches of grapes, surmounted by a chalice. There is a tiger's skin draped over the carrying bars under the movement, which underpins the theme of the clock: a dedication to Bacchus, the god of wine. The whole is placed on a Portuguese marble base, resting on six shaped feet. The week-going movement has anchor escapement with short pendulum and regulation at the front above the 60. The half-hour striking work indicates the time on a bell. The time is indicated by two pierced gilt-brass hands. • Height: 47 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.NL

PAGE **132** A French 20-ct gold cabriolet clock watch made for the Turkish market, signed on the enamel dial BREGUET and similarly signed and numbered on the cuvette *Breguet N° 2915*, c. 1815. The gold and enamel outer case is embellished by red and turquois cloisonné enamel, the back in varied colours depicting a harbour scene. The inner four-body case is similarly finished, the back with flowers. The quarter-repeating, two-train movement has gilt brass bridges, cylinder escapement, the top pivot with a parachute. The striking train has two gongs with two hammers and can be repeated by pulling and twisting the pendant. • Diameter: 59mm. • Note: A cabriolet case is one in which the inner case can be inserted either way, making the watch hunter-cased or open-face. This watch is not an original A-L. Breguet but a high-quality copy.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

PAGE **159** A musical table clock, signed on the enamel dial *Jam^s Cox London*, dated on the winding keys 1772. The extravagant, chased and engraved gold and gilt brass case is richly embellished with silver, metal alloys, agate, pearl and coloured glass, surmounted by bunches of flowers and insects made of precious stones and minerals. Above the main dial there is an auxiliary dial to regulate the movement. The front has a drawer containing a sewing kit and the keys to wind the watch and the musical train. The clock rests of four rhinoceros-shaped feet. The movement consists of going and striking trains, with a separate musical work below the watch. The latter plays one of four tunes on the hour, the mechanism having eleven hammers on six bells. • Height: c. 60 cm. • The maker, James Cox (1723–1800), was a British jeweller, goldsmith and entrepreneur, famous for his mechanical clocks. The Peacock clock, which is also in the Hermitage, was presented to Catherine II by Grigory Potemkin and was the first of Cox' clocks to be introduced into Russia and made his works very popular there. This clock was kept in the Winter Palace from the 18th century and in the Gallery of Jewellery from the mid-19th century, after which it was acquired by The State Hermitage Museum (before 1859). There are clocks by his hand in various other museums in Europe, America and China.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

PAGE **161** An early Dutch marine timepiece, a so-called *horologium autobarum* ('self-weighted clock'), signed on dial *L & C. Zumbag de Koesfelt inventores* and *Fr. Le Dieu fecit LUGD. BATAV*, c. 1749. The physician, mathematician and musician Lotharius Zumbag de Koesfelt (1661-1727) invented this marine clock in 1714. Just as Huygens before him, he wanted to make a clock which could be the solution to the longitude problem on ships. His son Conrad (1697-1780), who worked in Leiden as a mathematician and astronomer, made adjustments to its design and described the clock in a pamphlet in 1749. In that year he also had it constructed by the Leiden clockmaker Franciscus le Dieu. A 1762 painting (now in the *Lakenhal*, Leiden) by Pieter van Zanten shows Zumbag de Koesfelt Jr. with this clock. To have the full advantage of this clock it had to have a constant temperature. To accomplish that Zumbach de Koesfelt put the clock in a (now missing) glass bowl with a heater underneath (also missing). The movement itself was not special, only that it was driven by its own weight. This was the main reason why the Leiden astronomer Johan Lulofs gave an unfavourable judgment of the clock, even before it went to sea. Lulofs claimed that such a clock would be deregulated by the up-and -down movements of ships. In 1752 Zumbag de Koesfelt offered his *horologium autobarum* to the Dutch admiralty, who tested the clock on board the war vessel 'Haarlemmerhout'. Despite the disappointing results this did not prevent De Koesfelt advertising his invention, although it was never very successful. The clock is mounted on a dish with 6 screws which allow it to be adjusted horizontally, which is indicated by a plumb line. The 30-hour movement is housed in a brass bowl, which descends on two guides between four pillars, one of which has a rack. On top is a small wooden decoration, a pierced caddy. The brass dial with Arabic five-minute and minute divisions and two blued steel hands. Below the XII is a subsidiary silvered Arabic brass seconds ring. The movement is driven by the weight of the clock itself along a rack. It has verge escapement, regulated by a balance wheel, which is now missing, and has six wheels. • Height: 22 cm. • The maker, Franciscus le Dieu, was a clockmaker in Leiden in the period 1730-60. Various clocks by his hand are known. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Klokken- en Horlogemakers*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 33; www.museumboerhaave.nl/object/horologium-autobarum-klok-zee-uurwerk-v09204.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEMBOERHAAVE.NL

PAGE **163** A German table clock signed on the back plate *Elias KreittMayr Fridtberg*, c. 1675. The cylindrical body of the gilt case is covered with a band of linked plates decorated with red and blue stones (rubies and turquoise) and is supported by three bun feet. A dome made of silver filigree covers the bell. At the top stands a putto with a cornucopia in his left and an arrow in his right hand. The arrow functions as a pointer to indicate

the time on the dial below as the figure rotates once every twelve hours. The Turkish dial and the ornamental design are evidence that this table clock was made for a customer in the Ottoman Empire. The back plate of the spring-driven movement with verge escapement and chain fusees has a richly engraved balance bridge and a silver count wheel with Turkish numerals. Parts of the striking mechanism are unfortunately lost today. • Height: 16.5 cm, diameter: 12.7 cm. • The maker, Elias Kreittmayr (1639-1697), is an example of the 'watchmaker dynasties' in Friedberg. He was born in Friedberg in 1639 the son of a watchmaker (Johann Kreittmayr). Three of his children became watchmakers themselves. His clocks are finely made and are characterised by beautiful signatures in the exuberant style of baroque calligraphy. • Literature: Adelheid Riolini-Unger, *Friedberger Uhren*, Friedberg, 1993, cover and p. 96. • Museum im Wittelsbacher Schloss Friedberg, Inv. Nr. 500.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEUM-FRIEDBERG.DE

PAGE **165** An unusual *Neuchateloise* with alarm, attributed to H. Fr. Guyot, c. 1830. The ebonised case, stamped 'Ae Bn' for Aimé Billon, is embellished with gilt brass ornaments and gold-painted leaf motifs and is surmounted by three gilt vase-shaped finials. The large enamel dial has two blued-steel hands with gilt sun motifs, a blued-steel sweep seconds hand and a central alarm hand. The eight-day brass-plate movement has *Maillardet* escapement (*coup perdu*), which allows a seconds hand to move forward in steps of one second despite the use of a short, half-second pendulum. The bell-striking work can be set at *grande sonnerie*, *petite sonnerie* or *silence* and can be repeated at will. • Height: 75 cm. • The maker of the movement, H. Fr. Guyot, was established in Boudevilliers but not much more is known about him. He cooperated with Maillardet, who was also local and might have been responsible for the escapement. The case maker, Aimé Billon (1791-1867), was the son of Jérémie, one of the most important cabinet makers of the eighteenth century. Aimé worked together with his brother Ami and later with his son Félix. He was active in the Neuchâtel area, was an expert in chasing wood and metal and noted for developing new case shapes.

SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH

PAGE **167** A Dutch tail clock, signed on a pewter cartouche in the arch of the dial *Cor[s] Goossens & Mart Smolders a Geertruidenberg*, c. 1780. The oak case has an arched hood surmounted by a carved cresting in the middle matching a larger ornament at the bottom, and brass ball finials on the corners. There are inspection doors to the sides. The tail has a long door with a lenticle, embellished by a lead surround depicting Saturn, an owl and a cock holding a veil of life. The iron dial has a pewter chapter ring with Roman hour numerals, Arabic five-minute and minute divisions with Dutch arches, and pewter floral spandrels in the corners. The weight-driven, 12-hour going movement has an iron cage-type construction, typical for the Southern Netherlands. The going train has anchor escapement with a long pendulum, whilst the striking train is regulated by a count wheel and indicates the hours and half-hours on a bell. The weight driven alarm is set by the brass alarm disc behind the blued steel hands. • Height: 165 cm. • The makers, Cornelis Jansse Goossen (1721-1783) and Martinus Smolders (1738-1804), probably worked together only occasionally. Goossens was master clockmaker and town clockmaker of 's-Heerenberg (Gelderland, NL). Smolders was born in Bergen op Zoom (Brabant) and was master fire-engine maker. • Literature: C.A. Grimbergen, *De Ontwikkeling van het Nederlandse Uurwerk*, Zaandam, 1991, p. 27; E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Klokken- en Horlogemakers*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 48; B. Zijlmans, 'Klokken uit Geertruidenberg', *Tijdschrift* 2011/3 en 2011/4.

SOURCE • WWW.MNUURWERK.NL

PAGE **169** An eight-day going quarter and hour-striking mantel clock, a so-called *pendule sympathique* , with accompanying pocket watch, signed and numbered *Breguet Neveu et Comp[ie]* N[o] 257, c. 1845. The patinated bronze case stands on elaborate scroll feet. It is surmounted by a cradle holding the engine-turned 18-carat gold pocket watch. The clock has a perpetual date calendar and is especially equipped to set and wind, at 3 a.m. and 3 p.m. Its quarter-repeating pocket watch with jump-hours, quarter repeating and up-and-down dial is constructed on the principle of a timekeeper. Invented by Breguet in 1795 and presented to the public for the first time at the *Exposition Nationale des Produits de l'Industrie* in 1798, the *sympathique* clock was a system consisting of a clock and a watch. The clock was designed to hold the watch which, when placed in its cradle, was automatically adjusted and rewound. The term *sympathique* was chosen by Breguet to express the notion of harmony and concord. • Height: 47 cm. • Literature: G. Daniels, *The Art of Breguet*, London & New York, 1975.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM

PICTURE NOTES

PAGE 171 When the third Astronomer Royal, James Bradley (1692-1762) started work at the Royal Observatory in 1742 he found the instruments to be in poor condition and in 1749 was granted £1,000 from George II to construct and furnish a new observatory building. Graham 'number 3', as this clock is known, was purchased for £39 in 1750 for use alongside an 8.5 foot transit instrument by John Bird. Graham number 3 has an incredible 174 year working history, during which it was altered and improved on numerous occasions. When initially supplied to Bradley it was of one-month duration, had a gridiron pendulum suspended from the back cock and the hours would have been displayed on a silvered disk through an upturned lunette. From the observatory records we know that Arnold first fitted ruby pallets in 1771 and in 1779 replaced the bolt and shutter with Harrison's maintaining power and later fitted an independent brass suspension when the clock was moved to a stone pier in 1780. Nine years on Larcum Kendall improved the pendulum shortly before Thomas Earnshaw reduced the motion work from three wheels to one and made further modifications to the gridiron pendulum. In 1821 Graham number 3 ceased to be used as the transit clock and it was moved to the chronometer room in the equatorial building. Between 1828 and 1833 this regulator was used in the Quadrant room for pendulum experiments by Captains Sabine and Kater before its adjustment to mean solar time in 1833 to control the time ball signal. In 1856 after the introduction of galvanic apparatus to the observatory it was fitted with electromagnetic pendulum control, governed by the Shepherd master clock. It served in this way until around 1924 when it was then used in various offices within the Royal Greenwich Observatory. The movement has typical Graham/Shelton chamfered corners to the tops of the plates which are united by six latched and knopped pillars. • Height: 184 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK

INTERESTING LINKS

www.mih.ch	Musée International D'Horlogerie. La Chaux de Fonds SUI.
www.findmakers.com	Find former clock, watch and instrument makers on your PDA
www.antique-clocks.org	Portal site to find articles, trade marks, serial numbers, dealers, restorers, parts, museums etc.
www.antiquarian-horology.org	The Antiquarian Horological Society GBR.
www.britishmuseum.org	The British Museum
www.nawcc.org	The National Association of Watch & Clock Collectors, Inc. USA.
www.afaha.com	A.F.A.H.A. France
www.ancaha.com	A.N.C.A.H.A. France
www.timeforclocks.nl	Boom Time's educational site.
www.hora.it	Associazione Italiana Cultori Orologeria Antica ITA.
www.dg-chrono.de	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chronometrie GER.
www.bhi.co.uk	The British Horological Institute GBR.
www.fed-klokkenvrienden.org	Federatie Klokkenvrienden NED.
www.antiekeklokken.com	Portal site.
www.rmg.co.uk	Royal Museums Greenwich GBR.
www.clockswatches.com/index.html	Historical Clock & Watch Research GBR.
www.uhrenhanse.org	Uhren Hanse, portal site GER.
www.westdean.org.uk	West Dean College GBR.
www.clockcare.nl	Turret clock care
www.worldtempus.com	Watch history & brand information SUI.
www.mhs.ox.ac.uk	Museum of the History of Science, Oxford GBR.
www.arts-et-metiers.net	Musée des Arts et Métiers FRA.
www.horlogeriemuseum.be	Horlogerie museum BEL.
www.comtoise.org	About Morbier clocks.
www.deutsches-uhrenmuseum.de	Deutsches Uhrenmuseum
www.patekmuseum.com	The Patek Philippe Museum SUI.
www.clockmoons.com	Clockmoons online for smartphones and moonphases of the month
scan.me/apps/scan/download/	QR code reading app for smartphones
www.pdahorology.com	Portal for smartphones

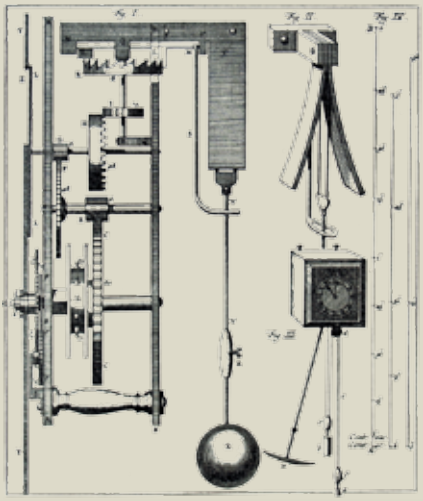
JAMES COX LONDON

Musical table clock, dated 1772. Height: c. 60 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

MUSEUM LEIDEN BOERHAAVE

NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE



The Museum Boerhaave is the Dutch National Museum of the History of Science and Medicine. It is located in the centre of Leiden, the town south of Amsterdam where the first Dutch university was founded. The collection contains a number of historically important instruments. For example, clocks directly linked to the inventor of the pendulum clock, Christiaan Huygens, as well as regulators used in the observatory of Leiden between 1670 and 1970.

Museum Boerhaave, Lange St. Agnietenstraat 10, 2312 WC Leiden.

WWW.MUSEUMBOERHAAVE.NL

FRANCISCUS LE DIEU LEIDEN

Dutch marine timepiece, made c. 1749. Height: 22 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

IM WITTELSBACHER SCHLOSS

Friedberg **MUSEUM** Bavaria

The *Friedberger Schloss*, built by Duke Ludwig II of Wittelsbach in 1257, is situated on the eastern ridge of the Lechtal, to the east of the city of Augsburg. The building, with its four wings, has been repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt, and today possesses a largely Renaissance style. As early as 1886, a collection of antique objects was established in the castle by a historical society. Nowadays the museum has a comprehensive department dedicated to pre- and protohistory. The treasures it displays of the Friedberg watchmaker's art are unique, containing splendid table and wall clocks, as well as coach watches.

Open: Tuesday - Friday 14:00 - 18:00 hr. Saturday - Sunday 11:00 -17:00 hr.
Wittelsbacher Sloss, Slossstrasse 21, D-86316 Friedberg, Germany.
www.museum-friedberg.de Tel: +49 821 6002 148

Germany

ELIAS KREITTMAYR FRIEDBERG

Horizontal table clock made for the Turkish market, ca. 1675.
Height: 16.5 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

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H. Fr. GUYOT BOUDEVILLIERS (SWITZERLAND)

Neuchateloise with *grande sonnerie*, c. 1830. Height: 75 mm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

DUTCH CLOCK AND WATCH MUSEUM

MUSEUM VAN HET NEDERLANDSE UURWERK

The collection offers a representative survey of
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CORS GOOSSENS & MART SMOLDERS
GEERTRUIDENBERG (NED)

A Brabant tail clock, c. 1780. Height: 165 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

PATEK PHILIPPE MUSEUM

500 YEARS OF WATCHMAKING HISTORY

Watchmaking masterpieces from the 16th to the 20th century

Pendant-watch, decorated
with enamel painted portrait.
Patek Philippe, Geneva, 1892

The Neapolitan Mandolin
Gold, enamel and pearls.
Piguet & Meylan, Geneva, circa 1820

SATURDAY: GUIDED TOUR
IN FRENCH AT 2.00PM, IN ENGLISH AT 2.30PM

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Saturday 10am-6pm

Rue des Vieux-Grenadiers 7 – Plainpalais – Genève
Téléphone +41 (0) 22 807 09 10 www.patekmuseum.com

BREGUET NEVEU & CIE PARIS

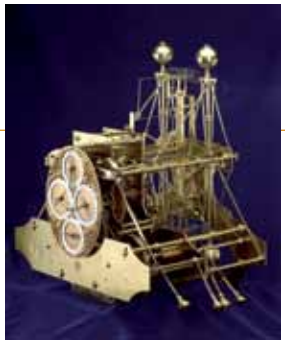
Pendule sympathique, c. 1845. Height: 47 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

ROYAL MUSEUMS GREENWICH

Royal Museums Greenwich is a group of world-class museums incorporating the National Maritime Museum, Royal Observatory, the recently re-launched Cutty Sark and the 17th Century Queen's House, situated within two hundred acres of Royal Greenwich Park land, at the heart of the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site in London. The Royal Observatory, home of Greenwich Mean Time and the Prime Meridian Line, is one of the most important historic scientific sites in the world and holds a unique collection of marine chronometers including John Harrison's famous timekeepers - detailed in a new catalogue Marine Chronometers at Greenwich (RMG & OUP) due out in early 2014.

The Royal Museums Greenwich is open 10:00-17:00 seven days a week (with extended summer opening hours). For more info visit **rmg.co.uk** Address: Park Row, Greenwich, London, UK, SE10 9NF.



GEORGE GRAHAM LONDON

A mahogany regulator, c. 1750. Height: 184 cm.

SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES
FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT

A

Artimo Fine Arts, Rue Lebeau 33, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium, +32 (0) 2 512 62 42

B

C

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D

Dekker Antiquairs, Spiegelgracht 9, 1017 JP Amsterdam, +31 20 623 8992
Van Dreven Antiquair, +31 20 4288442

E

F

Fontijn Antiek, Stellingmolen 51, 1444GV Purmerend, The Nethelands, +31299436493

G

Gude & Meis Antique Clocks, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 60, 1017 DH Amsterdam, +3120612 97 42

H

The State Hermitage Museum, 34 Dvortsovaya Embankment, St. Petersburg, 190000, Russia, +78127109079
Hermitage Amsterdam, Amstel 51, +31900437648243

I

J

F.P. Journe, Place Longemalle, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland, +41228103333

K

F. Kats Voorhaven 4 3024 RM Rotterdam The Netherlands, +31104764475

L

La Pendulerie, 134 Rue du Faubourg St Honore, Paris 75008, France, +33145614455

M

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