

DIARY 2015

ANTIQUÉ HOROLOGY & BAROMETERS



THE HOROLOGICAL FOUNDATION

DIARY 2015

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

ENGLISH LANTERN CLOCKS

By Brian Loomes

The name 'Lantern' has been suggested to be a corruption of 'latten' from the French *laiton* (brass). However and despite this ingenious suggestion no example of either word -latten or lantern- is known at the time of their making.

They began to be made in England about the year 1600. The earliest examples were often unsigned but these clocks increasingly bore a maker's signature and location, often including his 'address'. They had a single hand which indicated hours and half hours and quarter hours, a method of time indication which continued as long as lantern clocks were made.

Prices for new clocks. The best guess would be as little as £2.50 by the 1650s but a more typical price was £3.50 by the 1690s for a verge pendulum version or £3.25 for a balance wheel type.



1. A balance wheel lantern clock of about 1600 by Robert Harvey (1580-1615) of the Little Britain district of London. He was the earliest English-born maker of these clocks, whose work we know to survive.

Inaccurate. The first lantern clocks were regulated by a balance wheel control and therefore were inaccurate, their timekeeping often varying by plus or minus fifteen minutes a day. The only way to make the

clock run faster or slower was to add to, or reduce, the driving weight, done by adding or removing lead shot or shims from the cupped top of the weight. They normally struck the hour on a large bell. One weight drove the timekeeping section of the clock and another the striking. Some additionally had alarmwork, which could be set or not at will.



2. A continental chamber (lantern?) clock on an early 17th c. 'ethics emblem' of an old man's ongoing burdens. Print and proverb by Adriaen van de Venne and Jacob Cats.

Pendulum accuracy. The short verge pendulum (with adjustable length for time regulation) was introduced to clockwork in England about 1658 or a little earlier, it is believed by Ahasuerus Fromanteel the grandson of immigrants from Flanders. At first the pendulum was known as a 'regulator'. This brought improved time keeping to within a minute or less a day but was slow to be adopted in lantern clocks. Many continued to be made with balance wheel control as late as the 1680s and later. It was slightly cheaper, less fussy about being setup level and extreme accuracy was not vital for this type of clock.

Square dials. After about 1680 a few lantern clocks were made with square dials (fig 4.), resembling those of longcase clocks, which by now were well established in the public mind, though the square dial

lantern clocks were still hung from the wall. The arched dial longcase appeared about 1700, after which some lantern clocks adopted arched dials too. Arched dials with alarmwork seem to have been especially popular in London, perhaps intended for the servants' quarters of grand houses. Most were of standard size but some were made as miniatures (9 inches – 23 cm) and miniatures are very popular with collectors.

3. Some were housed in long 'pencil slim' wooden cases to enclose the ropes and weights from children and to keep the clock the required height from the ground. This fashion was not likely to pre-date the first longcase clocks in 1658.

Traditional lantern clocks fell from favour in London by about 1700, though the arched dial type, often with alarmwork, continued through till mid century and later. In the provinces the traditional lantern clock was made for another half century or more, particularly in the rural counties of the East and South.



FURTHER READING: LANTERN CLOCKS AND THEIR MAKERS. SEE PAGE 174.



This was probably because they were cheaper than longcase clocks and more easily afforded by the less prosperous rural population. In these regions the traditional lantern clock was still made as late as the 1750s, though by the 1760s it was pretty well extinct.

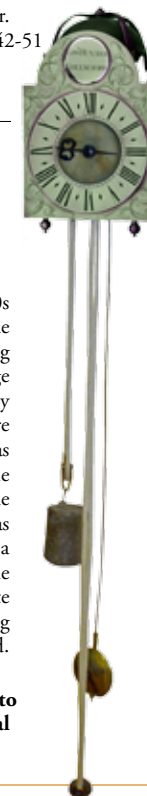
4. Anonymous square dial lantern clock of about 1680 originally with verge pendulum. The alarm is set by a rotating alarm disk and the tail of the hour hand.

THREE STAGES



1. Made before the Civil War.
2. During the Civil War, 1642-51
3. After the Civil War.

5. Arched dial lantern clock of about 1730 by Edward Hunsdon of Chelmsford, Essex, with long pendulum.



Long pendulum. By the 1690s some lantern clocks were made with anchor escapement and long pendulum. But the short, verge pendulum form persisted in many lantern clocks long after the more accurate long pendulum was standard on longcase clocks. The reason was probably because the verge pendulum lantern clock was easier to move or set level than a long pendulum form and the accuracy of the verge was quite adequate for a clock showing quarter hours by a single hand.

After all, there was little need to count minutes for 18th c. rural households.

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6 Calendars
 8 Article
 13 Moon phases of the year
 15-127 Week planner with Royal Birthdays
 129 International Fairs
 129 Time Zones
 135 Styles & Periods
 133 National Holidays
 133 Religious & Moveable Festivals
 136-154 Picture Notes
 154 Interesting links
 169-177 Alphabetical Notes
 179 Order Form



Cover picture

Portrait of an African woman holding a clock, c. 1585, attr. to Annibale Carracci (1560 – 1609). See also p. 136

Acknowledgments

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Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

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Important and emergency numbers

Other memoranda





NETHERLANDS

Dutch barometer, c. 1720. Height: 110.5 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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SOUTHERN NETHERLANDS

Tabernacle clock with travelling case, c. 1560. Height: 18 cm.

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



1 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				

2 Tuesday

3 Wednesday

4 Thursday

5 Friday

6 Saturday

7 Sunday



8 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				

9 Tuesday

10 Wednesday

11 Thursday

12 Friday

13 Saturday

14 Sunday



HENRI CAPT-AUBERT GENEVA

A pair of gold bangles, c. 1830.

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





LARCUM KENDALL LONDON

Marine timekeeper, dated 1774. Height: 7.5 cm.



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

15 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				

16 Tuesday

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

17 Wednesday

18 Thursday

19 Friday

20 Saturday

21 Sunday



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

24 Wednesday * CHRISTMAS EVE (CHR.)

25 Thursday * CHRISTMAS

26 Friday * CHRISTMAS

27 Saturday

28 Sunday



JAPAN

Small Japanese lantern clock, c. 1800. Height: 20.5 cm.

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





PIERRE LEMAIRE AMSTERDAM

Dutch *religiuse*, c. 1690. Height: 50 cm.

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



29 Monday

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

30 Tuesday

31 Wednesday

1 Thursday * NEW YEAR'S DAY

2 Friday * RUS

3 Saturday * MILAD UN NABI ISL * RUS

4 Sunday * RUS





GENEVA

Gold novelty watch, c. 1815. Diameter: 49 mm.

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



5 Monday * RUS

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

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

6 Tuesday * EPIPHANY (3 KÖNIGE) * CHRISTMAS DAY CHR. ORTH • RUS

7 Wednesday * RUS

8 Thursday

Prince Vincent of Denmark (2011) Princess Josephine of Denmark (2011)

9 Friday

Catherine Duchess of Cambridge (1982)

10 Saturday

11 Sunday * JAP





ZACHARIE RAINGO PARIS

Tellurion clock, c. 1810-15. Height: c. 54.5 cm.

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



12 Monday

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

13 Tuesday

14 Wednesday

15 Thursday

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

16 Friday

17 Saturday

18 Sunday

HRH Claire Princess of Belgium née Coombs (1974)





JEAN-LOUIS BOUCHET PARIS
 A Louis XV astronomical longcase regulator, c. 1765.
 Height: 230 cm.

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



19 Monday ★ USA

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

20 Tuesday

HRH Sophie Countess of Wessex née Rhys Jones (1965) HM Queen Mathilde of Belgium née Jonkvrouwe d'Udekem d'Acoz (1973)

21 Wednesday

HRH Ingrid Alexandra Princess of Norway (2004)

22 Thursday ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM B.) ● KUNST & ANTIK WEEKEND (NAARDEN)

23 Friday ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR ● KUNST & ANTIK (NAARDEN)

HSH Caroline Princess of Monaco (1957)

24 Saturday ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS) ● KUNST & ANTIK (NAARDEN)

25 Sunday ★AUS ● AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS) ● KUNST & ANT. (NAARDEN)





RUNDELL & BRIDGE LONDON
 Gold oval watch, c. 1820. Larger diameter: 60 mm.

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



26 Monday * AUS BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

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

27 Tuesday ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

28 Wednesday ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

29 Thursday ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

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

30 Friday ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

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

31 Saturday * CHI ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)

HRH Beatrix Princess of the Netherlands (1938)

1 Sunday * CHI ● BRAFA (BRUSSELS)





CLAUDE GALLE PARIS

French *Empire pendule*, c. 1810. Height: 52 cm.



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

2 Monday * MEX • CHI • AMERICAN INT. FINE ART FAIR (PALM B.)

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

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

3 Tuesday

HSH Angela Princess of Liechtenstein née Brown (1958)

4 Wednesday

5 Thursday

HRH Mary Crown Princess of Denmark née Donaldson (1972)

6 Friday * NZL

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

7 Saturday

8 Sunday





ROGER DUNSTER AMSTERDAM

An ebony-veneered spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1735. Height: 55 cm.

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



9 Monday

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

10 Tuesday

11 Wednesday * JAP

12 Thursday

13 Friday

14 Saturday

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 Sunday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW





C F SUEDOIS ANGERS

A French lantern clock, c. 1650. Height: 23 cm.



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

16 Monday	* USA	● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
			5							1
			6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			8	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		9	23	24	25	26	27	28		

HRH Alexandra Princess of Luxembourg (1991)

17 Tuesday ● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

18 Wednesday * ASH WEDNESDAY CHRI ● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

19 Thursday * LUNAR NEW YEAR CHI

HRH Prince Andrew The Duke of York (1960)

20 Friday

21 Saturday

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

22 Sunday * RUS





E. FRANÇOIS PARIS

Oval fire-gilt necklace watch, c. 1600. Larger diameter: 65 mm.

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



23 Monday

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

HIH Naruhito Crown Prince of Japan (1960)

24 Tuesday

25 Wednesday

26 Thursday

HRH Ernst August Prince of Hannover (1954)

27 Friday

28 Saturday

1 Sunday

Timothy Laurence (1955)





DROCOURT FRANCE

Cloisonné carriage clock, c. 1880. Height: 20.5 cm.

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



2 Monday * LENT MONDAY ORTH

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

3 Tuesday

4 Wednesday

5 Thursday

6 Friday

7 Saturday

8 Sunday





JOHN MONKHOUSE LONDON

A chinoiserie longcase clock, c. 1760.
Height: 280 cm.

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



9 Monday * RUS

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

10 Tuesday

HRH Edward The Earl of Wessex (1964)

11 Wednesday

12 Thursday

Prince Gabriel de Nassau (2006)

13 Friday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

14 Saturday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HSH Albert II Prince of Monaco (1958)

15 Sunday

● TEFAF (MAASTRICHT)

HSH Constantin Prince of Liechtenstein (1972)





MATHIEU MARGUERITE PARIS

Pendule Religieuse, c. 1670-75. Height: 52 cm.

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



16 Monday * MEX

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
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12	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	30	31					

17 Tuesday

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

18 Wednesday

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

19 Thursday

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

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

20 Friday

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

21 Saturday * RSA • JAP

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

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

22 Sunday

• TEFAP (MAASTRICHT)

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





GEORG ROLL AND JOHANN REINHOLD AUGSBURG

Astronomical clock, dated 1584. Height: 49 cm.

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



23 Monday

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

HRH Princess Eugenie of York (1990)

24 Tuesday

25 Wednesday * GRE

Philipp von Lattorff (1968)

26 Thursday

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

27 Friday

28 Saturday

29 Sunday





CRONIER PARIS

Astronomical table regulator, c. 1810. Height: c. 70 cm.

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



30 Monday

31 Tuesday

1 Wednesday

2 Thursday

HRH Sirindhorn Princess of Thailand (1955)

3 Friday * AUS

4 Saturday * PASSOVER 1ST DAY JEW

5 Sunday * EASTER DAY CHRI * CHI

HRH Ubol Ratana Princess of Thailand (1951)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
14			1	2	3	4	5
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17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	27	28	29	30			





SIMON DE CHARMES LONDON

Walnut spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1730. Height: 39 cm.

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



6 Monday * AUS • AUT

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

7 Tuesday

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

8 Wednesday

Leah Isadora Behn (2005)

9 Thursday

10 Friday * GOOD FRIDAY CHRI

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

11 Saturday ● ART BREDA

12 Sunday ● ART BREDA

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





LONDON

Two filigree watches, c. 1660. Diameters: 50 mm.

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



13 Monday

* EASTER MONDAY

● ART BRED A

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

14 Tuesday

● ART BRED A

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

15 Wednesday

● ART BRED A

HM King Philippe of Belgium (1960)

16 Thursday

* USA

● ART BRED A

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 Friday

● ART BRED A

18 Saturday

● ART BRED A

Sayako Kuroda née Princess of Japan (1969)

19 Sunday

● ART BRED A



20 Monday

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

HSH Prince Georg of Liechtenstein (1999)

21 Tuesday

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

22 Wednesday

23 Thursday

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

24 Friday

25 Saturday * AUS • NZL • ITA

26 Sunday



J. P. DUPONT & ZOON ROTTERDAM

A marine chronometer, c. 1875-80. Height: 19 cm.

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





CORNELIUS LERB REGENSBURG

A German spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1735. Height: 55 cm.

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



27 Monday * NED • RSA

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

HM Willem-Alexander King of the Netherlands (1967)

28 Tuesday

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

29 Wednesday * JAP

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

30 Thursday

HM Carl XVI Gustaf King of Sweden (1946)
Miguel Urdangarin y Bórbón (2002)

1 Friday * LABOUR DAY • CHI • GRE

2 Saturday

3 Sunday * JAP





JOSEPH HURT LONDON

English diagonal barometer, c. 1740. Height: 93 cm; width: 79 cm.

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



4 Monday * JAP • GBR

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

HH Henrik Prince of Denmark (2009)

5 Tuesday * JAP • MEX

6 Wednesday

7 Thursday

8 Friday * FRA

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

9 Saturday * RUS

10 Sunday

HRH Princess Lalla Salma of Morocco née Bennani (1978)





THOMAS GRINNARD
LONDON

An ebonised automaton spring driven bracket clock,
c. 1770. Height: 64 cm.

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



11 Monday

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

12 Tuesday

13 Wednesday

14 Thursday * DEN • AUT * ASCENSION CHR.

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 Friday

Zara Phillips (1981)

16 Saturday

HSH Maximilian Prince of Liechtenstein (1969)

17 Sunday

HM Máxima Queen of the Netherlands née Zorreguieta (1971)



18 Monday

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

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

19 Tuesday

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

20 Wednesday

21 Thursday

22 Friday

Wedding anniversary of HM Felipe King of Spain and Letizia Ortiz Rocasolano (2004)

23 Saturday

24 Sunday

* WHITSUN PENTECOST CHRI * SHAVOUT IST DAY JEW

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)



LEPAUTE PARIS

An unusual *pendule d'officier*, c. 1800. Height: 34 cm.

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





SOUTH GERMANY

Rack wall clock, c. 1770. Height: 73 cm.

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



25 Monday

* BEL * AUT * FRA * SUI * USA * NED * WHITMONDAY

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

HRH Laurentien Princess of The Netherlands née Brinkhorst (1966)

26 Tuesday

* GBR

HRH Frederik Crown Prince of Denmark (1968)

27 Wednesday

HSH Moritz Prince of Liechtenstein (2003)

28 Thursday

29 Friday

30 Saturday

31 Sunday





JOHN EBSWORTH LONDON

Quarter-striking lantern clock, c. 1700. Height: 40 cm.

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



1 Monday

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

2 Tuesday * ITA

3 Wednesday

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

4 Thursday

5 Friday * 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 Saturday * SWE

HM Albert II Prince of the Belgians (1934)

7 Sunday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

HRH Joachim Prince of Denmark (1969)





LOUIS BAUSSE PARIS

Terracotta *Empire* clock, c. 1805. Height: 50.5 cm.

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



8 Monday * NZL ● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

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

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

9 Tuesday ● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

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

10 Wednesday ● 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 Thursday ● 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 Friday * RUS

13 Saturday ● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

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

14 Sunday ● OLYMPIA (LONDON)





BAUKE HAANSTRA
SNEEK NETHERLANDS

Early Friesland automaton tail clock, dated 1768.
Height (without finials): 112 cm.

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



15 Monday

● OLYMPIA (LONDON)

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

16 Tuesday * RSA

17 Wednesday

18 Thursday * RAMADAN 1ST DAY ISL

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

19 Friday * SWE

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 Saturday

21 Sunday

HRH Prince William of Great Britain (1982)



22 Monday

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

23 Tuesday * LUX

24 Wednesday

25 Thursday

26 Friday

27 Saturday

28 Sunday



AUGUSTIN FORTIN

A Louis XVI tellurion clock, c. 1770. Height: 53 cm.

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



29 Monday

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

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

30 Tuesday

HH Alexandra Countess of Frederiksborg, née Manley (1964)

1 Wednesday *CAN

2 Thursday

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

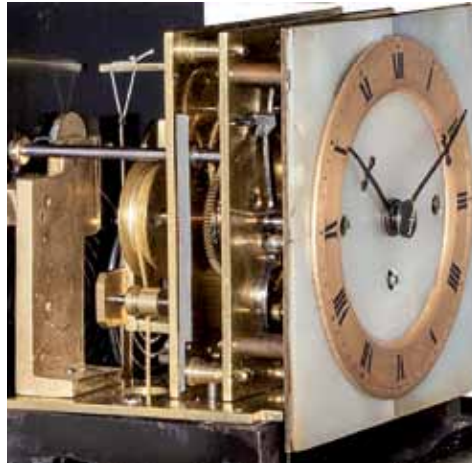
3 Friday

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

4 Saturday *USA

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

5 Sunday



VIENNA

A *Biedermeier Laterndluhr* c. 1820.
Height: 60 cm.

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





DRING & FAGE LONDON
 English multiple-tube barometer, c. 1810.
 Height: 62 cm.

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



6 Monday

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

7 Tuesday

8 Wednesday

9 Thursday

10 Friday

11 Saturday

12 Sunday





CABRIER LONDON

Gold, agate and diamond chatelaines with watch and *nécessaire*, c. 1760.
Diameter: 50.5 mm.

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



13 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			

14 Tuesday * FRA

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

15 Wednesday

16 Thursday

HSH Marie Princess of Liechtenstein née Countess Kálnoky (1975)

17 Friday * EID UL FITS ISL

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 Saturday

19 Sunday





ENGLAND

Skeleton timepiece in the shape of a lyre, c. 1780. Height: c. 45 cm.

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



20 Monday * JAP

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

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

21 Tuesday * BEL

22 Wednesday

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

23 Thursday

HSH Georgina Princess of Liechtenstein (2005)

24 Friday

25 Saturday

26 Sunday



27 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36		31					

28 Tuesday

HRH Vajiralongkorn Prince of Thailand (1952)

29 Wednesday

30 Thursday

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

31 Friday

1 Saturday * SUI

2 Sunday



ANDRIES VERMEULEN AMSTERDAM

A musical *Boulle* marquetry longcase clock, c. 1720.
Height: 284.5 cm.

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





LOUIS JOUARD PARIS

A Louis XV cartell clock, c. 1745-50. Height: 75 cm.

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



3 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31						1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36							31

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

4 Tuesday * CAN

5 Wednesday

6 Thursday

7 Friday

8 Saturday

HRH Princess Beatrice of York (1988)

9 Sunday * RSA



10 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31						1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36	31						

11 Tuesday

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

12 Wednesday

HM Sirikit Queen of Thailand née Somdech Phrarabom Rajinath (1932)

13 Thursday

14 Friday

15 Saturday * AUT • BEL • FRA • GRE • ITA • LUX • ESP

HRH Anne The Princess Royal (1950)

16 Sunday



HERMAN TER SWAEK
GOOR NETHERLANDS

East-Netherlands *stoelklok*, dated 1755.
Height: 60 cm.

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





J.P. KROESE AMSTERDAM

A 20-ct gold triple-cased pocket watch, hallmarked 1761.
Diameter: 62 mm.



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

17 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31						1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36		31					

18 Tuesday

19 Wednesday

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

20 Thursday * NIGHT OF THE SEVENS CHII

HRH Gabriel Prince of Belgium (2003)

21 Friday

HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco (1963)

22 Saturday

23 Sunday

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



24 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
31						1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36		31					

25 Tuesday

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

26 Wednesday

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

27 Thursday

HH Nikolai Prince of Denmark (1999)

28 Friday

29 Saturday

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

30 Sunday



CLEMENT HARRIS LONDON

A mahogany table chronometer, c. 1830. Height: 33.5 cm.

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





OTTO VAN MEURS
AMSTERDAM

Thirty-hour wall clock, a so-called *Amsterdammertje*, c. 1740. Height: 125 cm.

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



31 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
36	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
37	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
40	28	29	30				

HM Rania Queen of Jordan née Yassine (1970)

1 Tuesday

2 Wednesday

3 Thursday

4 Friday

Pierre Casiraghi (1987)

5 Saturday

6 Sunday

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





LECOULTRE SWITZERLAND

Gold hunter automaton pocket watch, c. 1900. Diameter: 52 mm.

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



7 Monday * USA • CAN

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				

8 Tuesday

9 Wednesday

Victoria Federica de Marichalar y Borbón (2000)

10 Thursday

• BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

11 Friday

• BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

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

12 Saturday

• BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)

13 Sunday

• BIENNALE DES ANTIQUAIRES (PARIS)





JEAN-LOUIS RICHTER GENEVA

Mantel clock for the Chinese market, c. 1810. Height: c. 50 cm.



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

14 Monday

*ROSH HASHANAH JEW

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

15 Tuesday

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

16 Wednesday

*MEX

17 Thursday

18 Friday

19 Saturday

20 Sunday

*SUI





VOUMARD LE LOCLE

A gold, enamel and pearl-set watch, c. 1815. Diameter: 62 mm.



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

21 Monday

* JAP TIME TO ORDER YOUR 2016 DIARY!
PLEASE SEE ORDER FORM AT THE LAST PAGE.

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

Prince Noah de Nassau (2007)

22 Tuesday

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

23 Wednesday * EID UL ADHA ISL * YOM KIPPUR JEW

24 Thursday * RSA

25 Friday

26 Saturday

HRH Salma Princess of Jordan (2000)

27 Sunday * MID AUTUMN FESTIVAL CHI





CLAUDE PASCAL THE HAGUE

Early Hague clock, c. 1662. Height: c. 34 cm.

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



28 Monday

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

HRH Iman Princess of Jordan (1996)

29 Tuesday

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

30 Wednesday

Ari Behn (1972)

1 Thursday

* CHI

2 Friday

* CHI

3 Saturday

* GER

4 Sunday

* SUKKOT FIRST DAY

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





GERMANY

Astronomical table clock, c. 1570. Height: 28 cm.

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



5 Monday

* CHI TIME TO ORDER YOUR 2016 DIARY!
PLEASE SEE ORDER FORM AT THE LAST PAGE.

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

6 Tuesday * CHI

7 Wednesday * CHI

8 Thursday

9 Friday

10 Saturday

11 Sunday

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





GUILLAUME GILLE PARIS
 A Louis XV *corne-verte* cartell clock, c. 1740. Height: 111 cm.

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



12 Monday * JAP • USA • MEX • ESP

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

13 Tuesday

14 Wednesday * AL HIJRA ISL

15 Thursday

HRH Christian Prince of Denmark (2005)

16 Friday

17 Saturday

HSH Marie Caroline Princess of Liechtenstein (1996)

18 Sunday





PARIS

Cercles-tournants mantel clock, c. 1785. Height: c. 43.5 cm.

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



19 Monday

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

HRH Laurent Prince of Belgium (1963)

20 Tuesday

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

21 Wednesday

22 Thursday

23 Friday ★ ASHURA ISL

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

24 Saturday

HRH Elisabeth Princess of Belgium (2001)

25 Sunday





VAUCHER, FLEURIER, SWITZERLAND

Matching pocket watches, c. 1850
Diameters: 58 mm.

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



26 Monday * NZL • AUT

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

27 Tuesday

28 Wednesday * GRE

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

29 Thursday

30 Friday

31 Saturday

HRH Leonor Infante of Spain (2005)

1 Sunday * AUT • BEL • FRA • GER • ITA • LUX • ESP





PIERRE MILLOT PARIS

Astronomical mantel clock, c. 1760. Height: 75 cm.

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



2 Monday * MEX

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44							1
45	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
49							30

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

3 Tuesday * JAP

4 Wednesday * RUS

5 Thursday

6 Friday

7 Saturday

8 Sunday

Lady Louise Mountbatten-Windsor (2003)

WWW.ANTIQUE-HOROLOGY.ORG



9 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44							1
45	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
49							30

10 Tuesday

11 Wednesday * FRA • USA

HRH Guillaume Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1981)

12 Thursday

13 Friday

14 Saturday

HRH Charles The Prince of Wales (1948)

15 Sunday

Peter Phillips (1977)

WWW.ANTIQUE-HOROLOGY.ORG



JEAN-SIMON DEVERBERIE PARIS

Directoire mantel clock, c. 1790. Height: 49 cm.

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





BOVET LONDON

A gold and pearl-set pocket watch, c.1820.
Diameter: 62 mm.

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



16 Monday * MEX

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44							1
45	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
49		30					

17 Tuesday

18 Wednesday

19 Thursday

20 Friday

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 Saturday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

22 Sunday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)



23 Monday

* JAP

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
44							1
45	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
49							30

24 Tuesday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

25 Wednesday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

26 Thursday

* USA

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

27 Friday

* USA

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

28 Saturday

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)

29 Sunday

* ADVENT SUNDAY CHRI

● PAN ART AND ANTIQUES FAIR (AMSTERDAM)



ANTOINE MOSBRUCKER SAVERNE FRANCE

Spring-driven rack clock, c. 1780. Height: 30 cm.



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





LOUIS WALTRIN PARIS

Marble and ormolu mantel clock, c. 1785. Height: c. 49 cm.

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



30 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49		1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
53	28	29	30	31			

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

1 Tuesday

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

2 Wednesday

3 Thursday

Sverre Magnus Prince of Norway (2005)

4 Friday

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

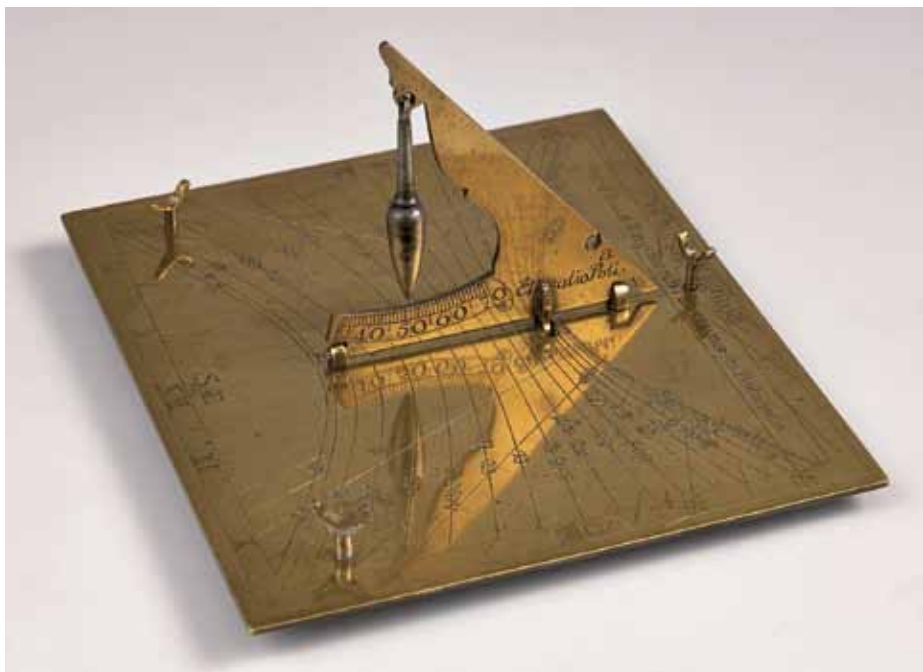
5 Saturday

HM Rama IX King of Thailand (1927)

6 Sunday * ESP

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





JOHANN ENGELBRECHT, BERAUN BOHEMIA

Brass table sundial, c. 1675. Height: 18 cm.

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



7 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49		1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
53	28	29	30	31			

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

8 Tuesday * ESP • ITA • AUT

9 Wednesday

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

10 Thursday

11 Friday

12 Saturday * MEX

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

13 Sunday

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





SWITZERLAND

Gold musical automaton watch, c. 1780.
Diameter: 62 mm.

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



14 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49		1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
53	28	29	30	31			

15 Tuesday

16 Wednesday * RSA

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

17 Thursday

James, Viscount Severn (2007)

18 Friday

19 Saturday

20 Sunday

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





DUMIER, BURSINS SWITZERLAND

Pendule religieuse, c. 1690. Height: 44 cm.



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

21 Monday * WINTER SOLSTICE FESTIVAL CHI

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49		1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
53	28	29	30	31			

22 Tuesday

23 Wednesday * JAP

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

24 Thursday * CHRISTMAS EVE (CHR.)

25 Friday * CHRISTMAS DAY (CHR.)

26 Saturday * CHRISTMAS (BOXING DAY)

27 Sunday



28 Monday * AUS

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
49		1	2	3	4	5	6
50	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
52	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
53	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

29 Tuesday

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

30 Wednesday

31 Thursday

1 Friday * NEW YEAR'S DAY 2016

2 Saturday

3 Sunday



MUIRON & CIE FRANCE

Cloisonné carriage clock, c. 1880. Height: 21 cm.

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





ROBERT MANLEY LONDON

A mahogany musical spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1790. Height: 51 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 +11	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 = Central 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

American Int. Fine Art Fair.
USA 22-25 January
www.aifaf.com

Brafa
BEL Brussels 24 Jan - 1 Febr.
www.brafa.be
Winter Antique show.
USA New York 23 Jan - 1 Febr.
www.winterantiquesshow.com

Kunst & Antiek Weekend
NED Naarden 22-25 January
www.kunstenantiekweekend.nl

February

Palm Beach Jewellery, Art & Antiques Show
USA Miami 15-18 February
www.palmbeachshow.com

March

Tefaf NED
Maastricht 13-22 March
www.tefaf.com

April

Den Bosch Art Fair.
NED 's Hertogenbosch
www.afsh.nl

Art Breda.
NED 11-19 April
www.artantique.nl

June

Olympia.
GBR London 18-28 June
www.olympiaartsinternational.com

Masterpiece
GBR London 25 Jun - 1 July
www.masterpiecefair.com

September

Lapada
GBR London.
www.lapadalondon.co.uk

November

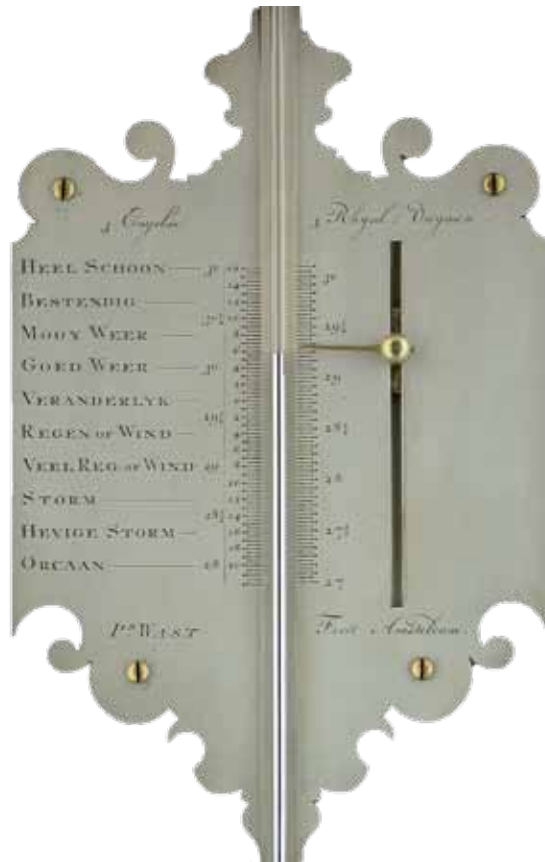
Pan
NED Amsterdam
21- 29 November
www.pan.nl

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



PAULUS WAST AMSTERDAM

Dutch barometer, dated 1756. Height: 111 cm.

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



CONVERSIONS

Distance	Centimeter	Inch	Meter	Weight	Kilogram	Ounce	Gram
1 Centimeter	1	0.39370	0.01	1 Pound	0.45359	16	453.59
1 Decimeter	10	3.93700	0.1	1 Ounce	0.02835	1	28.3495
1 Foot	30.47	11.99	0.304	1 Gram	0.001	0.03527	1
1 Inch	2.54	1	0.0254	1 Milligram	0.000001	0.0003527	0.001
1 Kilometer	100000	39370.07	1000	1 Carat	0.0002	0.00705	0.2
1 Micrometer	0.0001	0.0003937	0.000001	1 Dram	0.00177	0.06249	1.77184
1 Millimeter	0.1	0.03937	0.001	1 Grain	0.0006479	0.00228	0.06479
1 Meter	100	3.937.007	1	1 Newton	0.10196	359.641	101.96
1 Mile	160934.4	63359.9	1609.34	1 Stone	6.34	223.93	6349.2
1 Nautical mile	185200	72913.38	1852	Volume	Liter	Gallon us	Pint us
1 Yard	91.439	35.99	0.91439	1 Liter	1	0.26417	2.11337
1 Pied du Roy	32.4806	12.792	0.324809	1 Milliliter	0.001	0.00026	0.00211
1 Pouce	2.707	1.066	0.02707	1 Deciliter	0.1	0.026417	0.211337
1 Ligne	0.22558	0.08881	0.0022558	1 Barrel us	158.98251	41.99873	335.98
Weight	Kilogram	Ounce	Gram	1 Gallon us	3.78541	1	8
1 Tonne	1000	35270	1000000	1 Quart us	0.94635	0.25	2
1 Kilo	1	35.27	1000	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

Mbar.	Inch	Rijnl.	Adam.	Mbar.	Inch	Rijnl.	Adam.	Mbar.	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



NICOLAS DE BEEFE MECHELEN BELGIUM

Spring-driven bracket clock, c. 1740. Height: 53 cm.

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



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Australia	AUS	1-1, 26-1, 3-4, 6-4, 25-4, 25-12, 26-12, 28-12
Austria	AUT	1-1, 6-1, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 25-5, 4-6, 15-8, 26-10, 1-11, 8-12, 25-12, 26-12
Belgium	BEL	1-1, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 25-5, 21-7, 15-8, 1-11, 25-12
Canada	CAN	1-1, 1-7, 4-8, 7-9, 25-12, 26-12
China	CHI	1-1, 2-1, 18>20-2, 23>24-2, 5-4, 1-5, 20-6, 27-9, 1>2-10, 5>7-10
Denmark	DEN	1-1, 2>3-4, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 15-5, 25-5, 5-6, 24-12, 25-12, 26-12, 31-12
France	FRA	1-1, 6-4, 1-5, 8-5, 14-5, 25-5, 14-7, 15-8, 1-11, 11-11, 25-12
Germany	GER	1-1, 6-1, 3-4, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 25-5, 3-10, 1-11, 25-12, 26-12
Great Britain	GBR	1-1, 3-4, 6-4, 4-5, 26-5, 25-12, 26-12, 28-12
Greece	GRE	1-1, 6-1, 23-2, 25-3, 10-4, 13-4, 1-5, 1-6, 15-8, 28-10, 25-12, 26-12
Italy	ITA	1-1, 6-1, 6-4, 25-4, 1-5, 2-6, 15-8, 1-11, 8-12, 25-12, 26-12
Japan	JAP	1-1, 11-1, 11-2, 21-3, 29-4, 3-5, 4-5, 5-5, 20-7, 21-9, 23-9, 12-10, 3-11, 23-11, 23-12
Luxembourg	LUX	1-1, 3-4, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 25-4, 23-6, 15-8, 1-11, 25-12, 26-12
Mexico	MEX	1-1, 2-2, 16-3, 2>3-4, 1-5, 5-5, 16-9, 12-10, 2-11, 16-11, 12-12, 26-12
Netherlands	NED	1-1, 3-4, 6-4, 27-4, 30-4, 14-5, 25-5, 25-12, 26-12, 28-12
New Zealand	NZL	1>2-1, 6-2, 3-4, 6-4, 25-4, 8-6, 26-10, 25-12, 26-12, 28-12
Russia	RUS	1>7-1, 23-2, 9-3, 1>5, 9-5, 12-6, 4-11
South Africa	RSA	1-1, 21-3, 3-4, 6-4, 27-4, 1-5, 16-6, 9-8, 10-8, 24-9, 16-12, 25-12, 26-12
Spain	ESP	1-1, 6-1, 3-4, 1-5, 15-8, 12-10, 1-11, 6-12, 8-12, 25-12
Sweden	SWE	1-1, 6-1, 3-4, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 6-6, 19-6, 31-10, 24>26-12, 31-12
Switzerland	SUI	1-1, 3-4, 6-4, 1-5, 14-5, 25-5, 1-8, 20-9, 25-12, 26-12, 28-12
USA	USA	1-1, 19-1, 16-2, 16-4, 25-5, 4-7, 7-9, 12-10, 11-11, 26>27-11, 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	Islamic (Isl.)	2014	2015	2016
Wesak (Buddha day)	14 May	01 Jun	20 May	Ramadan 1st	28 Jun	18 Jun	06 June
				Eid ul Fitr	28 Jul	17 Jul	05 July
Chinese (Chi)	2015	2015	2016	Eid-Ul-Adha	04 Oct	23 Sep	11 Sept
Lunar new year	31 Jan	19 Feb	08 Feb	Al Hijira	25 Oct	14 Oct	02 Oct
Night of Sevens (Qixi)	02 Aug	20 Aug	09 Aug	Ashura	03 Nov	23 Oct	11 Oct
Mid Autumn festival	08 Sep	27 Sep	15 Sep	Milad un Nabi (su)	13 Jan	03 Jan	12 Dec
Winter Solstice Festival	21 Dec	21 Dec	21 Dec				
Christian Orthodox	2014	2015	2016	Jewish (Jew.)	2014	2015	2016
Christmas day	07 Jan	06 Jan	07 Jan	Passover 1st day	15 Apr	4 Apr	23 April
Lent Monday	03 Mar	18 Feb	16Mar	Shavout 1st day	04 Jun	24 May	12 June
Easter day	20 Apr	12 Apr	01 May	Rosh Hashanah	25 Sep	14 Sep	03 Oct
Ascension	29 May	21 May	09 Jun	Yom Kippur	04 Oct	23 Sep	12 Oct
Pentecost	08 Jun	31 May	19 Jun	Sukkot 1st day	09 Oct	04 Oct	17 Oct
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				

Source: when-is.com



when-is.com



officeholidays.com



JOHANN GEORG HOFER WIEN

A silver gilt harp with watch, c. 1825.
Height: 17.5 cm.



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

STYLES & PERIODS

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 (c. 1620-1700)
Carolean Charles I (1625-1649)		Renaissance (to c. 1650)		
Cromwellian Commonwealth (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)			
Mid 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)		American Directoire (1798-1804)	Empire (1799-1815)
Regency George III (1812-1820)	Empire (c. 1804-1815)			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)	
	Louis-Philippe (1830-1848)			Eclectic Neo styles (c. 1830-1880)
Victorian Victoria (1837-1901)		Revival (c. 1830-1880)	Victorian	
	Napoleon III 2nd Empire (1852-1870)			
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 portrait of an African woman holding a clock, a painting on canvas (74.5 x 53 cm) attributed to Annibale Carracci (1560 – 1609). • Provenance: Carlo Maratti (1625-1713) mentioned in his inventory of assets *ritratto d'una mora che tiene in mani orologia* (portrait of a black woman holding a clock). Philip V of Spain, upon his death in 1745, mentioned it in the Queen's antechamber. It was given by the Quartermaster General for the province of Segovia, Ramón Luis de Escobedo to Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, just prior to August 1812. In a private collection in England until 2005. • This remarkable picture is an extremely rare individual portrait of a black woman dating from the late 16th century. The finely dressed female sitter holds the viewer's gaze with a commanding directness, endowing the picture with an unusual immediacy and intensity of expression.



The woman wears an expensive coral necklace, pearl earrings and, intriguingly, holds and presents to the viewer a gilded tabernacle clock. In 16th century Renaissance Europe, such an object was an extreme luxury. It is also an item that exhibits functions of the highest technological order for the period. Its hexagonal shape suggests that it was made in Germany, around 1550-1600. It is made up of an outer hour ring with Roman numerals, for showing the time, and an inner ring with faint indications of Arabic numerals, suggesting that the clock also had an alarm function. It even appears to have been equipped with touch pieces for telling the time at night. The clock therefore exists not just as an audacious display of wealth but also as a clear signifier of the sitter's or the patron's modernity and perhaps even intellectual advancement because of his interest in complex horological technologies. One could also interpret the clock - a signifier of the passing of time and the transience of life - as a *momento mori* charging the image with a moralistic overtone, in a similar way to the works of the *vanitas* genre. A clock, also a symbol of a well-regulated life, was an attribute of Temperance (which with the female personifications of Justice, Prudence and Fortitude was one of the four cardinal virtues). Indeed, the hand of the clock appears to be broken, making it difficult to read the time, which adds further intrigue and allusion to the symbolic function of the clock in this work. The sitter's coral necklace can be interpreted in a similarly symbolic way, and encourages an allegorical reading of the painting, for a coral necklace is often an attribute of Africa personified. • The painter, Annibale Carracci, was an admired painter of his time and a vital force in the creation of Baroque style. • Literature: The Age of Correggio and the Carracci: Emilian Painting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Exhibition catalogue, Washington, D.C.: The National Gallery of Art, 1986; D. Posner, *Annibale Carracci: A Study in the Reform of Italian Painting Around 1590*, 2 vols, London, 1971. • See QR-code link for more details.

SOURCE • WWW.TOMASSOBROTHERS.CO.UK



PAGE 12 A Dutch Louis XIV barometer, made c. 1720. The burl alder-veneered oak case has an arched pediment, ebony mouldings and richly engraved fire-gilt register plates and cartouches. The barometer scale is divided into inches, which are subdivided into tenths. To the right of the scale is a manual setting hand. • The system applied on the register plates, the indication in inches on separate summer and winter scales, is characteristic of early Dutch barometers; later the left-hand plate was used for imperial inches whilst the right-hand one was reserved for Rhineland inches. The long alcohol thermometer has a large Florentine scale divided as follows: 100-0-80. To the left and the right of the thermometer scale there are 18 engraved fire-gilt cartouches with the ambient condition for the respective temperatures in Dutch and French, as well as the corresponding signs of the zodiac. Both the thermometer and barometer tube reservoirs are protected by a vertically sliding reservoir cap. The tops of the tubes are surmounted by a winged-cherub head.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM



PAGE 14 A South-Netherlandish spring-driven tabernacle clock (*Türmchenuhr*), stamped Brussel and the maker's mark C, c. 1560. The domed case is made of brass and fire-gilt and is richly engraved in scroll motifs. There are winding holes on either side with engraved letters for their functions R (*rêveil*) for the alarm, S (*sonnerie*) for the striking train and L for the going train. The dome is pierced to enhance the sound of the bell and is surmounted by a carrying handle. There are four finials on the corners. The silver dial at the front has a Roman chapter ring with touch pieces around an engraved centre. The silver hand forms an integral part of the alarm disc, which its turn has a gilt brass hand to set the alarm time on an Arabic ring. The iron and gilt brass movement is constructed between vertical bars. The going train has a vertical verge escapement with balance and a gut fusee. The striking train is controlled by a count wheel and indicates the hours on a bell under the dome. The clock can be placed in its original leather-covered travelling case for transport purposes. It has a round window at the front so that the dial remains visible. • Height: 18 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM



PAGE 16 A pair of Swiss gold and champlevé enamel bangles, one with a watch and the other with a vinaigrette, signed *Henry Capt-Aubert à Genève*, c. 1830.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.



PAGE 18 A one-day marine timekeeper with a 102mm diameter bronze dial plate, with three white enamel subsidiary dials, the upper dial indicating hours in Roman numerals. To the lower left is a dial indicating minutes with Arabic five-minute divisions and to the lower right a seconds dial. The dial plate is engraved and signed between the latter two dials: *Larcum Kendall London*. Polished and blued steel poker hands with a fine polished and blued steel pointer second hand with a counterpoised tail read the time. Brass, one-day full plate fusee movement with four turned pillars and a highly engraved balance bridge, with six-spoked, open table. The plain potence plate is engraved: *Larcum Kendall London 1774*. The fusee, which has Harrison's maintaining power, has a brass pipe around the winding square and acts with a standing barrel. The timekeeper has a four-wheel train plus a great wheel without *remontoir*. The timekeeper contains Kendall's own design of escapement, with steel, double, co-axial crown wheels acting on a sapphire pallet. The hardened steel balance has a three-turn blued-steel spiral balance spring, of tapered form, with a long, somewhat straighter tail, acting against a pivoted compensation curb, controlled by a bimetallic spiral compensator (known as 'chelsea-bun' compensation), and a secondary 'isochronal' curb pin. The jewellery extends to the balance (diamond upper endstone in a polished steel setting), escape wheel, contrate wheel and third wheel, all with endstones, and the pallet as mentioned. The timekeeper is contained within a bronze drum-type case with convex glass in a narrow bezel over the dial. It has a large, circular, swivelling winding shutter mounted on the base. • The timekeeper fits into an octagonal mahogany outer case, made by John Roger Arnold in 1802 (originally gimballed within a further box), which has an ivory tablet engraved in gothic script 'Royal Observatory'. The timekeeper was commissioned by the Board of Longitude as a further simplified version of K2, and was completed in 1775. It was issued to Captain James Cook on his third voyage of discovery in 1778 and in 1782 to Commodore John Elliot of the 'Romney' to Newfoundland, the timekeeper being transferred to Vice-Admiral Mark Milbank in 'Salisbury' in 1789. It was then issued to Captain George Vancouver for his voyage to explore the North West coast of America (1791-1795). It then served with Matthew Flinders in the 'Investigator' from 1802 to 1805 after which it appears to have been pensioned off. • The maker, Larcum Kendall (1719-1790), was born on 21 September 1719 at Charlbury in Oxfordshire, the elder of two children of Moses Kendall, Mercer and Linen Draper, and Anne Larcum, who married on 18 June 1718. His parents were both Quakers and he had one brother, Moses. On 7 April 1735 Larcum was apprenticed John Jefferys for seven years. In 1742, immediately after his apprenticeship had ended, he set up on his own, working almost exclusively for the great watch and clockmaker George Graham (1685-1751), as an escapement maker specialising in the horizontal (cylinder) escapement. It is not known whether Kendall ever married. No wife or children are mentioned in his will and the furniture and effects sold strongly suggest the home of a lifelong bachelor. • See QR link on picture page for more details.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK



PAGE 20 A small Japanese lantern clock, made around 1800. The case is made of brass with two doors at the sides. The front is embellished by sedge motifs, while there is a silver bird in the top corner and another animal in the right bottom corner. The case is surmounted by a brass foliot and a substantial bell. The weight-driven two-train iron movement is of 24-hour duration with rope wind. The going train has a verge escapement. The time keeping is adjusted by moving small weights, which are suspended in notches on the foliot, nearer to or further away from the centre. The striking train is regulated by a count wheel and indicates the hours and half hours. The 24-hour dial has a painted chapter ring with Chinese zodiac symbols and Japanese numerals for the indication of the time. • Height: 20.5 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSSHANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 22 A Dutch Louis XIV *religieuse*, signed LEMAIRE on the dial and the movement, c. 1690. The turtleshell and ebony-veneered case has a broken arch pediment and two windows to the sides. The black velvet-covered dial has an engraved pewter chapter ring with full outer minute marking. Finely foliate pierced and engraved gilt hands, pierced and extremely finely engraved upper spandrels and ornament below, forming a gallery and bearing the signature. The twin-train two-week movement has five pillars, verge escapement and silk suspended articulated pendulum between two cycloidal cheeks, as devised by Huygens. The Dutch count-wheel striking train indicates the hours and half hours on two bells differing in pitch with separate hammers. The very finely engraved backplate bears the signature, filled in with black French polish. The clock has its original winding key,



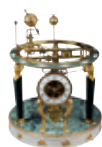
also used to open the front door. • Height: 50 cm. • The maker, Pierre Lemaire, was established in the Faubourg St-Germain in Paris in 1674. He was jailed in the Abbaye in 1687, along with his son Jean, for being protestant. All contents of his workshop was subsequently sold in 1687 upon which he took refuge in Amsterdam. It is very likely that this is where the present clock was produced. • Literature: Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 371; R. Plomp, *Spring-driven Dutch Pendulum Clocks 1657-1710*, Schiedam, 1979; R. Plomp, *Early French Pendulum Clocks, 1658-1700, known as Pendules Religieuses*, 2009; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development, 1320-1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 231, 446, 980.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET



PAGE 24 A so-called Novelty Watch with a visible movement in the form of a vase, unsigned, Geneva, c. 1815. The movement is situated between two shaped plaques mounted in a gold band protected by two crystals. It has a white enamel dial with Arabic hour numerals and minute ring, and blued steel lozenge hands. The back is mounted with a painted enamel plaque, the scene depicting "The Education of Cupid by Venus", surrounded by an old cut diamond-set border. The movement has verge escapement and a visible balance. The pendant is numbered 2140 and signed DC in a lozenge-shaped field. • Diameter: 49 mm. • Literature: E. Jaquet and A. Chapuis, *Technique and History of the Swiss Watch*, Urs Graf Verlag 1953, plate 86.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM



PAGE 26 An *Empire* marble, bronze and ormolu mantel clock with trllurion, signed on the enamel dial Z. Raingo à Paris, c. 1810-15. The chased and gilt bronze antique rotunda-form case with enamel lozenge-form cartouches bearing the names of the zodiac signs against a green lacquered ground, as well as the months and the date; this ring rests on green-lacquered bronze pillars with gilt bronze plinths, terminating in female heads, which in turn rest on a round green marble platform decorated with a gilt bronze leaf frieze. It is supported by a moulded white marble base adorned with the chased gilt bronze signs of the zodiac. The whole is raised on flattened ball feet. Behind the dial, a column supports the planetarium, which is activated by an ivory crank handle. The planetarium's rings and dials indicate: the daily rotation of the Earth, its orbit around the Sun, the position of the Earth at the equinoxes, the moon's orbit around the Earth, its rotation on its axis, the moon phases as seen from the Earth, and lunar and solar time. The ring dial has Roman hour numerals and Arabic five-minute divisions. The time is indicated by a pair of pierced gilt brass hands, the date of the week by a blued steel pointer. It is supported by two gilt bronze monopodia with lions' heads and paw feet. • This Raingo planetarium clock embodies the aesthetic and technical culmination of this type of clock, one of the first examples of which was made in the early 18th century for the Count of Orrery by Englishman John Rowley. In the early 19th century certain French horologists, including Antide Janvier, tried their hand at creating such pieces. However, the clocks made by Raingo were the most sought after due to the elegance of their cases and the perfection of their movements and mechanisms. By 1810, Raingo had registered a patent, accompanied by a sketch, for a gilt bronze planetarium similar to the present piece; it is very likely the one that was ordered by Paul Arconati, Baron of Gaesbeek, as a gift to the Sultan of Turkey. Never delivered, that clock remained in the Gaesbeek family until it was acquired by the Brussels Musée du Cinquantenaire. A few other planetarium clocks by Raingo exist, but most, with rotunda cases veneered in mahogany or burr walnut, date from a later period. Examples may be found in the Royal British and Royal Spanish Collections, the London Science Museum and the Paris Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, Zacharie Raingo, was born in Mons, Belgium; this horologist is recorded as working in Tournai in 1806, and in Ghent around 1810. Shortly afterwards he settled in Paris, soon being named 'Clockmaker to the Duke of Chartres' and in 1824 'Clockmaker to the Crown'. Within a period of just a few years, Raingo became one of the best known precision horologists of the Empire and Restoration periods.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR



PAGE 28 A Louis XV astronomical longcase regulator with equation of time, signed in the skeletonised centre Bouchet AP, c. 1765. The gilt bronze mounted tulipwood and amaranth case is stamped twice on the back S J JOLLAIN (Adrien-Jérôme Jollain). The main dial has Roman and Arabic numerals and outer calendar ring with the names of the month and numbers of days enclosed by a beautiful polychrome painted ring portraying the corresponding signs of the zodiac, with a pair of pierced gilt brass hour and minute hands and a pair of blued-steel pointers for the calendar indications. There are two smaller subsidiary dials, the one to the left showing universal time with calendar and the one to the right the phases of the moon and sun, the striking movement sounding on the quarters on two bells and on the hours on a single bell. • Height: 230 cm. • The maker, Jean-Louis Bouchet (1737-92), was appointed *Horloger du Roi* by virtue of supplying the *Garde-Meuble*. He was renowned for the complexity and finesse of his clocks and was one of the first to create skeleton clocks. He supplied a number of

complex pieces to Louis XV, one of which with astronomical indications was described as a 'clock composed of different round movements in a crystal case, so that the different springs can be seen.' It was delivered in 1776 to Château de Bellevue, where Bouchet was given the responsibility for maintaining all the clocks in the royal collection. In 1768 he supplied miniaturized movements with astronomical indications for an ivory clock that had been turned by M. de Fontanieu for the King. In addition he created classical pieces of which four were supplied to the *Garde-Meuble*. His work can be admired at the Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg and the *Archives Nationales*, Paris. Having worked as a *compagnon* to Pierre Gille l'Aîné and Antoine-Charles Caron, Bouchet was received as a *maître-horloger* in 1762. Four years later he was established at rue Saint-Denis, by 1772 at rue Montmartre and by 1778 at rue Bourg l'Abbé. He then moved again and in 1781 was at rue Meslée, two years later at rue Saint-Martin and then in 1789 at rue Salle-au-Comte. In addition to Jollain, Bouchet used cases by other makers such as Philippe Caffiéri, the Osmonds, Balthazar Lieutaud, J-N. Clavelle and Jean Hauré; in addition his dials were supplied by Joseph Coteau and Edme-Portail Barbichon and his springs by Trabant. The present case was created by Adrien-Jérôme Jollain (maître 1763 d. 1788), who was established at the cloister Saint-Jean-de-Latran. He came from a family of horlogers but served his apprenticeship as an *ébéniste* and was received as a *maître* in 1763 and thereafter specialised in making clock cases. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, p. 285; P. Kjellberg, *Le Mobilier Français du XVIIIe Siècle*, 1998, p. 445, illustrating a comparable Louis XV gilt bronze mounted violin-shaped tulipwood longcase regulator by Adrien-Jérôme Jollain.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH



PAGE 30 Large gold and enamel oval watch depicting views of the Bosphorus, made for the Ottoman market by Rundell & Bridge, Jewellers to their Majesties, London, c. 1820. The watch has a bridge calibre cylinder escapement, entirely pierced and engraved and an enamel dial with Turkish numerals. • Larger diameter: 60 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM



PAGE 32 A French mantel clock in the shape of a reclining bacchante, signed on the dial *Galle Rue Vivienne à Paris*, c. 1810. The case depicts an ormolu nude eating grapes on a chaise longue. The whole is set on a *vert de mer* marble base and is richly embellished by ormolu appliques, typical of the period. Lying on her daybed, a female bacchanal figure with a simple drape accentuating her hips holds aloft a cluster of grapes, bringing them voluptuously up to her lips. Arranged around her feet are a tambourine, thyrsus and two ewers – symbols of the Dionysian festivals. Rich ornamental bronze imagery, featuring two opposing lionesses on the façade, grape-filled baskets, a young goat on its hind legs, and musical trophies, occupies a significant part of the frieze décor. The enamel dial with Roman numerals is set into the frame of the daybed, the feet of which are in the form of hooves adorned with satyr masks. The movement of two-week duration is constructed between round plates, has anchor recoil escapement, and a silk-suspended pendulum with regulation from the front with a watch key. It has count-wheel strike for the hours and half hours on a silvered bell. • Height: 52 cm. • Note: The semi-reclining nymph figure, surrounded by bacchic attributes, makes reference to the tragic love story of Bacchus and Erigone. In the *Metamorphosis*, Ovid tells the tale of a peasant named Ikarios who lived with his daughter Erigone ("born with the dawn"). Ikarios, unaware of his guest's identity, plays host to Bacchus, who, in exchange, presents him with a grape vine and teaches him how to transform the fruit into wine. Wanting to share this gift with the shepherds of Attica, Ikarios offers them a flask filled with wine, and not knowing its effects they proceed to drink without measure. Furious, and convinced that they have been poisoned, the shepherds club Ikarios to death, abandoning his corpse beneath a tree. Concerned about her father who had been missing for so many days and months, Erigone goes in search of him only to find his dead body. Inconsolable, the young girl hangs herself from the tree which marks her father's burial place. Erigone is represented here under Love's spell, in that one delightful moment when she succumbs to Bacchus, who, to seduce her, transforms himself into a bunch of grapes. Characteristic of First Empire taste for moral themes of heroism and courage, this tragic subject is expressed here in all its beauty. • Literature: Michael Shapiro, 'Monsieur Galle, Bronzier et Doreur', *The J. Paul Getty Museum Journal*, Vol. 6/7 (1978/1979), pp. 57-74; Louna Zek, 'Bronzes d'ameublement et meubles français achetés par Paul ler pour le château Saint-Michel de Saint-Petersbourg en 1798-99', *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de l'Art Français*, 1994; Jean-Dominique Augarde, 'Une nouvelle vision du bronze et des bronziers sous le Directoire et l'Empire', *L'Estampille-L'Objet d'art*, January 2005, no. 398, pp. 62-85.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET



PAGE 34 An ebony-veneered spring-driven bracket clock, signed on both a recessed plaque on the dial and the backplate *Roger Dunster*, c. 1735. The dial with date and false-pendulum apertures and a rotating moon sphere. In the top corners there are two subsidiary dials, the left-hand one for strike/silent and the right-hand one for rise-and-fall regulation. The twin-fusee movement consists of going and striking trains and has trip repeat. The going train has verge escapement whilst the Dutch-striking train is controlled by a rack, indicating the hours and half hours on two bells of different pitch. • Height: 55cm. • The maker, Roger Dunster, was born about 1695 and died in 1747. He was one of many English clockmakers who came to Holland. In 1722 he formed an association with Christopher Clarke in Amsterdam. The firm was called Clarke & Dunster. Clarke was married to the daughter of Ahasuerus (II) Fromanteel in 1694. His firm operated, probably from that date, under the name Fromanteel & Clarke until 1722, when he took on Roger Dunster as a partner, or perhaps sold the shop to him. Probably from 1729 Dunster began to operate the firm under his own name. In 1744 he bought a house on Vijgendam, Amsterdam. At that time he was regarded as the most important clockmaker in Amsterdam. After his death in 1747 the clockmaker Abraham Bruykens took over the business. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken- en horlogemakers vanaf 1300*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 36; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 252, 452-456, 963.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSCHANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 36 A French brass striking lantern clock, signed on the dial *C.F. Suedois Angers*, c. 1650. The brass case has an engraved dial and is surmounted by a bell, partly hidden by the cast brass front fret, showing grotesque fishes with intertwined tails, often referred to as a dolphin fret. The drop finials are screwed into the pillars. There are two doors to the sides. The dial has a brass chapter ring with Roman hour numerals, with half-hour and quarter-hour divisions. The time is indicated by a single cast brass hand. There is a large Arabic alarm disc in the middle, with a Tudor rose cast in relief. There are comma-shaped knobs on the rim of the alarm disc to facilitate turning. The weight-driven 12-hour movement is constructed between plates. The going train has verge escapement and an original balance. • Height: 23 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM



PAGE 38 A late sixteenth-century French, single-handed necklace watch - a so-called 'clock watch' - signed on the backplate *E. François AParis* c. 1600. The plain fire-gilt case has a ring pendant at the top. The richly engraved front has a silver Roman dial with touch pieces and half hour markers. The centre of the dial depicts an engraved landscape with a town. The time is indicated by a single blued-steel hand. The gilt-brass day-going movement is constructed between two oval plates connected by baluster-shaped pillars and has a going train with verge escapement, spring barrel with gut fusee, balance and a pierced and engraved balance cock on the plain backplate. The blued-steel ratchet is set to set up the main spring. • Larger diameter: 65 mm. • The maker, E. Francois, is not recorded.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM



PAGE 40 A French carriage clock, stamped on the backplate for Drocourt, c. 1880. The faceted-glass *Anglaise* case in *cloisonné* technique has a polychrome cloisonné enamel mask adorned with foliate scrolls, flowers and leaves with two dragons centrally. The eight-day movement has a lever-platform escapement and *grande sonnerie* striking on two gongs with repeat. There is a lever in the bottom plate to select either *grande sonnerie*, *petite sonnerie* or *silence*. The enamel dial has a subsidiary alarm dial below the main dial and has a central sweep seconds hand. • Height: 20.5cm. • The makers, Pierre and Alfred Drocourt, father and son, were initially established at Rue Debelleye 28 in Paris but later moved to other places, amongst them Saint-Nicolas-d'Aliermont, near Dieppe in Normandy. They were active in the second half of the 19th century and had an excellent reputation for making carriage clocks, for which they were awarded prizes at several exhibitions in London, Paris and Besançon. • Literature: Allix and Bonnet, *Carriage Clocks, Their History and Development*, Woodbridge, 1981, p. 438; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 188.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.NL

PAGE 42 A George III period *chinoiserie* longcase clock, by John Monkhouse, c. 1760. This clock has a pagoda top with pierced giltwood sound frets. The hood is profusely decorated in green and gold lacquer depicting flowers and foliage. The matted brass dial signed *John Monkhouse, London*, has a date aperture and a seconds dial, above an arched top with a background of gold stars on a blue ground with a rolling moon. There are two subsidiary dials depicting 'Hours Strike' and 'Silent' and 'Quarter Strike' and 'Silent' within elaborately pierced



scroll-work and mask spandrels. The case is fully decorated, the arched top trunk door depicting raised scenes in the colourful *chinoiserie* taste, including exotic birds and flowers, landscape views, architectural studies and marine views, all on a green ground with a selection of polychrome colours. The clock has a three-train weight-driven movement with anchor escapement and a seconds pendulum. The movement strikes the hours on a single bell and additionally sounds each quarter on a nest of six bells. • Height: 280 cm (110in). • The maker, John Monkhouse, is recorded as having been active in London from 1756 to 1771. He was known for his musical longcase clocks and automaton clocks. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 546. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken- en horlogemakers vanaf 1300*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 131.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM



PAGE 44 A French Louis XIV *religieuse*, signed *Marguerite AParis* on the dial and the backplate, c. 1670-75. The tortleshell and ebony-veneered case has two arched windows to the sides. The backdoor is walnut-veneered on the inside with line inlays. The blue velvet-covered dial has an engraved gilt-brass chapter ring with full outer minute markings (Arabic numerals). The time is indicated by two pierced and engraved gilt brass hands. Below the chapter ring is a signature cartouche covering a small rectangular hole to set the pendulum going from the front. The single-train two-week movement has four pillars, verge escapement and silk suspended pendulum between cycloidal cheeks. • Height: 52 cm. • The maker, Mathieu Marguerite was active as a clockmaker in Faubourg St. Germain, Paris in the second half of the seventeenth century. • Literature: Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 433; R. Plomp, *Early French Pendulum Clocks, 1658-1700, known as Pendules Religieuses*, 2009.

SOURCE • WWW.CLOCKCONSERVATOR.COM



PAGE 46 An astronomical clock with terrestrial and celestial globes, made by Georg Roll and Johann Reinhold, dated 1584. The clock is made of gilt brass, steel, silver, wood and glass; enamelled parts. • Height: 70 cm. • Source of Entry: Institute of the History of Science and Machinery (formerly in the Study of Peter the Great). 1947.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG



PAGE 48 Astronomical table clock, signed on the dial *Cronier Ainé Paris*, made in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The mahogany case is glazed on all sides and is surmounted by a planetarium. The movement is of typical design with pinwheel escapement, compensation pendulum and half-hour striking on a bell. The planetarium, which depicts the then known solar system, consists of five ivory spheres: representing the planets (with the exception of Pluto) turning around a brass sphere representing the sun (Pluto was discovered as late as 1930). The ivory earth turns on its axis together with its moon.

SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH



PAGE 50 A walnut bracket clock, signed on a plaque behind the false pendulum *S de Charmes London*, c. 1730. The arched brass dial has a silvered chapter ring around a matted centre, which shows a date aperture and mock-pendulum aperture. In the arch is a rise-and-fall regulation dial. The double-fusee verge movement of eight-day duration has an elaborately engraved backplate. The clock strikes the hours on a single bell and has pull-quarter repeat on a nest of bells. • Height: 39 cm (15.5in). • The maker, Simon de Charmes, was active in the final years of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries. He originated in Paris and probably fled to England for religious reasons. He was a watchmaker, but also made longcase and bracket clocks, of which this one is an example. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 326). • Literature: Brian Loomes, *Watch and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 230.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM



PAGE 52 A 22-carat gold pair-cased watch, the outer body of finely worked gold wire filigree floral patterns, signed on the backplate *Henricus Harper, London*, c. 1660. Gold champlévé dial, pre-hair spring balance, single hand, verge escapement. • Diameter: 50 mm. The other a silver pair-cased watch, the outer body of finely worked silver wire filigree floral patterns, signed on the backplate *Johannis Thomson, London*, c. 1660. The watch has a silver champlévé dial with tumbling numbers. Pre-hairspring balance, single hand, and verge escapement. • Diameter: 50 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM



PAGE 54 This chronometer belongs to the museum's collection of time devices used in the observatory of Leiden between 1670 and 1970. • The Verification Service of Nautical Instruments bought this chronometer in 1887. The Service has its roots in 1787 when the Board of the Admiralty in Amsterdam set up a committee to look after the quality of maps and instruments on their ships. Only after 1858 did this committee really take quality measurement seriously by hiring the then director of the Leiden Observatory, Frederik Kaiser, as head of the Verification. Instruments such as chronometers as well as sextants were meticulously investigated. Sometimes it took a year before a chronometer was returned to the Admiralty. Probably due to the interaction between this service and the Leiden Observatory, the chronometer came to the Observatory in 1899. The chronometer was then adjusted to sidereal time by Abraham de Casseres. • Most marine chronometers started their life as timepieces. These timepieces, usually gimballed, were positioned near the centre of the ship to reduce the effect of motion upon them. They were not set during the voyage and were wound once a day. Most timepieces served between 30 and 40 years, but were regularly maintained and adjusted, and repaired if necessary. After their life as timepieces, they became observation watches. These watches were usually mounted in metal canisters and used for taking observations. They were calibrated against regulators before and after their observation. With the arrival of radio signals the need for chronometers on board ships ceased and in 1937 some chronometers were given to Museum Boerhaave. • Most of the chronometers in the collection of the museum are of the type common in England, as is this one by J.P. Dupont & Zoon, who did not make chronometers themselves. They bought their chronometers from the clockmaker Victor Kullberg in London and had their name engraved on the dial as well: 'J. P. DUPONT & ZOON. Rotterdam. N^o. 116'. Kullberg's number 4042 is found on the back of the dial, on the back plate and in the case. It has a silvered dial with subsidiary up-and-down and seconds dials, a movement with spring barrel and fusee with Harrison's maintaining power, bimetallic balance with half-second period, helical blued-steel balance spring, Earnshaw-type spring-detent escapement, and jewelled bearings for both balance and escape wheel. The balance is fitted with a palladium spring. Movement and dial are enclosed in a brass bowl with a screw cover holding the glass. The dial has a central hour hand (I-XII) and minute hand (divided in 60 parts). The subsidiary second dial is below the centre and there is an up-and-down dial above the centre. The chronometer has a duration of two days. • Literature: R.H. van Gent & J.H. Leopold, *The time keepers of Leiden Observatory*, Leiden 1992, p. 40; Hans Hooijmaijers, *Telling Time, Devices for Time Measurement in Museum Boerhaave*, Leiden 2005, p. 58; H. Spek, *Verificatie van de rijkszee- en luchtvaartinstrumenten, 1858-1978: de geschiedenis van een marinebedrijf*, Oegstgeest 1979; A.G. Randall, *The Time Museum Catalogue of Chronometers*, Rockford, 1991, pp. 211-220. • Museum Boerhaave inventory number 10350.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEUMBOERHAAVE.NL



PAGE 56 A spring-driven bracket clock, signed on the chapter ring *Corn Lerb Regensburg*, c. 1735. The beech and pinewood case is veneered and inlaid by brass, pewter, exotic wood and turtle-shell veneer and rests on brass toupee feet. Its two finely cut top side panels are backed with red silk allowing the sound to pass through, the two side windows allowing a view of the movement, the rear panel being veneered and inlaid on the inside. The three-train chain-fusee movement of eight-day duration chimes the four quarters on six bells, identified A to F for their respective notes, followed by the hour strike. It has a going train with anchor recoil escapement with short silk-suspended pendulum and rise-and-fall regulation, whilst the striking train has rack strike without warning. The finely engraved gilt copper dial, decorated with scrolls and mythological scenes, has a silvered brass chapter ring with Roman numerals, both subsidiary dial rings in the top corners also in silvered brass, the left one for regulation, the right for strike/silent option (*schlagt/nicht schlägt*), a moon phase aperture in the middle with its own subsidiary window for the moon age, another aperture in the lower dial for the date indication. A discreet hand switch is placed below the strike/silent dial for selection of quarter strike or quarter chime. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, pp. 343-44.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET



PAGE 58 An English diagonal barometer, signed on the register plate, Io. HURT LONDON, c. 1740. The mahogany-veneered pine case has silvered brass register plates with a scale that runs from 28 to 31 inches and has a scale magnification of around eight times. At the top of the horizontal arm of the tube there is a brass setting hand, whilst there are weather conditions on the lower register plate: 'Stormy', 'Rain', 'Variable', 'Fair' and 'Ver. Dry'. The glass reservoir is protected by a removable cap. • Diagonal barometers, also called angle or sign-post barometers, are fascinating and because of their rarity a sought-after collector's item. The diagonal system was invented by Samuel Morland, who published his ideas in 1688 for the first time. The aim was to increase the scale which would result in a more accurate reading, so that small variations in air pressure were made visible. Indeed, the Torricelli tube has a functional scale from 70 to 79 centimetres mercury pressure. In normal weather conditions the variations in pressure remain within a maximum distance of about five centimetres. The principle

of diagonal barometers is related to the fact that when a mercury tube is positioned at an angle, the vertical height of the mercury column always remains the same, despite the mercury having to cover a longer distance. This results in a greater column length. The greater the angle of the tube, the longer the mercury column will be. Diagonal barometers only have the functional part of the tube at an angle. The tube is vertical over a length of about 70 centimetres above the mercury level in the reservoir at which point there is a sharp bend to the right, the angled part rising to the required vertical height of a normal tube of about 80 centimetres. The length of the angled part can vary considerably, depending on the angle of inclination and the accompanying scale increase.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTJNANTIEK.COM



PAGE 60 A George III period ebonised and brass mounted automaton bracket clock by Thomas Grinnard, London, c. 1770. The sides of the moulded ebonised case have pierced wooden sound frets, brass carrying handles and on the corners elaborate caryatids, with cascading flowers and foliage. The clock is raised on gilded brass scrolling foliage feet. The arched brass dial has a silvered chapter ring around a matted centre, which shows three winding holes, a date aperture and a silvered signature cartouche signed *Thos Grinnard High Holborn N^o 12*. In the arch is a painted country scene depicting a couple playing tennis, with moving rackets and a mock pendulum masquerading as a tennis ball. The verge movement of eight-day duration has a finely engraved back-plate. The clock strikes the hours on a single bell and the quarters and half hours on a set of eight bells. • Height: 64 cm (25in). • The maker, Thomas Grinnard, was active in the second half of the eighteenth century. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 326.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM



PAGE 62 A French *ormolu pendule d'officier*, signed on the enamel dial *Lepaute H. de l'Emp. Place du Palais R^l* (Horloger de l'Empereur Place du Palais Royal). The austere case of this clock is in typical *Empire* style with a minimum of ornamentation. Below the dial, which is set in an engine-turned bezel and protected by a convex glass, there is a small aperture with a steel lever. The engraving around this aperture indicates which mode of striking can be selected, *petite sonnerie*, *grande sonnerie* or *silence*. The movement has a going train with anchor escapement and short pendulum, which can be regulated from the front. The backplate shows the complicated striking work. In addition, the clock has an alarm. This is set by the alarm disc behind the hands, but some talent in the field of arithmetic is required, as the alarm always goes off at twelve o'clock sharp. Hence, the user has to calculate in how many hours between the moment he is setting it and twelve he would like to be woken and set the alarm accordingly. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, Lepaute, was a descendant of a distinguished family of clockmakers. As his address is mentioned here and since the clock was made around 1800, it could be either Henry or Pierre-Basile.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSSHANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 64 A South-German polychrome and parcel-gilt rack wall clock, c. 1770. The rack is mounted on a green-stained and parcel-gilt backboard surmounted by a shell ornament and embellished by cartouches and mouldings. The movement, set in an elaborate gilt bezel, has a 7.5-cm enamel dial with Arabic numerals and five-minute markings. The time is indicated by engraved and pierced gilt hands. The movement of 36-hour duration is driven by its own weight. It has verge escapement and a front pendulum (*Kuhschwanz*). • Height: 73 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.GUEMEIS.NL



PAGE 66 An English seventeenth century quarter-striking lantern clock, signed on the dial *John Ebsworth at y Crossed Keys in Lothbury Londini fecit*, c. 1660. The weight-driven day-going clock is made of brass and iron and consists of three trains. The going train has verge escapement and a short pendulum at the back of the clock. The quarter striking train is controlled by a count wheel and indicates all four quarters on a bell of higher pitch. The hour striking train which is also count-wheel controlled is activated by the last quarter struck. It makes use of a larger bell. The time is indicated by two blued-steel hands. The clock also has an alarm, which is set with an alarm disc, the alarm time being indicated by the tail of the hand and shown on the disc in Arabic numerals for each hour. • Height: 40 cm. • The maker, John Ebsworth, was apprenticed to Richard Ames and freed in 1665. He not only made lantern clocks, as there are also longcase clocks known to be by his hand, as well as sundials. He died in 1699. • Literature: Brian Loomes, *The Early Clockmakers of Great Britain*, Tiptree, 1981, pp. 208-09; G. White, *English Lantern Clocks*, Woodbridge, 1989, pp. 127, 207, 490 and 492.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM



PAGE 68 An *Empire pendule* in the shape of a statue, signed on the enamel dial *Bausse Cour Mandar n°7, c. 1805*. The movement is supported by an Egyptian terracotta caryatid wearing a long classical toga that reveals her breasts and a *nemes* head-dress that is attached beneath the bust. • The unusual design of the present clock illustrates the influence of Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign on French decorative arts in the late 18th and first two decades of the 19th century. The purpose of the campaign was to undermine Britain's dominance in the area. The model derives from a statuette created in 1788 by sculptor Louis-Simon Boizot (1743-1809) for the Sèvres Royal Manufactory. A decade later, it was produced in bronze by chaser François Rémond; one such clock is in the Prague Museum of Decorative Arts. Several years later, a variation of Rémond's clock was created – the model of the present clock. Two such examples are recorded: the first, in patinated and gilt bronze, was delivered by bronzier Claude Galle to the *Elysée* Palace. It is now part of the *Mobilier National* in Paris; the second example, in plaster, bears the signature "*Bausse au Meridian boulevard d'Antin*"; it is today in a private collection. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, Louis Bausse, is not mentioned in the literature. He appears to have been named master horologist during the revolutionary period. His workshop address, n° 7 Cour Mandar, confirms this hypothesis, for the street was created in 1790. He was probably the maker of a clock of the "*à l'Amérique*" type, based on the model registered by Jean-Simon Deverberie on the 3rd of Pluiose, year VII, which appeared on the market several years ago. A clockmaker by the name of Bausse, but whose first name was Pierre-Guillaume, signed the movement of a clock depicting Telemachus driving his chariot under the protection of Athena; he was perhaps the son of the present clock's maker, possibly having taken over his father's workshop during the *Empire* period. • Literature: P. Kjellberg, *Encyclopédie de la pendule française*, Paris, 1997, p. 417; H. Ottomeyer and P. Pröschel, *Vergoldete Bronzen, Die Bronzearbeiten des Spätbarock und Klassizismus*, Munich, 1986, p. 366, fig. 5.13.4.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR



PAGE 70 An early Dutch Friesland tail clock with automaton, signed and dated *B: Haanstra, Boumeester der steede Sneek, 1768*. The maddered oak case has a short tail and is of classic design with shaped vertical slide covering the pendulum and a pierced cast brass lenticle incorporating a Chronos figure. The arched gilt and polychrome dial with a date aperture and a rolling moon, indicating the moon phase and age. In the top corners two soldiers are depicted whilst the lower corners show two cherubs, carrying Dutch flags. In the arch there is a revolving rider and soldier automaton, which is set in motion by the striking train on the hour. There are two circles, one a row of soldiers and the other of riders, which move in opposite directions. The weight-driven movement has the classical birdcage construction. The going train has anchor escapement with a long pendulum whilst the striking train indicates the hours fully and the half hour with one stroke on a bell. • The maker, Bauke Wybrandus Haanstra (1712-1780) was the son of Wybrandus Haanstra, a shoemaker. On 9 May 1734 he married with Lieuwkje Gerrits Zwart. He died in 1780 and was buried in Sneek on 15 October of that year. Bauke Haanstra became a member of the city fathers of Sneek in 1761. This city council appointed him *boumeester* from 1765-1769. *Boumeesters* in the council were particularly concerned with public works. He was also governor of the local hospital. The *Museum van het Nederlandse Uurwerk* has a *stoelklok* in its collection, signed *Bauke Haanstra Me Fecit A Sneek Ao 1736*.

SOURCE • WWW.MNUURWERK.NL



PAGE 72 A Louis XVI gilt bronze white marble terrestrial globe clock, made by Augustin (II) Fortin, c. 1770. The gilt bronze mounted white marble plinth is centred by a circular white enamel clock dial with black Arabic numerals for the hours, outer red Arabic numerals for the minutes and inner red Arabic numerals for the 31 days of the month with a fine pair of pierced gilt brass hands for the hours and minutes and blued steel pointer for the calendar indications. The case is surmounted by a rotating terrestrial globe inscribed on a plaque on the globe *Chez le Sieur Fortin Ingenuera Pour Les Globes et Spheres Rue de la Harpe au Coin de la Rue du Foin*, and further inscribed on a silver plaque attached to the globe *Paris*, having a golden sun and long pointer to indicate sunrise and sunset in Paris. The globe in its turn is surmounted by a rotating silver lunar ring inscribed with Arabic numerals 1-29 1/2 for the lunar days in the month and *Nouvelle Lune/Dm Quartier/Pleine Lune*, a small blue moon sphere suspended from a silvered band, with a shaped silver hour chapter ring around the globe marked twice 1-12, the arched brass ring around the globe engraved *Sud/Zenith/Nord* as well as engraved on both sides between the south and zenith markings *Medi pour tous les peuples qui sont de sous ce meridian* and further engraved with the symbols of the seven days of the week as well as the numbers 21/23/18/20/21/21, the horizontal brass ring around the globe engraved *Orient Leve du Soleil and Occident Couche du Soleil*. The eight-day movement with hour and half-hour striking independently powers the arbor for the rotation of the globe. • Height: 53 cm. • The maker, Augustin II Fortin (d. 1784), descended from a family of clock and watchmakers and was

himself a master clockmaker, renowned for his astronomical clocks and armillary spheres as well as his celestial and terrestrial globes. As evidence of his prowess in this latter field Fortin often signed his work as *ingénieur* or as here *ingenuera* for globes and spheres. Having been received as a *maitre* in June 1769 Augustin II firstly worked independently at rue du Petit-Lion, he then went into association with his father and subsequently took over the family business at rue de la Harpe in 1778. Such were his talents that Fortin enjoyed the patronage of the king as well as other collectors and connoisseurs of science, astronomy and clocks. A number of examples of his own and his firm's work can be found today in the *Musée des Arts et Métiers Paris* at the National Maritime Museum London and at the Walters Art Gallery Baltimore. The *Musée des Arts et Métiers* houses, for instance, a planetarium, a celestial globe, three terrestrial globes, one of which is also known as a tellurium or loxocosme. The latter demonstrates the movement of the earth, the seasons and the unequal days. • Literature: Pierre Kjellberg, *Encyclopédie de la Pendule Française du Moyen Age au XXe Siècle*, 1997, p. 188, pl. A, illustrating another Louis XVI gilt bronze mounted planetarium clock by Augustin (II) Fortin of 1770 which was given by Louis XVI to Monsieur de Montillet, avocat général au *Grand Conseil du roi*, featuring a very similar rotating terrestrial globe and astronomical indications.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH



PAGE 74 A Vienna *Biedermeier* ormolu-mounted ebonised and mother-of-pearl wall regulator, a so-called *Lat-erndlühr* with *Grande Sonnerie* striking on gongs, circa 1820. The three-train weight-driven movement has anchor escapement. It has pull repeat on the right-hand side. The dial is covered with mother-of-pearl and has a gilded chapter ring. The time is indicated by two blued-steel hands. The gilded weights are chased resulting in different bands. The architectural hood of the clock is also decorated with mother-of-pearl and has gilt mounts and columns. The steel-rod pendulum has a chased gilded bob. • Height: 60 cm. • Note: *Grande Sonnerie*, both the hours and quarters are struck at each quarter.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSSHANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 76 An English multiple-tube barometer, signed on the register *DRING & FAGE. 20 TOOLEY STREET. LONDON., c. 1810*. The boxwood register plate is protected by a glazed mahogany door surmounted by brass finials. The barometric pressure can be read from the scale of the right-hand tube – upside down. The scales and weather conditions are stamped into the wood. The barometer scale is divided from 31 to 28, beginning at the bottom with 'Very Dry' and ending at the top with 'Stormy'. The inches are subdivided into sixteenths. The scale is about 4¾ times larger than a scale on a normal stick barometer. On the left there is an alcohol thermometer showing the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. • The makers, John Dring and William Fage, went into partnership in 1798. The firm, making scientific instruments, was established at premises in Tooley Street and existed until 1860.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM



PAGE 78 Gold, agate and diamond chatelaine with watch, part of a pair, the other with a *nécessaire*, c. 1760. The quarter-repeating watch, which is signed *Cabrier London*, has verge escapement. The *nécessaire* contains a pair of scissors, a mirror, a memorandum slip, a folding knife, a pair of tweezers and file, a pencil, a bodkin and a snuff spoon. • Lengths of chatelaines: 200 mm and 195 mm. • Diameter watch: 47.5 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRESSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.



PAGE 80 An English skeleton clock, designed as a French Lyre mantel clock in Louis XVI style, made in the second half of the eighteenth century. The base of grey and white marble is embellished by gilt ornaments in the shape of two mythological figures and rests on four ormolu bun feet. The frame is in the shape of a lyre with an ormolu ornament at the top, depicting a bird within a laurel wreath. The movement has an open-shaped white enamel dial with Roman numerals and a pair of gilt period hands. The movement has skeletonised plates, the back plate in the shape of a star. It has a going train only, driven by a spring barrel and chain fusee. The pendulum has knife-edge suspension and is in the form of a pearl ring around the dial.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 82 A musical *Bouille* marquetry longcase clock signed *Andries Vermeulen Amsterdam*, c. 1720, with a rare Dutch marquetry case in *Bouille* technique. Perhaps made by a French or German cabinetmaker active in Amsterdam, who finished the case by using ebony, turtle shell, mother of pearl, pewter and glass. The hood with three finials: an Atlas figure and two black natives. The matted brass dial has a silvered chapter ring, pierced hands, two winding holes, a date aperture and a seconds dial, with a high-water aperture within. Further apertures showing the moon phase and the age of the moon and the image of the god of the day, with the day below. The corners with four-season spandrels. In the arch is a triangular aperture showing the months of the year, an image of the month, and the signs of the zodiac with their corresponding images. The three-train weight-driven movement has anchor escapement and a seconds pendulum, whilst the Dutch striking train indicates the hours and half hours fully on two bells differing in pitch. A separate musical train, which is squarely mounted on the movement and wound from the side, plays one of seven tunes every hour and a shorter tune on the half hour on a nest of bells, controlled by seven interchangeable music rolls, all of which have survived. • Height: 284.5 cm. • The maker, Andries Vermeulen (c. 1650-1730), originally came from Emmerich. He was known for his musical longcase clocks and other complicated clocks. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. ?; Cees Peeters, *Hollandse Horloges*, 2012, p. 316; E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken en horlogemakers vanaf 1300*, Amsterdam, 1970, p.132. • See QR link on picture page for more details.

SOURCE • WWW.RIJKSMUSEUM.NL



PAGE 84 A Louis XV gilt bronze *cartel* bracket clock, signed on the enamel dial *JOUARD A PARIS*, c 1750. The waisted rococo gilt brass case, stamped with a crowned C is attributed to Jean-Joseph de Saint-Germain. The dial has outer Arabic five-minute and inner Roman divisions in blue and a pair of pierced gilt brass hands. The movement has five tapered pillars, anchor escapement, spring suspension, striking on the hour and half hour on a single bell with outside count wheel. • Height of the clock 51 cm; height of the bracket 24 cm. • The maker, Louis Jouard (d. before 1773), was probably trained at or worked in the workshop of Jacques Cogniet (1661-1731) and his son Jean-Baptiste Cogniet (d. 1726) who were at rue de la Monnaie and where Jouard was also listed in September 1724, when he was received as a *maître*. When Jean-Baptiste Cogniet died Jouard married his widow Marie-Ursule Prévost and in so doing took over Cogniet's business. As his standing increased Jouard was asked to act as a *Juré* of his guild, 1741-43 and 1747-49 and then by 1750 had moved to the cloister Saint-Germain de l'Auxerrois. Jouard is known to have worked with Honoré Noël. He sold some of his clocks through the dealer François Darnault; when the latter's wife died in 1753 an inventory of her remaining stock included seven clocks, of which six were by Jouard. Today examples of his superb craftsmanship can be found in the Cleveland Museum of Art as well as Château de Versailles. • Literature: Pierre Kjellberg, *Encyclopédie de la Pendule Française du Moyen Age au XXe Siècle*, 1997, p. 91, pl. F, illustrating a very similar clock with bracket signed on the dial Et^{ne} Baillon à Paris, the case likewise stamped with a crowned C, with additional surmounting foliage, below which the case is of almost identical design except that it has only one dragon which is in a slightly different position. And p. 119, pl. C, illustrating a clock lacking the lower bracket which is identical to the present model and, significantly, is signed Saint-Germain; the dial being signed *D. Robert l'Ainé à La Chaux-de-Fonds*.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH



PAGE 86 A polychrome *stoelklok*, made in the province of Overijssel in the east of the Netherlands, signed and dated H TER SWAEK-A-GOOR-1755. The case, painted in black and red, is of classic design with a backboard showing scroll motifs and lead ornaments on top of the metal movement case. The weight-driven movement of 14-hour duration has going and striking trains, and alarm. The going train has anchor escapement and the half-hour striking on a bell is regulated by a count wheel. • Herman ter Swaek was the son of Anthony ter Swaek, also a clockmaker in Goor (Eastern Netherlands). • Literature: H.H. Bossink, *Oost Nederlandse klokken en uurwerkmakers*, Rijssen, 2000, p. 4/16. • Former collection Sellink, author of J.L. Sellink, *Dutch Antique Domestic Clocks ca. 1670-1870*.

SOURCE • KATS.ANTIEKEKLOKKEN.COM



PAGE 88 A 20-ct gold triple-cased pocket watch signed on the dial and the backplate *J.P. Kroese Amsterdam*, c.1760. The outer repoussé case depicts King David playing the harp at the palace of King Saul. The plain inner case has a maker's mark IL for Jacob Losberg and is hallmarked with the year letter for 1761. The white enamel dial has an unusual aperture showing part of the balance, a so-called false pendulum. The dial has Roman hour numerals and outer Arabic five-minutes and minute divisions. The time is indicated by two blued-steel beetle

and poker hands. The full plated gilt brass movement has finely engraved decorations on the backplate, with the signature and address; it has verge escapement and chain fusee. The watch has a protecting case, covered with shagreen leather. • Diameter, incl. protecting case: 62mm. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken en horlogemakers vanaf 1300*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 74.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM



PAGE 90 An English mahogany eight-day table chronometer, signed and numbered on the silvered brass dial *HARRIS Late HATTON & HARRIS LONDON 658*, c. 1830. The concave-sided mahogany case has a recessed panel and break-arch moulded bottom, raised on brass bracket feet and surmounted by a brass urn-shaped finial. The 13.5-cm engraved latched dial has Roman numerals and five-minute markings. Above the middle there is an up-and-down dial and below a seconds dial. The spring-driven chain-fusee movement of eight-day duration has a sub-frame with Earnshaw's detent escapement, bi-metallic compensated balance with helical spring, the whole set in a brass cylinder, at the back a shutter engraved 'Wind up to the left hand every week'. • Height: 33.5cm. • The maker, Clement Harris, was active as a chronometer maker, initially in partnership with James Hatton from 1816-24. He continued on his own after Hatton's death, as is suggested by the present signature. He was established at 76 Cornhill London, EC. He died in 1842. • Literature: T. Mercer, *Chronometers of the World*, Malta, 1991, p. 157.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMUIS.NL



PAGE 92 Thirty-hour wall clock, a so-called *Amsterdammertje* signed on the chapter ring *Otto van Meurs Amsteldam*, c. 1740. The walnut-veneered oak case has a sliding front panel with an oval lenticle and wooden surround. The arched hood is surmounted by gilt finials, in the shape of statuettes and glazed panels to the sides. The arched brass dial has a silvered chapter ring and alarm disc; pierced blued steel hands; gilt cast brass scroll spandrels and a circular silvered Chronos plaque, inscribed with the saying *NIET SNELDER DAN DE TYT* ('not faster than time'). The brass plated movement has going and striking trains driven by a single weight (endless rope), as well as alarm. The going train has anchor escapement with a long pendulum whilst the Dutch striking train indicates the time on two bells differing in pitch, regulated by a count wheel. • Height: 125 cm. • The maker, Otto van Meurs (1714-1783), was a famous maker of longcase clocks and watches. He had his workshop in Lange Gasthuismolensteeg in Amsterdam. His son Rutger van Meurs was also a clockmaker. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse klokken- en horlogemakers vanaf 1300*, Amsterdam, 1970, p. 87; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320-1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 254, 436, 1000.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM



PAGE 94 An 18-carat gold hunter-cased, minute-repeating automaton pocket watch, signed and numbered *LeCoultre nr. 1974*, c. 1900. The plain polished case has a repeater slide in the band. The translucent enamel centred dial over an engine-turned sunburst motif has Roman numerals, spade gilt hands, and a separate seconds dial. To the sides there are two multi-coloured *Jacquemarts* ('striking Jacks') on a gilt brass background. They are depicted as guards of the Vatican. The movement is glazed and rhodium-plated. It has *fausses-côtes* decoration, screwed gold *chatons*, wolf-teeth winding wheels, and a gold-screw compensation balance. The signature is behind the hour hammer. The watch comes with its original mahogany box. • Diameter: 52mm. • The maker, Elie LeCoultre (1842-1917), was the son of Antoine LeCoultre (1803-1881), who in 1833, following his invention of a machine to cut watch pinions from steel, founded a small watchmaking workshop in Le Sentier. In 1844, he invented the world's most precise measuring instrument, the *millionmètre*, and in 1847 he created the keyless winding system. In 1866 Antoine and Elie established the *Vallée de Joux*'s first full-fledged 'manufacture', LeCoultre & Cie., pooling their employees' expertise under one roof. Under this set-up, they developed in 1870 the first partially mechanized production processes for complicated movements. By the same year, the 'manufacture' employed 500 people and was known as the *Grande Maison of the Vallée de Joux*, and by 1900, it had created over 350 different calibers, of which 128 were equipped with chronograph functions and 99 with repeater mechanisms. From 1902 and for the next 30 years, LeCoultre & Cie. produced most of the movement blanks for Patek Philippe of Geneva. In 1903 Edmond Jaeger, a Paris-based watchmaker to the Navy, became involved in the company and from 1937 it was renamed Jaeger Lecoultre.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM



PAGE 96 A richly decorated, so-called enchanted mantel clock, incorporating a singing bird, attributed to Jean-Louis Richter (1766-1841), c. 1810. The case, signed Ilbery London is richly decorated with painted-enamel scenes on gold, pearls and feathers. It is surmounted by the singing bird, the mechanism of which is numbered (N° 271) and attributed to Frères Rochat (associated from c. 1800 to c. 1835). The eight-day movement has a *petite-sonnerie* striking train on a bell. • Height: c. 50 cm. • The maker of the case, William Ilbery (1780 – 1839), was a well-known maker of clocks and watches for the Chinese market.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM



PAGE 98 A gold, enamel and pearl-set watch, signed and numbered on the backplate VOUMARD LOCLE 932. The enamel scene has been painted in an unusual and distinctive palette after an engraving by A. Conte of the painting 'Evening' by William Hamilton (1751-1801). It is attributed to the enamel painter Abraham Lissignol (1749-1819). The movement has Chinese duplex escapement. • Diameter: 62 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM



PAGE 100 A Dutch Hague clock, signed on a silver cartouche on the dial *Claude Pascal Hague Hollandiae*, c. 1662. The pine case is ebony and turtle-shell-veneered. The back has a star inlay on the inside. There are two suspension eyes at the top whilst the clock can also rest on four ball feet. The eight-day going, plated movement, driven by a spring in a spring barrel, has a going train with verge escapement and short pendulum, suspended between two cycloidal cheeks. The back plate is also signed by the maker: C. Pascal. The velvet-covered dial has a silver chapter ring with Roman hour numerals and Arabic minute markers, surrounded by four silver cherub-head spandrels, the time being indicated by two pierced and engraved hands. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, Claude Pascal (b. before 1635, d. 1674), was probably of Swiss origin (Geneva) and was established as a watchmaker in The Hague from 1654; he married Margarithe Paje there in 1655. His daughter Anne-Marie (b. 1663) was married to the clockmaker Pierre Batard, who was also from Geneva and worked in The Hague. Pascal went to Paris in 1670, where he died three or four years later. He made at least six pendulum clocks for clients in Paris, for whom Huygens acted as an intermediary. There was a watch by Pascal in the Feill collection. • Literature: R. Plomp, *Spring-driven Pendulum Clocks 1657-1710*, Schiedam, 1979, pp.187-193; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks, Their Origin and Development, 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, *passim*.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM



PAGE 102 An astronomical table clock, ascribed to Carl Gutbub, c. 1570. The case has removable side doors with fluted square pillars, both engraved with a warrior, the lower sections with a monarch sitting on his throne. The four sides of the moulded base each with an oval medallion, engraved with the four seasons and the names of the continents known at the time: EUROPA, ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA. On top a gallery and a pierced and engraved dome covering the two bells. There are three gilt brass dials on the front side and three astronomical dials on the opposite side. The front side: dial with engraved hour division I-XII, asterisk half-hour marks, and hour division 13-24. Touch pins, single steel hand; engraved numbered alarm disc in the centre. Two subsidiary dials below with engraved centres; the top one a quarter dial I-III, the lower a day-of-the-week dial, indicated by the Latin names and their symbols; time to be set with the quarter hand. The astronomical side: dial with a silver chapter ring, hour division I - XII twice; touch pins, single steel hand. The time indication synchronised with the dial on the front side. The twelve signs of the Zodiac engraved inside the chapter ring, each with the degrees 10-20-30. A gilt brass hand with a sun emblem revolving full circle in a year and giving the position of the sun in the ecliptic; the other end indicating the approximate length of day and night on a 8-16-8 scale. A third hand with a moon emblem indicating the position of the moon in the ecliptic. Two subsidiary engraved silver dials below, the upper one indicating the moon phase and age, 1-29, the lower showing the position of the quarter-striking train. The day-going, partly gilt brass movement has an extremely compact construction: going and quarter-striking train and the alarm mechanism mounted in the space enclosed by the front and rear dials, the bottom and top plates, measuring only 10 x 6.7 x 5.3 cm. Going train in front of the quarter-striking train; verge escapement with a two-spoke wheel balance on top of the movement. The hour striking train mounted in the base. No fusee; no slow/fast regulation. Quarter striking 1-4; the quarter-striking train releasing the hour striking. Gilt and engraved spring barrels; the alarm mechanism, mounted on the left side to a shaped and engraved plate surmounted by and forming a whole with a shaped square pillar, and embellished by an applied dragon head. Hour striking; plain count wheels; two superimposed bells in the dome, the larger one for hour striking and alarm, the smaller one for sounding the quarters. • Height: 18 cm. • Note: The former Fremersdorf

collection in Luzern, Switzerland had an almost identical clock bearing the punchmark CG and the mark of the city of Strasbourg. CG stands for Carl Gutbub. • Literature: Jürgen Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 200; H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 772-775.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM



PAGE 104 A French Louis XV ormolu mounted *corne verte* bracket clock, signed on the backplate *Guill.me Gille AParis*, c. 1740. The waisted case is of typical design, is veneered with green horn, and richly embellished with ormolu appliques in scroll, leaf and floral motifs, the whole surmounted by a floral and foliate mount. The sides have glazed windows, whilst the case rests with scroll feet on a matching ogce-shaped bracket with similar mounts. The twenty-five piece ornate ormolu dial, diameter 24 cm., has blue Roman hour numerals on medallion-shaped cartouches and blued-steel, shaped hands. The spring-driven rectangular plated movement with five knopped pillars is of 8-day duration, has a tic-tac escapement, a silk-suspended pendulum and half-hour count-wheel striking on a bell. • Height: 111 cm. • The maker, Guillaume Gille, was married to Antoinette Letellier, called Leblond. He worked for members of the nobility. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, p. 323.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMESIS.NL



PAGE 106 A French, so-called *cercles tournants* clock, made c. 1785. The case is modelled as a cylindrical reliquary, richly decorated with finely chased gilt bronze and an arrow that indicates the hours and minutes. On either side, two lightly draped winged cherubs appear to support the clock. The polylobed white marble base is elegantly adorned with beading and pierced friezes of stylised leaves, scrolls, and flowers. The whole is raised upon four finely chased toupie feet. The two revolving ring dials, composed of rectangular white enamel cartouches, indicate the hours in Roman numerals and every fifth minute in Arabic numerals. This clock's elaborate design is freely based on a model that, while different in composition, features identical cherub figures. That model, which was quite successful, is thought to have been made by a Parisian bronzier such as François Rémond or Pierre-Philippe Thomire, under the supervision of Dominique Daguerre, then the most important dealer in Parisian luxury items. Daguerre would have retained ownership of the model and would have been able to produce variations of it as he desired. Among the known similar examples, one clock whose dial is signed Guydamour is today in the Frick Collection in New York; a second example, perhaps identical to the one previously mentioned, was formerly in the Russian Imperial collections. It was sold at auction in Berlin in 1928.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR



PAGE 108 A pair of matching Swiss mirror-image gold and enamel watches, made for the Chinese market, c.1850. The watches, signed *Vaucher à Fleurier*, have highly polished steel movements with rare bimetallic balances. The watches come with their original presentation box. • Diameters: 58 mm. • Note: The introduction of watchmaking in Fleurier, near La Chaux-de-Fonds, began with David-Jean-Jacques-Henri Vaucher as early as 1730. This sector grew rapidly and there were as many as 15 watchmakers in Fleurier by 1750. The figure soared to 106 in 1794, representing a little over 13% of the population. From 1820 onwards, and thanks to improved trade with China (Canton), Edouard Bovet and his brothers gave a spectacular boost to the watchmaking business with the production of Chinese calibers. They held a virtual monopoly of watches imported to China. Their example was subsequently followed by other companies based in Fleurier: Vaucher Frères (1848); Edouard Juvet from Buttes, who transferred his workshop to Fleurier in 1844; and the Dimier brothers, who had come from Geneva. After China, other export outlets opened up for the manufacturers of Fleurier, who adapted their production to the demands of these new markets. • Literature: Exhibition catalogue *The Mirror of Seduction – Prestigious Pairs of “Chinese” Watches*, Patek Philippe Museum, pp. 130/31.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBUSSELS.COM



PAGE 110 A Louis XV gilt bronze astronomical mantel clock of eight-day duration, signed on the case below the white enamel dial *Inv. & Fecit Millot AParis*, c. 1760. The scrolled-shaped case, surmounted by Apollo as the Sun God seated amid flowers and foliage. The enamel dial with a moon phase aperture above XII o'clock and seven other calendar apertures within the dial. • Height: 55cm. • The maker, Pierre Millot (b. c. 1719 d. after 1785) was born at Converpuis near Joinville. By 1742 he was working in Paris as a *compagnon* and was then received as a *maître-horloger* on 1 August 1754 by a decree. Working from rue Saint-Dominique he enjoyed



the patronage of many of the leading figures of his day, not least the King himself but also that of M. Dejean, the *marquis de Beringhem*, the *duc d'Aumont* as well as the *duc* and *duchesse de Chevreuse*, while today some of his works remain in important private collections and at Schloss Nymphenburg, Munich. He appears to have delighted in complicated movements and thus in addition to those with astronomical movements or equation he also made carillon clocks i.e. ones that played musical pieces on a series of bells at predetermined intervals. His success brought financial rewards to the extent that Millot was the owner of a country house at Issy where he went in the summer. He continued working until he retired to Sens in 1785. In 1754 Millot married Thérèse Emilie Lefebvre by whom he had Jean-Pierre-Nicolas (*maître-horloger* 1785) and Thérèse-Emilie who married Nicolas Thomas (d. after 1806) *Horloger du Roi*. Millot was *Horloger du Roi* and as such presented Louis XV with a complicated clock, and as a result the King, who pursued a passion for such mechanisms and was keen to reward a select few with outstanding talent, gave Millot an allowance and the coveted title *Horloger Pensionnaire du Roi*. • Literature: E. Niehüser, *Die Französische Bronzeuhr*, 1997, p. 200, pls. 63 and 64, illustrating two mantel clocks with similar surmounting figure but without the lion head base. J-D Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, 1996, p. 250 notes that Millot was possibly the maker of two royal clocks described as “equation clocks, the one solar and the other lunar, decorated with chased bronze gilt in ormolu relating to the sun and moon, with attributes of Apollo and Diana...” These were set on pedestals by Gilles Joubert and placed in the King’s bedchamber at Versailles 31st May 1763. During the Revolution in 1792 they were transported to the Tuileries but nothing is known of their whereabouts since their acquisition by the *Ministère de l’Intérieur*. A later inventory notes that the second clock (with case representing Diana’s attributes) was a planetary clock (according to the Ptolemaic system). Given the similarity in the description of the first royal clock and the present example it is possible that they are one and the same. It is known that in 1764 Millot supplied a clock to the King for the grand salon at *Château de La Muette* (the royal hunting lodge in the Bois de Boulogne, favoured by Louis XV to house his mistresses). Two years earlier Millot presented two of his new clocks to the *Académie des Sciences*.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH



PAGE 112 A *Directoire* mantel clock, a so-called *pendule ‘Au bon Sauvage’*, signed on the enamel dial *J.S. Deverberie Cgnie Rue des Fossé de Temple No 47*, c. 1790. The ormolu and patinated bronze case features a female figure symbolising America, portrayed by a negress with a gilt head-dress and an alligator at her feet. The enamel dial has Arabic hour divisions, typical of the *Directoire* period. The movement of eight-day duration has anchor escapement, silk thread suspension, striking on the hour and half hour on a single bell, with outside count wheel. • Height: 49 cm. • The maker, Jean-Simon Deverberie, was established in rue Barbette in Paris. At the end of the 18th century he introduced this type of clock, called *l’Americaine*, which was copied by many other clockmakers and formed part of a tradition of depicting the unspoilt savage, corresponding to Rousseau’s philosophy.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 114 A gold and pearl-set duplex pocket watch, signed and numbered *Bovet, London No.274*, c. 1820. The enamel dial is attributed to Jean-François-Victor Dupont, Geneva. The latter was famous for his portraits of eminent personalities (King George IV, Henry VI among others), as well as decoration of watches and boxes for the Chinese market. He worked frequently with Ilbery, Piquet & Meylan, Rochat Frères and others. Examples of his work can be found in museums, notably Geneva’s Patek Philippe Museum.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM



PAGE 116 A Louis XVI rack clock, signed on the enamel dial *Mosbrucker à Saverne*, c. 1780. The gilt brass clock is positioned on a circular wooden base and covered by a glass dome. The dial is set in an elaborate gilt brass bezel. The movement has verge escapement and a short pendulum. The day-going clock is wound by pushing it downwards along the rack, after which it climbs up again. • Height: 30cm. • The maker, Antoine Mosbrucker, was a clock and watchmaker in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He was established in Saverne, which is about 40 km northwest of Strasbourg and was known for making rack clocks. • Note: A similar clock by Mosbrucker is in the collection of the British Museum. • Literature: Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 477; B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 554.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 118 A French mantel clock, signed on the enamel dial *Louia Waltrin A PARIS*, c. 1785. The oval-shaped white marble case is modelled as a balloon. The two Montgolfier brothers, modelled in chased and gilt bronze, are standing in the white marble gondola. The moulded oval white marble base is surmounted by a pierced frieze of geometric motifs; it is raised upon six toupie feet. • In June 1783, Joseph and Jacques-Etienne Montgolfier made their first flight in a hot-air balloon, observed by a huge crowd. They repeated this exploit several months later before Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette. This extraordinary invention immediately captured the imaginations of artists and artisans of the day, especially Parisian clockmakers. Within just a few years, several variations of “Montgolfière” clocks were produced, some without the figures of the two famous balloon pilots. Several examples of the latter type are known; they include one example in the Musée François Duesberg in Mons and a second example that is illustrated in E. Niehüser, *Die französische Bronzeuhr*, Munich, 1997, p. 256, fig. 1160. The present example features the two Montgolfier brothers in the gondola. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, Louis Waltrin, (1749-after 1820), the son of clockmaker Joseph Waltrin (circa 1720-1789), probably learned the art of clockmaking in his father’s workshop in the rue Saint-Antoine. He acquired his *lettres de maîtrise* as a master’s son on September 24, 1771. He quickly gained renown among the important Parisian collectors of the day, taking over his father’s business in the mid-1780s. Several probate inventories of the late 18th and the early 19th centuries mention his work, particularly that of the wife of Jean-Baptiste-Hubert Lemarcis, and that of Antoine-François Boula de Montgodefroy, senior member of Parliament. After 1815, and the Bourbon Restoration, Louis-René Waltrin continued his career, being named ‘Clockmaker to the Duke of Bordeaux’.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR



PAGE 120 A brass table sundial, made by Johann Engelbrecht in Beraun (Bohemia) in the second half of the 17th century. The foldable gnomon has a plumb bob with latitude scale so that the instrument can be positioned with three screws and used in different locations. The time is indicated by the shadow of the gnomon on the outer scale which has quarter-hour divisions. The curves show the height of the sun. • The maker, Johann Engelbrecht, was active in Beraun near Prague. There are several of his sundials in museums, for instance in the *Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien*. His son Johann II followed in his footsteps. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 137; E. Zinner, *Astronomische Instrumente*, München, 1972, p. 87.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM



PAGE 122 A gold, enamel and pearl-set musical automaton watch, called *The Theatre*, made for the Chinese market. A couple is dancing in a Chinese pagoda while two Chinese musicians play their instruments. The band is decorated with sixteen enamelled and pearl-set panels with flowers. • Provenance: Time Museum in Rockford, Illinois, USA. • Note: A very similar watch is in the Fondation Edouard et Maurice Sandoz in Switzerland, but missing all the enamel decorations from the band. • Diameter: 62 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBUSSELS.COM

Photo Colin Crisford.



PAGE 124 An early Swiss ebonised *Pendule Religieuse*, signed on the silver chapter ring *Dumier ABURSSIN*, c. 1690. The domed case has windows and sound frets to the sides The 8-inch velvet-covered dial plate has a silver chapter ring and elaborately pierced and engraved silver spandrels and hands. The eight-day movement has a going train with verge escapement, a short pendulum and Huygen’s cycloidal cheeks. The striking train indicates the hours fully on a bell and has quarter pull-repeat on two bells. • Dimensions: 44x39 cm.

SOURCE • KATS.ANTEEKLOKKEN.COM



PAGE 126 A French *cloisonné* carriage clock for the Spanish-speaking market, signed on the dial *MUIRON & CIE*, c. 1880. The faceted-glass *Anglaise* case is enamel-inlaid on all sides according to the *cloisonné* technique. It is flanked by Corinthian columns. The eight-day movement has a lever-platform escapement and *grande sonnerie* striking on two gongs. There is a lever in the bottom plate to select either *grande sonnerie*, *petite sonnerie* or *silence*. All indications are in Spanish, for instance *Grande Campomeo* for *grande sonnerie*. The enamel dial has moon phase indication below the centre of the main dial, and has subsidiary dials for the day, date, alarm. • Height: 21 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.VANDREVENANTIQUES.COM



PAGE 128 A George III period musical bracket clock by Robert Manley, London, c. 1790. The mahogany case has a bell top and stands on four ogee brass feet. The sides of the case have pierced circular sound frets, whilst the arched door is brass bound. The arched brass dial has a silvered chapter ring with a matted centre, which shows a mock-pendulum aperture and a silvered signature segment signed *Robert Manley Londen*. The triple-fusee movement of eight-day duration has a finely engraved back-plate with the maker's signature. The clock strikes the hours on a bell and plays one of two tunes on a set of twelve bells, the tunes being *Lovely Nancy* and *Harvest Home*, which can be selected with a lever in the arch. • Height: 51 cm (20in). • The maker, Robert Manley, was active in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 505.

SOURCE • WWW.RAFFETYCLOCKS.COM



PAGE 130 A Dutch barometer, signed on the register plate, *P^s WAST Fecit Amsteldam* and signed and dated on the thermometer scale, 1756. THERMOMETER Door *P^s WAST. Amsteld.* The burl walnut-veneered partly oak and partly pine case has silvered brass register plates. The barometer scale is divided into imperial inches, with a '36-schaal' derived from it, and Rhineland inches with a sliding setting hand. The thermometer in front of the barometer tube can be slid upwards and has scales in degrees Réaumur and Fahrenheit. In addition unusual temperatures are indicated next to the Fahrenheit scale: 'Utregt 9 July 1733.' (+92°), 'Amst 27 July 1750.' (+90°), 'Op zee onder de Linie 6 Maart 1752.' (+86°), 'Batavia 12 July 1752.' (+83°), 'Batavia 17 Jan. 1753.' (+78°), 'Aan de Kaap 26 April 1752.' (+68°), 'Groenland 1 Juli 1754.' (+28°), 'Dito 19 May 1755.' (+20°), 'Bordeaux 1740.' (+18°), 'Parys 1740.' (+9°), 'Amst. 9 Feb. 1755.' (+6°), 'Parys 7 Feb. 1754.' (+5°), 'Amst. 11 Jan. 1740' (-2°) and 'Upsal 1740.' (-11°). • The maker, Paulus Wast (1721-1784), was born as Paolo Quasti in Bern in 1721. In 1741, he settled in Amsterdam as an apprentice to Frans Primavesi in the Dijkstraat. Around 1750 Paolo Quasti must have started his own business and around the same time he probably changed his name to Paulus Wast, judging from the signatures he used on his barometers. On 21 November 1758, he advertised in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*. He became one of the most eminent makers in The Netherlands, later in cooperation with his sons. On 8 September 1784 Paulus Wast was buried in the Oude Kerk in Amsterdam.

SOURCE • WWW.FONTIJNANTIEK.COM



PAGE 132 A spring-driven bracket clock, signed both on a silvered cartouche in the arch and the backplate *Nicolas De Beefe A Malines, c. 1740*. The stained-cherrywood case has a drawer in the moulded base, holding the original winding key. The 8-inch arched dial with mask-and-scroll spandrels, foliate engraved centre has a date aperture and central alarm disc, strike/silent lever at XII (sonne/silence). The eight-day movement is driven by springs in spring barrels and has verge escapement, Dutch striking on two bells differing in pitch, the alarm acting on the larger bell. The backplate is engraved with foliate scrolls, winged musicians and signed in a cartouche. • Height: 53cm. • The maker, Nicolas De Beefe (1691-1767), was apprenticed to his father. Later he became the official Clockmaker to the City of Mechelen from 1741 to 1763. He came from the illustrious De Beefe (or De Befve) family of clockmakers from Liège.

SOURCE • WWW.HORLOGER.NET



PAGE 134 An unusual size, silver gilt, enamelled harp with a watch movement, the movement signed and numbered *Johan Georg Hofer in Wien, nr. 1183, c. 1825*. The stem of the harp is mounted with twisted agate, all parts being decorated with romantic scenes in painted enamel. The watch movement is placed in the bottom piece, the dial and front in champlevé enamel technique. • Height: 17.5 cm. • The maker, J.G. Hofer was active in Vienna the first quarter of the 19th century. • Literature: Jurgen Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, p. 287.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM



PAGE 157 A universal equatorial Augsburg-type sundial, signed *Nicolas Bion AParis, c. 1700*. The engraved dial is made of brass, steel, and glass. • Dimensions: 8.6x8.1x1.5 cm. • The maker, Nicolas Bion (1655-1733), was the King's engineer for mathematical instruments. He published several books on the subject. • Source of Entry: Museum of the former Institute of the History of Science and Technology, Leningrad, 1947. (formerly in the Study of Peter the Great).

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG



PAGE 159 This clock belongs to the category of clocks related to the invention of the pendulum clock by Christiaan Huygens, which made the construction of accurate clocks possible. Hooivenaer was well aware of this and included a seconds dial on the dial. Before Huygens' invention clocks were so irregular that a seconds dial was not much use. This clock is one of the first clocks with a useful seconds dial. It was probably made for precise astronomical measurements, but so far no evidence has been found of this clock belonging to the Leiden Observatory. • The case of the clock is a twentieth century addition, probably because the original case was broken. The brass dial plate is covered with burned styrax. The central brass chapter ring indicates the minutes (1-60) in anti-clockwise direction. There are four subsidiary brass rings inside the central ring. In the top ring the seconds are indicated (5-60, with second division), also rotating anti-clockwise. On the left-hand ring the date (1-31) is indicated and has a day aperture within its surround. The right-hand ring indicated the moon phase whilst the hand shows the moon date (two times 1-29½). The bottom ring is an hour chapter ring (I-XII), with half hour division. The signature cartouche is an integral part of the lower pierced and engraved spandrels and is marked *Anthonijs Hooivenaer Fecit Leijdae*. • The weight-driven movement of day duration has a going train with five wheels and a striking train with four wheels. The count-wheel striking train indicates the hours on a bell, now broken. The brass pendulum with lead bob is driven by a verge escapement with a brass crown wheel. The thread-suspended pendulum has a length of approximately 25 cm, the length of a so-called half-seconds pendulum, which makes it easy to show the seconds. • For the maker see *Horological Desk Diary 2014*, pp. 140-41. • Literature: C.A. Grimbergen, *The evolution of the Dutch clock*, Zaandam, 1991, pp. 16, 17; Hans Hooijmaijers, *Telling Time, Devices for time measurement in Museum Boerhaave*; Leiden, 2005, p. 18; J. Zeeman, *De Nederlandse Staande Klok*, Assen, 1977, pp. 265-267. • Museum Boerhaave inventory number 9615.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEMBOERHAAVE.NL



PAGE 161 A cartel clock with matching bracket, made c. 1730. The *Boule* case is richly decorated with ormolu appliques, such as caryatides and scroll ornaments and is surmounted by a figure representing Fame. In the *Boule* marquetry flowers, dancers and musicians can be seen. Below the twelve-piece dial there are the three fates, symbolising the *fileuses du temps* ('spinning of the thread of life'). The eight-day three-train movement has a going train with short pendulum and quarter striking on two bells differing in pitch. • Height: 140 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH



PAGE 163 An early Dutch electrical longcase regulator, signed on the glass dial *F. C. de Jong AMSTERDAM*. This is the oldest electrical clock known from the Netherlands. It is most remarkable that the pendulum drives the movement, which in its turn is kept moving by one impulse per two oscillations. This works as follows: a small weight drops and the impulse this causes is transferred via a spring to the pendulum. The weight is then returned to its original position by an electromagnet. In devising this system De Jong was inspired by the Froment pendulum which is also kept in motion by a spring. The advantage of this system is that the intensity of the impulse is independent of the electrical current. This results in the pendulum having an extremely regular swing. As the impulse takes place at the moment when the pendulum is moving at its greatest velocity, the pendulum has optimal freedom of motion. The clock has a seconds pendulum with gridiron compensation and a 16kg bob, which causes the pendulum to remain in motion for a long time. • Height: 34 cm. • The maker, F. C. de Jong (1826-1876), was a watchmaker in Amsterdam. An experimental version of his clock was exhibited at a metal fair in The Hague in 1863. The present clock was displayed at an exhibition in the *Paleis voor Volkslijft* in Amsterdam. In 1868 De Jong was commissioned by the Amsterdam Council to design a public electrical clock system to show the time around the city of Amsterdam, which would have been the first of its kind in The Netherlands. His design was, however, rejected by the council. Apart from clock movements De Jong also developed his own type of battery.

SOURCE • WWW.MNUURWERK.NL



PAGE 165 A double-faced pocket watch with triple complication, signed on the enamel dial *PATEK, PHILIPPE & CIE GENEVA, SWITZERLAND*, made in 1914/15. The keyless-winding and setting pocket watch, featuring mean time (on the first dial, concentric hours and minutes, and a subsidiary seconds dial at 6 o'clock) has the following nine horological complications. On the main dial 1/5 seconds chronograph (released by the round push-piece located on the winding-crown); safety bolt locking the chronograph's functions (slide at 11 o'clock); split-seconds (released by the rectangular push-piece located on the case-band at 10:30); and a 30-minute recorder (subsidiary dial at 12 o'clock); the dial on the other side has instantaneous perpetual.



calendar, date of the month (subsidiary dial at 6 o'clock); day of the week (subsidiary dial at 9 o'clock); month of the year (subsidiary dial at 3 o'clock); age and phases of the moon (subsidiary dial, graduated from 0 to 29 1/2, and aperture at 12 o'clock), all indications in English. Finally the watch has a minute-repeater on two gongs (released by the slide located on the case-band, on the left side of the pendant). The case is made in yellow gold, a so-called round *bassine*, double-face, *lunettes larges*-shaped; engine-turned case band and bezels. The main white enamel has black painted suspended Breguet numerals and blued steel *poire* (pear-shaped) hands; blued steel counter balanced seconds-hand. The white enamel dial on the other side has blued steel hands. The 19th movement is rhodium plated, with straight-line equilibrated lever escapement, compensated balance and blued steel balance spring with terminal curve (18,000 vibrations per hour). • Diameter: 52 mm. • The makers, Antoni Patek, who originally came from Poland, and Frenchman Adrien Philippe, the inventor of the keyless winding mechanism, joined forces in 1851. The company, Patek Philippe & Co is still one of the leading watchmaking companies in Geneva today.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM



PAGE 167 Marine timekeeper, H2. Made between 1737 and 1739, this is a larger and more solidly built version of H1, with the additional refinement of a remontoir - a device to ensure that the drive to the two balances is as uniform as possible. It is probable that Harrison, who had moved to London by this time, had some help in making parts of H2. Because he discovered a design fault with its balances, Harrison never allowed H2 to be tested at sea. He kept it running at his house for many years until, in 1766, it was taken from him by the Astronomer Royal under the conditions of the longitude prize.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK

INTERESTING LINKS

- www.mih.ch
- www.findmakers.com
- www.antique-clocks.org
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- www.afaha.com
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- www.patekmuseum.com
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- Musée International D'Horlogerie. La Chaux de Fonds SUI.
- Find former clock, watch and instrument makers on your PDA
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- The Antiquarian Horological Society GBR.
- The British Museum
- The National Association of Watch & Clock Collectors, Inc. USA.
- A.F.A.H.A. France
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- Boom Time's educational site.
- Associazione Italiana Cultori Orologeria Antica ITA.
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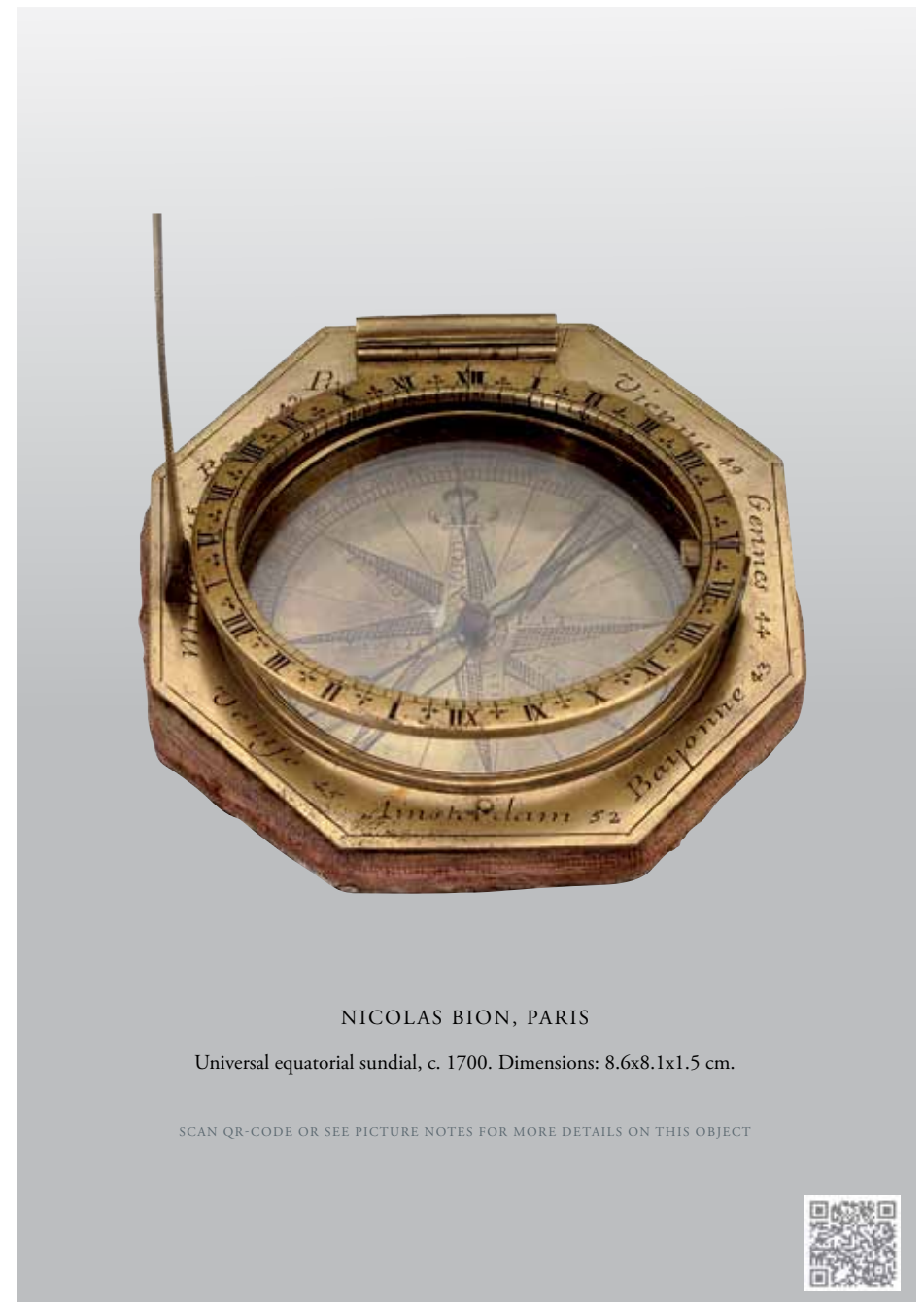


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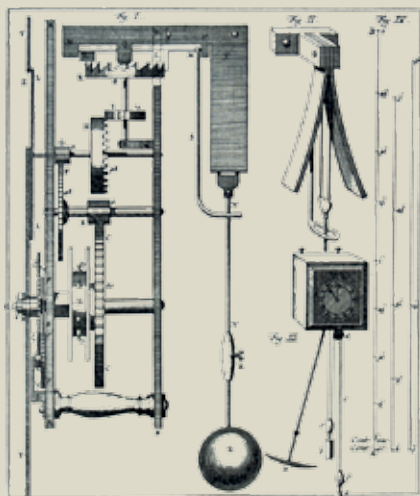
Universal equatorial sundial, c. 1700. Dimensions: 8.6x8.1x1.5 cm.

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MUSEUM LEIDEN BOERHAAVE



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



ANTHONIE HOEVENAAR LEIDEN

Early Dutch wall clock with seconds dial, c. 1670-75. Height: 31 cm.

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SWITZERLAND

Louis XV bracket clock, c. 1730.
 Height: 140 cm.

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F.C. DE JONG AMSTERDAM

Earliest Dutch electrical clock, c. 1865.
Height: 199.5 cm.

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PATEK PHILIPPE & CIE GENEVA

Double-faced pocket watch, c. 1915. Diameter: 52 mm.

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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 2015.



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.



JOHN HARRISON LONDON/BARROW UPON HUMBER

Marine timekeeper, 1739. Height: c.70 cm.

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The collection of the SMAT foundation comprises national and international clocks and watches and is temporarily in depot in anticipation of the establishment of a new "TIME" museum. A small part of the clock collection is exhibited in the Dutch Clock and Watch Museum in Zaandam. The oldest (known) existing "Musical Turret Clock" in the Netherlands, signed Vabrie, is on loan and exhibited in Museum Speelklok in Utrecht. The (extensively) "illustrated" file catalogue of the collection of the Dutch watches, written by John Beringen, is now available at:

Stichting Museum en Archief van Tijdmeerkunde (SMAT),
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Lantern Clocks & Their Makers

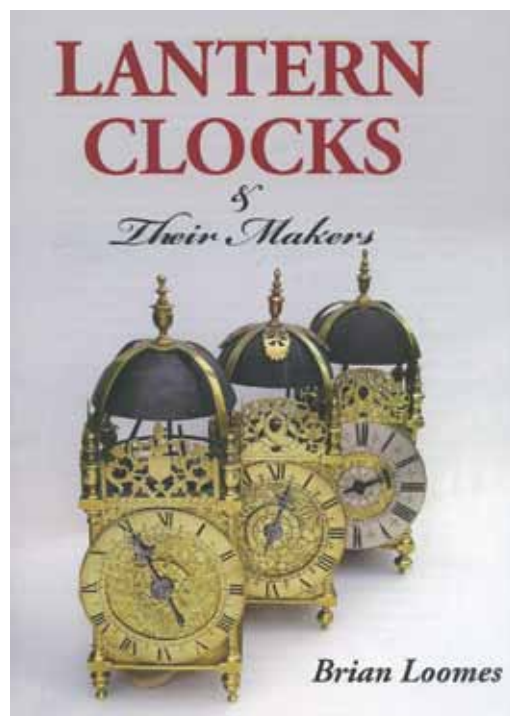
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