

2016

2017

2018

DIARY 2017

ANTIQUE HOROLOGY & BAROMETERS



THE HOROLOGICAL FOUNDATION

DIARY 2017

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

2016

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

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

MARCH								SEPTEMBER								
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	
9		1	2	3	4	5	6	35					1	2	3	4
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	36	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
11	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	37	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
13	28	29	30	31				39	26	27	28	29	30			

APRIL								OCTOBER								
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	
13						1	2	39							1	2
14	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	40	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	41	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	42	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
17	25	26	27	28	29	30		43	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
								44	31							

MAY								NOVEMBER							
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
17							1	44							1
18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	45	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	46	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	47	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	48	28	29	30				
22	30	31													

JUNE								DECEMBER									
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU		
22					1	2	3	4	48					1	2	3	4
23	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
24	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
26	27	28	29	30				52	26	27	28	29	30	31			

2018

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

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

MARCH								SEPTEMBER								
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	
9					1	2	3	4	35						1	2
10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	36	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	37	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
12	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	38	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
13	26	27	28	29	30	31		39	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

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

MAY								NOVEMBER										
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU			
18							1	44							1	2	3	4
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	45	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	46	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
21	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	47	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	48	26	27	28	29	30					
	30	31																

JUNE								DECEMBER									
WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU		
22					1	2	3	48						1	2	3	4
23	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	49	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
24	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	50	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	51	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
26	25	26	27	28	29	30		52	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
								53	31								

BEAUTIFUL BEHINDS

By Sunny Dzik

English table clocks of the 17th and 18th centuries were objects of great luxury and meant to be admired from any aspect. Unlike that of longcase clocks or wall clocks, the backplate of table clocks was adorned with decorative engraving that could be seen through a large glass window in the back door or reflected in the mirror when the clock was placed on a mantel or table.

Metal engraving art on clocks enjoys a long history. Engraving was beautifully executed in renaissance Italy and was well established in England by 1600. The history of 17th and 18th century English table clocks can be traced in the changing style of engraving found on their backplates. The earliest English pendulum clocks have scant engraving: clocks by Edward East and Joseph Knibb, for example, show beautiful designs not meant

to cover the entire surface. French renaissance clocks and early German and English clocks of the 16th century are elaborately engraved with decoration on all surfaces. Dutch and French clocks of the 17th and 18th century frequently reserve the engraver's art for beautifully flowing signatures of the clockmaker.

As interest in pendulum clocks rapidly grew, the decoration became more elaborate and by the latter decades of the 17th century, the backplate of English clocks became a canvas for flower decorations which included tulips, sunflowers and roses joined by swirls of acanthus-leaved vines. The work of this period is often beautifully executed with shadowing and texture and supple floral lines. Swirls of decoration are large and the overall effect is free flowing, naturalistic, and alive.

By the closing years of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century, backplate engraving on clocks had become well-established and the swirling pattern of vines frequently becomes more intricate and ornate, but less open and tex-



c. 1680

tured. During these years tulip imagery gradually gives way to more stylized flowers. Strapping with linear elements introduced a pattern of interlocking vines with an underlying structure, much like a

ENGRAVING ON ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCKS

trellis. Herringbone borders are seen and several varieties of birds are presented in symmetrical display.



c. 1690

Human images, masks, and grotesques first appear. With the approach of mid-century and English rococo, backplate engraving changes again, adapting

to changing tastes in furniture decoration, wallpaper and fabric design, silver decoration, and print media. Tulips are completely gone and centrally positioned



c. 1720

baskets with fruit or flowers appear. Some designs demonstrate a balanced asymmetry that was characteristic of rococo art, and elaborate cartouche decoration can be seen surrounding the maker's name -- not unlike the business cards of the era.

In 1754, Thomas Chippendale first published *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director*. This work and its subsequent editions strongly influenced English decorative tastes, first towards Chinese motifs and later towards a revival of neoclassicism. Not surprisingly, the backplates of English table clocks mirror this changing taste in furniture and decorative design. Clocks from the 1760s and 1770s often feature pagodas and other Chinese motifs. At the same time, the engraving becomes lighter, more open, and less intended to provide all-over decoration.

This style of engraving continues into the 1780s and 1790s when urns and other classical motifs replace Chinese imagery and where the engraving becomes lighter and features small rosebuds with large areas of open space free of engraving.

With the beginning of the 19th century, classical imagery remains, but backplate engraving becomes progressively simpler and



c. 1760

THE ENGRAVERS

Engravers were skilled artists in metalwork and used a technique called 'push engraving' which employed a hand tool called a burin. Expert engraving required considerable practice and skill in order to cut free flowing curves by hand. One slip and the piece was ruined! For the main surface of the backplate, engravers used patterns drawn first on paper and then transferred to the brass. The final decorative layout needed to account for the position of pivot holes and other functional elements of the clock mechanism.



c. 1780

loses its former emphasis. For a while, border decoration in an egg-and-dart design persists, but by 1830 engraving on the backplate of English table clocks had all but disappeared.

SUNNY DZIK IS A LEADING HAEMATOLOGIST IN BOSTON (MA) AND COLLECTS CLOCKS, NOTABLY SMALL TABLE AND MANTEL CLOCKS.

6	Calendars
8	Article
13	Moon phases of the year
14-127	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**

A German horizontal gilt brass circular table clock, c. 1570.
Height: 10.5 cm, diam.: 12 cm See also p. 136

Acknowledgments

The Horological Foundation is indebted to the following museums, experts, galleries, sponsors and organisations for their contributions to this diary: The State Hermitage Museum St. Petersburg, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Musée d'Horlogerie du Locle, Patek Philippe Museum Geneva, Royal Museums Greenwich, Museo Galileo Florence, Deutsches Uhren museum Furtwangen, SMAT, A.E. Bannister, E. Strang, L. Van Cauwenbergh, M. Crijns, La Pendulerie Chr. Guerin, Gude & Meijs, F. Kats (producer), Mentink & Roest, R. Redding, G. Somlo, M. Toebosch, Top Time Ausano Musa, D. Verburg.

Lay-out: Eric Vocking. Editor: Wim van Klaveren. Printed: August 2016.

Name

Address

Telephone

Fax

E-mail

Important and emergency numbers

Other memoranda





GERMANY

Chamber wall clock, c. 1580. Height: 38 cm.



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

MOONPHASES OF THE YEAR

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
1	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	1
2	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	2
3	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	3
4	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	☾	4
5	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	☾	☾	5
6	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	☾	☾	☾	6
7	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	☾	☾	☾	☾	7
8	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	8
9	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	F	F	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	9
10	☉	☾	☾	☾	F	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	10
11	☉	F	☾	F	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	11
12	F	☾	F	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	12
13	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	13
14	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	14
15	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	15
16	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	16
17	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	17
18	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	18
19	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	19
20	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	20
21	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	21
22	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	22
23	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	23
24	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	24
25	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	25
26	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	26
27	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	27
28	☉	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	28
29	☉		☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	29
30	☉		☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	30
31	☉		☾		☾		☾	☾		☾		☾	31
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	



BREGUET ET FILS PARIS

Two-day chronometer, c. 1827. Dim.: 174 x 230 x 195 mm.

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



28 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48				1	2	3	4
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

29 Tuesday

30 Wednesday

1 Thursday

2 Friday

3 Saturday

4 Sunday





NETHERLANDS

Gilt brass box sundial, dated 1572. Dimensions: 50x50x10 mm.

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



5 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48				1	2	3	4
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

6 Tuesday

7 Wednesday

8 Thursday

9 Friday

10 Saturday

11 Sunday





SALOMON HENDRIKSZOOM COSTER HAARLEM

Silver pocket watch, c. 1650. Longest diameter: c. 60 mm.

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



12 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48					1	2	3
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

13 Tuesday

14 Wednesday

15 Thursday

16 Friday

17 Saturday

18 Sunday





SOUTHERN GERMANY

Hour-striking tabernacle clock, c.1580. Height: 26 cm.

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



19 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48					1	2	3
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

20 Tuesday

21 Wednesday

22 Thursday

23 Friday

24 Saturday

25 Sunday





JEAN-SIMON DEVERBERIE PARIS

A Directoire mantel clock, c. 1799. Height: 55 cm.

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



26 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48				1	2	3	4
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
51	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	

27 Tuesday

28 Wednesday

29 Thursday

30 Friday

31 Saturday

1 Sunday * NEW YEAR'S DAY • AUT





PIGUET & MEYLAN GENEVA

Musical automaton watch, c. 1820. Height: 13.2 cm.

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



WEEK 1

JANUARY

2 Monday • AUS • FRA • RUS

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

3 Tuesday • RUS

4 Wednesday • RUS

5 Thursday • RUS

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

6 Friday ★ EPIPHANY (3 KÖNIGE) (CHR.) • RUS • AUT

7 Saturday ★ CHRISTMAS DAY (ORTH. CHR.) • RUS

8 Sunday • JAP

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





JOHANN WELTZ ST PÖLTEN AUSTRIA

Wall clock, c. 1780. Height: 17 cm.

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



9 Monday

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

Catherine Dukes of Cambridge (1982)

10 Tuesday

11 Wednesday

12 Thursday

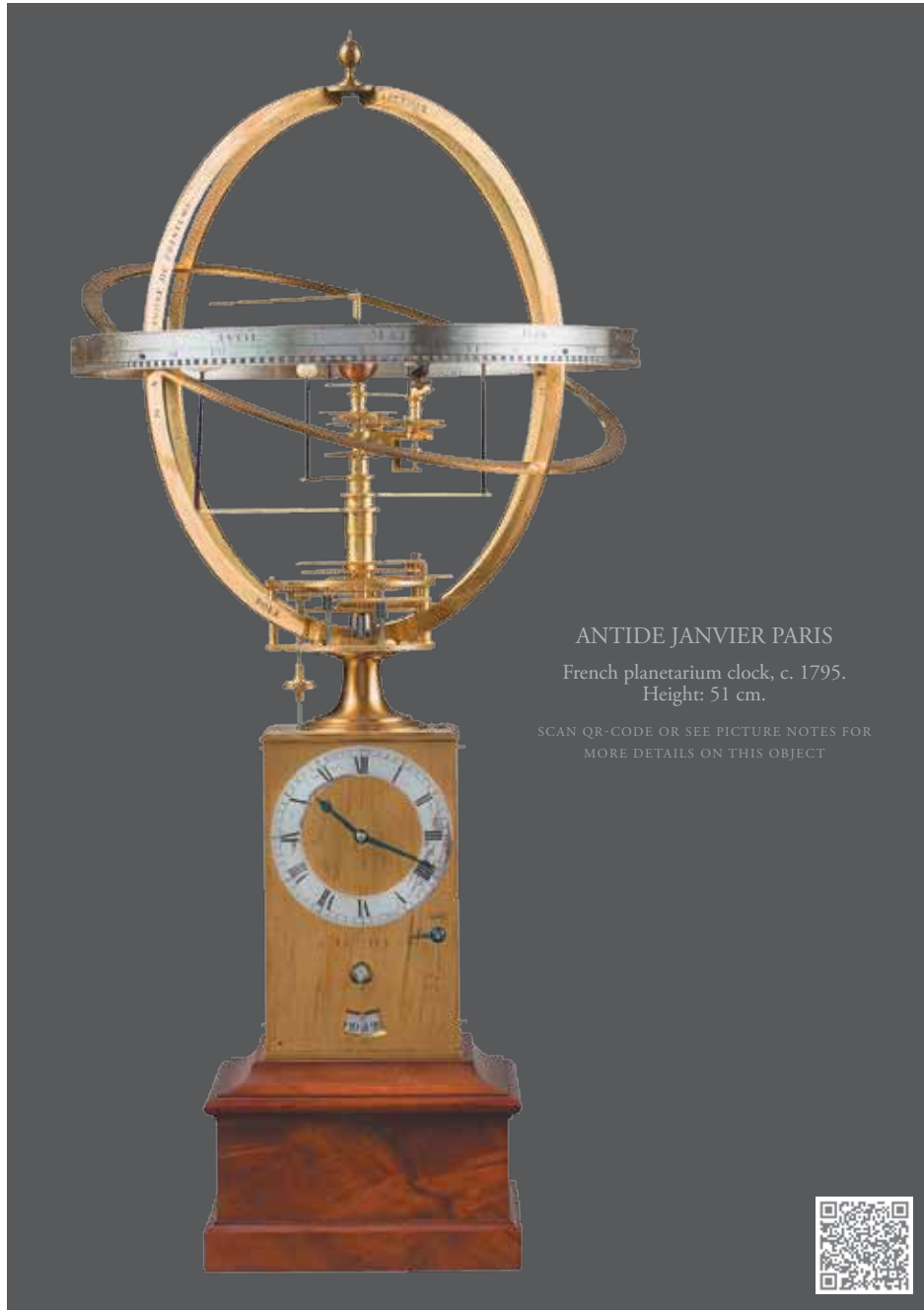
13 Friday

14 Saturday

15 Sunday

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





16 Monday • USA

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

17 Tuesday

18 Wednesday

HRH Claire Princess of Belgium née Coombs (1974)

19 Thursday

20 Friday

● WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK

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

21 Saturday

● WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK ● BRAFA

HRH Ingrid Alexandra Princess of Norway (2004)

22 Sunday

● WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK ● BRAFA





JEAN-BAPTISTE BAILLON PARIS

A gold and Meissen porcelain watch, c. 1750. Diameter: 52 mm.

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



23 Monday

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

HSH Caroline Princess of Monaco (1957)

24 Tuesday

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

25 Wednesday

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

26 Thursday • AUS

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

27 Friday • CHI

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

28 Saturday ★ CHINESE NEW YEAR (CHI.) • CHI

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

29 Sunday • CHI

WINTER ANTIQUES SHOW NEW YORK BRAFA

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





ANTIDE JANVIER PARIS

Empire audience clock, c. 1804. Height: 40.6 cm.

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



30 Monday • CHI

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

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

31 Tuesday • CHI

HRH Beatrix Princess of the Netherlands (1938)

1 Wednesday

2 Thursday

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

3 Friday

HSH Angela Princess of Liechtenstein née Brown (1958)

4 Saturday

5 Sunday

HRH Mary Crown Princess of Denmark née Donaldson (1972)





HANS TUCHER NUREMBURG

Diptych pocket sundial, 2nd half 16th century. Dimensions: 129x121 mm.

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



6 Monday

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

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

7 Tuesday

8 Wednesday

9 Thursday

10 Friday

11 Saturday ★ TU BISHVAT (JEW.) • JAP

12 Sunday





PIETER ZWAAN AMSTERDAM

Fire-gilt pair-case watch, c. 1750. Diameter: 57 mm.

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



13 Monday

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

14 Tuesday

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 Wednesday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

16 Thursday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

HRH Alexandra Princess of Luxembourg (1991)

17 Friday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

18 Saturday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

19 Sunday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

HRH Prince Andrew The Duke of York (1960)

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LEVOL PARIS

An Empire mantel clock, c. 110. Height: 47 cm.

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



20 Monday

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

21 Tuesday

● PALM BEACH JEWELLERY ART & ANTIQUES SHOW

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

22 Wednesday

23 Thursday • RUS

HIH Naruhito Crown Prince of Japan (1960)

24 Friday

25 Saturday

26 Sunday

HRH Ernst August Prince of Hannover (1954)

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WILLIAM ILBERY LONDON

Gold, enamel and pearl set pocket watch, c. 1820. Diameter: 58 mm.

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



27 Monday * LENT MONDAY (ORTH. CHR.)

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

28 Tuesday

1 Wednesday * ASH WEDNESDAY (CHR.)

Timothy Laurence (1955)

2 Thursday

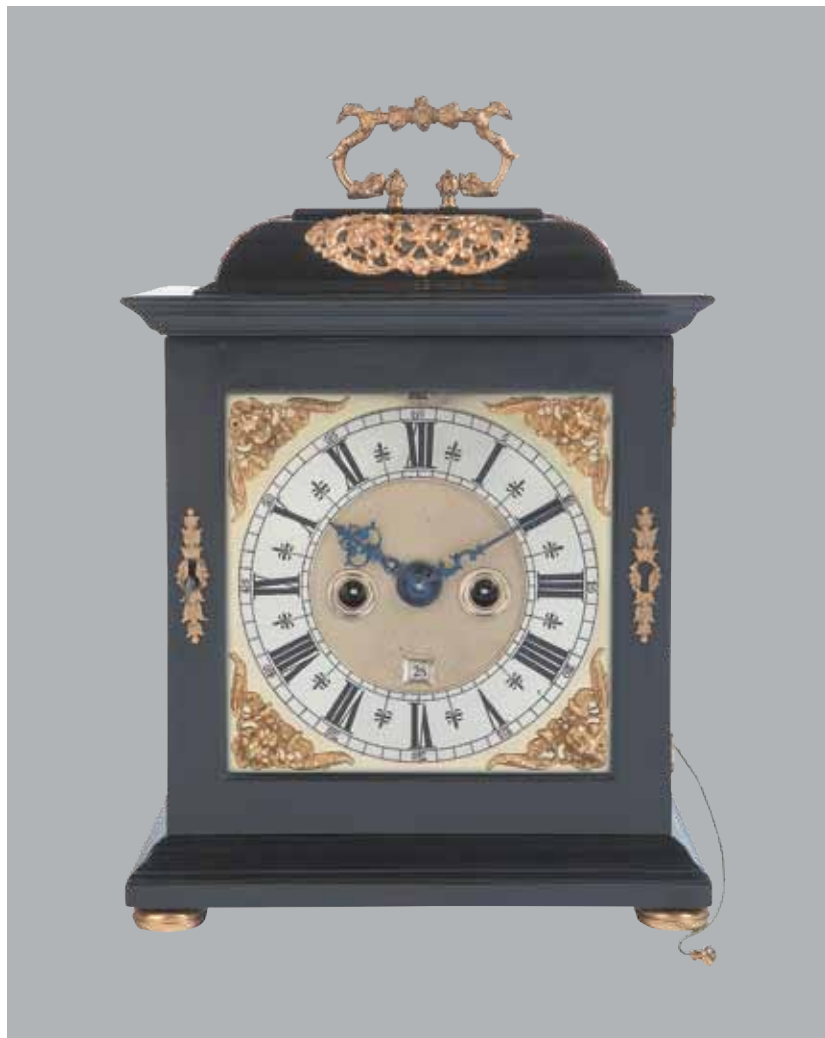
HRH Prince Oscar Duke of Skåne Sweden (2016)

3 Friday

4 Saturday

5 Sunday





JOHN EBSWORTH LONDON

An ebonised pearwood-veneered bracket clock, c. 1695. Height: 36 cm.

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



6 Monday

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

7 Tuesday

8 Wednesday • RUS

9 Thursday

10 Friday

● TEFAP

HRH Edward The Earl of Wessex (1964)

11 Saturday

● TEFAP

12 Sunday ★ PURIM (JEW.)

● TEFAP

Prince Gabriel de Nassau (2006)

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MARX STOPINGER NUREMBURG

Horizontal hexagonal table clock, c. 1570. Height: 5.5 cm.

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



13 Monday

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

14 Tuesday

● TEFAP

HSH Albert II Prince of Monaco (1958)

15 Wednesday

● TEFAP

HSH Constantin Prince of Liechtenstein (1972)

16 Thursday

● TEFAP

17 Friday

● TEFAP

18 Saturday

● TEFAP

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

19 Sunday

● TEFAP





PIERRE-PHILIPPE THOMIRE PARIS

Poster, c. 1805. Dimensions: 48x27.8 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
9			1	2	3	4	5
10	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
12	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
13	27	28	29	30	31		

21 Tuesday

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

22 Wednesday

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

23 Thursday

HRH Princess Eugenie of York (1990)

24 Friday

25 Saturday

Philipp von Lattorff (1968)

26 Sunday

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





S. SMITH AND SON

Grande complication pocket watch c. 1901, Diam: 67 mm.

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



27 Monday

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

28 Tuesday

29 Wednesday

30 Thursday

31 Friday

1 Saturday

2 Sunday





BENOIT GERARD PARIS

A Louis XV porcelain mantel clock, c. 1750. Height: 48.5 cm.

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



3 Monday

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

4 Tuesday

5 Wednesday • CHI

HRH Ubol Ratana Princess of Thailand (1951)

6 Thursday

7 Friday

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

8 Saturday

Leah Isadora Behn (2005)

9 Sunday

● ART BREDA

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





JOHANN FRIEDRIECH STALPP DRESDEN

Gold and ruby glass pocket watch, c. 1760. Diameter: 51 mm.

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



10 Monday

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

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

11 Tuesday

★ PESACH (JEW.)

● ART BRED

12 Wednesday

• DEN

● ART BRED

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

13 Thursday

• DEN

● ART BRED

14 Friday

★ GOOD FRIDAY (CHR.) • AUS

● ART BRED

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

15 Saturday

● ART BRED

HM King Philippe of Belgium (1960)

16 Sunday

★ EASTER DAY (CHR.) ★ EASTER DAY (ORTH. CHR.)

● ART BRED

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)





LONDON
Early English barometer, c. 1710. Height: 100 cm.
SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE
DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT



17 Monday

★ EASTER MONDAY (CHR.) • AUT

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

18 Tuesday

Sayako Kuroda née Princess of Japan (1969)

19 Wednesday

20 Thursday

HSH Prince Georg of Liechtenstein (1999)

21 Friday

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

22 Saturday

23 Sunday • DEN

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





JEAN FOL PARIS

A lyre table regulator, c. 1790. Height: 75.8 cm

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



24 Monday

★ YOM HA'SHOAH (JEW.) • ITA

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

25 Tuesday

• AUS

26 Wednesday

27 Thursday

• NED

HM Willem-Alexander King of the Netherlands (1967)

28 Friday

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

29 Saturday

• JAP

Maud Angelica Behn (2003) - HRH Sofia Infante of Spain (2007) - Wedding anniversary of Prince William and Catherine Middleton Duke and Duchess of Cambridge (2011)

30 Sunday

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

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JOHN LEROUX LONDON

Gold and rock crystal pair-case watch, c. 1760. Diameter: 53 mm.

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



1 Monday * LABOUR DAY • AUT • GBR

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

2 Tuesday * YOM HA'ATZMAUT (JEW.)

HRH Charlotte Princess of Cambridge(2015)

3 Wednesday • JAP

4 Thursday • JAP

● TEFAF NEW YORK SPRING

HH Henrik Prince of Denmark (2009)

5 Friday • JAP

● TEFAF NEW YORK SPRING

6 Saturday

● TEFAF NEW YORK SPRING

7 Sunday

● TEFAF NEW YORK SPRING





JEAN-PIERRE DROZ, ETOBLONS, SWITZERLAND

Neuchâtoise, c. 1750. Height: 63.5 cm.

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



8 Monday • FRA • RUS

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

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

9 Tuesday • RUS

TEFAF NEW YORK SPRING

10 Wednesday ★ WESAK (BUDDHA DAY)

HRH Princess Lalla Salma of Morocco née Bennani (1978)

11 Thursday

12 Friday

13 Saturday

HRH Carl Philip Prince of Sweden, Duke of Värmland (1979)

14 Sunday ★ LAG BA'OMER (JEW.) ★ MOTHER'S DAY

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)





FRANCE

Miniature table lantern clock, c. 1790. Height: 15.5 cm.

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



15 Monday

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

Zara Phillips (1981)

16 Tuesday

HSH Maximilian Prince of Liechtenstein (1969)

17 Wednesday

HM Máxima Queen of the Netherlands née Zorreguieta (1971)

18 Thursday

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

19 Friday

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

20 Saturday

21 Sunday





ROBERT OSMOND PARIS

An ormolu *cartel d'alcove*, c. 1770. Height: 46.5 cm.

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



22 Monday

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

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

23 Tuesday

● AMSTERDAM SPIEGELSTRAAT EXPO

24 Wednesday

● AMSTERDAM SPIEGELSTRAAT EXPO

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

25 Thursday

★ ASCENSION (CHR.) ★ ASCENSION (ORTH. CHR.) • AUT • DEN • GER ● AMSTERDAM SPIEGELSTRAAT EXPO

HRH Laurentien Princess of The Netherlands née Brinkhorst (1966)

26 Friday

★ RAMADAN IST (ISL.)

HRH Frederik Crown Prince of Denmark (1968)

27 Saturday

• AUT

HSH Moritz Prince of Liechtenstein (2003)

28 Sunday





CASPAR RAUBER AUGSBURG

Tabernacle clock with astrolabe, c. 1575. Height: 40 cm.

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



29 Monday • GBR

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

30 Tuesday • CHI

31 Wednesday ★ SHAVUOT (JEW.)

1 Thursday

2 Friday • ITA

3 Saturday

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

4 Sunday ★ WHITSUN PENTECOST (CHR.) ★ PENTECOST (ORTH. CHR.)





CLAUDE-CHARLES-FRANCOIS FILON PARIS

French *cercles tournants* mantel clock, c. 1795. Height: 35 cm.

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



5

Monday

★ WHIT MONDAY (CHR.) • AUT • DEN

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

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

Tuesday

• SWE

HM Albert II Prince of the Belgians (1934)

7

Wednesday

HRH Joachim Prince of Denmark (1969)

8

Thursday

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

9

Friday

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

10

Saturday

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) - Wedding anniversary of HM Abdallah II bin Hussein King of Jordan and Rania Yassine (1993)

11

Sunday

HRH Henrik Prince of Denmark, Comte de Laborde de Monpézat (1934) - HSH Alois Hereditary Prince of Liechtenstein (1968)





DUBUC JEUNE PARIS

Empire ormolu mantel clock, c. 1800. Height: 31.5 cm.

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



12 Monday • RUS

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

13 Tuesday

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

14 Wednesday

15 Thursday • AUT

● OLYMPIA LONDON

16 Friday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

17 Saturday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

18 Sunday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

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





JEAN-BAPTISTE DUTERTRE PARIS

An Empire gilt and patinated bronze mantel clock, c. 1805. Height: 54 cm.

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



19 Monday

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

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 Tuesday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

21 Wednesday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

HRH Prince William of Great Britain (1982)

22 Thursday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

23 Friday

● LUX ● SWE

● OLYMPIA LONDON

24 Saturday

★ EID AL-FITR (ISL.) ● SWE

● OLYMPIA LONDON

25 Sunday

● OLYMPIA LONDON





GUSTAVE BAUGRAND PARIS

Miniature carriage clock, c. 1870. Height: 6.1 cm.

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



26 Monday

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

HRH Alexia Princess of the Netherlands (2005)

27 Tuesday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

28 Wednesday

● OLYMPIA LONDON

HRH Hussein Crowne Prince of Jordan (1994)

29 Thursday

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

30 Friday

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

HH Alexandra Countess of Frederiksborg, née Manley (1964)

1 Saturday • CAN

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

2 Sunday

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

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





JAN KOOGIES WORMERVEER NETHERLANDS

An early 18th century Zaandam wall clock, dated 1703. Height: 80 cm.

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



3 Monday • CAN

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

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

4 Tuesday • RUS

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

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

5 Wednesday

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

6 Thursday

● MASTERPIECES LONDON

7 Friday

8 Saturday

9 Sunday





JEAN-FRANCOIS BAUTTE GENEVA

Gold *portemonnaie* with hidden watch c. 1850.

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



10 Monday

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

11 Tuesday

12 Wednesday

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

13 Thursday

14 Friday

• FRA

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

15 Saturday

16 Sunday

HSH Marie Princess of Liechtenstein née Countess Kálnoky (1975)





SIR JOHN BENNETT LONDON

Industrial novelty compendium clock, c. 1870. Height: 62 cm.

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



17 Monday • JAP

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

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 Tuesday

19 Wednesday

20 Thursday

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

21 Friday • BEL

22 Saturday

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

23 Sunday

HSH Georgina Princess of Liechtenstein (2005)





HAMILTON USA

Siderial deck watch, c. 1940. Dim.: 37 x 91 x 135 mm.

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



24 Monday

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

25 Tuesday

26 Wednesday

27 Thursday

28 Friday

HRH Vajiralongkorn Prince of Thailand (1952)

29 Saturday

30 Sunday

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





FERDINAND BERTHOUD PARIS

A Louis XV mantel clock, c. 1770. Height: 51 cm.

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



31 Monday

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

1 Tuesday ★ TISHA B'AV (JEW.) • SUI

2 Wednesday

3 Thursday

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

4 Friday

5 Saturday

6 Sunday





FRANCE

Mantel clock, c. 1870. Height: c. 45 cm.

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



7 Monday

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

8 Tuesday

HRH Princess Beatrice of York (1888)

9 Wednesday

10 Thursday

11 Friday • JAP

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

12 Saturday

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

13 Sunday





ZENITH SWITZERLAND

Art Nouveau pocket watch, c. 1910. Diameter: 49.3 mm.

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



14 Monday

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

15 Tuesday

★ ASSUMPTION DAY (CHR.) • AUT • BEL • FRA • ITA • LUX • ESP

HRH Anne The Princess Royal (1950)

16 Wednesday

17 Thursday

18 Friday

19 Saturday

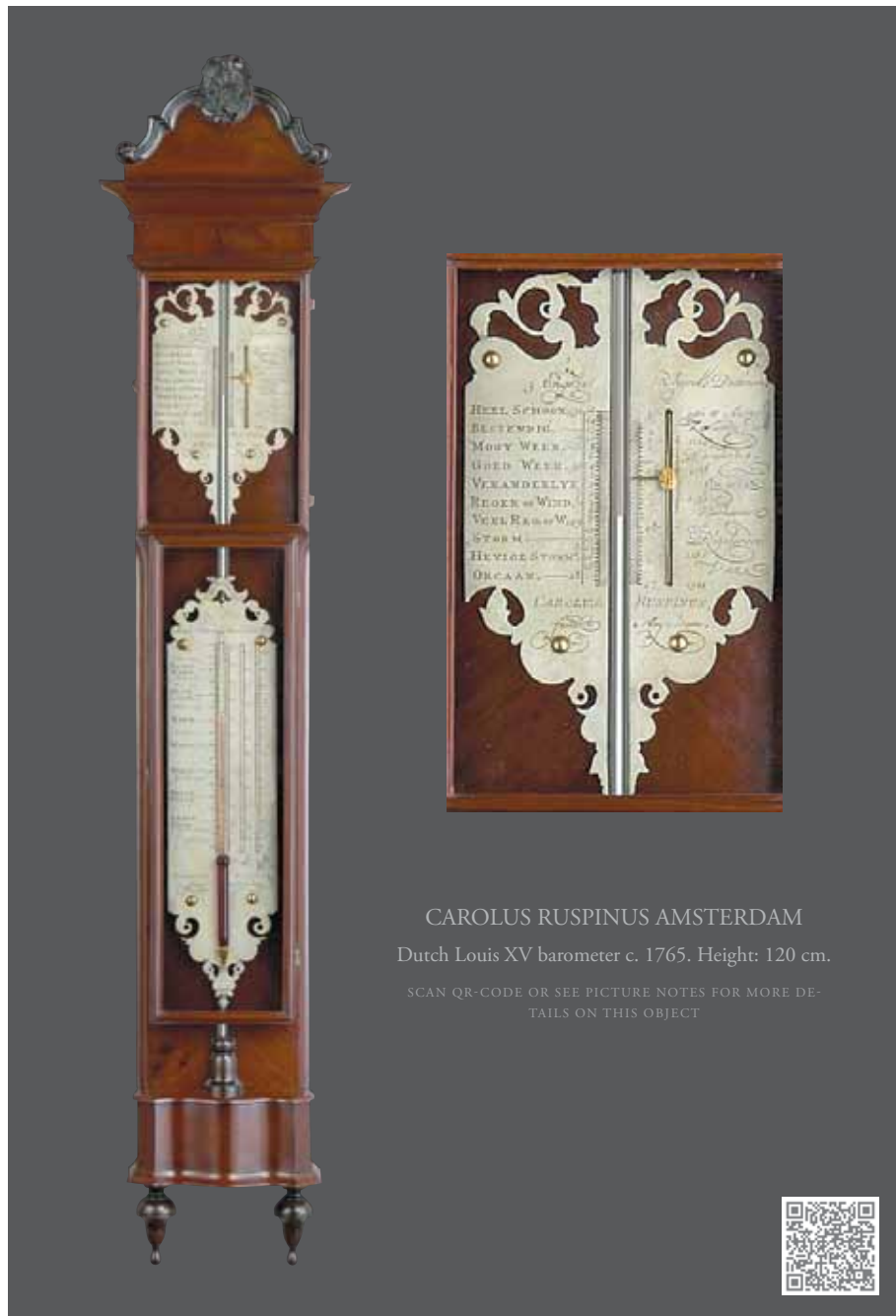
HRH Mette-Marit Crown Princess of Norway née Tjessem Høiby (1973)

20 Sunday

HRH Gabriel Prince of Belgium (2003)

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CAROLUS RUPINUS AMSTERDAM

Dutch Louis XV barometer c. 1765. Height: 120 cm.

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



21 Monday

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

HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco (1963)

22 Tuesday

23 Wednesday

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

24 Thursday

25 Friday

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

26 Saturday

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

27 Sunday

HH Nikolai Prince of Denmark (1999)

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WILLEM CLAESZ HEDA HAARLEM

Still life with necklace watch, c. 1630.



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

28 Monday

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

29 Tuesday

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

30 Wednesday

31 Thursday

HM Rania Queen of Jordan née Yassine (1970)

1 Friday ★ EID AL-ADHA (ISL.)

2 Saturday

3 Sunday





PAUL ROBIN PARIS

Brooch with hidden watch, c. 1885. Diameter: 58 mm.

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



4 Monday • USA • CAN

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
35						1	2
36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
39	25	26	27	28	29	30	

Pierre Casiraghi (1987)

5 Tuesday

6 Wednesday

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

7 Thursday

8 Friday

9 Saturday

Victoria Federica de Marichalar y Borbón (2000)

10 Sunday





ROBERT HENDERSON LONDON

A small mahogany-veneered table clock for the Dutch market, c. 1770. Height: 42 cm.

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



11 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
35					1	2	3
36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
39	25	26	27	28	29	30	

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

12 Tuesday

● LAPADA LONDON

13 Wednesday

● LAPADA LONDON

14 Thursday

● LAPADA LONDON

15 Friday

● LAPADA LONDON

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

16 Saturday

● AMSTERDAM SPIEGELSTRAAT EXPO ● LAPADA LONDON

17 Sunday

● AMSTERDAM SPIEGELSTRAAT EXPO ● LAPADA LONDON





S. SMITH & SON LONDON

Gold, keyless tourbillon open face pocket watch, c. 1904. Diameter: 58 mm.

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



18 Monday • JAP

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
35						1	2 3
36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
39	25	26	27	28	29	30	

19 Tuesday

20 Wednesday ★ AL-HIJRA (ISL.)

21 Thursday ★ ROSH HASHANAH (JEW.)

Prince Noah de Nassau (2007)

22 Friday • JAP

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

23 Saturday ● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

24 Sunday ● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR





PIERRE-PHILIPPE THOMIRE PARIS

Bronze, marble and ormolu *pendule*, c. 1800. Dimensions: 100x202x61 cm.

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



25 Monday

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR							WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
							35						1	2 3
							36	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							37	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							38	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
							39	25	26	27	28	29	30	

26 Tuesday

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

HRH Salma Princess of Jordan (2000)

27 Wednesday

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

28 Thursday

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

HRH Iman Princess of Jordan (1996)

29 Friday

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

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

30 Saturday

★ YOM KIPPUR (JEW.) ★ ASHURAH (ISL.)

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR

Ari Behn (1972)

1 Sunday

• CHI

● FLORENCE BIENNIAL ANTIQUES FAIR





PIETER KLOCK AMSTERDAM

A late-seventeenth-century longcase clock, c.1695.

Height: 208 cm.

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



2 Monday • CHI

TIME TO ORDER YOUR 2018 DIARY!
PLEASE SEE ORDER FORM AT THE LAST PAGE.

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
39							1
40	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
43	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
44	30	31					

3 Tuesday • CHI • GER

4 Wednesday • CHI

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

5 Thursday ★ SUKKOT (JEW.) • CHI

6 Friday • CHI

7 Saturday

8 Sunday





WILLIAM RAY SUDBURY

English pantry clock, c.1760. Height: 26.7 cm.

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



9 Monday • JAP

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
39							1
40	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
43	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
44	30	31					

10 Tuesday

11 Wednesday • CAN

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

12 Thursday ★ SHEMINI ATZERET (JEW.) • ESP

13 Friday ★ SIMCHAT TORAH (JEW.)

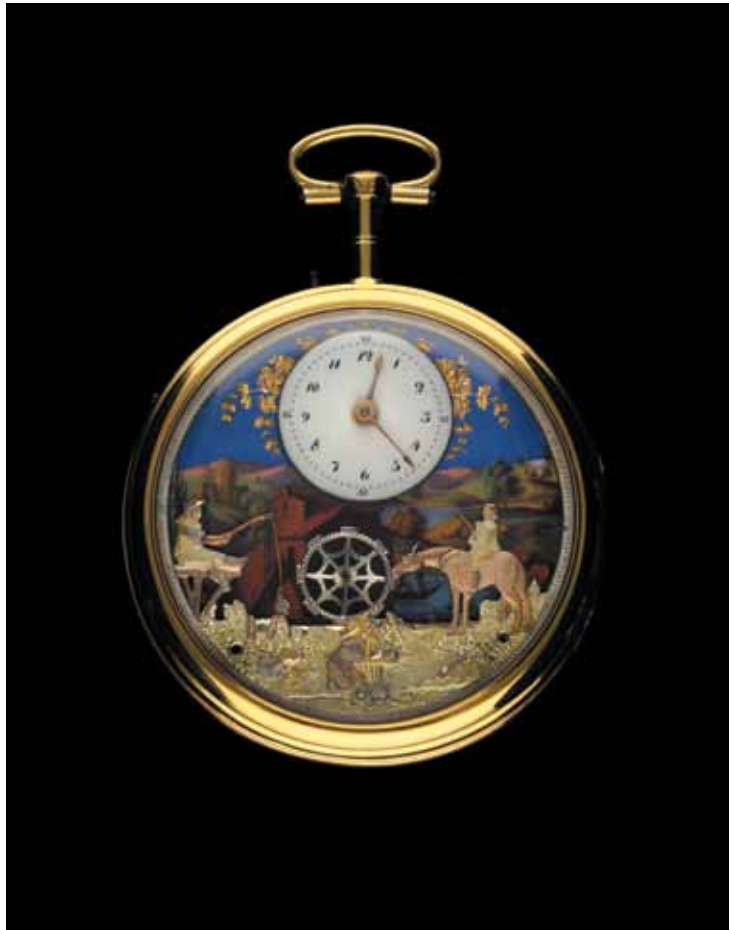
14 Saturday

15 Sunday

HRH Christian Prince of Denmark (2005)

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GIDE & BLONDET FILS, SWITZERLAND
Gold and enamel automaton pocket watch, c. 1820. Diameter: 55 mm.
SCAN QR-CODE OR SEE PICTURE NOTES FOR MORE DETAILS ON THIS OBJECT



16 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
39							1
40	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
43	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
44	30	31					

17 Tuesday

HSH Marie Caroline Princess of Liechtenstein (1996)

18 Wednesday

19 Thursday

HRH Laurent Prince of Belgium (1963)

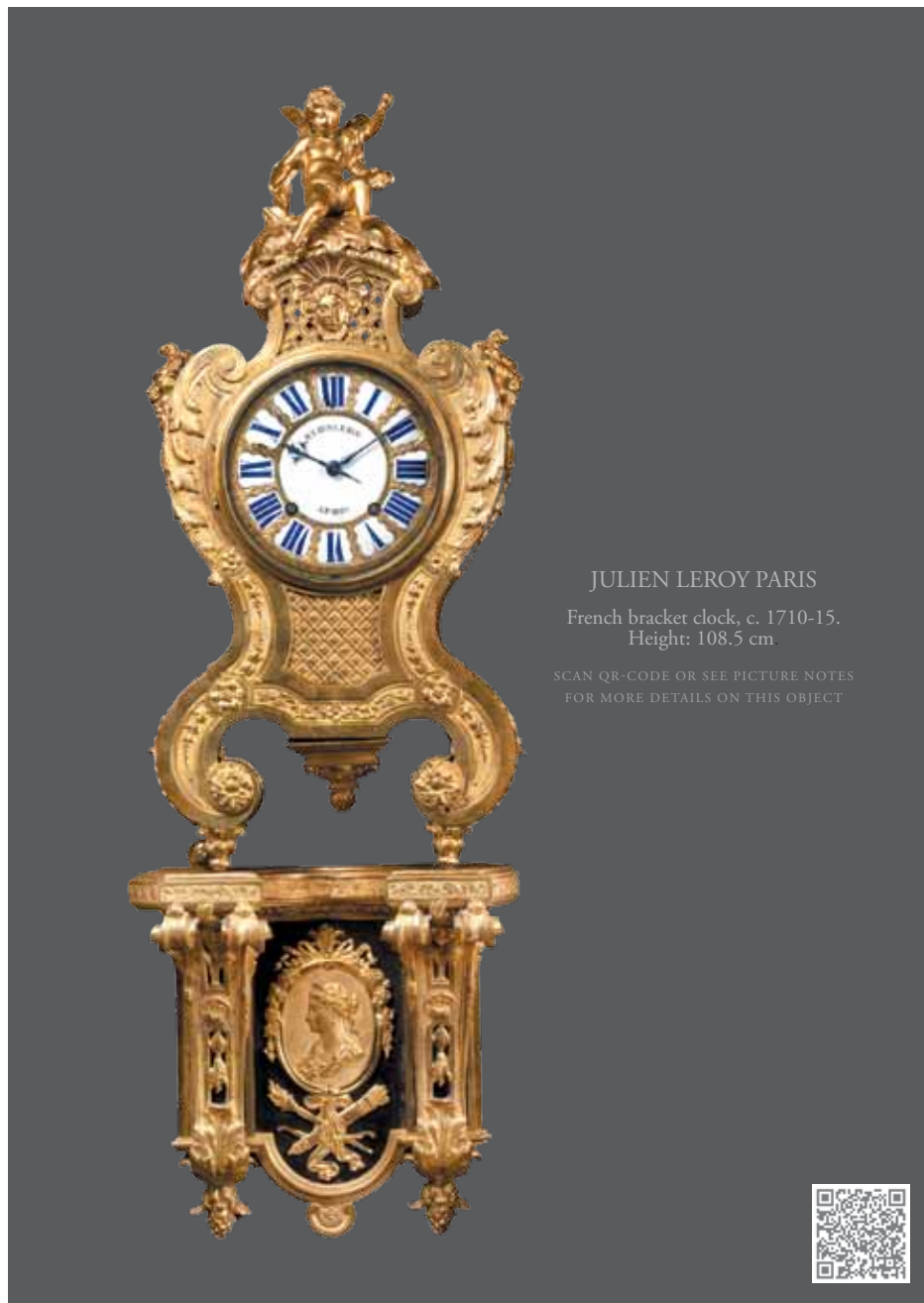
20 Friday

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

21 Saturday

22 Sunday





JULIEN LEROY PARIS

French bracket clock, c. 1710-15.
Height: 108.5 cm.

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



23 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
39							1
40	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
43	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
44	30	31					

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

24 Tuesday

HRH Elisabeth Princess of Belgium (2001)

25 Wednesday

26 Thursday • AUT

27 Friday

28 Saturday

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

29 Sunday





JUSTIN VULLIAMY LONDON

Gold and enamel pocket watch, c. 1760. Diameter: 49 mm.

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



30 Monday

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

31 Tuesday

HRH Leonor Infante of Spain (2005)

1 Wednesday • BEL • FRA • ITA • AUT

2 Thursday

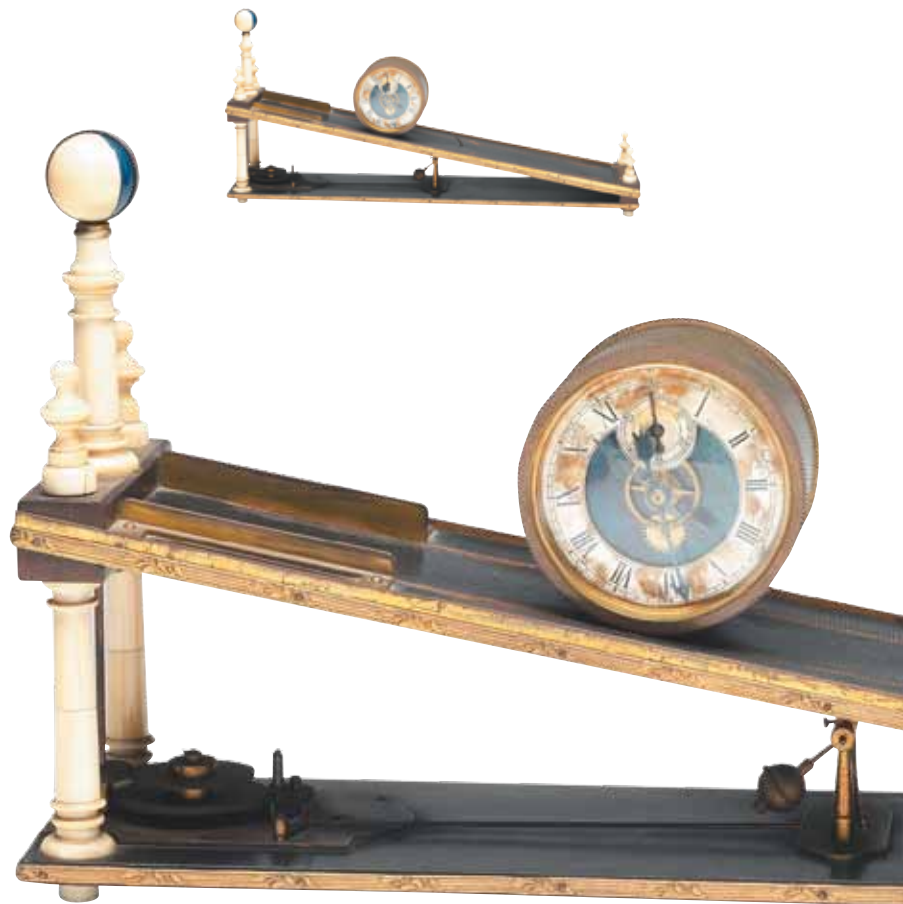
HM Sofia Princess of Spain, née Princess of Greece and Denmark (1938)

3 Friday • JAP

4 Saturday • RUS • SWE

5 Sunday





RENDA PARIS

Inclined plane clock, c.1880. Height: 27 cm.

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



6 Monday • LUX • ESP

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

7 Tuesday

8 Wednesday

Lady Louise Mountbatten-Windsor (2003)

9 Thursday

10 Friday

11 Saturday • BEL • FRA

HRH Guillaume Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg (1981)

12 Sunday





SOUTH GERMANY

Polychrome Gothic wall clock, dated 1555. Height: 37 mm.

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



13 Monday

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

14 Tuesday

HRH Charles The Prince of Wales (1948)

15 Wednesday

Peter Phillips (1977)

16 Thursday

17 Friday

18 Saturday

19 Sunday

● PAN AMSTERDAM





THONISSEN PARIS
Empire mantel clock, c. 1800. Height: 45.5 cm.

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



20 Monday

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

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 Tuesday

● PAN AMSTERDAM

22 Wednesday

● PAN AMSTERDAM

23 Thursday • USA • JAP

● PAN AMSTERDAM

24 Friday

● PAN AMSTERDAM

25 Saturday

● PAN AMSTERDAM

26 Sunday

● PAN AMSTERDAM





JAQUES BROCHE BERLIN

An early gold and enamel watch, c. 1700. Diameter: 38 mm.

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



27 Monday

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

28 Tuesday

29 Wednesday

30 Thursday * MILAD UN NABI (ISL.)

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

1 Friday

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

2 Saturday

3 Sunday * ADVENT SUNDAY (CHR.)

Sverre Magnus Prince of Norway (2005)





JULIEN LE ROY PARIS

Longcase regulator, c. 1750. Height: 221.5 cm.

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



4 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48						1	2
49	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
52	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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

5 Tuesday

HM Rama IX King of Thailand (1927)

6 Wednesday • ESP

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

7 Thursday

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

8 Friday • ITA • AUT • ESP

9 Saturday

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

10 Sunday





GERMANY

Compendium, late 16th century. Dimensions: 86x86 mm.

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



11 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48						1	2 3
49	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
52	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

12 Tuesday

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

13 Wednesday ★ HANUKKAH (JEW.)

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

14 Thursday

15 Friday

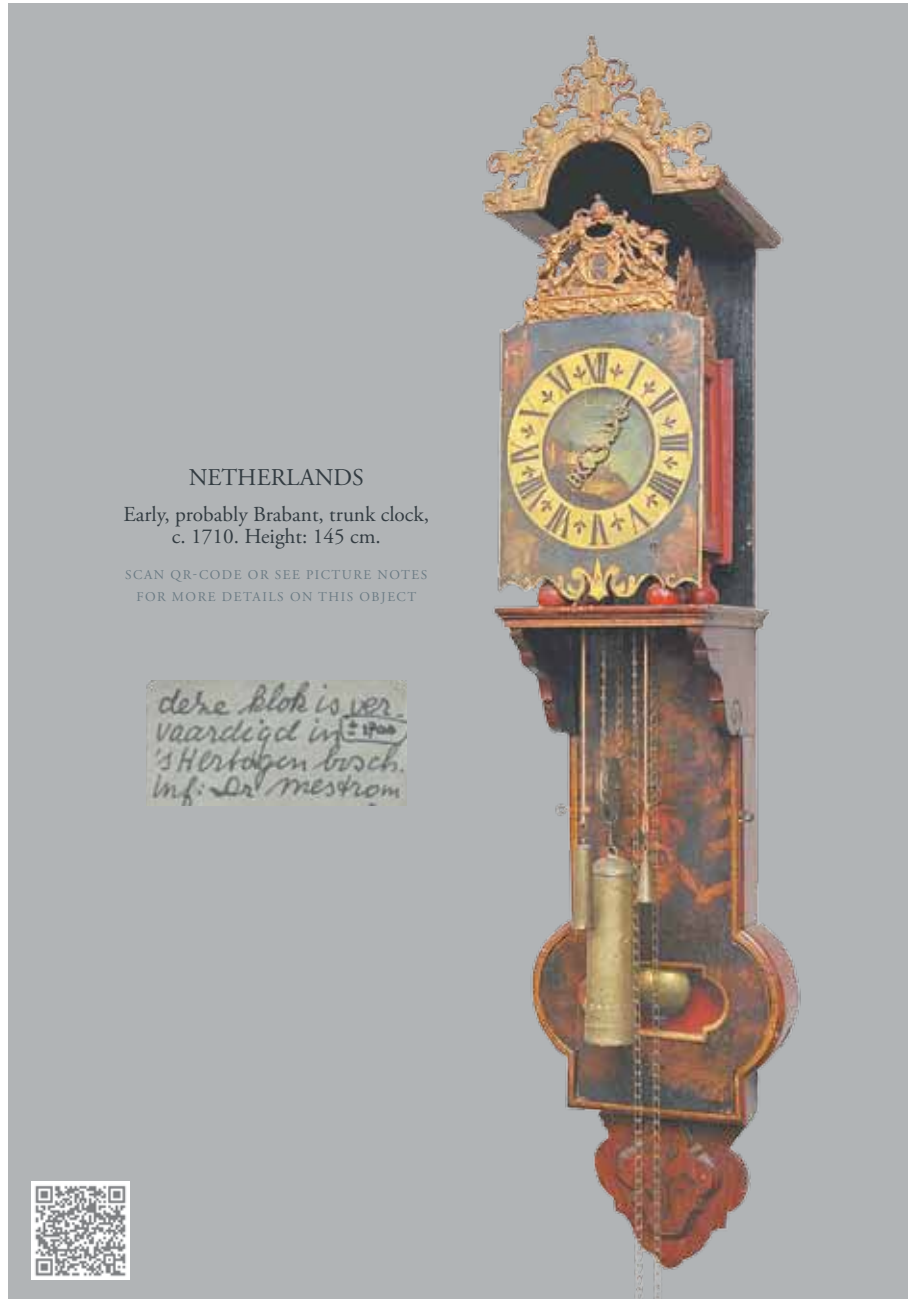
16 Saturday

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

17 Sunday

James, Viscount Severn (2007)





18 Monday

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48						1	2
49	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
52	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

19 Tuesday

20 Wednesday

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

21 Thursday

22 Friday

23 Saturday • JAP

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

24 Sunday ★ CHRISTMAS EVE (CHR.)





BOVET FLEURIER SWITZERLAND

The Mandarin Duck, c. 1835. Diameter: 57 mm.

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



25 Monday * CHRISTMAS DAY (CHR.)

WK	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
48						1	2
49	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
51	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
52	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

26 Tuesday * CHRISTMAS (BOXING DAY) (CHR.)

27 Wednesday

28 Thursday • AUS

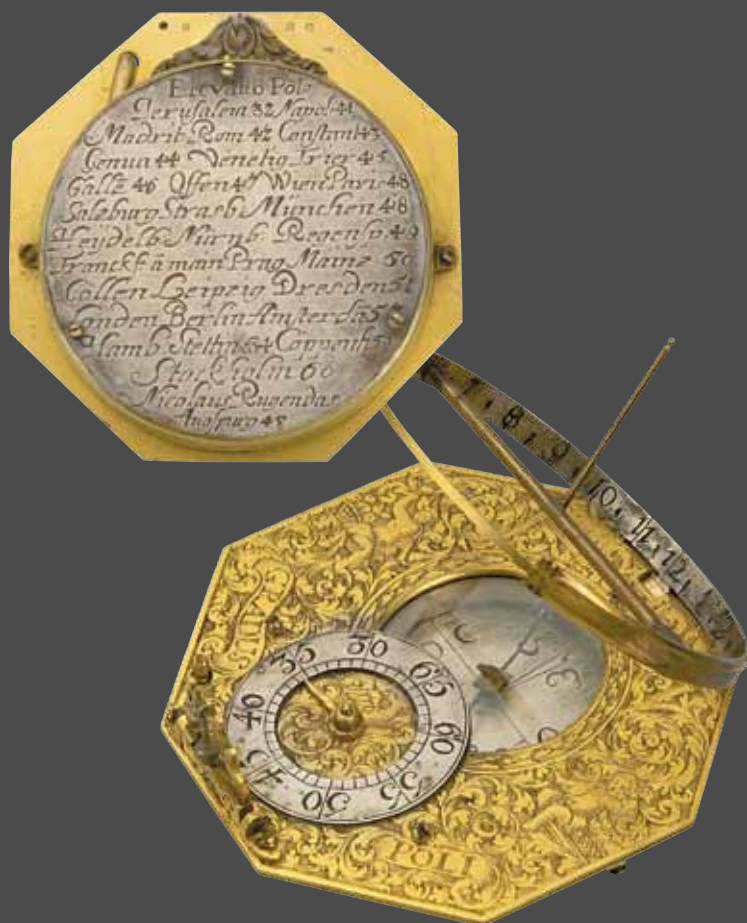
29 Friday

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

30 Saturday

31 Sunday • SWE





NIKOLAUS RUGENDAS AUGSBURG

Gilt brass and silver pocket sundial, c. 1680.
Dimensions: 70x69x22 mm.

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



TIME ZONES

Denver	Dubai	Beijing/Hongkong	London	Los Angeles	Mumbai
Dubai +11	Denver -11	Denver -15	Denver -7	Denver +1	Denver -12
Hongkong +15	Hongkong +4	Dubai -4	Dubai +4	Dubai +12	Dubai -1
London +7	London -4	London -8	Hongkong +8	Hongkong +16	Hongkong +3
Los Angeles -1	Los Angeles -12	Los Angeles -16	Los Angeles -8	London +8	London -6
MET +8	Miami -9	Miami -13	Miami -5	Miami +3	Los Angeles -13
Miami +2	MET -3	MET -7	MET +1	MET +9	MET -4
Moscow +10	Moscow -1	Moscow -5	Moscow +3	Moscow +11	Moscow -2
New Orleans +1	New Orleans -10	New Orleans -14	New Orleans -6	New Orleans +2	New Orleans -11
New York +2	New York -9	New York -13	New York -5	New York +3	New York -10
Sydney +17	Sydney +6	Sydney +2	Sydney +10	Sydney +18	Sydney +5
Tokyo +16	Tokyo +5	Tokyo +1	Tokyo +9	Tokyo +17	Tokyo +4
MET	Moscow	New Orleans	New York	Sydney	Tokyo
Denver -8	Denver -10	Denver -1	Denver -2	Denver -17	Denver -16
Dubai +3	Dubai +1	Dubai +10	Dubai +9	Dubai -6	Dubai -5
Hongkong +7	Hongkong +5	Hongkong +14	Hongkong +13	Hongkong -2	Hongkong -1
London -1	London -3	London +6	London +5	London -10	London -9
Los Angeles -9	Los Angeles -11	Los Angeles -2	Los Angeles -3	Los Angeles -18	Los Angeles -17
Mumbai +4	Miami -8	Miami +1	Miami 0	Miami -15	Miami -14
Moscow +2	MET -2	MET +7	MET +6	MET -9	MET -8
New Orleans -7	New Orleans -9	Moscow +9	Moscow +8	Moscow -7	Moscow -6
New York -6	New York -8	New York +1	New Orleans -1	New Orleans -16	New Orleans -15
Sydney +9	Sydney +7	Sydney +16	Sydney +15	New York -15	New York -14
Tokyo +8	Tokyo +6	Tokyo +15	Tokyo +14	Tokyo -1	Sydney +1

MET = 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	April	September	International spelling alphabet
Brafa Den Bosch Art Fair. BEL Brussels 23 - 31 Jan. www.brafa.be	NED 's Hertogenbosch April 2-10 www.afsh.nl	Lapada GBR London. www.lapadalondon.co.uk	A Alfa S Sierra
Winter Antique show. USA New York 22 - 31 Jan. www.winterantiquesshow.com	Art Breda. NED 3-10 April www.artantique.nl	Florence International Biennial Antiques Fair ITA Sep 23-Oct 1. www.biaf.it/	B Bravo T Tango
Kunst & Antiek Weekend NED Naarden 27-31 January www.kunstenantiekweekend.nl	May Tefaf New York Spring USA May 4-9	October Tefaf New York Fall USA www.tefafny.com	C Charlie U Uniform
February Palm Beach Jewellery, Art & Antiques Show USA Miami 10-16 February www.palmbeachshow.com	Spiegelstraat Spring Expo NED Amsterdam May 21-22	November Pan NED Amsterdam 21 - 29 November www.pan.nl	D Delta V Victor
March Tefaf NED Maastricht 11-20 March www.tefaf.com	June Olympia. GBR London www. olympiaartsinternational.com	December Olympia. GBR London www.olympiaartsinternational.com	E Echo W Whiskey
	Masterpieces GBR London 30 Jun - 6 July www.masterpiecefair.com		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



IPPOLIT ANTONOVICH MONIGHETTI ST PETERSBURG

Mantel clock, c. 1875. Height: 64 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				
1 Yard	91.439	35.99	0.91439	Volume	Liter	Gallon us	Pint us
1 Pied du Roy	32.4806	12.792	0.324809	1 Liter	1	0.26417	2.11337
1 Pouce	2.707	1.066	0.02707	1 Milliliter	0.001	0.00026	0.00211
1 Ligne	0.22558	0.08881	0.0022558	1 Deciliter	0.1	0.026417	0.211337
				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



La gravité de son attitude annonce l'utilité de ses travaux, & la réflexion qui doit présider à toutes les opérations de cet art. Appuyée sur une colonne, la figure qui le représente tient d'une main un plan, avec le compas qui en donne les proportions, & de l'autre l'à-plomb, emblème de la solidité dont l'Architecture s'impose le principe dans la construction de ses ouvrages. Le traité qui nous reste de Vitruve, ainsi que la règle, l'équerre, la coupe des pierres & les édifices, tant civils que militaires, indiqués dans le tableau, achèvent de caractériser l'Architecture.

ARCHITECTURE

The personification of Architecture from H.F. Gravelot and C.N. Cochin's

Iconologie par Figures, Paris 1791.

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



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

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

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

Source: officeholidays.com

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS & MOVEABLE FESTIVALS

Buddhist	2018	2016	2017	Islamic (Isl.)	2018	2016	2017
Wesak (Buddha day)	30 Apr	21 May	10 May	Ramadan 1st	2 Sep	9 Apr	21 Dec
				Eid al-Fitr	29 Jun	24 Jan	7 Oct
Chinese (Chi)	2018	2016	2017	Eid al-Adha	9 May	15 Dec	28 Aug
Chinese New Year	16 Feb	8 Feb	28 Jan	Al-Hijra	25 Nov	3 Jul	5 Mar
				Ashurah	5 Mar	11 Oct	13 Jun
Christian Orthodox	2018	2016	2017	Milad un Nabi	5 Nov	12 Jun	13 Feb
(Orth. Chr.)							
Christmas day	7 Jan	7 Jan	7 Jan	Jewish (Jew.)	2018	2016	2017
Lent Monday	19 Feb	14 Mar	27 Feb	Pesach	9 Jun	4 Feb	28 Sep
Easter day	8 Apr	1 May	16 Apr	Shavuot	22 Oct	18 Jun	9 Feb
Ascension	17 May	9 Jun	25 May	Rosh HaShanah	25 Nov	23 Jul	15 Mar
Pentecost	27 May	19 Jun	4 Jun	Yom Kippur	23 Feb	21 Oct	13 Jun
				Sukkot	14 Apr	10 Dec	2 Aug
Christian Western (Chr.)	2018	2016	2017				
Epiphany (3 Könige)	6 Jan	6 Jan	6 Jan				
Ash Wednesday	14 Feb	10 Feb	1 Mar				
Good Friday	30 Mar	25 Mar	14 Apr				
Easter day	1 Apr	27 Mar	16 Apr				
Ascension	10 May	5 May	25 May				
Whitsun Pentecost	20 May	15 May	4 Jun				
Advent Sunday	24 Jan	29 Jan	23 Jan				



when-is.com



officeholidays.com



JEAN ROMILLY PARIS

Gold and enamel pocket watch, c. 1785. Diameter: c. 55 mm.

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) Carolean Charles I (1625-1649)	Louis XIII (1610-1643)	Renaissance (to c. 1650)		Baroque (c. 1620-1700)
Cromwellian Commonwealth (1649-1660) Restoration Charles II (1660-1685)	Louis XIV (1643-1715)			
Restoration James II (1685-1689) William & Mary William & Mary (1689-1694) William III William III (1694-1702) Queen Anne Anne (1702-1714)	Régence (1715-1723)	Renaissance/Baroque (c. 1650-1700) Baroque (c. 1700-1730)	William & Mary Dutch Colonial Queen Anne	Rococo (c. 1695-1760)
Early Georgian George I (1714-1727) Mid Georgian George II (1727-1760)	Louis XV (1723-1774) Transition (after 1750)	Rococo (c. 1730-1760)	Chippendale (from 1750)	Neoclassical (c. 1755-1805)
Late Georgian George III (1760-1811)	Louis XVI (1774-1793) La Convention et Directoire (1793-1799) Consulat (1799-1804) Empire (c. 1804-1815)	Neoclassicism (c. 1760-1800)	Early Federal (1790-1810) American Directoire (1798-1804) American Empire (1804-1815) Later Federal (1810-1830)	Empire (1799-1815) Regency (c. 1812-1830)
Regency George III (1812-1820) Regency George IV (1820-1830)	Restauration (1815-1824) Charles X (1824-1830) Louis-Philippe (1830-1848)	Empire (c. 1800-1815) Biedermeier (c. 1815-1848)		
William IV William IV (1830-1837)				Eclectic Neo styles (c. 1830-1880)
Victorian Victoria (1837-1901)	Napoleon III 2nd Empire (1852-1870)	Revival (c. 1830-1880)	Victorian	
Edwardian Edward VII (1901-1910)	3rd Republic (1871-1940) Art Nouveau (1885-1919) Art Deco (1920-1935)			Arts & Crafts (1880-1900) Art Nouveau (c. 1900-1920)
		Jugendstil (c. 1880-1920)		

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



SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

mr176



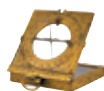
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rmg171



Astronomische Instrumente, Munich, 1956; Dirk Syndram, *Wissenschaftliche Instrumente und Sonnenuhren*, Munich, 1989. Dominique & Eric Delalande, *Cadrans Solaires/Sundials*, Paris, 2013.

SOURCE • WWW.CRIJNS.COM

cs172



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rm171



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PAGE 22 A Directoire gilt and patinated bronze pendule à l'Indien et l'Indienne Enlacé, signed on the white enamel dial J. S. de Verberie Rue Barbette à Paris, c. 1799. The case has a dial drum supported on a patinated bronze rock scattered with exotic gilt flower heads and a waterfall directly below the dial. Standing on the rock to the left of the dial is a patinated bronze figure of a young Native American hunter wearing a gilt feathered skirt and plumed headdress, with a quiver of arrows on his back and holding a bow in his left hand and arrow in the right as he inclines towards the right to embrace and kiss the beautiful Native American huntress who, standing on the right of the clock, reclines backward across the top of the dial and looks upward to receive a kiss while placing her left hand above her lover's head and holding a gourd and leaf in her right hand. She, like her lover, wears a feathered skirt, a matching plumed headdress and gilt Roman-style sandals as well as a double row of beads around her neck in addition to arm and wrist bands. Both figures have white enamel eyes with blue pupils and pearl drop-earrings. The rock-like plinth upon a stepped rectangular base with rounded ends decorated with beaded borders and mounted at the front by a rectangular frieze panel depicting a desert landscape with palm trees with the figure of the winged Cupid with his bow and arrow to the right overlooking four putti who are fishing, hunting and gardening, the whole supported on six toupie feet. The enamel dial has Arabic hour numerals and a pair of pierced gilt brass hands for the hours and minutes, the hour hand with a sunburst pointer. The movement has anchor escapement, silk-thread suspension, striking on the hour and half hour on a single bell, with outside count wheel. • Height 55 cm. • The maker, Jean-Simon Deverberie, was established in rue Barbette in Paris. At the end of the 18th century he introduced the type of clock, called *l'Américaine*, of which this clock is a variant and which was copied by many other clockmakers and formed part of a tradition of depicting the unspoiled savage (*le bon sauvage*), corresponding to Rousseau's philosophy. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 184.



SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM

pm171



SOURCE • WWW.GUEMEIS.COM

lg172



PAGE 24 Decorative watch made for the Chinese market, marked on the movement P M, for Piquet & Meylan, c. 1820. The engine-turned, chased gold case (numbered 4899) in the shape of a mandolin is covered with flinqué and champlévé enamel set in pearls. Behind the strings is the dial surmounted by the automaton (also marked P M), representing a see-saw with two children, which is activated on the hour. The time is indicated by a pair of blue-steel hand on a white enamel dial. In addition, it has a sweep seconds hand. The key-winding, twin-barrel movement, which is also numbered 4899, has cylinder escapement, quarter striking on two gongs and plays a tune on the hour or on demand on nineteen tuned teeth, driven by a movement with a pinned disc. • Height: 13.2 cm. • The makers, Isaac Piquet and Philippe-Samuel Meylan, joined forces in 1811 and were eminent makers who concentrated on novelty and musical watches for the oriental market, until they separated in 1828.

PAGE 26 An Austrian wall timepiece, a so-called *Zappler*, signed on the dial *Weltz S. Pölten*, c. 1780. The 10.7-cm engraved brass chapter ring has Roman numerals, Arabic five-minute divisions and a minute ring with arches. Two blue steel diamond hands indicate the time. Behind the hands there is a Roman, engraved brass alarm disc against a foliate engraved centre with mock-pendulum aperture. The two-and-a-half day duration, spring-driven movement has verge escapement and alarm on a bell. The case is made of iron with on the back hoop and spurs for mounting on the wall. • Height: 17 cm. • The maker, Johann Georg Weltz, was active in Sankt Pölten, Austria (some 65 km west of Vienna) in the last quarter of the 18th century. A number of clocks by his hand are still known. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 591.

PAGE 28 A French planetarium clock, signed on the case A. JANVIER, made in the period 1774-1825. The upper portion consists of an armillary sphere that represents the *primum mobile* which Janvier called: *ciel fixe*, i.e. the representation of the Equator, the Ecliptic and the solstitial and equinoctial colures. The Ecliptic is made of silvered bronze; its outer edge is graduated with the months subdivided into days, indicated in Arabic numerals on the intermediate portion and by graduations on the lower portion; the inside of the Ecliptic bears the numbers of the months and their respective Zodiac signs. The other rings are made of varnished bronze. The Equator bears the inscriptions *La Ligne équinoxiale* and *Exécuté à S. Claude par Janvier fils l'an 1774*; it is subdivided into four times 90°, numbered every 10° and graduated with the degrees. The poles, solstices and equinoxes are all named in the appropriate places. The planetarium's wheel train is mounted at the South Pole on a single axis that bears the Sun and the planet arms. The planets are represented by ivory balls, arranged from the centre to the outside, representing Mercury, Venus, the couple Earth-Moon with the Earth inclined on its axis, Mars and Jupiter without their satellites, and Saturn with its ring. An index may be manually positioned to indicate the position of the Sun in the Zodiac. The sphere is supported by an open-sided rectangle that contains the mechanism. The movement with mainspring, anchor escapement, and silk thread suspension (the inside back plate is signed *Janvier fils*). The dial with a graduated silvered scale for the hours, a central winding square and the months in an aperture with correction scale for the shorter months engraved to the right of the plate, which also bears the signature A. Janvier. The back of the case features the days of the week displayed in an aperture, a thermometer with silvered Centigrade scale with the indications: Ch(aleu)r d'été, Tempéré, Glacé et Caloris et frigoris Edax, and the inscription *Réparé par L'auteur en 1825/51 ans après l'invention*. The clock rests on a moulded rectangular mahogany base, attributed to the cabinetmaker Schwerdfeger, who is known to have worked with Janvier. • Height: 51 cm. • Note: This clock with a mechanical sphere forms a pair with a similar clock, which was begun in 1773 and was finished in 1806, and which is today in the Paul Dupuy Museum in Toulouse (pictured in J-D. Augarde and J. Nérée Ronfort). These two pieces, both begun in the 18th century and finished in the 19th, are typical of the first and no doubt most brilliant phase of Janvier's work, during which he obsessively researched the construction of *spheres mouvantes*. The present piece is similar in size to the one in Toulouse. Both clocks are mounted on the Ecliptic Pole; that is, unlike other known armillary spheres, the Ecliptic ring is horizontal and the equator is inclined. The present clock is therefore an exceptional instrument which is particularly significant for the comprehension of Antide Janvier's work, in which mechanical spheres were especially important. • The maker, Antide Janvier (1751-1835), was born on 1st July 1751 at Saint-Claude, and trained under his father, a clockmaker named Claude-Etienne. At Saint-Claude Janvier received lessons in mathematics, astronomy and the humanities from the Abbé Tournier. Then in 1768 at the age of 16 he presented an astronomical sphere to the *Académie de Besançon* (he later became a member of same academy as well as that of Rouen and others). Janvier was appointed *Horloger Mécanicien de Monsieur frère du Roi* in 1783. When in 1784 Janvier was presented to Louis XVI by the latter's brother the *comte de Provence*, the King was so impressed with the clockmaker's work that he promptly acquired two of his planetary clocks. He also incorporated Janvier into his service and installed him at the *Hôtel des Menus-Plaisirs du Roi*, where he remained until moving to the Louvre in 1795. Once installed in the King's service, Janvier bore the title *Horloger Mécanicien du Roi* and later with the restoration of the Bourbons was appointed *Horloger Ordinaire du Roi*. During the Revolution Janvier, like the other royal clockmaker Robert Robin, was imprisoned, though in 1793 he worked for the new government as a member of the jury responsible for inquiries concerning the new Republican time. Though Janvier never enjoyed success as an official clockmaker under Napoleon's rule he did however continue to produce a number of highly sophisticated clocks, which were widely acclaimed both at home and abroad. From 1800 until his death on 23rd September 1835 he lived at the Collège des Quatre Nations (today the Institut de France) where he established a clock making school. His pupils included Zacharie Raingo and Paul Garnier, founder of the Paris carriage clock industry. • Literature: J-D. Augarde and J. Nérée Ronfort, *Antide Janvier, Mécanicien-*

astronome, Horloger ordinaire du Roi, 1998, p. 44, fig. 24 ; M. Hayard, *Antide Janvier 1751-1835, horloger des étoiles*, Villeneuve-Tolosane, 1995, p. 208 (illustration). M. Hayard, *Antide Janvier 1751-1835, horloger des étoiles, sa vie à travers son œuvre*, 2011, p. 42-344 (illustration) ; Tardy, *French Clocks the World over*, Part II, 5ème Edition, Paris, 1981, p. 146 (illustration).

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

cg174



SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBRSSELS.COM

lc171



PAGE 32 An audience clock with thermometer, signed on the thermometer frame, *Janvier à Paris*, c. 1804. The rectangular case with architectural top is mahogany-veneered. The tympanum is embellished with an applied gilt-brass Medusa's mask. The back has a removable back panel to access the movement. Below there is a glazed aperture for the thermometer sector under a gilt brass acanthus leaf arch. The case rests on gilt-brass rectangular feet. The white enamel chapter ring with Roman numerals is divided into twice twelve hours, with inner 10-minute divisions. Above the centre there is a subsidiary enamelled 10-minutes dial. In the centre, behind the hands, is a small enamelled dial with the moon calendar (1-29.5), indicated by the tail of the minute hand. The gilt-brass moon hand is fitted with a spherical model of the moon rotating once per lunar month, the hidden train behind the hand being driven from the centre. The round, brass full-plate movement, signed on the backplate, has cylindrical pillars, a going barrel, anchor escapement, and a silk-suspended pendulum with steel rod and brass bob. The bimetallic thermometer has a *Réaumur* scale in a semi-circular sector with a blue steel pointer. • Height: 40.6 cm • For the maker, see the picture note for the item on p. 28 opposite. • Note 1: The declaration of the rights of man, published in August 1789, stipulated that each French citizen had the right to an audience, or hearing, with government representatives. The people, whose voice had never before been heard, received this news with joy. It was soon decided that each audience would be limited to 10 minutes for every *petitioner*. Antide Janvier developed the *pendule d'audience* in the late 18th century. These clocks featured a dial with 10-minute indications. • Note 2: This clock was previously the property of the *California Academy of Sciences*. It is depicted in *Antide Janvier* by Michel Hayard (Lelivredart 2011), pp. 63 and 301.

SOURCE • WWW.TOPTIMEMUSA.COM/

tt171



SOURCE • WWW.MUSEOGALILEO.IT

mg172



PAGE 36 A Dutch pair-case gilt watch, signed on the dial SWAAN, c. 1750. The repoussé outer case depicts a mythological scene: Hector's farewell to his wife, surrounded by symbols of victory and musical instruments. It is signed MAURIS FECIT. The inner case, marked with the maker's mark LKG crowned, is smooth and polished. The champlévé dial has a Roman and Arabic chapter ring with minute arches and a pair of pierced gilt brass hands. There is a date aperture in the centre, which is elaborately pierced against a blue-steel background. The day-going movement bears the maker's signature and the number of the watch along the edge of the backplate: *P. Swaan Amsterdam N° 500*. The plates are connected by Corinthian pillars, whilst between the plates there are pierced silver ornaments. The movement is driven by a spring in a spring barrel via a chain fusee. It has verge escapement with a three-armed steel balance wheel under an elaborately pierced bridge. Next to the balance is an Arabic silvered regulation disc. • Diameter: 57 mm. • The maker, Pieter Zwaan, was active from c. 1690-1750 in Amsterdam. He had his workshop on the Leliegracht. He is known to have made longcase clocks and watches. • The maker of the case, Mauris, was of Swiss origin, and was active from c. 1740-1765. There are quite a number of watch cases by his hand, usually displaying his great skills in chasing. • Note: Hector was the son of Priam, King of Troy. He was married to Andromache and had a son Astyanax; he was a devoted husband and father. Hector was the commander of the Trojan army. On the eve of the battle against the Greeks he said farewell to his wife and son. Here the moving scene is depicted where Hector stretches his arm to embrace his son, but the child is afraid of his father's armour and plumed helmet and clutches his mother. The scene is observed by two warlords and three women. • Literature: E. Morpurgo, *Nederlandse Kloeken en Horlogemakers vanaf 1350*, p. 121.

SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

da173



PAGE 38 A rare and extremely fine Empire gilt and patinated bronze and rouge griotte marble mantel clock of eight day duration signed on the white enamel dial Levall à Paris and housed in a magnificent case attributed to either Pierre-Philippe Thomire or André-Antoine Ravrio. The dial with Roman numerals and a fine pair of gilt brass hands for the hours and minutes. The movement with anchor escapement, silk thread suspension, striking on the hour and half hour, with outside count wheel. The case surmounted by the patinated figure of Erigone who sits wearing a classical dress that falls below her breasts and is inscribed around its hem: DE LOIN COMME DE PRÈS, wearing a head band in her hair she looks downward while clutching a tilted pillar entwined with grapes and vine leaves, to the right of her sits her father's dog Maera, the figure and dog on a cloth that is lain over a shaped rectangular marble plinth with bow ends, encompassing the upper part of the clock dial and decorated on the frieze with pierced foliate mounts encircling a thyrus, the plinth supported on the back of gilt outward facing griffons who stand with one foot resting on a sphere, the griffons and base of the clock dial supported on a stepped rectangular marble base with beaded and stiff leaf banding Paris, date 1810 Height 47 cm, width 44 cm, depth 19 cm. This extremely rare and probably unique clock case features Erigone who was the daughter of Icarius - an Athenian and the subject of a poem by the 3rd century BC astronomer and poet Eratosthenes. The story was also recounted in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* which tells how Bacchus, the mythological god of wine, fell in love with Erigone and visited her disguised as a bunch of grapes, hence the presence of vine leaves on the pillar as well as the thyrus on the frieze. Bacchus also taught Icarius how to cultivate the vine and to make wine. Icarius then offered the newly made wine to neighbouring shepherds, who on feeling its effect believed that they had been poisoned and while intoxicated they killed Icarius. Stricken with grief and unable to find her father, Erigone sought aid from her father's dog, Maera who led her to his body and having buried him Erigone then hung herself from a tree above his grave. The tree is symbolised by the vine entwined pillar while the words: de loin comme de près, meaning: from near to far, as inscribed around her dress, are reference to one of the original texts. According to certain narratives Maera also killed himself by jumping into a well and in turn the Athenian virgins took their own lives until Erigone's ghost was appeased. After consulting the Delphic oracle, the Athenians punished the shepherds and honoured Erigone by initiating a feast at which small disks decorated with heads (known as oscilla) were suspended from trees. It was also said that Erigone was transformed into the constellation Virgo, her father into Boötes and Maera the dog into Canicula (Procyon) Erigone was the subject of a number of other clock cases. One of the best known was made by the esteemed fondeur-ciseleur Pierre-Philippe Thomire (1751-1843). It shows her lying in abandon surmounting a clock housing a movement by Laguesse à Paris which was acquired by Tsar Paul I in 1799 for his newly built palace of St Michel, St. Petersburg and is now at Pavlovsk Palace. Another, slightly later clock with case again by Thomire, in the Musée du Louvre, Paris features Erigone (sometime referred to as a Bacchante) eating grapes while lying on a dormeuse. Interestingly an almost identical case was made by Thomire's contemporary André-Antoine Ravrio (1759-1814). Significantly the sides of the dormeuse is of the same arrangement as the present plinth which likewise is rectangular and encompasses the top of the dial bezel within the intricately mounted frieze but is supported on satyr headed goat feet rather than griffons. Although little is known of the Parisian clockmaker Levall (fl. 1806-post 1839), whose name appears of the clock's dial, Tardy notes that he was based at rue du Temple in 1806 and rue de la Corderie between 1817 and 1820. In addition, the Paris almanac of 1839 notes him to be at 79 rue du Temple. Levall's name appears on a number of important early nineteenth century figural clocks including one with a case attributed to Pierre-Philippe Thomire representing Paul et Virginie of circa 1810-20, which according to family repute was once housed at the Palais des Tuileries (sold in Paris 1st June 2012). Levall also provided the movement for a pendule d'Amérique with case by Jean-Simon Deverberie as well as another clock with bas relief (possibly portraying the imperial council) supported on lion paw feet, which is signed on the dial Levall à Paris and on the movement Farret à Paris and is owned by the maison de l'infirmier de l'abbaye Saint-Oyend in the Jura Franche-Comté.

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SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

gs172



PAGE 42 A William and Mary period hour striking and repeating spring table clock, signed on the backplate John Ebsworth Londini Fecit, c. 1695. The domed, ebonised pearwood-veneered case is surmounted by a single brass carrying handle, whilst the dome is embellished by two pierced gilt ornaments. The clock stands on four gilt brass bun feet. The square brass dial with finely matted centre is mounted with a silvered chapter ring and has wing and cherub spandrels in the corners. The finely pierced blued-steel hands indicate the time on a Roman and Arabic chapter ring. Above XII there is a strike/silent lever. The date is indicated in a date aperture below the centre of the dial. The eight-day duration, twin-fusee movement has going and striking trains with unusual pull repeat on three bells. The first quarter is struck on one bell, the second on two and the third on three, each time followed by the number of strokes for the hour. The going train has a verge escapement whilst

the striking train is regulated by a rack and snail, indicating the hours on a bell. The backplate is typically engraved with tulips and scrolling leaves around the maker's signature. • Height: 36 cm. • The maker, John Ebsworth, (b. around 1643, d. 1699) was apprenticed to Richard Aymes from 1657, probably for eight years. He was free of the Clockmakers Company 3 April 1665 and was master in 1697. He had his workshop 'at the Crossed Keys', Lothbury, London, later also at New Cheap Side. He might have succeeded Thomas Knifton at the former address and is mainly known as a good maker of lantern clocks, though he also made longcase and bracket clock, of which this one is an example • Literature: B. Loomes, *Clockmakers of Britain 1286 1700*, Ashbourne, 2014, p. 529/30.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

mr171



SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

mr175



SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

her173



SOURCE • WWW.TOPTIMEMUSA.COM/

tt175



PAGE 50 A Louis XV gilt bronze and Meissen porcelain mantel clock, depicting Europa on the bull, signed on the round enamel dial BENOIT GERARD A PARIS, c. 1750. The rococo case is adorned with foliage and matted reserves. It is set upon a tree trunk and is adorned with leafy branches and porcelain flowers. The asymmetrical rococo base is decorated with gilt bronze foliage and a magnificent polychrome porcelain group, depicting the seduction of Europa by Jupiter, who has taken the form of a bull. Two nymphs sitting at the animal's feet are taking flowers from a basket. The white enamel dial has blue Roman numerals for the hours and Arabic five-minute divisions. The time is indicated by two pierced gilt brass hands. • Height: 48.5 cm. • The maker, Benoit Gérard, was born in 1684. He was apprenticed to his father-in-law Jacques Cogniet,

himself a famous maker. He worked at several addresses in Paris and became well-known for his porcelain clocks. There are clocks by his hand in the *Musée National des Techniques* and the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*.
• Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, p. 323.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

rr171



PAGE 52 A German gold and engine-turned Kunckel glass (ruby glass) watch, signed on the backplate Stalpp Dresde, c. 1760. The gold case has a ruby glass covered back with matching winding key. The movement has verge escapement with a large pierced and engraved balance bridge. Next to it there is a silver Arabic regulation disc. • Diameter: 51 mm. • Provenance: Marryat Collection and Richard Durlacher Collection. • The maker, Johann Friedrich Stalpp, became master in 1767 and died in 1789. He is known for watches in unusual precious cases, such as a bloodstone watch with chatelaine in the *Musée International D'Horlogerie at La Chaux-De-Fonds* in Switzerland and a chatelaine in the *Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon, Zwinger Palace in Dresden*. • Note: the glass was developed by Johann Kunckel, Baron von Löwenstern (c. 1630 Hütten – 1703 Stockholm), who was a German alchemist and director of the Royal laboratory and glassworks at Brandenburg for the Elector of Saxony where he discovered a process to make artificial ruby (red glass). Kunckel glass became much prized during the 18th century. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 537

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lc173



wk171+



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lc174



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mhl173



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lg171



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tt174



parts: the base, with a drawer for the keys, and two façade covers. • Height: 40 cm. • The maker, Caspar Rauber, can be traced back to 1556, when he possibly became a master clockmaker. Not much is known about the man, but several of his clocks are known, all of the highest quality. • Note: The clock might have been made in Florence for Maria Cristina of Lorraine, wife of Grand Duke Ferdinand I de Medici. It remained in the possession of the Medici family and was later exhibited in the Tribuna di Galileo. It was restored to working order in 1878. • Literature: J. Abeler, *Meister der Uhrmacherkunst*, Wuppertal, 2010, p. 449.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEOGALILEO.IT

mg175



PAGE 68 A French Directoire gilt bronze and blue turquin marble mantel clock with Gregorian and Republican Calendars, signed on the case *Filon A Paris*, c. 1795. The case is in the shape of an antique urn with handles formed by interlacing snakes. Supported on a leaf-decorated pedestal, the urn's lower portion is adorned with gadrooning. Its grooved cover is surmounted by a bouquet centred by a leaf and seed finial. The mid-portion of the urn features two superposed horizontal rings with enamel cartouches with Roman numeral hours and Arabic numeral minutes, the time being indicated by the tail of one of the serpents. The urn is set upon a square pillar that is flanked by scrolls decorated with acanthus leaves. It features three enamel ring dials, each bearing both Gregorian and Republican calendar indications. The first displays the days of the week and decade (period of ten days); the second indicates the Gregorian and Republican dates; the third shows the Gregorian and Republican months. The stepped rectangular blue turquin marble base is decorated with ribbon-tied friezes of scrolling foliage, one of which pivots to reveal the winding holes. The clock is raised on eight bun feet. • Height: 35 cm. • Note: After the French Revolution, a new calendar and new systems of time measurement were introduced – the Republican calendar and the decimal time system. The Republican calendar was in use for several years, until the “year XIV” (1806); decimal time was shorter-lived. Decimal time, which came into effect on September 22, 1792, divided day and night into ten hours rather than twelve. Each hour was made up of one hundred minutes, which were in turn comprised of one hundred seconds. However, while the decimal time system – also called the “revolutionary” system – was introduced by the law of 4 *Frimaire*, year II (November 24, 1793), it was suspended only eighteen months later, with the law of 18 *Germinal*, year III (April 7, 1795). While the system was in use, clockmakers designed ingenious conversion systems and created elaborate movements, sometimes displaying both the old and the new systems. This shows how difficult people found Revolutionary time measurement. This was the context in which the present clock, probably one-of-a-kind, was created.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

cg173



PAGE 70 A French *Empire* ormolu mantel clock, signed on the enamel dial *Dubuc Jeune*, c. 1800. The case is a classical representation of the poet Sappho sitting at a table reading a book with an oil lamp on the table. The 8-cm enamel dial has Roman numerals. The time is indicated by a pair of blued-steel Breguet hands. The 8-day spring-driven movement is positioned under the table. It has a going train with anchor escapement and silk-suspended pendulum and half-hour count-wheel striking on a bell. The whole is placed on a rectangular plinth surrounded by the crisply cast and chiselled acanthus relief moulding, which in turn rests on a griotte rouge base with a foliate classical mount in which a classical mask, raised on bun feet. • Height: 31.5 cm. • Note: Sappho was a 7th century poetess from the Isle of Lesbos who was named one of the nine Lyric Poets by Alexander the Great.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMETS.COM

lg175



PAGE 72 An Empire gilt and patinated bronze and rouge griotte marble *pendule à l'Égyptienne*, signed on the dial by the maker *Mesnil h^{er}* and the bronze founder *Ravrio Bronzier à Paris*, c. 1805. The case, made by André-Antoine Ravrio after a design by Thomas Hope, has a cast drum for the movement, with drapery resembling an unveiled casket and mounted with a pair of scarab beetles below the dial, held in the hands of the goddess Isis wearing a Nemes headdress and long sheaf dress gathered below her bare breasts, standing with her left foot forward within a rouge griotte niche flanked by pilasters, mounted with gilt bronze panels cast with an obelisk, hieroglyphs and Egyptian motifs, each pilaster surmounted by a canopic bull's head above a mount showing Egyptian symbols and hieroglyphs. The whole is placed upon a rouge griotte demi-lune base on bun feet. The time is indicated on an enamel dial by two Gilt brass Breguet hands. The movement is of eight-day duration and has a going train with anchor escapement, silk thread suspension, whilst it strikes the hours fully and the half hour by one stroke on a single bell, regulated by an outside count wheel. • Height: 54 cm. • The maker, Jean Baptiste Dutertre (1715-73), came from a dynasty of master clockmakers; he was the son and successor of Jean-Baptiste I (1684-1734) and brother of Jean-Abraham (*maitre* 1739, d. 1778). Received as a *maitre-horloger* in 1735, he continued his father's business at Quai des Orfèvres. In 1742 he presented a clock and a watch with equation to the *Académie Royale des Sciences*, Paris. His work was owned by many collectors including the Spanish royal family. Today examples of his work can be found at the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* in Lyon, the *Musée de Jacquemart-André* at Fontaine-Chaalis and Lazienki Palace, Warsaw. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, p. 310 ; Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 211-12.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.COM

rr172



SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

da172



SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOCHANTIQUES.COM

mt176



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da171



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mt172

PAGE 74 A miniature carriage clock in oriental style, signed in gold on the inside of the reverse enamelled royal blue panel in the back door, *Baugrand*, c. 1870. The case has cloisonné enamelled panels, made by Antoine Tard, which depict birds and floral motifs in the Japanese taste against a turquoise blue ground. The base is ornamented with motifs of Chinese inspiration against a lacquer-red enamelled ground. The recessed dial has Roman numerals stylised to imitate Japanese calligraphy. The time is indicated by a pair of gold serpentine hands against a background of a field decorated by griffin heads. The clock has a golden handle. The eight-day spring-driven movement has a platform escapement. • Height: 6.1 cm. • Note: For this rare work in oriental style Baugrand sought the talents of the enameller Antoine Tard, whose collaborations with Christoffe et Cie and Alexis Falize were chronicled at the *Exposition Universelle* of 1867 in Paris.

PAGE 76 An early 18th century Zaandam wall clock with striking Jack, signed and dated on the silvered brass chapter ring *By KI Koogje op Woormerveer Anno 1703*. The ebony and rosewood-veneered oak case is shaped and has a hollow backboard accommodating the pendulum. It has an arched rectangular pendulum aperture, twist pillars, cast brass frets, the front one with the coat of arms of Wormerveer and the allegorical figures of Faith, Hope and Charity. The wooden dial, covered with dark brown velvet, bears a silvered brass chapter ring with Roman hour division, half-hour and quarter divisions, Arabic five-minute division and marks for the other minute divisions. Two brass hands, the hour hand pierced, indicate the time. There is an Arabic brass alarm disc in the centre with a short hand to set the alarm. Four cherub-head spandrels embellish the corners. The brass movement with 15-hour duration has going and striking trains driven by a single pear-shaped weight with counter weight via an endless rope. Typically the wheels have bifurcated crossings. The Dutch striking train indicates the hours and half hours fully on two bells differing in pitch. The smaller bell is mounted in the larger bell surmounted by a striking Jack. The striking train is regulated by a count wheel inside the case. In addition, the clock has passing strike on the first and third quarters. • Height: 80 cm. • Literature: H.M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks – Their Origin and Development 1320 – 1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 388/89.

PAGE 78 An 18 carat gold *portemonnaie*, set with diamonds, signed J.F. Bautre & Cie, Genève, c. 1850. The case is adorned with a landscape in enamel by Auguste Dutertre, Geneva. Upon opening a watch is revealed. • The maker, Jean-François Bautre (1772-1837) became an orphan whilst very young. When he was 12 years old, he obtained an apprenticeship in which he was trained as a case maker, engraver, jeweller and goldsmith. He proved to be a born merchant, who worked his way up and became a renowned manufacturer and merchant with several associations. In 1791 he signed his first works. Two years later he joined forces with Jacques-Dauphin Moulinié in the firm Moulinié & Bautre, and was joined by Jean-Gabriel Moynier in 1804. Bautre excelled in shaped watches, hidden in miniature musical instruments, butterflies and flowers. He even made a watch in the shape of a miniature gun dispensing perfume and he was one of the first to produce extra thin watches. The company owned stores in Geneva, Paris and Florence; they traded with Turkey, China and India and supplied the various royal houses of Europe. Bautre is mentioned in the writings of Alexandre Dumas père, Balzac and John Ruskin. When Jean-François passed away in 1837, his son Jacques and son-in-law Jean-Samuel Rossel continued the business under the name J.F. Bautre & Cie, makers of watches and jewels. Under their ownership this *portemonnaie* was made. • The enameller, Auguste Dutertre, was one of the great 19th century enamellers in Geneva. A similar enamelled scene by his hand on a cigar case with watch and key winding is in the collection of the Patek Philippe Museum in Geneva. • Note: This luxurious wallet-watch was made to impress, for example during an evening at the opera. In the 19th century watches were often hidden, as in this wallet, but also in brooches and pendants. These were not meant for everyday wear. During social events it was not considered the done thing to check the time, especially for women. The etiquette custom that watches are not worn during gala events is a modern remnant of this tradition.

PAGE 80 An English novelty clock, signed on the silvered dial Bennett, 65 & 64 CHEAPSIDE LONDON, c. 1870. The imposing case is surmounted by an Admiralty Pattern anchor with applied ivory thermometer to the shank, the case flanked to each side with an addorsed dolphin on a plinth containing a drawer with imitation knotted rope handle, in front of a coil of rope, each coil holding an instrument. To the left there is an aneroid barometer with signed silvered dial, whereas to the right a Singer's Patent compass can be seen, the centre portion with a pair of buckets and capstan over a key drawer. The whole is placed on a large ebonised base set with a sectioned drawer and applied to the front with a pair of presentation plaques reading, left 'On the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day *Mirfield, 8th May 1873*' and right 'Presented to Benjamin and Nancy Barrowclough by their sons and daughters' framed by a braided brass rope border, on a plinth. The silvered Roman dial has an outer minute track and blued steel hands. The substantial triple chain fusee movement has arched, footed plates connected by eight turned pillars. The going train has a large lever platform escapement whilst the striking trains chime the quarters on a run of eight bells with eight hammers. • Height: 18.62 cm. • The maker, Sir John Bennett (1814-1897) FRAS, was an eminent clock and watchmaker. He was born on 15th October 1814 at Greenwich as a son of the watchmaker John Bennett. Bennett is recorded as working at 65 Cheapside in London from 1847 onwards until at least 1883. In 1871 he was made Sheriff of London and Middlesex and was knighted in 1872. He also followed a career as a politician in London. Bennett died at St Leonards-on-Sea on 3rd July 1897. • Source: <http://www.bhandl.co.uk/knowledge/article/john-bennett-1814-1897.aspx>; British Museum.



PAGE 82 A mahogany deck box, containing a chromium-plated nickel open-face chronometer watch, signed on the dial HAMILTON, c. 1940. The top of the box is glazed with a circular 'porthole' on the upper surface and has a white paper label attached, marked in pen 'SIDEREAL DECK WHATCH (sic) HAMILTON AMERICAN LEASE LEND 1940'; in another hand 'Refer to G Knopp' and 'Property of RGO Archives'. The box is lined with blue velvet in the lid and blue velvet and green baize in the lower half, shaped to the form of the watch. The lid has a folded steel label holder on the inside to hold an issue card. The bottom of the box is covered with green baize. The chromium-plated nickel open-face case has the winding/setting crown inset into a wide pendant, with flat, shaped bow. Pulling out the winding button stops the watch (light spring against the balance) and engages the handset facility. The convex 'unbreakable' glass is held in a screw-down, knurled, chromium-plated nickel bezel. The white enamel dial, diameter 43 mm, has vertical Arabic numerals, small vertical Arabic five-minute figures round the outside and hours from 13 to 24 within the main hour numerals. The time is indicated by a pair of polished and blackened steel spade and poker-hands and a counter-balanced blackened steel centre seconds hand. A polished steel index, mounted on the balance cock, acts on a lateral screw for fine rating adjustment, the index has a scale under it, engraved with 'F' and 'S' for fast and slow. There is a four-wheel train with a centre seconds drive off the third wheel and a going barrel. There is a double roller, jewelled and club tooth lever escapement. The impulse roller has a clear jewelled impulse pin and pallets with clear stones. The pallets bank against brass banking pins. The uncut balance is mounted with 20 brass screws around the rim. The flat spiral, 'Hamilton Elinvar Extra' balance spring, with over coil, has an index mounted on the upper surface of the balance cock. The train is jewelled to the centre (22 jewels in total) with red stones in brass press-in settings. The balance and escape wheel have end stones. The instrument is in good condition, though the box is slightly knocked and rubbed in places. The serial number on the box and case (1599) should be the same as Hamilton's serial number for this '3C' calibre movement (i.e. 3C1599). The fact that the movement now in the case is serial number 1884 is almost certainly as a result of movements (all interchangeable with Hamilton material) becoming switched during overhauls at the MoD workshops.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK

rmg175



PAGE 84 A late Louis XV gilt bronze and ebony mantel clock, a so-called *pendule à la Geoffrin*, signed on the enamel dial FERDINAND BERTHOUD, c. 1770. The case depicts a classical female, reading. The base is stamped three times B. LIEUTAUD, and rests on ormolu feet. The dial has a black Roman chapter ring with Arabic five-minute divisions. The time is indicated by a pair of pierced gilt brass hands. The movement, driven by springs in spring barrels, is of classical design, the going train having anchor escapement and the striking train having count-wheel control on a bell. It is signed on the backplate *Ferdinand Berthoud*. • Height: 51 cm. • Note: The *pendule à la Geoffrin* is named after Madame Geoffrin, whose salon on the rue Saint-Honoré was one of the intellectual centres of Paris at the time. Until the publication of research by Christian Baulez revealing the exact origins of this enduringly popular model, the two clocks supplied by the *marchand-mercier* Lazare Duvaux to the *duc de Bourgogne* on 14 October 1758 -- *une pendule sonnerie de J. Le Roy, composé d'une couchée représentant l'Etude en bronze d'or moulu* -- and to the *comte du Luc* on 9 November had always been considered to be the earliest examples recorded. However, as early as 1757 the marquis de Marigny had already acquired a clock of this model, with a movement by Mussion, through Madame Geoffrin. • The maker, Ferdinand Berthoud, was born in Placemont (Switzerland) but settled in Paris on April 16, 1745 at the age of 18, a move that enabled him to perfect his knowledge of watch and clockmaking. Berthoud rapidly acquired a reputation for technical competence and achieved recognition for innovations in his field. From 1755 onwards, he was entrusted with writing several reference articles on horology for the 'Methodical Encyclopaedia' published between 1751 and 1772 under the supervision of Diderot and d'Alembert. He published his first specialised book in 1759, entitled *L'art de conduire et de régler les pendules et les montres, à l'usage de ceux qui n'ont aucune connaissance d'horlogerie* ('The art of operating and adjusting clocks and watches for those who have no horological knowledge'). This was a popular scientific work that proved a great success and was translated into several languages and then repeatedly re-edited during the 18th and 19th centuries. On December 13, 1760, Ferdinand Berthoud submitted to the *Académie des Sciences a Mémoire sur les principes de construction d'une Horloge de Marine* ('Dissertation on the construction principles of a marine chronometer'), the famous marine chronometer No. 1, whose construction was completed at the start of 1761. He made marine clocks to calculate longitude at sea. In 1764, by order of the King, the Academy charged two of its members with putting the marine chronometer No. 3, which he had made, to trial at sea. He was appointed *Horloger du roi* in 1770 and later *de la Marine*. A great variety of clocks by his hand are known, among them this *pendule*, for which he cooperated with the furniture maker Bathazar Lieutaud, who also worked for the royal court. Berthoud's workshop can be seen in the *Musée des Arts et Métiers* in Paris. • Literature: J.-D. Augarde, *Les Ouvriers du Temps*, Antiquorum, 1996, p. 280-81; C. Baulez, *La Pendule à la Geoffrin: Un Modèle à Succès, L'Estantille - L'Objet d'Art*, April 1989, pp. 34-41.

SOURCE • WWW.REDDINGANTIQUES.CH

rr173



SOURCE • WWW.DEUTSCHES-UHREMUSEUM.DE

du172

PAGE 86 A French mantel clock, made after 1871. The case mainly consists of an unexploded 150mm Prussian shell on a three-legged patinated brass base. On this base is a commemorative plaque with the text 'SIÈGE de PARIS 1870-1871'. After the 1870-71 war this shell was used to construct this clock. It contains a standard French striking movement of the time. The plaque commemorates the siege of Paris during this war by the German army. • Height: c. 45 cm. • Note: Deutsches Uhrenmuseum Furtwangen, Inv. 2016-015



SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH

mhl172++

PAGE 88 An early twentieth-century pocket watch, signed both on the dial and the backplate ZENITH, c. 1910. The back of the case is decorated with a circle of female dancers and is signed René Lalique. • Diameter: 49.3 mm. • The maker, Zenith SA, is a luxury Swiss watch-making factory which was founded in Le Locle in the canton of Neuchâtel in 1865 by Georges Favre-Jacot at the age of 22. Zenith was purchased by LVMH in 1999, becoming one of several brands in their watch and jewelry division. Zenith has long had a reputation for the quality and precision of their watches. It is one of the Swiss watch manufacturers who still produce their own movements in-house. • The case maker, René Lalique, was born in Ay-en-Champagne in the Marne region in France. Some years later, the Lalique family moved to Paris. However, René Lalique remained deeply attached to his birthplace throughout his life. He was apprenticed to the goldsmith Louis Aucoc, where he learned jewellery-making techniques. At the same time he was a student at the *Ecole des Arts Décoratifs*. Subsequently he spent two years in England at the Crystal Palace School of Art. He became famous as a glass designer known for his creations of glass art, perfume bottles, vases, jewelry, chandeliers, clocks and automobile hood ornaments.



SOURCE • WWW.CRJNS.COM

cs171

PAGE 90 An eighteenth-century Dutch barometer with a mahogany veneered case, signed both on the thermometer and the barometer register plates: *CAROLUS RUSPINUS fecit Amstelredam, c. 1765*. The case has a moulded and crested top, surmounted by a medallion with a C-scroll. At the bottom there is a moulded reservoir cover and two drop finials. The air pressure is indicated by a central Torricelli tube in Imperial and Rhineland inches on finely engraved silvered brass register plates, protected by glazed doors. To the right of the tube there is a slot with a manual recording hand and the engraved text: *Zwaarte der dampkring op een Vierkante Rhijnlandse Voet* ('Gravity of the atmosphere on a square Rhineland foot'). In addition, the barometer has a spirit thermometer with scales in Fahrenheit, Court, Réaumur and Newton. The thermometer scale register plate has, apart from the temperature indications, the following data in Fahrenheit: 'Parys 1743' (+99°), 'Amst: 1750' (+90°), 'Oranjerie' (+56°), 'Groenl: 1 Juny 1754' (+28°), 'Amst: 1740' (-2°) en 'Upsal 1740' (-11°). • Height: 120 cm. • The maker, Carolus Ruspinus is recorded as having worked c. 1760 in Amsterdam. • Literature: Bert Bolle, *Barometers in beeld*, Lochem, 1983, p. 65.



SOURCE • WWW.RIJKSMUSEUM.NL

rm173++

PAGE 92 Dutch still life by Willem Claesz Heda. The drinking vessels and silver plates are the most dominant in the painting. However, the gold necklace watch with its open back cover draw the attention of the beholder too, particularly as it is quite detailed. There is for instance the ribbon with winding key, but also the sound frets in the cover, the shaped pillars and what seems to be a stackfreed. • The maker, Willem Claesz Heda (1593/94 – c. 1680/82) was a Dutch Golden Age artist from the city of Haarlem devoted exclusively to the painting of still lifes. He is known for his innovation of the late breakfast genre of still life painting. Heda was born in Haarlem, the son of the Haarlem city architect Claes Pietersz. His uncle was the painter Cornelis Claesz Heda. Heda's early life is all but unknown, with no surviving pieces dated to that period. Judging from his date of birth, scholars have speculated that Heda began painting around 1615. Though he lived until the 1680s, Heda's last known paintings were created in the 1660s. Heda died in Haarlem in 1680 or 1682. • Note: this painting is in the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam (SK-C-1694). • Literature: Wikipedia.



SOURCE • WWW.DEKKERANTIQUAIRS.COM

da174+

PAGE 94 A platinum and gold brooch in the shape of an oxeye daisy with watch, signed Paul Robin, c. 1885. The gold heart of the flower is a lid which when opened reveals a watch. The petals are set with brilliants. The movement, which is signed Jaeger le Coultre, is entirely ruby-jewelled and has lever escapement. • Diameter: 58 mm. • The maker, Jean-Paul Robin (1797-1869), was one of the most distinguished in Paris during the Louis Philippe and Napoleon III periods. Jean Paul Robin died in 1869, his two sons Paul and Edouard succeeded him under the corporate name of Robin Frères. M. Edouard died in 1880. Prospère-Paul (born in 1843) managed the business single-handedly. He was held in high esteem by the entire trade for his professional expertise, great courtesy and kindness. His towering presence earned him the nickname of 'Robin le Grand' ('Tall Robin'). He continued to produce the same kind of finely made jewellery that secured the firm's reputation, especially matt gold pieces and modern attractive and elegant jewels.



PAGE 96 A small English table clock, signed on a plaque *Robt Henderson London*, c. 1770, made for the Dutch market. The mahogany-veneered oak case has a bell top surmounted by a handle and four urn-shaped, flambeau finials, glazed doors to the front and back with pierced foliate gilt spandrels to the upper corners, foliate pierced wooden frets to the sides and brass herm and trailing flower mounts on the chamfered corners. The brass bound moulded plinth is raised on brass bracket feet. The 15-cm arched brass dial with rococo spandrels has an applied engraved silvered chapter ring with Roman numerals and five minute arches, fine pierced blued steel hands, silvered alarm disc, matted centre with date aperture and signature plaque, the arch adorned with painted flowers surrounding the moon phase aperture with the days of the moon cycle indicated in an aperture made for the purpose, and a strike/silent lever beside III. The 8-day spring-driven twin-fusee movement has verge escapement and a foliate engraved backplate, Dutch rack striking on two bells of different pitch with trip repeat, and pull wind alarm on the larger bell. • Height: 42 cm (handle down).

• The maker, Robert Henderson is recorded as having been active from 1768-1805. • Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 366.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.COM

lg173



PAGE 98 A yellow gold, keyless tourbillon open face pocket watch, signed both on the dial and the backplate *S. Smith & Son, 9 Strand, London*. There is a separate plaque inscribed 'Makers to the Admiralty and the Indian Government'. • Diameter: c. 58 mm. The silvered dial features Roman hour numerals, an outer minute track, blued steel spade style hour hands, a subsidiary dial indicating the state of winding 'Up – Down – Wind' and a subsidiary seconds dial above VI. • The makers, S. Smith & Son, were based at 9, The Strand, London, a family business, and proud retailers of watches with such intricacies as repeaters, chronographs, calendars and split-seconds in a wide range of metals, some featuring enamel work and precious stones.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

gs173



PAGE 100 A large French marble mantel clock, c. 1800. The marble case is surmounted by a fire-gilt sofa with the seated figure of Psyche, Venus's youngest daughter, being approached by Amor, made by the sculptor Thomire. The enamel dial has a ring of painted cartouches around the Roman chapter ring on which the date is indicated by a central, blued-steel pointer. The week-going movement is of classic design for a French mantel clock. • Dimensions: 100x202x61 cm. • The sculptor, Pierre-Philippe Thomire (1757-1853), was one of the most important Parisian artisans in the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th. Early on in his career he worked for Pierre Gouthière and towards the mid-1770s began working with Louis Prieur. He later became attached to the *Manufacture Royale de Sèvres*, making the bronze mounts for their creations. After the Revolution, he purchased the stock of Martin-Elloi Lignereux, thus becoming an important supplier of furniture bronzes for the castles and Imperial Palaces. In addition, he worked for a wealthy private clientele, both French and foreign, including several of Napoleon's marshals. Thomire retired in 1823. • Literature: E. Niehüser, *Die französische Bronzezeit*, Eine Typologie der figürlichen Darstellungen, Munich, 1997, pp. 94-139.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

her174



PAGE 102 A 17th century longcase, signed on the chapter ring *Pieter Klock Amsterdam*, c. 1695. The walnut-veneered oak case has twist hood pillars with wooden capitals and basements. There is an oval lenticle in the door with a wooden frame. The fries and sides have pierced panels which are covered with silk on the inside and function as sound frets. The case rests on two bun feet at the front and two straight feet at the back. The brass dial has a matted centre within a silvered Roman and Arabic chapter ring with ringed winding holes and a date aperture below the middle, also indicating the day and the symbol of the day. There is a penny moon below the XII, indicating the moon phase, the moon date and the time of high water. The corners are embellished with elaborate cherub-head spandrels. The weight-driven month-going movement has anchor escapement and seconds pendulum, while the outside count wheel Dutch striking work indicates the hours fully on a large bell and the half hours on a smaller bell. In addition, the clock has alarm, the alarm time being set with a silvered Arabic alarm disc behind the hands. • Height: 208 cm. • The maker, Pieter Klock, was born in Uithoorn, south of Amsterdam, in 1665 and died in 1744. He married Maria Kramer, also from Uithoorn, in 1703. As well as being a clockmaker, he also dealt in paintings. From an advertisement of August 12, 1741, it appears that his shop was in the Kalverstraat between the Osjesweg and the Heiligenweg. In 1704 and 1710 the municipal authorities asked Steven Huygens to make a list of the leading and best-qualified clockmakers of Amsterdam in order of seniority; in 1704 Pieter Klock was at the bottom of the list; in 1716, he drew up the list himself. He was a prolific maker of clocks and watches. His son Martinus also worked in the business and later in his life Pieter went to live with him. • Literature: Brian Loomes, *Watchmakers & Clockmakers of the World*, p. 450; H. M. Vehmeyer, *Clocks, Their Origin and Development 1320-1880*, Gent, 2004, pp. 252-54, 404-09, 974.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

mr173++



PAGE 104 An English pantry clock, signed on a circular plaque in the arch *W^m Ray Sudbury*, c. 1760. The clock, which is basically a miniature lantern clock with an arched dial has its original wooden travelling case. The weight-driven movement has going and alarm trains, the going train has verge escapement and a short pendulum with knife-edge suspension. The silvered brass Arabic alarm disc is situated behind the single iron hand. The ebonised softwood linen-lined carrying travelling case has compartments for the clock, the weights and a suspension hook. • Height: 26.7 cm. • The maker, William Ray, son of Daniel Ray, was recorded as working 'next to the Moot Hall' in Sudbury (Suffolk). He was born in 1735, married in 1758 and died in 1808. • Note: according to Brian Loomes a pantry clock was "one made for the staff quarters in the house of a gentleman of some quality". Literature: B. Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, London, 2006, p. 842

SOURCE • KATS.ANTEIEKLOKKEN.COM

fk172



PAGE 106 A gold and enamel automaton pocket watch, c. 1820. This timepiece features a richly decorated scene taken from the Swiss countryside and depicts rolling hills surrounding a watermill in enamel. On top of this is a varicoloured gold field where a fisherman reels in his catch, a female is picking flowers, a stream gently runs past a water wheel and a horse is drinking. Upon activation, the fisherman sways under the weight of the fish he has caught, the river runs and the horse dips his head towards the turning waterwheel. • Diameter: 55 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

gs171+



PAGE 108 Unusual French bracket clock (*cartel*), signed on the enamel dial JULIEN LEROY A PARIS, c. 1710-15. The façade of the waisted chased gilt bronze case is decorated with lattice motifs centred by flowerets, acanthus leaf swags, leaf garlands, and a mask with a shell headdress. The clock is surmounted by a winged putto who rests on a patterned cushion. The sides of the cartel are adorned with elegant metal marquetry panels of the type known as *marqueterie Boulle première partie*, featuring incrustations of copper against a tortoiseshell ground, in the form of scrolling foliage, with, on either side, a lion's head that is holding a leafy swag in its mouth. The cartel rests on a bracket adorned with wave motifs; its two supporting columns terminate in scrolling and acanthus leaves, and seeds. In the central portion, a beribboned trophy made up of a quiver and flaming torch is surmounted by an oval medallion adorned with leafy garlands and centred by a woman's profile, set against a tortoiseshell ground. The dial features thirteen enamel cartouches indicating the hours and minutes in Roman numerals by means of two blued steel hands. This large and unusual wall cartel is inspired by the work of several important designers of the late Louis XIV period, particularly Jean I Bérain and Gilles-Marie Oppenordt. • Height: 108.5 cm. • The maker, Julien Le Roy (1686-1759), was born in Tours and trained under his father Pierre Le Roy; by the age of thirteen had already made his own clock. In 1699 Julien Le Roy went to Paris where he served his apprenticeship with Le Bon. Received as a *maître-horloger* in 1713, he later became a *juré* ('sworn member') of his guild; he was also *juré* of the Société des Arts from 1735 to 1737. In 1739 he was made *Horloger Ordinaire du Roi* to Louis XV. He was given lodgings in the Louvre but did not occupy them, instead giving them to his son Pierre (1717-85) while continuing to operate his own business from rue de Harlay. Le Roy made important innovations, including the improvement of monumental clocks indicating both mean and real time. Le Roy researched equation movements and advanced pull-repeat mechanisms. He adopted George Graham's cylinder escapement, allowing the construction of thinner watches. Le Roy significantly raised the standards of Parisian clockmaking. After he befriended British clockmakers Henry Sully and William Blakey, several excellent English and Dutch makers were introduced into Parisian workshops. • Literature: H. Ottomeyer and P. Pröschel, *Vergoldete Bronzen*, Munich, 1986, p. 78; Tardy, *La Pendule Française, 1er Partie, de l'horloge gothique à la pendule Louis XV*, Paris, 1975, p. 145;

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

cg171



PAGE 110 A gold and enamelled, quarter-repeating pair-case watch, signed and numbered on the backplate *Justin Vulliamy LONDON* ivi, c. 1760. • The pierced and engraved outer case is decorated on the back by an enamel painting representing 'The Continence of Scipio' after an engraving by Pieter Tanjé, a painting by Gerard de Lairese and a drawing by Nicolaus Verkolje, 1737 (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam). Scipio Africanus (236-183 B.C.), a Roman general and consul famous for defeating Hannibal during the Second Punic War, returns the beautiful young girl, offered to him as a reward for the capture of New Carthage, to her future bridegroom and gives the ransom offered by her parents as a wedding-gift. The enamel can be attributed to George Michael Moser. The case itself is stamped P.M., which stands for Peter Mounier. The movement has cylinder escapement with balance under a pierced and engraved cock with a diamond endstone. In addition it has quarter repeat, sounding the hours and quarters on request on a bell fitted on the richly pierced back of the inner case. The time is indicated by a pair of gold beetle and poker hands on a white enamel dial with a Roman and Arabic chapter ring. • Diameter: 49 mm. • The maker, François Justin Vulliamy (1712-1797), was born in Gingins near Geneva, Switzerland. He moved to England in the 1730s and, because of his outstanding skills, became acquainted with the clockmakers' world in London, notably Benjamin Gray, whose daughter he married and with whom he formed a partnership (1743-64). They had royal patronage and several of their clocks are in the Royal Collection, as are a number of Vulliamy's finer examples. • The casemaker, George Michael Moser (1706-1783), was also of Swiss origin: he was born in Schaffhausen. He moved to London in the 1720s and became one of the most renowned gold chasers and enamellers of his time. Peter Mounier was a casemaker who supplied cases to Moser. His master mark was registered in 1761 when he was established in Frith Street, Soho. • Literature: A similar watch by Moser is represented in Terence Camerer Cuss, *The English Watch 1585-1970*, Antique Collectors' Club, 2009, p. 210, plate 121.

SOURCE • WWW.ARTIMOBUSSELS.COM

lc175



PAGE 112 A late 19th century ivory-mounted ebonised inclined plane timepiece with seconds indication and moon-phase, attributable to Renda of Paris, c. 1880. The four-inch lacquered brass drum clock case has teeth cut into the protruding rims so that they engage with the inclined wooden plane, which is held on turned ivory uprights, with ivory finials and centred by a rotating moon-phase sphere, the front edges applied with a reeded metal border on turned feet. The dial has a silvered Roman chapter ring with subsidiary seconds dial and open centre with blued steel arrow-hands. The movement is secured within the drum and wound via a weight on a cam, the moon-phase moved forward at the half way point of the plane by the drum rolling over

a pivoted and counter-weighted lever connected to an arbor. A star jumper and gears are linked to the sphere above. • Height: 27cms. • Literature: D. Roberts, *Mystery, Novelty and Fantasy Clocks*, Atglen, 1999, Ch. 5.

SOURCE • WWW.TOEBOSSHANTIQUE.COM

mt173+



PAGE 114 A South-German, polychrome painted, striking, iron wall clock with alarm, made in 1555. The polychrome iron dial, painted in yellow and brown, has 'Gothic' chapters above a *trompe l'oeil* depicting a tiled floor between Corinthian capped columns on the sides. The time is indicated by a single iron hour hand, attached to the alarm disc with holes in which a pin can be placed to set the alarm, whilst above there is a moon-phase aperture. The shaped top has a central gilt finial, which matches the iron finials on the movement and the bell. The weight-driven movement has iron posts and wheel trains, verge escapement with plain balance, count-wheel hour striking and alarm on a surmounted bell with finial. It is dated 1555 and has a punch mark, probably the maker's, whose identity has yet to be traced. There are levers for time and strike adjustment. • Height 37 cm. • Literature: Lothar Kromholz, *Frühe Hausuhren mit Gewichtsantrieb*, München, 1984.

SOURCE • WWW.MENTINKENROEST.COM

mr174



PAGE 116 A French Empire ormolu 'Magic Lantern' mantel clock, signed on the dial *Thonissen à Paris, c. 1800*. The 8.5-cm enamel dial has Roman numerals and a bezel inset with blue and silver enamel rosettes, and pierced and engraved gilt hands. The finely cast and chiselled ormolu case depicts a magic lantern carried by the wings of Cupid, who is pointing at the dial and carrying his bow and quiver, standing on an oval base with patinated ground, a putto relief to the front and the whole raised on eagle's feet. The 8-day spring-driven movement has anchor escapement and count-wheel half-hour striking on a bell, silk suspended pendulum with butterfly bob. • Height: 45.5 cm. • The maker, Thonissen, is not recorded in any of the books, though several of his clocks are known. • Literature: E. Niehüser, *French Bronze Clocks, 1700-1830*, Atglen (PA), 1999, p.129, depicting a similar clock.

SOURCE • WWW.GUDEMEIS.COM

lg174



PAGE 118 A gold and enamel watch, signed on the backplate *JAQ BROCHE A BERLIN*. The gold case is richly decorated with a scene in enamel, signed *Huaud, Le Puisné*, and depicts 'Deep in Love with a Mirror to Minerva' where the Goddess Minerva rests surrounded by rich silks and leans upon her shield. Putti are at her side, one brandishing a staff while the other holds a mirror for the Goddess to admire herself. The day-going movement (c. 1760) has verge escapement with fusee and balance under a finely pierced cock and large silvered regulation disc. • Diameter: 38 mm. • Note: The case of this particular timepiece was made far earlier than the movement. This is due to it being commonplace in the 18th century to replace the movement in particularly expensive and beautiful cases in order to take advantage of technological advances in horology. Examples can be found in numerous museums and private collections. • The maker, Jacques Broche, was established at Spittelmarkt 9 in Berlin. He was active in the latter half of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th. The enameller, Jean-Pierre Huaud (*puisné* means 'born later', which he used when he worked alone), was one of three brothers who came from a family of goldsmiths and enamel painters originating in Châtelleraut, France. Pierre (II), Jean-Pierre and his brother Ami (Amicus) were all apprentices to their father, Pierre (I) Huaud, who had his workshop in Geneva, and subsequently went on to build successful careers in the art of enamel work. While the eldest brother, Pierre II, established his own career as appointed enamel painter to Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg and first King of Prussia, the two younger brothers completed their apprenticeship and established their own career together as *Les Frères Huaud*. Jean-Pierre and Ami consequently went on to follow in their eldest brother's footsteps, following him to Berlin where they too worked with Frederick III. They pursued a successful career together painting numerous biblical and mythological scenes, with their signature style being miniature country scenes painted on the case edge and inner case back. • Literature: E. and E. Haag, *La France Protestante*, Paris, 1884; Jaquet & Chapuis, *Technique and History of the Swiss Watch*, London, 1970. Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, pp. 301-08.

SOURCE • WWW.SOMLO.COM

gs174



PAGE 120 A Louis XV gilt bronze and amaranth-veneered longcase regulator with manual equation of time, signed on the dial *JULIEN LE ROY A.D. DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES ARTS (A.D. = ancien directeur)* ('former director'), c. 1750. The waisted case features amaranth wood parquetry veneering, with inlaid brass strips that highlight the case's curves. Two doors give access to the case's interior. The quadrangular plinth is raised upon four ebony or ebonised wood ball feet. The dial has a latticework centre with flowers or four-leaf clovers. The Roman hour numerals and Arabic minute and seconds numerals are indicated by means of three blued-steel hands. The equation of time is indicated manually along an outer circle; the date can be adjusted by means of a peripheral pinion. The endless rope weight-driven movement, signed on the backplate *Julien le Roy A Paris*, strikes the hours and half-hours on a bell. The striking, with spring and count wheel, is activated by a pinion. The clock is elaborately decorated with finely chased rococo and allegorical gilt bronze mounts and is surmounted by a three-dimensional figure of Father Time. The dial is flanked on either side by scrolling acanthus leaves and seeds. The upper portion of the clock rests upon a quadrangular entablature whose corners are highlighted by matted and polished gilt bronze spandrels. Below, an egg and dart frieze is centred by a wide scroll and leaf motif, beneath which there is a female Chinoiserie mask adorned with a bow of fluted ribbons and lateral foliate scrolling. The decoration of the central portion of the case, featuring a glazed pelta-shaped viewing aperture, includes shells, scrolls, and bunches of grapes. Two small leaf motifs adorn the base. While

neither signed nor stamped, this regulator may be confidently attributed to Charles Cressent. • For the maker, see the picture note on p.149 for the item on p.108. • Literature: A. Pradère, *Charles Cressent sculpteur*, ébéniste du Régent, Dijon, 2003, pp. 193-195 and 303-305.

SOURCE • WWW.LAPENDULERIE.FR

cg175



PAGE 122 A German, gilt-brass astronomical compendium, made at the end of the 16th century. The compendium consists of a box with three compartments. In the first compartment, there is an astrolabe and a lunar calendar; between the first and second compartments is an hour circle. The second compartment houses a sundial and a magnetic compass for positioning. The third compartment contains the *Horae planetarum* table and an horary quadrant with a shadow square. The markings are in German. The finely engraved instrument is recorded in the 1595 inventory of the belongings of Grand Duke Ferdinand I de Medici. • Dimensions: 86x86 mm.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEOGALILEO.IT

mg173



PAGE 124 A Dutch, probably Brabant, trunk clock, c. 1700. This type of clock has aspects of both a *stoel* (movement) and a *staart* clock (shape of the case) and is therefore very unusual. The case and dial are painted. The painted iron dial depicts the four evangelists in the corners whilst the trunk shows the Biblical scene of Samson slaying the lion. The 14-hour duration movement, housed in an iron birdcage construction with plain, tapered brass pillars has a going train with anchor escapement and long pendulum, and a striking train with count-wheel regulation, indicating the hours fully and the half hours by one stroke on a bell. In addition, the clock has an alarm, the alarm time being indicated on the pierced cast brass hand with Arabic hour divisions. • Height: 145 cm. • Note: Formerly in the J. L. Sellink collection. • Literature: H.H. Bossink, *Oost-Nederlandse Klokken en Uurwerkmakers*, p.13/65.

SOURCE • KATS.ANTIEKEKLOKKEN.COM

fk171



PAGE 126 Gold and enamel pocket watch, made for the Chinese market, signed and numbered on the movement BOVET FLEURIER 663, c. 1835. The 18k gold case, also numbered 663 and marked 'G' by the casemaker, has an enamel painting on the back depicting a Mandarin Duck set within a polychrome enamel mountain scene. It has a pearl-set bezel. The key-winding movement has a highly polished movement with duplex escapement. The white enamel has Roman hour, Arabic quarter hour and minute divisions. The time is indicated by a pair of blued steel hands. The watch has a central sweep seconds hand. • Diameter: 57 mm. • The maker, Eduard Bovet, was the son of the watchmaker Jean-Frédéric Bovet. He studied the art with his father in Fleurier in the canton of Neuchâtel, but in 1814 left home for political reasons with two of his brothers, Alphonse and Frédéric, to study watch making in London. After studying in the city for a few years with the firm of Messrs. Ilbury & Magniac, Magniac sent Bovet to Canton in China in 1818, where he was very successful in selling watches. Soon afterwards, in 1822, he founded his own company in London for the purposes of manufacturing watches exclusively for the Chinese market. Edouard's brothers, Alphonse and Frédéric, stayed in London to manage shipping; another brother, Charles-Henri, managed manufacturing in Fleurier, while Edouard developed the market in Canton. The company is still in existence today producing high-quality up-market watches.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM

pm173



PAGE 128 A richly engraved gilt brass and silver German equinoctial dial, signed on the back *Nicolaus Rugendas Augsburg 48*. The octagonal dial with silver compass rose showing a magnetic variation of west 8.4°. There is a silver scale (0-65°) with a brass pointer to set the local latitude (GRADUS POLI) automatically by pushing a button. The base plate, standing on three adjustable feet, support a hinged plumb-bob and foldable hour ring with collapsible gnomon. • Dimensions L:70 mm; W:69 mm; H (collapsed) 22mm. • The maker, Nikolaus Rugendas is a descendant of a renowned family of three generations of painters, draughtsmen, engravers and instrument makers. Nikolaus I (1585-1658) master 1616, Nikolaus II (1619-1694) master 1662, and Nikolaus III (1665-1745) master 1699. They invented these 'Augsburg type' pocket sundials. Their work was of the highest quality. It is often difficult to distinguish their instruments from each other. • Note: Rugendas dials can be found in the Museum of the History of Science in Oxford, British Museum, Deutsches Museum Munich, Whipple museum Cambridge and the Zurich Observatory. • Literature: E. Zinner, *Astronomische Instrumente*, München, 1972, p. 494 and 495.

SOURCE • WWW.CRJNS.COM

cs174



PAGE 130 A Russian mantel clock designed by Ippolit Monighette, c. 1875. The case is made of bronze with majolica decorations. The engraved dial is made of brass, steel, and glass. • Height: 64 cm. • The maker, Ippolit Antonovich Monighette (1819-1878, St. Petersburg), was a court architect, aquarellist, teacher, associate academy member, and professor. He was an adherent of eclecticism, predominantly of the 'second Baroque', and an interior designer and decorator. Monighetti was a descendant of a naturalized Russian family of Italian merchants. He graduated from the Stroganov Academy in Moscow (1835) and the Academy of Fine Arts (1839) and was a student of A.P. Brullov. In 1839-47, he lived in Europe. In 1848 he was appointed architect of the Ministry of the Imperial Court and Principalities and worked in Tsarskoe Selo, where he erected the stylized Turkish Bath Pavilion in the park (1850-52). In the town itself, he built over thirty apartment houses (among those remaining are the mansion and summer cottage of Princess Z.I. Yusupova, 1856-59).

He masterfully employed various historical styles. In the 1850s-60s he designed the interiors of Yusupov Palace on the Moika River, Mariinsky Palace, Anichkov Palace, Stroganov Mansion in St. Petersburg and of the Catherine Palace in Tsarskoe Selo. He built Dyleev's mansion in the so-called second Baroque style, Zerebtsova's apartment house in early Neoclassicism and M.V. Vorontsova's Palace. He was also engaged in designing household goods. After 1868 he lived in his own mansion in Tsarskoe Selo (has not survived) and is buried at the Shuvalovskoe Cemetery.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

her171



PAGE 132 Her air of gravity is an indication of the usefulness of her works and the reflection which must accompany every operation of this art. Leaning on a column, the figure which represents her holds in one hand a drawing with the compass which gives it its dimensions, and in the other a plumb line, symbol of the solidity whose principles are imposed by Architecture in the construction of her works. Vitruvius' treatise, which we still have, as well as the rule, the square, the stone cutter and the edifices, both civil and military, indicated in the picture, succeed in characterizing *Architecture*.

SOURCE • WWW.MAREPRESS.COM

mrp171



PAGE 134 A French gold pocket watch, signed on the dial *Romilly A PARIS*, c. 1785. This type of watch is an example of the artistic skills and craftsmanship of Parisian goldsmiths and watchmakers. The case has been made in gold of different colours surrounding the enamel painting on the back and the enamel dial on the front. The painting depicts the allegorical figure of Architecture. She can be recognised by her attributes: compasses, a scroll, a square and a plumb line. The plain enamel dial has an Arabic chapter ring with Arabic five-minute divisions. The time is indicated by a pair of gold hands. The day-going movement is signed on the backplate by the maker. It has verge escapement. • Diameter: c. 60 mm. • The maker, Jean Romilly (1714-1796), was born into a Geneva clockmaking family. When he was about twenty, he emigrated to Paris and was soon accepted into the intellectual circle of the capital. Romilly was a good friend of the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau and contributed several articles on clock and watchmaking to Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie*. With his son-in-law, he also founded Paris's first daily newspaper, the *Journal de Paris*, to which he contributed the weather report. Romilly specialized in producing movements for watches, usually set in fine cases. He perfected a mechanism that allowed his watches to run for eight days without being rewound. He also developed a watch that ran for 378 days without being wound, although it no longer gave accurate time. Romilly produced only a small number of clock movements, probably only at the specific request of members of the nobility such as Madame de Pompadour. • Literature: Tardy, *Dictionnaire des Horlogers Français*, Paris, 1971, p. 569; The Getty Museum, Los Angeles.

SOURCE • WWW.RIJKSMUSEUM.NL

rm172



PAGE 157 An impressive clock with organ, signed on the dial *Invenit et fecit par Jean George Strasser Horloger a S Petersburg*, built in the period 1793-1801. He himself referred to it as 'The Grand Mechanical Orchestra'. The autonomous movement of the organ, which is set off manually, is driven by four lead weights, each weighing 170kg, two just to pump the air, the other two to pump and move the barrel with spiral notation. There are fourteen barrels in total which are interchangeable, each playing a tune for about ten minutes. They are stored in a separate purpose-built box. The white enamel dial has a Roman chapter ring with the usual subdivisions. The time is indicated by a pair of elaborately pierced gilt brass hands. In addition there is a blued-steel central sweep seconds hand. The weight-driven movement has eight-day duration. The going train is fitted with pinwheel escapement and heavy compensation seconds pendulum. In addition it has equation of time, solar time being indicated by a separate blued-steel minute hand with a solar emblem. The striking train indicates the hours on a bell. • Note: There is a separate small winding square between I and the middle of the dial; this serves to set the calendar which is necessary for the clock to indicate the right solar time throughout the year. The date is indicated in a hidden aperture above the XII. • Dimensions: 375 x 225 x 195 cm. • The maker, Johann George Strasser, a clockmaker from Baden, Germany, settled in St Petersburg at the invitation of Catherine the Great. He crafted extraordinarily complex movements for the Empress and his shop was considered one of the city's main attractions.

SOURCE • WWW.HERMITAGEMUSEUM.ORG

her172



PAGE 159 An Italian, polychrome pillar sundial, c. 1580. The pillar sundial, also referred to as a shepherd's dial, is entirely painted. On the surface of the column hour lines are drawn, at the top of which are the names of the months and the signs of the zodiac. The movable top section has two brass gnomons of different length, to be used according to the time of the year of the observation. The gnomons can be folded into the instrument. There is a painted dedication to Francesco I de Medici, suggesting a date of manufacture between 1574 and 1587, the years when the eldest son of Cosimo I assumed the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany. • Height: 33.7 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEOGALILEO.IT

mg171



SOURCE • WWW.MHL-MONTS.CH

mhl171



PAGE 163 A musical, gilt brass birdcage with two singing birds, containing a clock, probably produced in London around 1770. The mechanism and the movement of the clock, marked LD M, are attributed to Jaquet-Droz. The birdcage was retailed by George Adolphe Nevir (retailer), Berlin. It is embellished on the outside by enamel paintings representing bucolic landscapes. The white enamel dial, signed George Nevir A BERLIN, covers almost the whole of the underside of the case and can be read when the bird cage hangs at a certain height. The automaton is activated on the hour and plays a tune on twelve flutes, driven by the movement via a pinned cylinder. At the same time the automaton starts working resulting in the two singing birds moving their wings and tails and opening their beaks, whilst the fluted glass bars representing a fountain turn. The quarter-striking, eight-day movement has verge escapement with hairspring balance and chain fusee. • Height: 48 cm. • The maker, Jaquet Droz (1721-1790), was a Swiss-born watchmaker of the late eighteenth century. He lived in Paris, London, and Geneva, where he designed and built animated dolls and automata, to help his firm sell watches and mechanical birds. Constructed between 1768 and 1774 by Pierre Jaquet-Droz, his son Henri-Louis (1752-1791), and Jean-Frédéric Leschot (1746-1824), the automata include *The Writer* (made of 6000 pieces), *The Musician* (2500 pieces), and *The Draughtsman* (2000 pieces). His astonishing mechanisms fascinated the kings and emperors of Europe, China, India, and Japan. *The Writer*, a mechanical boy who writes with a quill pen upon paper with real ink, has an input device to set tabs, defining individual letters written by the boy, that form a programmable memory, by some regarded as the forerunner of the computer. The automata of Jaquet-Droz are also considered to be some of the finest examples of human mechanical problem solving. • The retailer, George Adolphe Nevir, had a clock shop in Unter Den Linden in Berlin from 1763. He was the court supplier and sold clocks to Frederick the Great. The shop was taken over from George's son Dominique by Johannes Hartmann. Later it changed hands again and continued well into the 20th century.

SOURCE • WWW.PATEKMUSEUM.COM

pm172



PAGE 165 Electrically-corrected dial clock, numbered 4543, fitted with Lund's patent synchronizer, signed on the white-painted dial *THE STANDARD TIME & TELEPHONE CO. LIMITED SYNCHRONIZED CLOCK, LUND'S PATENT 4543*. The clock is housed in an ebonised wooden case with brass bezel and a gilt beading around the case-front. The basic clock is a conventional spring-driven pendulum-controlled wall clock with fusee movement and anchor escapement. However, on receiving an hourly electrical synchronisation signal delivered by wires connected to a 'master clock' (often several miles away, and in some cases from the Royal Observatory in Greenwich), a pair of pins which protrude through the top of the dial at the XII position move down a crescent-shaped track to the centre position, and then are released back to their upper, rest, positions. If the minute-hand of the clock was anywhere between: 59 and 01, it is brought exactly to the 00 position when the signal is received. The clock is thus corrected every hour for errors of \pm one minute per hour. The maker, John Alexander Lund, of Barraud & Lund, Cornhill, London, took out patent 3924 for this synchronisation mechanism on 11 October 1876. The Standard Time & Telephone Company was set up to market and supply this service with these clocks. For historical and technical details of the Lund system, see 'The Horological Journal' for April 1878, pp. 105-107 and an advertisement on page iv of that issue, placed by Barraud & Lund. • Diameter: 47 cm.

SOURCE • WWW.RMG.CO.UK

rmg176



PAGE 167 Southern-Netherlands astrolabe, signed and dated *Michel Coignet of Antwerp in 1601*. The coat of arms on the throne (the richly decorated fixture of the suspension ring) of the astrolabe suggests that it belonged to the family Anselmo, rich merchants from Antwerp. In 1743 the astrolabe was bequeathed to Leiden University by the widow of Samuel Jeremias Garama, but how Garama acquired the astrolabe is not known. In 1931 the instrument was transferred to the Museum Boerhaave. Inventory number: V03105 • Diameter: 22.7 cm. • Note: An astrolabe may be described as a two dimensional representation of the heavens. It could be used to determine the correct time. It could also be used to determine the positions of heavenly bodies relative to the observer's position on earth. The astrolabe consists of a round plate with a stereometric projection of the sky above the observer's head, a moveable frame, called *rete*, with pointed protuberances representing a number of bright stars, and on the rim of the round plate the hour circle, divided into twenty four parts, corresponding with the hours. To tell the time the *rete* is moved until the position of the sun or a bright star on the *rete* corresponds with the positions of the star or sun as observed in the sky. Then the rule fixed in the centre of the astrolabe is aligned along the sun or star and the hour can be read on the hour circle. Alternatively by rotating the *rete* until the sun on the *rete* and the hour on the hour circle are both aligned by the rule, the portion of the *rete* above the stereographic projection represents that part of the heavens that is visible at that particular moment. Astrolabes were probably invented in Classical Antiquity. The invention was eagerly taken over by the Islamic world, where astrolabes were used for the calculation of the prescribed hours for the five daily prayers, as well as the determination of the correct direction to pray in: i.e. the direction of Mecca. From the tenth century onwards knowledge of the astrolabe filtered through from

the Islamic world to Northern Europe. The heyday of the European astrolabe as a scientific instrument was during the 16th century. • Literature: R.H. van Gent, *The Portable Universe*, Two Astrolabes of the Museum Boerhaave, Leiden, 1994.

SOURCE • WWW.MUSEUMBOERHAAVE.NL

bh171



PAGE 169 Art Deco Mantel clock designed by Heinrich Möller for Kienzle, c. 1935. • Height: c. 32 cm. • The maker, Kienzle Uhren GmbH, is one of Germany's oldest clock and watchmakers. Founded in 1822 in Schwenningen in the Black Forest, the company headquarters has been in Hamburg since 2002. In 1883 Jakob Kienzle married into the Schlenker family and from then on contributed to the expansion of the company. In 1899, 162,000 watches and alarm clocks were made. The name of the company was changed to Schlenker & Kienzle. From 1894 onwards the weight and the cost of alarm clocks and wall clocks was significantly reduced by the introduction of the "American System" with standardised individual components and perforated plates. This process was highly innovative at the time. In 1897 Jakob Kienzle became the sole owner, with the name of the company later being changed to Kienzle. Watch production was continuously extended and modernised, and international activities expanded. In the following years branches in Milan, Paris and London were established. In 1931 Heinrich Möller (1905-1983) became head of the design department. As a result of the economic recession in the 1920s the clock industry suffered plummeting sales. In addition the house clock experienced increasing competition from radio and the gramophone. Around the middle of the 1930s Kienzle succeeded in giving the house clock a new domestic status thanks to Heinrich Möller. The use of good quality inexpensive materials and simple, yet elegant and well-proportioned, shapes resulted in mantel clocks which were little sculptures. The trade press at the time characterized the Kienzle clocks as 'stars fallen from heaven'. • Note: Deutsches Uhrenmuseum Furtwangen, Inv. 2014-022.

SOURCE • WWW.DEUTSCHES-UHREMUSEUM.DE

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Musée International D'Horlogerie. La Chaux de Fonds SUI.
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The Antiquarian Horological Society GBR.
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The Hermitage Amsterdam is open daily from 10:00 -17:00
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JOHANN GEORG STRASSER ST PETERSBURG

Monumental organ clock, c. 1795. Dimensions: 375 x 225 x 195 cm.

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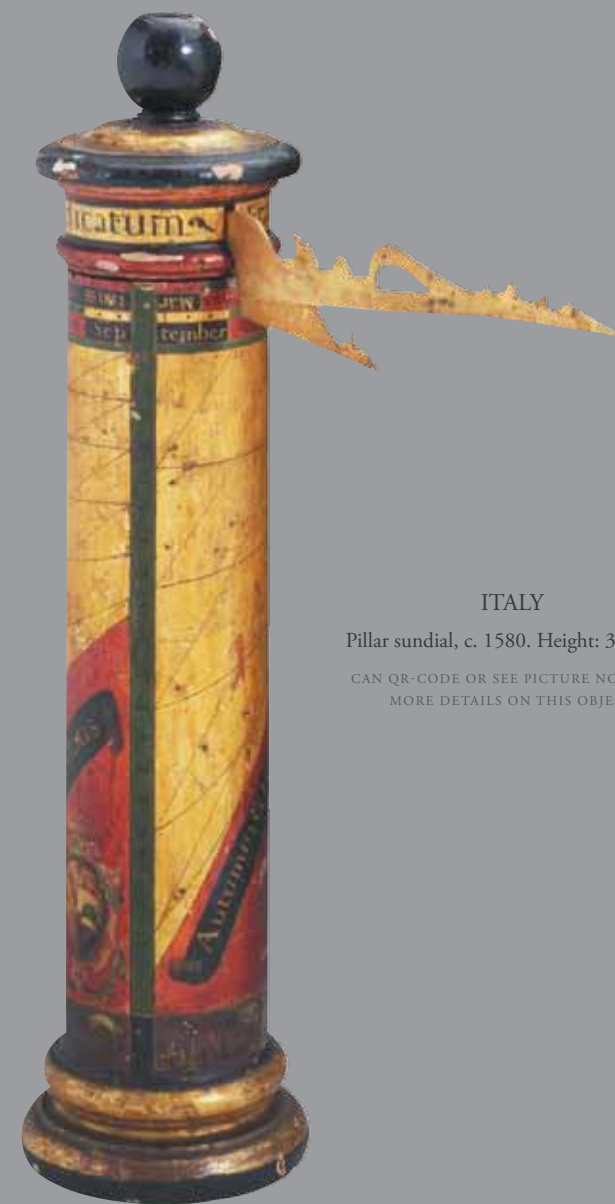


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ITALY

Pillar sundial, c. 1580. Height: 33.7 cm.

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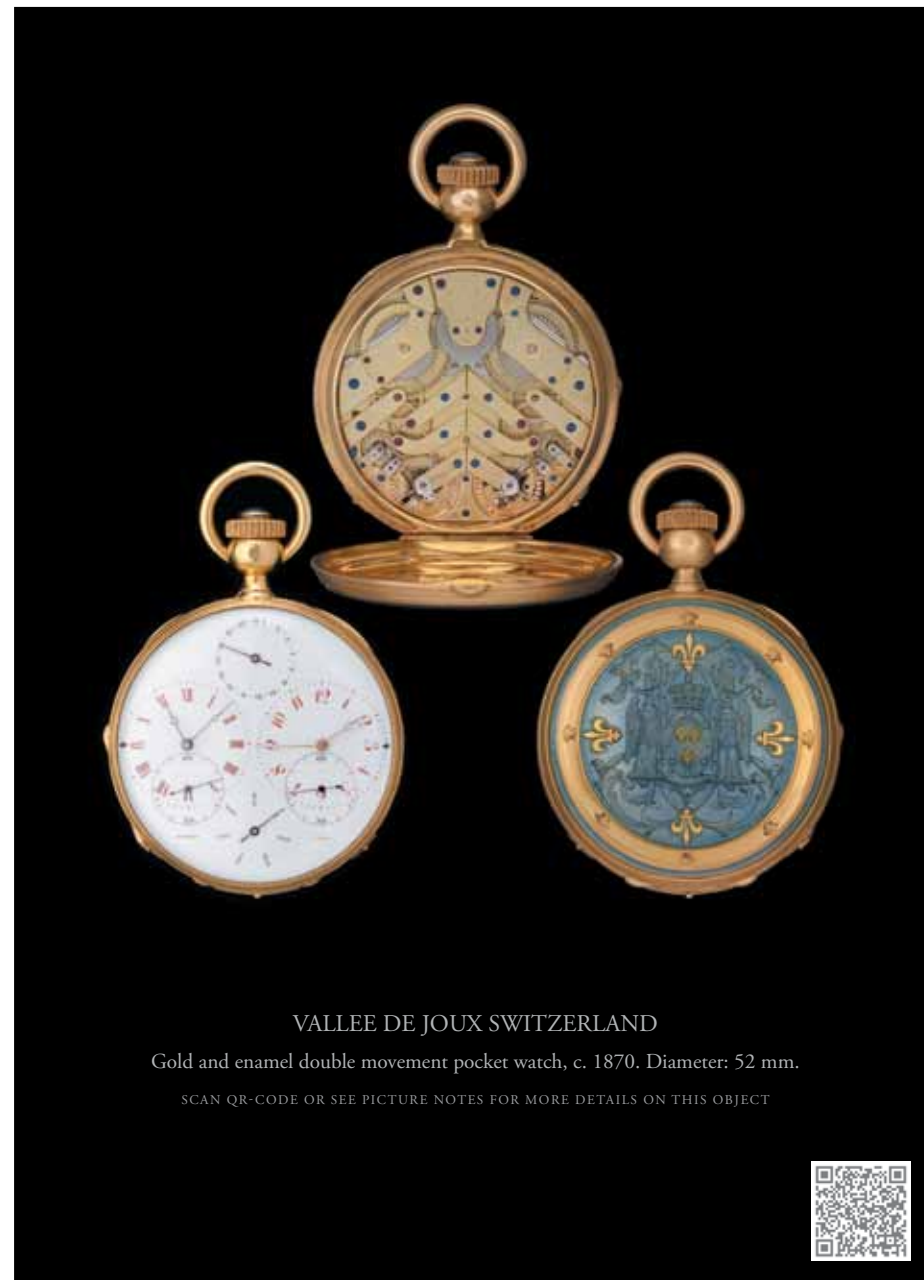
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VALLEE DE JOUX SWITZERLAND

Gold and enamel double movement pocket watch, c. 1870. Diameter: 52 mm.

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JAQUET DROZ PARIS LONDON GENEVA

Birdcage clock, c. 1770. Height: 48 cm.

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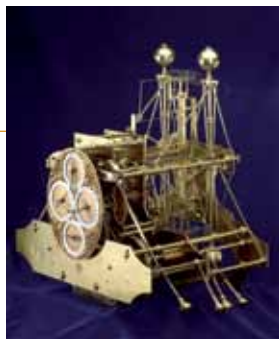
ROYAL MUSEUMS GREENWICH



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.



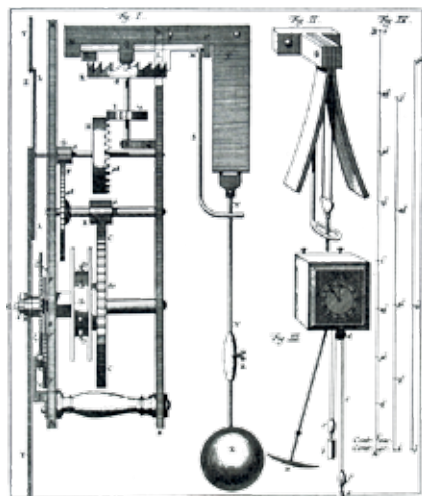
THE STANDARD TIME & TELEPHONE CO. LTD, LONDON

Electrically-corrected dial clock, c. 1890. Diam.: 47 cm.

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE



The Museum Boerhaave is the Dutch National Museum of the History of Science and Medicine. It is located in the centre of Leiden, the town south of Amsterdam where the first Dutch university was founded. The collection contains a number of historically important instruments. For example, clocks directly linked to the inventor of the pendulum clock, Christiaan Huygens, as well as regulators used in the observatory of Leiden between 1670 and 1690.



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

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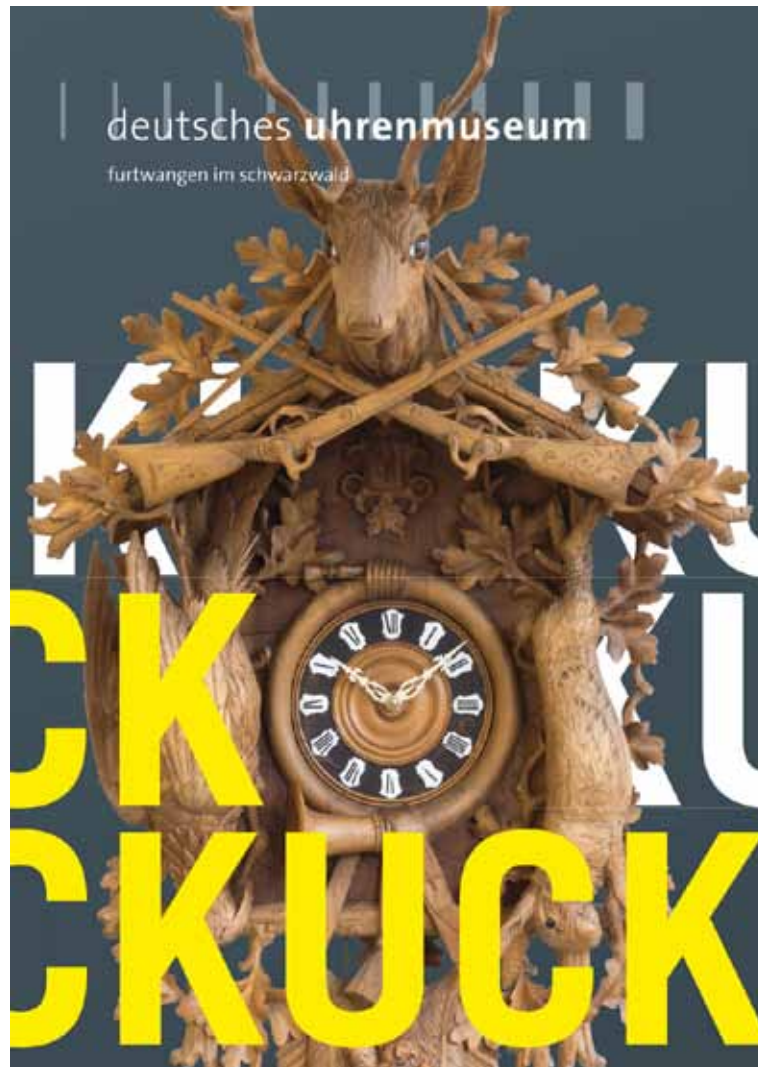


MICHAEL COIGNET ANTWERP

Brass astrolabe with nautical quadrant, dated 1601. Diameter: 22.7 cm.

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THE GERMAN CLOCK MUSEUM

With its over 160-year-old collection, the German Clock Museum boasts more than 8,000 items from throughout the world. About one thousand timepieces, on display for visitors to view.

WWW.DEUTSCHES-UHREMUSEUM.DE



KIENZLE SCHWENNINGEN GERMANY

Mantel clock, c. 1935. Height: c. 32 cm.

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SMAT

HOROLOGY MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE



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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