

SUPPLEMENT TO
NORTHALLERTON'S CLOCKMAKERS (1998)
AND
A CONCISE GUIDE TO THE CLOCKMAKERS OF
NORTHALLERTON AND THEIR CLOCKS (2008)

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PREFACE

It is now more than twenty-five years since I wrote and self-published my first book on Northallerton's clockmakers¹ and more than fifteen years since I wrote and published myself the second book necessary because so many more clockmakers and clocks had appeared in the decade since the first book was published.² As intimated in both books I have continued to record information about the town's clockmakers and clocks, thanks in part to the continued support of various clock enthusiasts: I have found another three clockmakers who worked in the town (John Sowerby, John Bolton and Henry Birkett), another journeyman (Christopher Bell), and no less than 161 more clocks and watches with Northallerton on their dials. As explained in both my books, the clocks then known were listed in some detail in the appendices with the intention of creating a 'database' of Northallerton clocks and there is now a need to add to that 'database'.

My first Northallerton book sold out within three months and the second is now almost sold out too. I did not want to write and publish a third book. Sales of my Northallerton books have been satisfactory, as have sales of my books on the clockmakers of Stokesley³ and Bedale⁴, indeed my Stokesley book has also sold out, but sales of my Ripon book⁵ have been sluggish and I have been left with many unsold books on my hands. Estimating prospective sales is precarious! Researching and writing books is intensive and at the age of eighty-seven I simply do not fancy launching myself into writing yet another volume. However, the information about the newly discovered clockmakers should be made available and the 'database' should be expanded to include the newly discovered clocks, so I have resorted to writing this supplement.

This supplement will not repeat all the information given about the clockmakers already given in the books but it will provide new information to have emerged about them. It will also list the clocks to have come to light since publication of my second book, in the same format as before, so that the 'database' is brought up to date and the significance of the clocks can be addressed in the following chapters.

My books have been well-received both by reviewers and by purchasers, the only exception being an NAWCC reviewer who clearly did not understand the difference between 'parachutists', who address the wider themes of clocks by type and area, and 'truffle-hunters', who research more narrowly the clockmakers and clocks pertaining to one town. 'Truffles' discovered in such narrow research can contribute as pieces of a 'jigsaw' which can then throw light on wider themes. The late Brian Loomes, the prolific author of horological books, who was a 'parachutist', understood this when he telephoned to congratulate me, a 'truffle hunter', on my first book and acknowledged some of its contents had surprised him because my standpoint had been very different from his, he having looked from the top down and me having looked from the bottom up. One example of this was the numbers placed on the backs of his painted dials by Francis Byrne, the Birmingham painted-dial manufacturer,

¹ D.F.Severs, *Northallerton's Clockmakers* (Northallerton, 1998).

² D.F.Severs, *A Concise Guide to the Clockmakers of Northallerton and their Clocks* (Northallerton, 2008).

³ D.F.Severs, *Stokesley's Clockmakers: Clockmaking in a North Yorkshire Market Town* (Northallerton, 2008).

⁴ D.F.Severs, *Bedale's Clockmakers: Clockmaking in Another North Yorkshire Market Town* (Northallerton, 2010).

⁵ D.F.Severs, *Ripon's Clockmakers: Clockmaking in a Former West Riding Market Town* (Northallerton, 2013).

which had always been thought to be job numbers and which I revealed without doubt to be workshop numbers. In questioning the horological value of a book concentrating on only one town the NAWCC reviewer missed the significance of my approach, and, in any case, my books are also a contribution to local history, something he short-sightedly ignored completely. With the sole exception of his review published on the other side of the Atlantic, I have been most grateful for the generous responses I have received, including a splendid review of my first book by Tom Spittler of the NAWCC! As I pointed out in my books, satisfying the needs of owners and enthusiasts, not to mention local historians, was daunting and I was pleased my efforts had not proved in vain.⁶

This supplement will not include photographs and I trust my descriptions will be adequate for the enthusiasts versed in clocks for whom this supplement is intended.

I am grateful to the many who have helped me gather the information included in this supplement: the enthusiasts and others who have sent me information unsolicited and those auctioneers, dealers and others who have responded to my queries. Those who located clocks for me included John Anderson, Ken Archer, Edward Bacon, Craig Barfoot, Ian Beilby, Angus Bell, Hugh Cockwill, Paul Davenport, the late Brian Ellis, Stan Gaylor, Denny Gibson, John Hill, Andrew James, Mike Matson, the late Eric Morton, Colin Narramore, Phoebe Newton, the late Walter Raine, Mark Ryan, Darlah Thomas, John Tonkinson, Les Turner, Chris Tyas, David Varley, Howard Walker, Marigold Walker, Sarah Walker, Andrew Wallace, Angus Wallace and Malcolm Wild. Some of them contacted me many times, not least my friends the dealers Edward Bacon and Craig Barfoot and my friends the enthusiasts Angus Bell and Mark Ryan who brought clocks to my attention numerous times each. Without the help of all these informants I would have known of far fewer Northallerton clocks. I also want to record my thanks to the many who helped me with information about the clockmakers and their clocks, some of whom helped more than once and some of whom are also listed as informants above: Craig Barfoot, Alan Baume, Ian Beilby, Angus Bell, Lee Burgess, Hugh Cockwill, Jenny Croxon, Paul Davenport, Joan Dexter, Margaret Elcock, Mike Ellingworth, David Gardner, Denny Gibson, Pete Hall, Karen Hearn, Nick Hodgson, Margaret Knapton, John Leatt, Suzie Lennox, Steven Lockwood, Mark Longley, the late Brian Loomes, Heather Mansfield, the late Barbara Mason, David Matthews, Marion Moverley, Leon de Muynck, Bruce Pates, Paula Poulton, Jacky Quarmbly, Inger Ries, Eve Roberts, Mark Ryan, Dorothy Salmon, Jim Sedgewick, Carolyn Shallcross, Brian Snaith, Paul Stephens, Les Turner, Chris Tyas, Howard Walker and Baukje Walkington.

As ever I cannot name the owners of Northallerton clocks but very many of them have responded generously to my visits and enquiries. I hope that the information I was able to give them about the makers has enhanced their enjoyment of their clocks.

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Six years after the publication of my second book, in October 2014, I organised a one-town exhibition of Northallerton clocks at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn. No less than twenty-nine long-case clocks, plus wall and table clocks, and watches, all bearing 'Northallerton' on their dials, were displayed for a month with many other items associated with Northallerton's clockmakers. The exhibition was well-attended and a

⁶ The value of history from the bottom up, not the top down, 'parachutists' and 'truffle-hunters', was espoused by the famous French historian Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie (1929-2023).

substantial sum was raised for the then appeal for a scanner at the Northallerton hospital.⁷ A bonus was that because of the exhibition several more Northallerton clocks and watches were brought to my attention. Because I was the organiser of that exhibition, and of a subsequent successful Vales and Dales exhibition held three years later at the same venue, an exhibition of clocks made in the Vales of York and Mowbray and Wensleydale and Swaledale at which even more clocks were displayed, I was the subject for the second time of ‘The Interview’ in *Clocks* magazine, the first time having been as an author of clock books.

David Severs,

Northallerton,
August 2025.

⁷ I have myself been through the scanner more than once since it was installed!

NOTE ON THE APPENDICES

The justification for listing the clocks in the appendices to create a ‘database’ was given in both the books and it is therefore not necessary to repeat it here. The appendices in this supplement are in the same format as in the books. Some readers have expressed their disapproval of the numbering of the clocks because they found it irritating. Like the author, other readers have found the numbers very useful indeed. Time and again informants have told me about clocks reappearing on the market and, having consulted the books, told me which clock it was with its number thus avoiding confusion. In one notable case the new owner of a Pannell clock had a particular interest in its pediment and, after he and I had indulged in a lengthy discussion by e-mail about the pediments of that type on all the Pannell clocks, he remarked unprompted that without the numbers the discussion would have been almost impossible. Numbering of the clocks has continued as before.

In the note on the appendices in the second book I commented on the rarity of the numbers of clocks by individual clockmakers being recorded and I quoted a few examples: Barnaby Smith had traced more than seventy by the Archer family of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire; William Linnard knew of seventy-two by Charles Vaughan of Pontypool, Monmouthshire; Maxwell Craven had recorded seventy-five by John Whitehurst of Derby; Bernard Mason had traced eighty by John Smorthwaite of Colchester; Brian Loomes knew of ‘nearly 100’ by Will Snow of Padside, Pateley Bridge, North Yorkshire; Dr John Robey had details of over a hundred by Samuel Deacon of Barton-in-the-Beans, Leicestershire; Pryce and Davies had located 102 by Samuel Roberts of Llanfair Caerinion, Montgomeryshire; Colin and Mary Brown had found 125 by John Owen of Llanrwst, Denbighshire; and Cave-Brown-Cave had examined 180 by Jonas Barber and his family of Winster, Westmoreland.⁸ I have found no more examples but the figures for Samuel Roberts can be updated in that eighteen more of his clocks have been found.⁹ It remains obvious that studies of clocks by individual clockmakers are rare indeed, hence the value of the ‘database’.

Although this supplement does not repeat details of clocks already recorded in the appendices to the two books it does repeat in Appendix A the summary of all the town’s known clockmakers, journeymen and apprentices with brief details of their lives and careers as published in the original equivalent appendices. The newly discovered clockmakers are included, and the appendix has been updated where further information has emerged, including journeymen ‘promoted’ to clockmakers because clocks have now been found or evidence they were in business has emerged. The appendix also includes updated information about the numbers of known clocks in each case.

⁸ The references are given in the *Concise Guide*, pp. xiii-xiv.

⁹ W.T.R.Pryce, ‘New Discoveries of Clocks by Samuel Roberts of Llanfair Caerinion’, *Antiquarian Horology*, No. 3, Vol. 32, (Sept 2010), pp 361-78.

1. INTRODUCTION

Because the intended recipients of this supplement bought either, or both, of the Northallerton books I do not need to repeat the brief history of clockmaking, both generally and at Northallerton, nor do I need to repeat the description of the town's location as given in the introductory chapter of each of the books. Suffice to say, it was the county town of the North Riding of Yorkshire and it is thirty-two miles north of York and sixteen miles south of Darlington. Because of its position on the then Great North Road it was prosperous and its residents could afford better clocks.

However, I do need to comment further on a couple of subjects mentioned in those introductions. First, since my books were produced, a volume of Northallerton wills and inventories has been published.¹⁰ Five of the inventories include clocks: George Wilson, a gentleman, left 'two clocks' in 1670; Michael Pemberton, also a gentleman, left a 'clock and case' in 1687; William Cooper, the curate, left 'an old clock' in 1698; George Hudson left 'a cloke' in 1712; and Stephen Preston, a tallow chandler, left 'a clock' in 1717.¹¹

The editors in their introduction wrote that the clocks were 'almost certainly long-case clocks'.¹² But could that be true? Were these clocks left between 1670 and 1717 long-case clocks? Given the dates of the inventories, and given the dates when long-case clocks were introduced and their development, it is perhaps far more likely that some of these clocks were lantern clocks. Lantern clocks were hung on the wall from a hook, or sometimes stood on a bracket, and they were the first general domestic clocks. They were put into a long case only after the invention of the long pendulum and anchor escapement about 1670.¹³ The weight-driven clock popular in England before the long-case clock was the lantern clock¹⁴ and Robey, in his definitive *Longcase Clock Reference Book*, tells us the lantern clock was the 'usual means of telling the time in the home' before the advent of the long-case clock.¹⁵ Perhaps most significant, Loomes tells us the early long-case clocks about 1660 were experimental, and it was a decade or more before they were standardised. There were more of these clocks by 1680, but they were 'amazingly expensive'. He wrote that 'during the whole of the seventeenth-century long-case clocks were way beyond the reach of the ordinary public. For them, or the more prosperous of them at least, the only clock they might possibly hope to own was the thirty-hour lantern clock.'¹⁶

Were these six clocks listed in Northallerton inventories 'amazingly expensive' and 'way beyond the reach of the ordinary public'? Or were they thirty-hour lantern clocks, the only clocks they might possibly hope to have owned? I suspect the earlier examples could have been lantern clocks, not least Cooper's 'old clock' listed in 1698, although Pemberton's clock listed in 1687 could have been an exception given it was said to be a 'clock and case'. I suspect the later clocks could be long-case examples for, after all, we know that John Ogden was making long-case clocks at Bainbridge in Wensleydale about 1690 and Mann Becket made a long-case clock at Northallerton about 1721. The probability is that

¹⁰ Dorothy Edwards and Christine M. Newman (eds), *Northallerton Wills and Inventories 1666-1719* (Surtees Society 220, 2016)

¹¹ *Northallerton Wills and Inventories*, pp. 8-9, 100-101, 133, 189, and 210-211.

¹² *Northallerton Wills and Inventories*, p. xxxiii.

¹³ E.Bruton, *The History of Clocks and Watches* (London, 1979), pp. 47, 67, 68, 72 and 252.

¹⁴ T.Robinson, *The Longcase Clock* (Woodbridge, 1981), p. 15.

¹⁵ J.Robey, *The Longcase Clock Reference Book*, 2 vols, (Ashbourne, 2001), Vol.1, p.12.

¹⁶ B.Loomes, *Grandfather Clocks and Their Cases* (Newton Abbot, 1985), p. 38.

the clocks in the inventories were a mixture of lantern clocks and long-case clocks and therefore there must be doubts about whether they were ‘almost certainly long-case clocks’.

In both my books I related that in 1839 the Northallerton clockmaker John Hepton had a very old clock, a clock said to be marked ‘A.D.1359’ which was said to have originally belonged to the ancient monastery of Carmelites in the town. One wonders whether this was the ‘old clock’ left by the curate in 1698. We will never know.

The second subject on which I want to comment further is early clockmaking in the North Riding. In both my books I mentioned that only one clockmaker seemed to have worked in the county before 1700: John Ogden was known to have produced long-case clocks at Bowbridge (Bainbridge) about 1690. I then cited clockmakers working at Thirsk in 1724, Bedale in the 1730s and at Stokesley in the 1740s. I can now reveal that there were earlier clockmakers at Guisborough. In the will of William Pennocke of Guisborough, who died in 1618, we find ‘I give to my sonne John Pennocke all the instruments in thether shoppe that belonge to the makeinge of watches’. My informant doubted whether this reference to making watches could mean what it said but watches had first appeared on the continent in the first half of the sixteenth century. Watches were soon produced in London and the great Thomas Tompion (1639-1713), who moved to London about 1678, produced about 6,000 watches in his lifetime.¹⁷ It is not impossible for watches to have been made at Guisborough early in the seventeenth century, before Tompion was making them in London, even if it seems unlikely. But it is also possible that by ‘watches’ Pennocke actually meant clocks, lantern clocks given what I have written above, because watches were more highly regarded than clocks.¹⁸ Pennocke is not listed by Loomes. In the will of John Rigg of Guisborough, drawn up on 24 January 1704/5, we find ‘to my brother Robert a new brass clock that I have made ...’ and ‘to my brother William a thirty hours clock with minute work’. In his inventory, appraised in February 1704/5, we find *inter alia*

	lb	s	d
three new Clokes & a case	04	= 00	= 00
three pieces of Clocks unfinished	01	= 01	= 00
brass 5 stone & 7 ^{lb} att 7 ^d per ^{lb}	02	= 04	= 11
Emerry 12 ^{lb} att 18 ^d Tripils 3 ^{lb} at 12 ^d	00	= 02	= 06
Pummistone 7 th att	00	= 01	= 00
five Clock bells	00	= 06	= 00
four pair of vyce	00	= 11	= 00
one Steddy, 4 pairs of Shears, 10 hamers	00	= 16	= 00
watch keys & Christall glasses	00	= 05	= 00
ffyles plyers Compasses with oth’ small work tools	01	= 10	= 00
one violin a pair of Scales 3pr of Rules & a turning binch	00	= 12	= 00
Lead & iron wyre & Clock strings	00	= 06	= 08

A stedy is an anvil and the other items are readily identifiable as clockmaking tools and materials (except for the violin which is a surprise). The reference to ‘minute work’ in the clock left to his brother is an indication that he was still making clocks

¹⁷ Bruton, *History of Clocks and Watches*, pp. 109-114.

¹⁸ Robey, *Longcase Clock Reference Book*, Vol 1, pp. 31-2.

without minutes, that is single-handed clocks.¹⁹ John Rigg was a clockmaker at Guisborough in the first decade of the eighteenth century but he is also not listed by Loomes. A Thomas Rigg who was at Guisborough in the 1740s and 1750s and a John Rigg who was a clockmaker there from c1750 to 1790 are listed.²⁰ The John Rigg who died on 28 January 1704/5 was no doubt related to them, although not a direct ancestor for he died a bachelor.

This introductory section will be concluded with a couple of interesting horological items. If the Northallerton clockmakers I have listed ever made a clock for a church or public building then it has not emerged in my research and has therefore not been mentioned in the books. Nevertheless, it is of interest to note an anecdote relating to a church clock. A man, hurrying along a North Yorkshire moorland road, was spoken to but did not trouble to stop, keeping on at the same pace and answering questions over his shoulder in what was thought by his questioner to be a rude and surly fashion. When tackled about this a few days later his explanation was simple. He was the sexton of a moorland church and he had to keep the church clock in order. He had no watch. He used to walk the eight miles across the moors from where he had noted the time on a post office clock and from long experience he knew almost to a minute how long it would take him if his walk was not interrupted. The clocks of the dale were then set and they were notoriously correct.²¹

It is known that clocks and watches used to be raffled but no Northallerton example appeared in my research. An account of a raffle at Stokesley is noteworthy. In February 1864 a 'beerhousekeeper' at Whorlton appeared at Stokesley petty sessions charged with permitting gambling in his house by allowing a watch to be raffled. He was fined 2s 6d [12½ p] with 9s costs [45p] and was cautioned by the magistrates that he was liable to a fine of five pounds for every such offence.²²

¹⁹ The will and inventory for John Rigg are to be found at the Borthwick Institute for Archives, University of York, Vol. 83, folio 87. I am grateful to Jacky Quarmby for this information about the early Guisborough clockmakers William Pennocke and John Rigg.

²⁰ B.Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World: Complete 21st Century Edition* (London, 2006), p. 655.

²¹ D.Gerrard, *Victorian and Edwardian North Riding* (Stroud, 1993), Revised Ed. (Stroud, 2008), p. 56.

²² '150 Years Ago', *Darlington and Stockton Times*, 28 February 2014.

2. THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Mann Beckett – Hugh Pannell – John Sowerby - Joshua Pannell – Thomas Hepton senior and Thomas Hepton junior -John Bolton

MANN BECKETT

Mann Beckett is still the first man known to have made clocks at Northallerton. Known details of his life at Northallerton and Stockton are given in the second book. Suffice to say that, as related in that book, he married at Northallerton in 1719/20; looked after the church clock there in 1722; remarried there as a widower in 1723; and moved to Stockton-on-Tees by 1723/24. He was to be in business at Stockton until he died in 1763. A single clock signed 'M. Beckett' and '*N. Allerton*', bought in The Netherlands and exported to the United States, confirmed he had made clocks in the town.

A very significant piece of negative information emerged about Mann Beckett after the second book was published. Three successive articles by Ian Bapty had appeared in *Clocks* magazine arguing that Beckett had probably been born at Linton-in-Craven in 1695 and had probably moved to Northallerton having perhaps worked with John Ogden in Wensleydale and Darlington.²³ My article refuting what had been said was published soon afterwards. Part of my argument was that there was no evidence the baptism of the baby 'Man' Beckett at Linton was that of a Manasseh and that it was far more likely the baby was an Emmanuel.²⁴ Having received his copy of the second book, and two years after the articles were published, the late Brian Loomes contacted me to point out that although the baptism was recorded in the Linton registers as that of 'Man' the same baptism was also recorded in the registers of the chapelry of Hebden and there it was recorded as 'Manuel'.²⁵ This information confirmed my assertion the baby baptized at Linton was not likely to have been Manasseh. We do not know where Mann Beckett was born but it was definitely not at Linton-in-Craven.

When the second book was written it was known that Mann and his second wife had had a son Mann born at Stockton in 1725. It was not known whether he survived and there was no evidence that he had become a clockmaker like his brothers. The marriage of a Manasseh Beckett at Stockton in 1750 could have been another marriage for the father but it could have been that of the son if he had survived. A newly discovered admin bond issued in July 1812 in the sum of £1,600 in the name of Mann Beckett, watchmaker, bachelor, of the parish of St Nicholas in the County of Durham, seemed to throw light on these questions.²⁶ Unfortunately, it did not because he was surely the son of Mann's son Thomas who had moved to work as a clockmaker in the city of Durham, St Nicholas parish being in the city. Mann Beckett, the grandson, is listed by Loomes as a clockmaker at Durham.²⁷

In the context of Mann's Northallerton clock being found in The Netherlands and exported to the United States I addressed the question of Northallerton clocks being found overseas, citing clocks by the Pannells having been found in The Netherlands, Canada,

²³ I. Bapty, 'Manasseh Beckett and the Spread of Clockmaking in Northern England', *Clocks*, Vol. 29, Nos. 10-12 (October, November and December 2006).

²⁴ D.F. Severs, 'Mann Beckett again', *Clocks* Vol. 30, No. 4 (April 2007).

²⁵ I am grateful to the late Brian Loomes for this crucial information about the records of the baptism.

²⁶ Durham University Library Archives and Special Collection, Probate Bonds 1786-1819, GB-038=DPRI/3/1812/A73.

²⁷ Loomes, *Watchmakers and Clockmakers of the World*, p. 56.

France, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States. At the Northallerton clocks exhibition held in October 2014 a large map of the world showed where clocks by all the various Northallerton clockmakers were to be found overseas: there were thirty-five pins with coloured heads depicting where they could be found, in Europe, in North America and in Australasia. During the exhibition a Pannell watch turned up in the United States and a thirty-sixth pin had to be added. Yet more Northallerton clocks and watches have been found overseas since the exhibition.

Mann Beckett's Clocks

When the second book was published I knew details of only one clock made by Mann Beckett at Northallerton, the clock signed 'M. Beckett' and 'N. Allerton' described in full in that book. A second clock made by Beckett was covered in detail in the three articles by Mr Bapty already mentioned. Since then, four early Beckett clocks have appeared. They all bear Mann's name but none his place of business as required by law. It seems that in his early days he did not always give any place of business on his clocks. The clocks are discussed here because they are early enough to have been made at Northallerton.

One of the four examples (MB2a) was an eight-day movement signed 'Mann Beckett' sold on eBay and little other information is available. The other three are also eight-day clocks and they have seconds and calendars. All three have square dials and the spandrels on all three are twin cherubs and a crown. MB2 is simply signed 'M. Beckett', MB3 is signed 'Beckett' and MB4 is also signed 'M. Beckett' but on an oval disc decorated with two birds inset into the dial. As one would expect on dials made in the early eighteen-century the chapter rings have quarter-hour markers on the inside edge and half-hour markers, in two cases simple lozenges and on the third (MB4) a curious design comprising two small lozenges with what seem to be two leaves between. Two of the dials have dots for the half-quarters and it is not known whether this feature appears on the third. All three have square calendar apertures and ringed winding holes. MB2 was in the hands of a restorer so we have a fuller description: he said the movement had nice ringed pillars; an internal count wheel; decorated locking detent and wheels; a ringed pallet arbor; and a decorated click spring and hour bridge.²⁸

MB2 and MB3 are in oak cases with caddy tops, MB3 having a lenticle. MB4 is a marriage. When it was offered for sale at Bonham's in London it was catalogued, most unusually, as a case containing a clock: 'A late 17th century walnut marquetry longcase and associated movement the dial signed 'M Beckett''. Whoever bought the case rehoused the dial and movement in a suitable northern case of the right period and the dial is a good fit but unfortunately the case has two attached hood pillars which were surely later additions.²⁹

It might appear strange to have discussed clocks by Beckett that could have been made elsewhere, early clocks after he moved to Stockton, or even clocks he made before he came to Northallerton, but it is possible that one or more of these clocks was made in the town. One of the clocks (MB2) seems to have spent its life in villages not far from Northallerton and another (MB3) had been for generations on a farm not far from Ripon

²⁸ I am grateful to my friend Craig Barfoot for his comments on this clock.

²⁹ When MB4 was displayed at the clock exhibition a very experienced clock collector told me that, notwithstanding it was a marriage, the clock was his favourite in the whole exhibition which was praise indeed.

which is not too far away. Given his propensity not to put his place of business on his early clocks, discussing them as possible Northallerton clocks seems to have been worthwhile.

HUGH PANNELL

After almost sixty years of research most of the details of Hugh Pannell's life were well-known, as recorded in the books. Briefly, he was baptized at Stokesley in 1721; he almost certainly served his time with the Stokesley clockmaker John Cornforth for the reasons given in the books; he married Mabel Fotherley, and in 1748 they had a son Fotherley Pannell who was to become a doctor; only two clocks made at Stokesley were known; he moved to Northallerton about 1750 and his wife died later that year; he married again in 1755 but his second wife died in 1759 and he was left to bring up four young children; he did not marry again; his business thrived and he was described as a gentleman; he died in 1788.

Many years ago, I had failed to find Hugh's first wedding despite searching the marriage records of all the parishes surrounding Stokesley. Recently, a friend, much better-versed than me in using modern genealogical sources on her computer, found the wedding almost immediately when asked: having searched on Pannell and Fotherley she found nothing but having searched on Hugh and Mabel she quickly spotted the marriage recorded erroneously as that of Hugh Rannell. The pair had married at Burneston on 2 September 1747.³⁰ Burneston, a village with a population still just over three hundred, is four miles south-east of Bedale half a mile to the west of the present A1. Why the couple should have married as far away as Burneston, twenty-seven miles from Stokesley, is a mystery.

If finding the wedding after more than fifty years was a surprise then it was an even bigger surprise, even a shock, to find Hugh had an illegitimate son. An acquaintance who is a local historian stumbled across the baptism when searching the records of the parish of Leake: 'MDCCLIII [1753] Baptized 20 October Thomas illegitimate son of Hugh Pannell of Northallerton and Elizabeth Thompson his servant born at Cotcliffe'.³¹ Leake, six miles east of Northallerton. was a thriving Saxon village but it was destroyed in the 'harrying of the north' by William the Conqueror and only a church and a farmhouse remain. The nearby villages of Knayton and Borrowby grew and the church at Leake became their parish church. Cotcliffe is a tiny hamlet a couple of miles from Borrowby and four miles south-east of Northallerton. I searched for more information in the registers and elsewhere but found nothing to throw more light on Elizabeth and her baby. The birth of this baby was after the death of Hugh's first wife in 1750 and before his second marriage in 1755. I had pursued Hugh and his clocks for almost sixty years and only now had I found he had feet of clay.

The discoveries of the marriage and baptism were momentous for me but other non-horological information about Hugh has also emerged, some more important than others. We already knew he was rich enough to lend money several times by way of mortgage. It has emerged from a deed registered in 1758 at the North Riding Deeds Registry in Northallerton that Hugh had been involved in some way with a burgage on the East Row at Northallerton, a burgage being a property in the town to which the vote was attached. He was one of seven parties to the deed which recited that he had twice directed payments be made by other parties to yet other parties. The information registered is not always clear, and this is an example, but the property was being conveyed later to a William Chaytor of Spennithorne,

³⁰ I am grateful to my friend Eve Roberts for finding this marriage.

³¹ I am grateful to Marian Moverley for giving me the information about this baptism.

near Leyburn in Lower Wensleydale.³² Another example of Hugh dealing in land is recited in a deed registered in 1773 relating to Dunnas Closes at Brompton near Northallerton and yet another example is a very lengthy deed registered at the registry in 1794 which included several pieces of land, one piece being twenty-three acres or thereabouts, at Easby which had been purchased of Hugo [sic] Pannell by Sir Charles Turner deceased. The deed also included about four acres of land at Easby purchased by Sir Charles from Fotherley, Hugh's son.³³ As we saw in the books, land at Easby was part of the inheritance of Hugh's first wife and later of their son Fotherley.

Fotherley Pannell was covered in the first book including the significance of a clockmaker's son unusually studying medicine at Edinburgh university. Plate 2 depicted the title page of his thesis on scrofula. In 2013 an original copy of Fotherley's thesis was offered for sale on Worthpoint in the U.S.A. It was said to be very rare indeed and that there were only three copies in North American institutions: the University of Texas medical school, the U.S. Library of Medicine and the Mayo Clinic. But that position had changed. In 2011 eighteenth-century scientific papers held in the British Library, including medical theses, were digitised and made available to purchase. I have myself acquired a copy.³⁴

It was when dealing with the purchase of the thesis that I discovered an M.A. student in Virginia in the U.S.A. had written a thesis about the consequences for three elite young Virginians of being caught up in the American War of Independence. One of these men was a Dr Philip Turpin who had studied medicine at Edinburgh with Fotherley. Philip was a first cousin of Thomas Jefferson, the future president. Philip and Fotherley had exchanged letters for thirty-five years and eighteen of Fotherley's letters to Philip survive and are deposited in the archives of the Virginian Historical Society.³⁵ I acquired copies of the letters and they proved to be a source of a great deal of information about Fotherley and Northallerton, but unfortunately not about anything horological.³⁶ Fotherley and Philip had both been admitted members of the Medical Society of Edinburgh on the same day.³⁷

Absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with anything horological but still worth recounting in this supplement is an anecdote about Fotherley. When practising medicine at Northallerton he wrote to his erstwhile professor at Edinburgh University seeking advice about how to deal with a patient at Scorton, eleven miles from Northallerton. This man had hurt his hand severely when a gun had exploded but he was also depressed because he had contracted gonorrhoea having 'worshipped too often at the altar of Venus'!³⁸

We noted in the first book that Hugh had sold a plated flagon to Northallerton church, an indication that he was not only a clockmaker but also a silversmith or jeweller. In 2016 the church silver was displayed at an open day. Item 11 in the display was that same flagon. The item in the list provided at the display read –

³² North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO), ZQ11 11/43/1, William Chaytor's Memorandum Book. The deed was registered in Book AD, p. 500.

³³ NYCRO, Beresford Pierce Family Archive ZBA 3/21; NYCRO, Deeds Registry, CI 566 868.

³⁴ Gale ECCO Eighteenth-Century Collections Online Print Editions. Medicine, Science and Technology, Pannell Fotherley, ESTCID T006677.

³⁵ Virginia Historical Society. Mss1 T8633 a 1-96.

³⁶ I am grateful to Gregory Stoner of Richmond, Virginia, for helping me acquire copies of Fotherley Pannell's letters.

³⁷ The General List of the Members of The Medical Society of Edinburgh, 17th Session, XXXVII, 1773-74, December 18

³⁸ <http://cullenproject.ac.uk/docs/3474>.

Large Sheffield Plate Flagon. Made in 1776 – date inside lid. The Vestry order book notes April 9th 1776. At the Vestry held this day it is ordered that the pewter flagons belonging to the Communion table be exchanged for a single flagon to hold about 3 quarts of Sheffield plate.³⁹

The only other information about Hugh to emerge appeared in the *York Herald* of 14 June 1890 where it was said that an auction held by Robinson and Harland of South End, Northallerton, for the executors of William Stephenson Robinson, held on 10 June had included an eight-day clock in an oak case with an antique brass dial by Hugh Pannell. Far too long ago and the description too inadequate for the clock to be included in Appendix B, indeed it could even be one of the clocks described there anyway.

Hugh Pannell's Clocks and Watches

Since publication of the second book thirty-seven long-case clocks by Hugh Pannell have come to light. The total long-case clocks by Hugh Pannell now known is therefore 111. In the books I speculated that Hugh could have made perhaps a thousand clocks in his time as a clockmaker. At the time of the first book, I was using a 10% survival rate and clearly I seemed to have found too many. But using the 10-15% survival rate suggested by Chris Williams there are still Hugh Pannell clocks to be found.⁴⁰ The newly discovered clocks include a single clock with a painted dial to be discussed later.

Twenty-five of the thirty-six brass-dial clocks are signed Hugh Pannell and the other eleven are signed without his forename. These clocks without the forename have again been treated as Hugh's clocks. We will see that six long-case clocks by Hugh's son Joshua have emerged since the books were published, only one of them with a brass dial, and that means only three of the eighteen known clocks by Joshua have brass dials. Given Joshua took over from his father in 1788, and painted dials had quickly taken over from brass dials after their introduction about 1772, it is surprising he made any brass-dialled clocks at all. Treating brass-dial clocks signed 'Pannell' as made by Hugh is not unreasonable as explained in the books. One of the clocks was engraved 'Parnell' in error, on six the surname is engraved 'Pannel' with a single 'l' and twice the town is misspelt as 'ALLERTON' and 'NORTH ALERTON'. Hugh, and presumably his customers, seem not to have been bothered about these spelling errors.

Six of the 'Pannell' clocks are signed 'Pannell Fecit', thus tending to confirm Hugh's old-fashioned use of the Latin for 'made it' throughout his career, the total with 'fecit' now being eighteen. Use of 'fecit' had ceased many years before Hugh was in business yet he seemed to have used it quite often. This seems to have been one of Hugh's peculiarities.

Four of the newly discovered clocks are signed 'Hugh Pannell Clock & Watchmaker Northallerton' bringing the total known with this most unusual addition to the signature to five. I have found only one other example of a clockmaker adding this to his signature and then only once.

³⁹ I am grateful to my friend Margaret Elcock for supplying the information about the display, several of the silver items in the display having been made by her grandfather Frank Clarkson who is covered later in this supplement.

⁴⁰ C.H.K.Williams, 'Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clock Demand, Production and Survival: An Economic and Statistical Analysis', *Antiquarian Horology*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (March 2005), pp. 571-583, p.582.

One of the Hugh Pannell clocks (H75) bears his signature on a boss in the arch but it has 'Mann Becket' engraved on the chapter ring. As we have seen, Becket was Northallerton's first clockmaker. It is not unknown for clocks to bear two names, that of the maker and that of the first owner, and Plate 10 in the second book depicted a clock with Hugh Pannell's signature on the dial and the names of two persons with a date on a boss in the arch which it was suggested could have been a spurious attempt at making the clock appear older than it was. But to find the names of two clockmakers on one dial is most unusual. Examination of the clock persuaded me it was by Hugh Pannell but I could not explain Beckett's name being on the chapter ring.

Although we concluded the form of the town as engraved on the clocks had no practical significance, for the record (with the previous figures in brackets) it is engraved in full without a break fifteen times (27), with a break between 'North' and 'Allerton' ten times (8) (including one where 'Alerton' is engraved with one 'l'), in the shortened form NthAllerton three times (5), as NothAllerton once (1) and as 'Allerton' twice (8). In three cases we do not have the information.

As already noted in the books, our samples of clocks, including these clocks by Hugh, are not random samples in the statistical sense. But they are random in the general sense in that they chose themselves because they were sold of late, their owners responded to appeals, or their owners sought information about their clock's maker from me, usually nowadays having searched on the web. But they are the only sample we have and as the sample grows perhaps our conclusions become more valid. We do not have another three-month clock but we do have another month-going clock and we have twenty-five more eight-day clocks to add to the forty-seven of which we were already aware. Our total sample now includes a three-month clock, three month-going clocks and no less than seventy-two eight-day clocks, which is remarkable for a provincial clockmaker. 64% of his known clocks went for longer than thirty-hours. Hugh Pannell was indeed remarkable.

Of the thirty-six newly discovered brass-dial clocks thirteen were incomplete – three married to later cases, one married to a spurious wall case, four without cases, two dials married to a much later movement, and three dials without a movement. At 36% this rate of incompleteness is worse than the 23% found last time. None of the marriages was appropriate.

We concluded that Hugh had something of a fetish about centre-seconds hands. They are comparatively unusual but eight of the clocks already known had these hands as an alternative to the more usual subsidiary seconds dial. Three of the newly discovered clocks have centre-seconds hands. The alternative name for the anchor escapement is the recoil escapement and to avoid the recoil being exaggerated by the long centre-seconds hand clockmakers usually used the deadbeat escapement when providing a centre-seconds hand. Hugh used the anchor escapement with all his centre-seconds hands, including the three new examples. It follows that most of these clocks recoil but we noted two clocks with an unusual mechanism for eliminating the recoil which we assumed was a Hugh Pannell invention, an invention very delicate and difficult to look after which is no doubt why it did not catch on.⁴¹ The three new examples do not have this invention. The first of the new centre-seconds clocks was sold with a hood but no case (H62). It is one of the three clocks signed 'Clock &

⁴¹ The owner of one of these clocks with the unusual mechanism has advised me that he has acquired another movement with the same mechanism, the movement being identical to the movement in his clock. Because of the rarity of this supposed invention by Hugh Pannell he assumed the recently acquired movement is by Hugh but unsigned it has not been included in Appendix B..

Watchmaker'. It was bought by a descendant of Hugh Pannell (not me!) and unfortunately it was to be housed in a case made for it by a former apprentice of the famous Robert 'Mouseman' Thompson of Kilburn, 'unfortunately' because a mid-eighteen-century clock deserves better than to be placed in an inappropriate late twentieth-century case, not least if an opportunity to create a suitable marriage was turned down. The second of the new centre-seconds clocks is one of the new month-going clocks. Clockmakers usually did their best to minimise the burden on the weights of month-going clocks by eliminating extra features but we had already seen that Hugh ignored this: two of his month-going clocks not only had centre-seconds but also had lunar work. The new month-going clock (H71) is no exception for it not only has centre-seconds but it also has a calendar aperture and, most exceptionally, a matching aperture showing the phases of the moon even though there is no depiction of a moon in the arch or elsewhere on the dial. It also has an original centre-seconds hand which is almost unbelievably delicate, obviously intended to reduce the burden notwithstanding Hugh's provision on this clock of centre-seconds, a calendar and a lunar dial. An experienced clock restorer, who has now retired after a lifetime working on clocks, told me that this month-going clock by Hugh Pannell was perhaps the best clock he had ever worked on.⁴² The third new example of centre-seconds is to be found on an eight-day clock (P35).

The trains on H71, the month-going clock just mentioned, are reversed: whereas on long-case clocks the going train is usually on the right and the striking train on the left when facing the clock, on this clock the going train is on the left and the striking train is on the right. There seems to be no apparent reason for this, and I have been given no explanation for it. But the great clockmaker Thomas Tompion did it: four times I have noted Tompion month-going clocks where reversed trains were mentioned;⁴³ there is a month-going Tompion clock in the Ilbert Collection at the British Museum which has its going train on the left;⁴⁴ and in her report of a visit by the Northern Section of the Antiquarian Horological Society to Lyme Hall, Cheshire, in 2019, Darlah Thomas mentioned they saw a month-going clock by Tompion with the trains reversed.⁴⁵ Indeed, a Tompion long-case clock illustrated in *Horological Masterworks*, published by the Antiquarian Horological Society, is said to have its going train on the left 'in common with the majority of Tompion's month-going movements'.⁴⁶ Perhaps Hugh was aware Tompion did this and merely copied him?

We do not have an automaton to add to the two of which we were already aware – a father time (P14) and a rocking ship (P17). However, because the clock has changed hands we now know from its restorer that the 'twisting' father-time automaton on P14 is of a clever design. The father time is not directly connected to the pallet arbor and it is fitted with a wire of similar length to the usual but this wire acts on a mini crutch attached to the automaton. The effect is to make the automaton twist or rotate about a central pivot rather than rock. The clock had been sold by the widow of the man who had it when I first saw it

⁴² See Appendix B for a description of unusual aspects of the mechanism. I am grateful to my friend Howard Walker for his comments on this clock.

⁴³ (1) 'Under the Hammer', *Clocks*, Vol 38, No 9 (September 2015), p.41; (2) 'Under the Hammer', *Clocks*, Vol. 38, No 10 (October, 2015), p.41 – same sale but different clocks, both sold by Bonhams; (3) and a sale at Sotheby's the same year - I failed to note the date of the sale but the clock can be found on the web without any date for the sale (and there is a similar undated item about another Tompion month-going with reversed trains sold by the same company); (4) Thomas Tompion No 28 had been sold by Ben Wright Exceptional Clocks noted in July, 2025.

⁴⁴ British Museum, Ilbert Collection, 1006 2126.

⁴⁵ *Antiquarian Horology*, No. 4, Vol. 40 (December 2019), p. 569.

⁴⁶ J.Darken (ed.), *Horological Masterworks: English Seventeenth-Century Clocks from Private Collections* (Wadhurst, Sussex, 2003), clock number 47 - Tompion No. 333.

and the dealer who bought it was confused by this unusual mechanism. He was heard complaining about it at a clock fair and agreed to sell it to another dealer who resolved the problem.⁴⁷

A few of the newly discovered clocks have finials and it is assumed many have been mislaid or were ignored by auctioneers in their descriptions. Nevertheless, the known finials are not without interest. We expected the ball and spire design found on two clocks (three on one clock and one on the other) and the ball and eagle also to be found on two clocks (in one case coupled with two ball and spires). Less usual were the half a ball and spire found on H71 which fell apart as a result of corrosion but was replaced with a finial of the same design, the manufacturer having taken the bottom of one finial and the top of another to produce what was sought; half a ball with a smaller sphere on top which at some time had been replaced by a turned wooden example but which was found wrapped in a Hull newspaper at the bottom of the case and now graces the pediment where it ought to be (H76); and a disappointing wooden finial (P29).

Most eight-day clocks have calendars but we noted that unusually two of Hugh's clock's did not have this facility. With one exception all the new eight-day clocks appear to have calendars. Similarly, we noted five exceptions to the general rule that eight-day clocks display seconds. Six of the new eight-day clocks do not display seconds. These deviations from the usual practice may have been made at the request of the customer to keep the price down.

We already knew that Hugh was a poor engraver. The dials with his flat bottomed '2's had lots of engraving slips and the dials with curved bottomed '2's, presumably the journeyman's, had few such slips. The newly discovered clocks have not been examined for slips, indeed in many cases the information is simply not available, but where it was available we found nothing to contradict the previous findings: dials with flat-bottomed '2's had lots more slips than dials with curved bottom '2's and Hugh was the culprit.

On the clocks for which we had the information we found that seven dial centres were matted, twenty-eight engraved and twenty-four had no engraving, the proportion of the dials without engraving being high contrary to the national trend towards engraving dial centres and we suspected this reflected Hugh's want of engraving skills. On the newly discovered clocks where we know of this feature only two of the dial centres are matted, twelve are engraved and fifteen are plain. The unengraved proportion of all the dials where it is known is now 54% and our suspicions remain the same: contrary to the national trend Hugh engraved less.

Most clockmakers attached cast-brass spandrels to the corners of their dials. A few engraved their corners and even fewer left them plain. We found five examples of Hugh engraving his corners, contrary to what one might have expected for a poor engraver, and eleven where he left his corners undecorated. In two more cases he attached spandrels in the corners but not in the arch. We now have three more examples of engraved corners and twelve more where he left his corners undecorated. In two more 'hybrid' cases he attached spandrels in the corners but not in the arch. Clearly, what we found were not aberrations and Hugh not infrequently avoided spandrels by having his corners engraved or leaving them plain. This was most unusual.

When Hugh left his dials without spandrels or engraving he decorated them with herringbone engraving round the dial edge. He also sometimes used this form of engraving round the edge on dials to which he attached spandrels. We found he also used this

⁴⁷ I am grateful to my friend Craig Barfoot for the description of this automaton.

form of engraving round name bosses, and in a couple of cases round a calendar and an automaton. Herringbone engraving had been popular but its use had faded away before Hugh was in business and his use of it was unfashionable. The late Brian Loomes has suggested herringbone round the edge was 'presumably to give them a more luxurious finish'.⁴⁸ Our new sample includes engraved corners and corners left blank and therefore, not surprisingly, we find sixteen more examples with the herringbone engraving round the dial edge and examples round name bosses. Curiously, we have no more examples of herringbone round dials with spandrels attached but surely that must just be chance.⁴⁹ In one case (H82) the dial has a pattern of tiny triangles pointing alternately in and out engraved round the outer edge of the chapter ring beyond the minute numerals and the same pattern round the outer edge of the dial centre inside the centre-calendar numerals. In another case (P32) the dial has a double line engraved round its rectangular section and a single line round its arch.

We found that Hugh used a variety of spandrels in the corners of his clocks, twenty-five of eight different designs listed by Cescinsky and Webster and one each of designs listed by Loomes and Robey. In his arches he used twenty-two of three designs listed by C&W, one listed by Loomes and four from three of Robey's designs. He also used spandrels not listed which were all different, perhaps of his own design. The new clocks include one each of C&W 30, 32 and 40 which we had found before and one each of Loomes 4 and 29 we had not found before. In his arches he used C&W 38, 39 and 41 (twice) all of which we had found before, Loomes 37 and 39 which were new, and four listed by Robey - peacock (twice), classical heads in cartouche and C scrolls and leaves. The new clocks include seven more examples of spandrels not listed. Again, we have found he used a wide variety of spandrels, some used by others and spandrels apparently peculiar to himself.

Most northern brass dials have separate chapter rings with spaces hidden beneath in what is called 'cartwheel' fashion. This is said to save brass and it is also said the brass is easier to work if it has the spaces. We found seven of Hugh's dials were exceptions to this practice because they were in one piece without a separate chapter ring. We have now found three more one-piece dials (H57, H82 and P34). We have no explanation for the first two of these clocks not having a separate chapter ring but in the third case the dial is amazingly thin. At only 0.50mm it is much thinner than any of the dials cited in an article in *Clocks* about thin dials⁵⁰ and even thinner than the dial of H36, the previously thinnest dial I had found. H36, the only known complete example of a clock made by Hugh at Stokesley before his move to Northallerton, has a separate dial centre attached to the outer dial with separate strips, as described in the second book, a most unusual arrangement. Perhaps that was necessary because of the thinness of the dial and perhaps this even thinner dial (P34) is in one piece for the same reason? A Pannell dial for sale on eBay in 2017 (H59) was described as 'very thin' and it would have been interesting to know just how thin it was. It could have been another example of a very thin dial by Hugh but we will probably never know.

It seems only one of the new clocks is signed on its chapter ring. Ten are signed in the dial centre and the rest in the arch. These signatures confirm that Hugh preferred to use the dial itself as we had already found.

The 'clock' signed on its chapter ring is not a whole clock, or even a whole dial, but a sole chapter ring. The widow of a former officer of the Wessex branch of the

⁴⁸ B.Loomes, 'From Clockmaker to Pauper', *Clocks*, Vol.17, No. 10, (March 1995), pp 10-15, p.13.

⁴⁹ It is of passing interest to note that the herringbone pattern was used on masonry in the North Riding; 'Countryman's Daughter', *Darlington and Stockton Times*, 2 and 9 August 2024.

⁵⁰ G.Morris, 'Brassed Off Part 3', *Clocks*, Vol.21, No. 7, (July-August 1998), p.39.

British Horological Institute entered a 'bracket clock' in their annual internal sale held at Lyndhurst in October 2009. It was described as a 'bitser' because it was made up of 'bitser' this and 'bitser' that. One of the bits was this chapter ring by Hugh Pannell. The chairman of the branch told the purchaser that I would want a photograph and he responded generously by giving the chairman the chapter ring to send to me. Its arrival without warning was a very pleasant surprise. The chapter ring is described in more detail in Appendix B. The unanimous conclusion of clock dealers and enthusiasts who have seen this chapter ring is that it originally belonged to a thirty-hour single-handed clock – the only single-hander by Hugh Pannell I have found. The dial has the same very simple concentric half-hour markers in the form of 'roundels' which were found on H36, still the only known complete clock made by Hugh at Stokesley.

We had found that fifty-five of Hugh's calendars displayed the date through an aperture or mouth as was usual in his time but he had provided one square aperture of the old-fashioned type, two subsidiary dials and two centre calendars. In our latest sample all the calendars are mouths except for one centre calendar and one subsidiary dial. We noted that sometimes Hugh engraved his calendar discs to '30' instead of '31' and, although we do not have the end-of-month figures for all the clocks, we now have two counting to '31' and six more counting to '30'. That Hugh should make 40% of his known calendars count to '30' is just another of his peculiarities.

In Hugh's time most eight-day clocks had arched dials and eight-day clocks with square dials were unusual yet we have two more (P33 and P34) to add to the five of which we were already aware. Thirty-hour clocks, intended to be 'cottage' clocks and/or cheap, had square dials so that they could be housed in cases with flat tops. Thirty-hour clocks with arched dials were 'rare' yet we have three more of these too (H75 and H85 and P29).

Only one of the newly discovered clocks has a painted dial, or white dial as they were known at the time of their introduction c1772. White dials were popular, and we noted it was said that after 1780 most clocks had them and brass dials were virtually obsolete, indeed after 1790 brass dials were considered old fashioned. We assumed the people of Northallerton, on the Great North Road and well off, would want to be in with the fashion and they would want white dials. Yet we found Hugh used them less than we would have expected. We assumed that if Hugh used them from 1774, like Samuel Deacon of Barton, Leicestershire, and Jonas Barber of Winster, Westmoreland, both of whom are known to have used white dials from that year, then Hugh's brass dial period would be 24 years and his white dial period 14 years, 63.2% and 36.8% of his career respectively. Yet we had only eight white-dial clocks out of seventy-six in our then sample which at only 10.5% was much less than we might have expected. There was no reason to assume clocks with brass dials have lasted longer than those with white dials, indeed one writer had suggested the opposite. We concluded white dials were taken into use more slowly at Northallerton than was said to be the case elsewhere. The proportions in our sample are now even more telling: we now have nine white dial clocks out of 111 clocks which at only 8.1% is even less than we might have expected. Hugh Pannell used fewer white dials and we must assume this reflected the demand from residents in Northallerton who must have preferred brass dials.

The single, white-dialled clock (P31) appeared in curious circumstances. The contents of one of North Yorkshire's oldest grocery shops at Osmotherley, seven miles from Northallerton, were auctioned at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in January 2013. The shop had been empty for very many years and before that it had been in the hands of several successive generations of the same family. The contents of the house and shop were little altered in all that time. It was a sort of 'time capsule'. They included this long-case clock, the

signature on the dial of which could not be read, indeed a Northallerton local historian and friend who was given the opportunity to examine the contents before they went for auction, failed to spot the significance of the clock. No name was given when the clock was catalogued for the auction. It was bought by a dealer in Knaresborough and a clock enthusiast spotted it might be a Pannell clock. I confirmed this myself in the very limited time I had access to it – the signature could be read in part and ‘Pannell N.....’ was just legible.⁵¹

The thirty-hour movement of this clock has a very large count wheel and, more significantly as we will see in the next paragraph, a shaped back cock. The dial has fruit in the corners and flowers against a white background in the arch. It has Roman hours and Arabic minutes marked 5,10,.15... It was clearly made in Loomes’ Period One (1772-1800) and one wonders whether the clock had been in the property since new, but we will never know.

Yet another of Hugh’s peculiarities was his practice of shaping some of his back cocks. Back cocks are the pieces from which the pendulum hangs and, given they are inside the movement and usually out of sight, there is no reason for shaping them. They are usually entirely functional. We found that ten of the clocks of which we were aware had shaped back cocks: one on a month-going clock, three on eight-day clocks, and surprisingly six on thirty-hour clocks. If Hugh shaped his back cocks to show off his craftsmanship then it is perhaps not surprising to find them on month-going and even eight-day clocks but to find them on what were cheaper clocks, and six times, is remarkable. We now have five more examples. H62, H66 and P32 are eight-day clocks but P31 and P37 are further surprising thirty-hour examples.

We noted that clock P17 had centre-seconds and a centre-calendar and therefore had four hands operating from the centre. We saw that several clockmakers had made it difficult to read the time because they overfilled the centre of the dial with engraving whereas Hugh had left the centre of P17 plain which made it easy to read. We do not have another four-handed clock but I have noted five more examples of four-handed clocks by other makers all of which are difficult to read: a clock by Brandreth of Middlewich, Cheshire, seen in a local antiques shop had a criss-cross design on its dial reminiscent of canework; a clock by John Kaye of Liverpool had a dial centre ‘finely engraved in Liverpool style with cross hatchings; each square so formed is engraved with hatching and a cockleshell ...’;⁵² a clock by John Clifton of Liverpool had a matted ground criss-crossed by engraved diamond-shaped boxes on its dial;⁵³ a clock by William Cowper Whitaker of Manchester had a dial profusely illustrated with biblical themes;⁵⁴ and an ‘astronomical’ clock by William Platt of Chester had a dial centre engraved with a diamond pattern.⁵⁵

⁵¹ The dealer who had bought it was not available. The man in the shop next door gave me access but he had an appointment and I was given only a few minutes to look at it, sufficient to take one photograph but not enough time even to remove the hood. It was snowing heavily and the clock was not available thereafter. Such are the problems of visiting clocks.

⁵² M.Hurst and D.Moore, ‘Preview of A.H.S Exhibition of Liverpool Clocks, Williamson Art Gallery and Museum, Birkenhead, February-April 2008’ *Antiquarian Horology*, No.4, Vol. 30, Dec 2997, pp. 550-551. The dial is illustrated. Also see the next footnote.

⁵³ B.Loomes, ‘Clock Dials: Arched Dials’, *Clocks*, Vol.38, No. 11 (November 2015), pp. 9-13, Fig. 10. The article also covers an example by John Kaye at Fig.14 .

⁵⁴ ‘Interface’, *Clocks*, Vol.17, No. 10, (March 1995), p.58

⁵⁵ Hutchinson-Scott sale at Embsay, 7 January 2022, Lot 45.

Only two of the newly discovered clocks have repeater mechanisms but there is little doubt some of the others would also have this facility, it having been removed over the years. We have no more clocks with the strike/silent facility.

We have four more clocks with moon work, one month-going clock and three eight-day. We had found that of the clocks for which we knew the numbering only one was marked conventionally twice to 29½ and four were marked unusually to 29 and 30. Of the newly discovered clocks the month-going clock is marked twice to 29 with asterisks instead of the '½'s and two of the eight-day clocks count to 29 and 30, the numbering on the third being unknown. Numbering moons to 29 and 30 was yet another of Hugh's peculiarities. On all three eight-day clocks the moon passes behind plain brass hemispheres without any depiction of a globe. The month-going clock is most unusual in that it displays the phases of the moon but without any moon in the arch of elsewhere: a moon mouth in the top half of the centre of the dial matches the calendar mouth in the bottom of the dial centre.

Despite the importance of the moon in Hugh's time we found that only seven of his clocks had lunar work (9.2%) and contrasted this with the proportion of moons provided by Jonas Barber at Winster in Westmoreland (36.7%). The difference is marked but for want of information about clocks by other makers we could not know which was 'normal'. The proportion of Hugh's clocks with moon work has now risen slightly to 9.9% and the difference is still noteworthy.

As I pointed out in the books, the importance of knowledge of the phases of the moon cannot be overemphasised. I gave many examples to illustrate this and make no apology for giving several more. The ancient Egyptians planned their lunar festivals, in which swine were offered to the moon God and Osiris, at the season of the new moon.⁵⁶ The ancient Greek poet Hesiod, in his poem 'Days' written c800BC, tells us the full moon is good for the birth of girls and for gelding bulls or sheep but that the waxing moon should be avoided for sowing although it is good for planting plants.⁵⁷ In medieval times the alignment of the planets and stars was believed to have significance for health: letting blood at some stages of the lunar cycle could be beneficial but at other times it could be harmful and even having sex during some lunar and planetary conjunctions was thought to be harmful. When the moon was in Leo one should avoid incursions of the nerves and the back, when it was in Aries one should avoid cutting veins in the head, and when it was in Scorpio one should avoid slicing into the testicles, arms and bladder.⁵⁸ A remedy for intermittent insanity, believed to be caused by changes in the moon, was to tie a clove wort [root] using a red thread to the patient's neck but only in a waning moon in April or October.⁵⁹ In the fifteenth century some recipes required ingredients to be collected under a full moon.⁶⁰ Galileo's daughter, Sister Maria Celeste, wrote to her father saying, 'The Vines in the garden will take nicely now that the Moon is right.'⁶¹ In his horticultural advice given in the eighteenth century, John Evelyn, the diarist, gardener and founder member of the Royal Society, constantly referred to the moon. His book contains several references to the state of the moon despite him writing the following:

⁵⁶ Rebecca Struthers, *Hands of Time: A Watchmaker's History of Time* (London, 2003), p. 13.

⁵⁷ D.E.Duncan, *The Calendar* (London, 1998), p.17.

⁵⁸ I.Mortimer, *The Time Travellers Guide to Medieval England* (London, 2009), pp. 191 and 211; Struthers, *Hands of Time*, pp. 28-29.

⁵⁹ Hana Videen, *The Word Hord: Daily Life in Old English* (London, 2021), p.121.

⁶⁰ Amy Licence, *Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville* (Stroud, 2026), p. 126.

⁶¹ Dava Sobel, *Galileo's Daughter: A Historical Drama of Science, Faith and Love* (London, 1999), (Fourth Estate Paperback Ed. 2000) p.247.

We are yet far from imposing (by any thing we have here alleg'd concerning their Menstrual Periods) those nice and hypercritical Puntillos which some Astrologers ... seem to oblige our Gard'ners to; as if forsooth, all were lost, and our pains to no purposes, unless the sowing and Planting, the Cutting and Pruning, were perform'd in such and such an exact minute of the Moon.⁶²

For example, he wrote 'In general terms it was (and still is) considered good practice to sow and plant when the moon is waxing ... and during its waning to pick, harvest and prune'. He said winter fruit should be gathered, and grafting should take place, when the moon was decreasing. A waning moon was considered an efficacious time to cut, prune and harvest. These are but three examples but throughout his book he regularly referred to the phases of the moon and their influence on various garden practices.⁶³ The Norway spruce trees used to produce the wood used by Stradivari and Guarneri to make their violins were felled during the cold, dormant months and traditionally just before the new moon.⁶⁴ Early in the nineteenth century girls curtsied to the full moon and turned the money in their pockets 'which ought to be doubled before the moon is over'.⁶⁵ Three modern examples show these beliefs persist: the former MP David Tredinnick suggested that surgeons should not operate when there is a full moon in case it prevents blood-clotting;⁶⁶ scientists have found that the long-held fishing legend that catches are more likely at the time of the full or new moon could be true because fish synchronise their feeding activity with the lunar cycle;⁶⁷ and the TV presenter Holly Willoughby has taken up 'lunar gardening', advocating planting above-ground plants in the waxing moon phase and below-ground plants when the moon is waning.⁶⁸ Scientists have recently found there is nothing in the belief that the moon affects our lives. Although the belief that it does has existed for thousands of years their recent study showed the idea should end once and for all.⁶⁹ However, they said nothing about whether it affects plants! The importance of the moon in times past is also confirmed by two non-horticultural examples: early in the nineteenth century Thomas Bewick, the famous engraver of animals and birds, who also engraved clock dials, recorded in his autobiography that 'the full moon was generally the signal for our assembling'⁷⁰ and during prohibition in the U.S.A. black-market traders smuggled 'moonshine' goods under cover of darkness or by the light of the moon.⁷¹

Yet again we have evidence of Hugh's inventiveness. In a guide to moon mechanisms, published for restorers by Meadows and Passmore, the mechanism of one of his

⁶² By 'menstrual periods' he meant monthly happenings; use of this for the female menstrual cycle came after his time. By 'puntillos' he meant a small point of detail, the modern punctilio.

⁶³ J.Evelyn, *Directions for the Gardiner and other Horticultural Advice: Kalendarium Hortense or the Gard'ners Almanac Directing what he is to do Monthly throughout the Year and what Fruits and Flowers are in Prime*, ed. Maggie Campbell-Culver, (Oxford, 2009), pp. 5, 21, 43, 124, 221 and note on pp. 234-5.

⁶⁴ J.Drori, *Around the World in 80 Trees* (London, 2018),pp. 55-56.

⁶⁵ Jenny Uglow, *Elizabeth Gaskell: A Habit of Stories* (London, 1993), p. 118.

⁶⁶ *Sunday Times*, 12 December 2010.

⁶⁷ *The Times*, 29 May 2014.

⁶⁸ *The Daily Mail*, 11 November 2023.

⁶⁹ *The Times*, 1 May 1919, p. 11.

⁷⁰ Iain Bain (ed), *T.Bewick, My Life* (London, 1981), p.168.

⁷¹ Suzie Dent, *Word Perfect* (London, 2020), p. 31.

clocks is illustrated and described as unusual, as is its date mechanism.⁷² The clock described is the month-going clock made for a Northallerton gentleman (P5).

In both my books I gave very detailed descriptions of all the different features of the clock cases. I have done a similar analysis of the new clocks but, because there is no significance in what I found, I will not bore readers with similar descriptions again. Suffice to say we have much the same mixture of oak cases and oak cases with mahogany embellishments, only four clocks being in mahogany cases; we have much the same mixture of arched and shaped trunk door tops, only two clocks having flat tops; we have much the same mixture of pediments, some arched, some swan neck and some caddy, but we have no pagoda, domed or box tops. The subject of carved cases was discussed in some detail because it was found that the seven carved cases we had represented 14.3% of the known cases housing Hugh's clocks whereas Barber's proportion was only 3.8%. Without details of other makers' cases we could not know whether Hugh's proportion was abnormally high or whether it was 'normal' and Barber's was abnormally low, or whether whatever was 'normal' was somewhere between. With the eight newly found carved cases, Northallerton's proportion is now even higher at 21.7%. Did the people of Northallerton want carved cases more than the people of Winster? We do not know.

As noted before, many of the cases had been altered in some way. The position is much the same vis-à-vis the new known cases. Typical is the pediment on P30 having been cut down. Perhaps less typical is the work done, presumably by some Victorian, on H76 for he had replaced the hood pillars with pillars he had probably turned himself and he had also discarded the original brass finial and replaced it with a turned wooden finial probably made by him. He also added a plywood bottom to the clock and that proved to be fortuitous in that the original brass finial of an unusual design was found in the bottom of the case wrapped in a Hull newspaper. The turned hood pillars have now been replaced with original pillars saved by the cabinetmaker from an eighteenth-century clock. With its replacement hood pillars and its original brass finial, and after restoration to damaged blind fretwork and mouldings, the clock, which had been in a very poor state, is now splendid. We are told that H81 has Christopher Columbus carved on it which does not seem English and perhaps we should suspect an American carved it. Perhaps just as 'un-English' is the 'Take Time by the Forelock' carved above the dial on H57 in large letters: it too is in the U.S.A. It does not look right but who am I to question it!

The section in the two books on Hugh's clocks ended with comments on marks found inside the clocks. His watches and a bracket clock were also covered. We have no marks in the newly discovered clocks but the owner of a mantle clock contacted me to tell me about a note in his clock which read 'Hugh Pannell Clockmaker 1730 (Northallerton) only clockmaker'. The note could not have been more wrong in that Hugh was not making clocks in 1730 when he was nine years old and he was far from Northallerton's only clockmaker as evidenced in the books and this supplement. The clock in which the note was found proved to be German!

Appendix B to this supplement includes two watches signed by Hugh (H55 and H58). Both are silver pair-cased fusee examples, the hallmarks being London 1763 and London 1772. The 1772 watch is numbered 166 and could indicate Hugh had made some seven or eight watches per year early in his career.

⁷² *Moon Mechanisms A Restorer's Guide*, p.39. I am grateful to my friend Craig Barfoot for bringing this to my attention.

I was excited when what appeared to be a musical bracket clock by Hugh Pannell was auctioned at Derby in 2020. I was aware of only one bracket clock by Hugh and I had no idea of its whereabouts. I knew nothing of any musical clock by Hugh. My excitement soon disappeared when it transpired it was ‘formerly’ striking on six bells and it was housed in an associated case. It was not what it was said to be.

In Part 2 of Appendix B readers will see that clock P20, not a complete clock but only a dial and movement, was married to the case from a wall clock and sold at auction without the marriage being mentioned. In almost sixty years I had found not a single wall clock made by Hugh Pannell. This is not surprising because the late Brian Loomes wrote that hooded wall clocks are so exceptionally unusual in Yorkshire that he could not bring a single example to mind.⁷³ Somebody somewhere owns this marriage probably without knowing it is not genuine. I will leave readers to judge for themselves this marriage and sale. Since this paragraph was written another alleged wall clock by Hugh appeared at auction (H82) but the hammer price of only £34 confirmed it to be the hotch-potch it was and definitely not an original wall clock.

Hugh Pannell produced standard clocks but he also produced clocks very different from those of his contemporaries. We have noted that he seems to have invented his own method of eliminating recoil on clocks with anchor escapements and centre-seconds hands; his ‘twisting’ father-time automaton was so unusual that it confused one restorer; and one of his moon mechanisms was declared to be ‘unusual’ in a book on the subject as was its date mechanism. In this context we should note the comment of the owner of clock H52 who, writing on eBay in the U.S.A. said, ‘my clock repairman completely serviced this works ... The calendar setup is unique in its design. Rather than the ring being in the center it is off to one side in back of dial ... I have never seen this arrangement before and neither has my clock repairman and he has been doing this for over 35 years!’ There are probably yet more of these curiosities to be found.

Hugh was not only inventive, but he could produce clocks of the highest quality, as we saw from what an experienced restorer declared after working on the month-going clock H71. We concluded in both books that without doubt Hugh Pannell was Northallerton’s best clockmaker and probably one of the best craftsmen it has seen. What we have seen in the newly discovered clocks only enhances those opinions. The famous French watchmaker Ferdinand Berthoud (1727-1807), in his entry on horology in Diderot’s *Encyclopedie*, described the demands of his craft saying thorough mastery of horology requires the theory of science, the skill of handwork, and the talent for design, three qualities that are not easily fostered in the same individual.⁷⁴ I would like to think my ancestor Hugh Pannell’s clocks demonstrate he had all three of these attributes.

JOHN SOWERBY

Before we move on to discuss Hugh Pannell’s son Joshua we need to discuss a clock by a John Sowerby (JS1). The eight-day clock, with a brass dial signed ‘Jno Sowerby North Alerton’ [*sic*], was sold at a Bonhams auction in the West Midlands in 2006.⁷⁵ I had no

⁷³ B.Loomes, ‘The First Snows in Yorkshire’, *Clocks*, Vol. 23, No. 7 (August 2000), pp. 36-39; B.Loomes, ‘The Hooded Clock: An Inexpensive Alarm’, *Clocks*, Vol. 33, No. 8 (August 2010), pp. 36-39; B. Loomes, ‘The Hooded Wall Clock’, *Clocks.*, No. 24, No. 6, pp. 15-19.

⁷⁴ Quoted in Struthers, *Hands of Time*, p. 96.

⁷⁵ I am grateful to Les Turner for bringing the sale of this clock to my attention.

knowledge of a clockmaker of this name at Northallerton. The clock was described as 'George III' which, given he reigned from 1760 to 1820, was not helpful when it came to trying to find Sowerby in the various Northallerton records. I found nothing. Sowerby cannot have been in the town long for otherwise I would surely have found him in the records and we would probably have had more than one clock. On the strength of this clock Sowerby has been listed as a Northallerton clockmaker. The brass dial of the clock tells us it was probably made nearer 1760 than 1820 and its subsidiary seconds dial superimposed on the matted dial centre, its square calendar aperture and its 'classical wing and bird spandrels' tell us it was probably made not long after 1760.

A note added to the Bonhams catalogue entry read 'A Jno Sowerby is recorded at 100, Brick Lane, London, in 1817. The style and design of this case confirms [*sic*] London origins.' Curiously, there is no John Sowerby listed by Loomes in London. However, a John Sowerby was a clockmaker at Ripon and a clock by him is illustrated in my book on Ripon clockmakers. He married at Ripon in 1720 and the parish registers tell us he was in Ripon until 1734 when his wife died. He may have been one of the four men who signed a bond there in 1745.⁷⁶ And he may have been the man who made the clock at Northallerton some time thereafter.

JOSHUA PANNELL

Joshua Pannell was baptized at Northallerton in 1757 the son of Hugh Pannell by his second wife; his mother died in 1759 when he was an infant; he was brought up by his father with his three young siblings; he would complete his apprenticeship with his father in 1778; he married in 1779; he lost two sons before having a daughter Ann in 1784; he lost his wife in 1786; he would take over the business after his father died in 1788; he married Mary Clifton the widow of his friend John Clifton in 1790; and he died aged forty-six in 1803 'by a fall as is supposed' according to the parish registers. In 1780 he described himself as a clockmaker and innholder, the inn being the Black Swan at Northallerton, but at the time of his death he was described as a clockmaker and hardwareman. He was never a fulltime clockmaker.

The North Yorkshire County Record Office has started making numerous documents available online. They have proved invaluable when searching for information about clockmakers and watchmakers and the results appear throughout this supplement. Although the parish registers say Joshua died 'by a fall as is supposed' an abstract of coroner's inquests now available reveals that at the inquest held on 8 June 1803 the verdict was 'Found dead. Sudden death by the visitation of God'.⁷⁷

In 1791 he was one of three men ordered to ensure another man was to keep the peace. In 1792 he was twice a witness in quarter sessions cases.⁷⁸ It is significant that in these three cases he was described not as a clockmaker but as an innholder, evidence that he was perceived primarily to be an innholder and thus confirming his clockmaking was part-time. When he was required to serve as a juror in 1793 and 1798 his occupation was not given in the jury lists.⁷⁹

⁷⁶ Severs, *Ripon's Clockmakers*, pp. 28-32.

⁷⁷ NYCRO, QSB 1803 4/16/1.

⁷⁸ NYCRO, QSB 1791 2/7/14; QSB 1792 1/7/10; QSB 1792 1/7/15.

⁷⁹ NYCRO, QSB 1793 3/1/3 and QSB 1798 2/1/2. In the Rev. Atkinson's *Quarter Sessions Records* Joshua's occupation is given as a 'gauger of excise', i.e. 'an exciseman who inspects dutiable bulk goods... especially liquor casks': Rev. J.C. Atkinson (ed.), *Quarter Sessions Records* (9 vols, North

In 1792 he was paid his costs as a Northallerton constable concerning a prosecution.⁸⁰ In 1793 he was indicted for assaulting a woman but the case was dismissed.⁸¹ In 1794 he was the only Northallerton subscriber to a book by Charles Varlo published in London, most of the subscribers being from York.⁸² In 1795 he was one of two constables assaulted by a major and two other officers from the 115th Regiment of Foot in a riotous assembly of thirty persons at Northallerton.⁸³ His death notice appeared in the Newcastle Courant – ‘PANNELL, Tuesday se’nnight at Northallerton Mr Joshua PANNELL’. A bronze pestle and mortar inscribed ‘Joshua Pannell MB 1794’, sold at Duggleby’s saleroom, Scarborough, in 2015, must have been from his time as a hardwareman.

The Clocks of Joshua Pannell

We have only four long-case clocks, a dial, a watch and a wall clock by Joshua to add to the clocks already listed. Three of the long-case clocks have painted dials and the dial is also painted, as one would expect from a clockmaker in business after 1788. One of these dials is signed ‘Pannell’ without a forename and, whereas other such clocks have been treated as by the father this one is obviously by the son and is therefore dealt with here. It has ladies representing the four seasons in its corners and in its arch what appear to be akin to geometrics and is therefore comparatively late and too late to be by the father.

Surprisingly the fourth long-case clock has a brass dial which means we now have three brass dials bearing Joshua’s signature. Given he took over from his father in 1788, sixteen years after white dials were introduced, given the tendency for younger clockmakers to be up with the times, and given how popular white dials were supposed to be, that Joshua made even one brass dial would be surprising. That he made at least three is a surprise, indeed if we use the 10-15% survival rate already cited, he could have made as many as thirty or more, which is an even bigger surprise. The people of Northallerton did not take to white dials as quickly as has been suggested happened elsewhere. This brass dial clock found in Iowa in the U.S.A. is otherwise not unusual.

The three white-dial clocks and the white dial are what one would expect. Dials made before the turn of the century had Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... They had flowers in the corners and arch sometimes in gold triangles. These four examples conform to these descriptions. On two of the dials the flowers are painted against a green background. The late Mrs Frances Tennant, author of two splendid books on painted-dial clocks, told me that a green background almost certainly meant a dial had been produced about the turn of the century either side of 1800, not long before Joshua died.⁸⁴

The separate dial has ‘339’ on the back indicating it is yet another example supplied by the dial manufacturer Francis Byrne, the number being his number for the Pannell

Riding Record Society, 1884-92). The incomplete reference found on the web shows the entry was to be found in Vol IX on July 18th but we have no year.

⁸⁰ NYCRO, QSB 1792 2/15/10.

⁸¹ NYCRO, Quarter Sessions Records, 9 March 1793. I am grateful to Jim Sedgewick for providing this information.

⁸² *Nature Display’d: A New Work Being a Miscellany* (London, 1794). Charles Varlo (or Varley) was a Yorkshireman and agriculturist who had been in Ireland and the U.S.A. The book is based on his time in America.

⁸³ NYCRO, QSB 1792 2/15/10; QSB 1795 3/9/1 and 4/6/9.

⁸⁴ Also see M.Frances Tennant, *The Art of the Painted Dial: A Unique British Folk Art* (Ashbourne, 2009), p.127.

workshop. Another of these '339' dials has also been discovered since the books were published in that clock J7 has changed hands and the number was discovered on re-examination. We now have eight of these numbers on Joshua's dials. Byrne is said not to have been in Birmingham until 1791.⁸⁵ All these '339' clocks were therefore used by Joshua and it therefore follows that clock P4, with '339' on the back of its dial, which I treated as by Hugh was actually by Joshua. Tom Spittler wrote an article for the magazine of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors in the U.S.A. about these numbers in which he cites me but unfortunately it contains an error in that he says the numbers are red yet every one of the eight examples mentioned here is white.⁸⁶

None of the new dials has the rare upright Roman numerals discussed at some length in the second book. Fig.4 showed the dates for the clockmakers whose clocks had been noted with upright Roman numerals - Joshua Pannell, T, Marshall (Lincoln), William Toleman (Caernarfon), George Clifton (Northallerton), and William Massey (Nantwich) - and the known manufacturers of these dials - Francis Byrne, Eli Felton, B. Wright & Co., and Walker & Finnemore. Since the second book was published other long-case examples have been brought to my attention but they have not involved other clockmakers or manufacturers. I have also been told about a bracket clock by 'Jos Henrich Ficke' of 'Bremen' in Germany which has upright Roman hours but that adds nothing to the discussion. The dates suggested for the use of upright hour numerals still hold good. And the argument for Joshua's widow Mary continuing in business is still valid, of which more later.

'Identical' dials were also discussed. The dial of a clock by Joshua Pannell depicting Nelson was found to be almost the same as the dial of a clock by a Lincolnshire clockmaker, the difference being only in the numbering; the dials of two clocks by the later Northallerton maker William Hepton were much the same as each other; two dials used by Hepton's son-in-law George Tesseyman matched; and another of Tesseyman's dials was the same as one used by a Stokesley maker. Clearly manufacturers produced several copies of each dial but, given they were distributed throughout the country and given destruction rates, few pairs survive. And even if they survive it is rare for them to be spotted. That I had discovered the four pairs mentioned was most unusual. Other pairs have now come to my notice. In 1994 'D.P.' wrote to *Clocks* from Berkshire to say that the dial on his clock by L. Koos of Merthyr Tydfil was identical to the dial on the clock by E.Morgan of Bridgend used to illustrate an article in the magazine entitled 'Marine Scenes in Longcase Clocks'.⁸⁷ In Rory McAvoy's award-winning article about Nelson in *Antiquarian Horology* there are pictures of identical dials by B.Wright and Co.⁸⁸ My friend the dial collector Hugh Cockwill has pointed out to me that the dial by Hipkiss to be found on a clock by George Clifton is much the same, except for the numbering, as a dial made by him for Charles Lowe of Arbroath.⁸⁹

The watch by Joshua to have appeared since the second book was published is unremarkable, except it was in Florida and it is now back in Northallerton (J18). The wall clock (J17) is suspicious. It was advertised in a Montreal newspaper by a watchmaker who described it as a 'hood clock', that is a wall clock having the movement enclosed in a case and, if weight-driven, with the weights and pendulum exposed to view. We have already seen that the late Brian Loomes said Yorkshire examples are so rare he could not bring an example

⁸⁵ Tennant, *Art of Painted Dials*, p.56.

⁸⁶ British Horology Times, NAWCC, Chapter 159, Number 45 (March 2009), p.6.

⁸⁷ *Clocks*, Vol. 16, No. 11, (April 1994), p.58.

⁸⁸ E.McAvoy, 'Admiral Lord Nelson and the Commemorative Domestic Clock', *Antiquarian Horology* (March, 2011), pp.665-88, p.684.

⁸⁹ See George Clifton, Appendix C.

to mind. We should note that potential purchasers were told it was 'London made' and perhaps that should be sufficient to make us dubious because if it bore Joshua's name then it was probably not made in London.

Finally, before we leave Joshua and his clocks, I must relate the remarkable account of how one of the newly discovered clocks came to light. J14 had been left to a doctor about 1978 by a grateful patient who had died aged 92 years. It had had no particular significance, but it stood in his hall for some thirty years. His daughter married but the ceremony and festivities thereafter took place elsewhere. It was only when the married couple had a son, and the families retreated to the doctor's house after the christening, that the baby's aunt on the father's side was astonished to see in the doctor's hall a clock made by her ancestor Joshua Pannell. Although it had been of no significance it had now become a family heirloom because it had been made by the baby's great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather. A remarkable coincidence.

THOMAS HEPTON senior and THOMAS HEPTON junior

Thomas Hepton senior was baptized at Northallerton in 1741; married in 1764; had ten children including Thomas junior and William; took over care of the church clock after his father Leonard died in 1777; his wife died in 1790; and Thomas himself died only ten weeks later that same year. In 1778 he lived in the Talbot Yard, which was to become the Black Swan Yard, and it is possible he worked for Hugh Pannell and even possible that he had served his time with him.

Thomas Hepton junior was the eldest son of Thomas senior and was baptized in 1769; he was aged twenty-one years when his parents died in 1790 and he was only two months out of his apprenticeship; he was left with responsibility for his youngest siblings; the overseers of the poor paid him weekly for his three youngest sisters but arranged for his brother William to be apprenticed to him as a trainee clockmaker; Thomas junior married in 1791; in 1797 he himself died, months before the end of William's apprenticeship; William's life and clocks will be described in the next chapter.

Thomas senior was in business perhaps from 1777 to 1790 and Thomas junior from 1790 to 1797. It is impossible to differentiate between their clocks precisely enough and therefore they will again be dealt with together.

We have no new information about Thomas senior and the only new information we have about the life of Thomas junior is that he was a Methodist. The list of members of the church at Northallerton is included in the records of the Ripon circuit. He and his wife were listed as members in 1796 and 1797 but then disappear.⁹⁰ 1797 was the year he died.

A watch key, in the name of T.W.Hepton of Huntriss Row in Scarborough, sold on eBay in 2010, might have been provided by one of the clockmaking Heptons. It was not, but it is still of passing interest. We assumed that by the time Thomas junior took over responsibility for his brother and three sisters in 1790 his brother Wilford had already left home. Wilford was their mother's maiden name. We can trace descendants of Wilford through the later censuses. In 1851 Wilfred [*sic*], surely Wilford's son, was a master plumber aged twenty-seven years, born in Leeds, and his son, the Thomas Wilfred Hepton named on the watch key, was eleven months old. In 1861 the ten-year old boy was living with his mother in Leeds. In 1871, now aged twenty, he was described as a 'working jeweller' and he was in

⁹⁰ NYCRO, Members of Ripon Wesleyan Methodist Circuit, R/M/RI I 1/8/1.

Marylebone, London. But in 1881, still described as a 'working jeweller', he was in Scarborough with his wife and five children, the first two having been born at Halifax and the last three at Scarborough. This Scarborough Hepton was the grandson of the Wilford Hepton who had already left home when his parents died and therefore the watch key was that of a jeweller only distantly related to the clockmaking Heptons.⁹¹

The Clocks of the Thomas Heptons, senior and junior

We have five newly discovered clocks by either of the Thomas Heptons, two eight-day clocks and three thirty-hours.

One of the two eight-day clocks has a brass dial, the dial being signed simply 'Hepton'. The auctioneer who sold it catalogued it as being by William Hepton but, as we will see, William was not in business until 1797 and this clock with a brass dial was surely made long before his time, the dotted minutes and dotted subsidiary seconds dial indicating it was probably made about 1772 or a little later. The clock was probably produced by Thomas Hepton senior. It is only the second brass-dial clock by one of the Thomas Heptons I have found. The dial has flat-bottomed '2's the same as Hugh Pannell's, and that could hint that he did indeed serve his time with Hugh, but it can only be a hint. (Unfortunately, the photograph of the other brass dial clock, snatched by a clock enthusiast, is not good enough for the '2's to be seen.)

The other four clocks by the Thomas Heptons to have emerged of late have arched painted dials with Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... which is exactly what one would expect of clocks made in their time before the turn of the century. In one case we have insufficient information but two of the other three have flowers in the corners, one with flowers in the arch and the other with a cockerel there. The third has flowers in the top corners, fruit in the bottom corners, flowers in the arch and a butterfly in the dial centre. The paintings in the arches on the three dials are against a white background, i.e. the paintings do not fill the arch as they would on later clocks. The only notable feature of any of the clocks is that one of them has a calendar that goes backwards.

JOHN BOLTON

In 1791 the rector and the four and twenty who ran affairs at Bedale, nine miles from Northallerton, decided their church clock was badly out of repair. They advertised for somebody to carry out repairs and later chose John Bolton, a clock and watch repairer of Northallerton, to carry out the work. Until I found these entries I was not aware of this John Bolton and he was not mentioned in my Northallerton books. A John Bolton, born in 1761 and perhaps from York, is recorded as working at Felixkirk near Thirsk, in 1785; at Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, (now Tyne and Wear), by about 1790; and at New Elvet, Durham City, from 1818 where he died in 1821. It seemed that Bolton must have been in business at Northallerton briefly between Felixkirk and Chester-le-Street. It had been agreed how much he would be paid but when it came to making the payment it was made not to Bolton but to 'Messrs Bolton & Greaves', William Greaves being a Bedale clockmaker at that time.⁹²

⁹¹ Descendants of the Leeds Heptons had Northallerton Hepton clocks and for many years I corresponded with a Mrs Jean Hepton until she died, keeping her up to date with news of Hepton clocks. I am grateful to my friend Eve Roberts for the information about 'T.W.Hepton'.

⁹²Severs, *Bedale's Clockmakers*, pp.36-38.

Knowing of his existence, I found that John Bolton married a widow called Margaret Prest in Northallerton in 1790. In the town's assessments [rating records], I found that in April 1791 a 'widow Prest, now Bolton', was listed. The property was on the main street next but one to The Golden Lion. From June that year the property was listed as 'Bolton's House' and continued to be so listed, one of the entries being more specifically 'J.Bolton's house' and two being 'John Bolton's House'. The last of these entries was in December 1793 and thereafter the property was occupied by somebody else.

It seems Bolton was in Felixkirk in 1785 but he had been at Northallerton long enough to court and marry Margaret in 1790. They left the town at the very end of 1793 or early 1794. There is nothing else in the Northallerton records and we do not have a clock.

Before we move on to the nineteenth century I would mention a clockmaker at Appleton Wiske in the eighteenth century. Appleton Wiske is a village between Northallerton and Yarm, 10.6 miles from Northallerton, and apparently an unlikely place for a clockmaker. Samuel Parkinson was a clockmaker there in 1741 when he received goods stolen at West Rounton, a neighbouring village.⁹³ A Samuel Parkinson is listed in Loomes at Selby c1750-c1765.

⁹³ NYCRO, QSB 1741 Mid-Summer Adjournment sessions. I am grateful to Jim Sedgewick for this information.

3. THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (c1800 – c1830)

*William Hepton – ?. Dixon – George Cade – W.Ward – Thomas Metcalfe –
Henry Birkett – George Clifton – John Hawman – Thomas Raper –
George Tesseyman – A.Manners – Henry Robinson*

WILLIAM HEPTON

We have seen that William Hepton was one of the ten children of Thomas Hepton senior who died in 1790 leaving his eldest son Thomas junior with responsibility for the four youngest offspring. William was apprenticed by the overseers of the poor to his brother Thomas junior who was only two months out of his own apprenticeship – this was most unusual. Thomas junior died in 1797 before the end of William's apprenticeship.

William was baptized in December 1776 and apprenticed in 1790 when he was fourteen years old, the usual age for starting an apprenticeship. The apprenticeship would usually have ended when he was twenty-one in December 1797 but his brother died in May that year, some seven months before it was probably scheduled to end. There is no evidence anybody else took over as master and it seems the seven-month shortfall was simply ignored.

When William took over his brother's business he published a flyer, a copy of which has survived –

**WILLIAM HEPTON,
Clock and Watch-maker,
NORTH-ALLERTON.**

BEGS leave to present his most grateful Thanks to the Public in general; for the great Encouragement conferred on his late Brother THOMAS HEPTON, in the above Business, for which he was so much distinguished. WILLIAM HEPTON, at the same Time, solicits a Continuance of future Favours, and is happy to inform the Friends of his late Brother, that the Business, in future, will be carried on by him, with equal Assiduity, Care, and Completion.

➤ The Public are requested observe, that the front Shop of his late Brother, does not belong to him, but is down the same Yard.⁹⁴

William married three weeks before his twenty-first birthday. He and his wife were to have eight children and he was described as a clockmaker from the time the first was baptized. He was to be in business at Northallerton for sixty years until he died in harness at the age of eighty-one years in 1858. William's daughter Mary Ann was to marry the Northallerton clockmaker George Tesseyman who had served his time with her father. William's son John was to become a clockmaker. A grandson and a great-grandson were also to become clockmakers.

⁹⁴ I am grateful to Les Turner for spotting this rare flyer at a York book fair, ringing me, and acquiring it for me at my request. (The vendor thought it was perhaps 'c1840' but we know it was issued in 1797.)

We have only a few titbits about William since publication of the second book. In 1814, as a constable of Northallerton, he claimed for conveying baggage of the 3rd Dragoon Guards to Thirsk. As a watchmaker he was one of eight jurors at the quarter sessions held at Christmas in 1820⁹⁵ and, this time described as a clockmaker, he was a member of the grand jury at the quarter sessions held at Northallerton on New Years Eve 1832 and New Years Day 1833. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, the clockmaker George Tesseyman.⁹⁶ That same year, William's daughter married not at Northallerton but near Thirsk: '7th at Thirkleby, Thirsk, Robert Smith, Black Bull Inn, Northallerton, [and] Miss Hepton, eldest daughter of Mr Wm Hepton, watchmaker and silversmith, Northallerton.'⁹⁷ We knew that William was in partnership with his son John from 1832 until at least 1838. We now know that the partnership was dissolved in 1840: 'Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between us William Hepton and John Hepton both of Northallerton in the County of York, watch and clockmakers, under the firm of William Hepton & Son, was on the 13th day of May last, dissolved by mutual consent: as witness our hands this 2nd day of July 1840. [Signed] William Hepton, John Hepton.'⁹⁸ We will see that John Hepton was in financial trouble and petitioned for bankruptcy in 1843.

William Hepton's Clocks and Watches

Given that William was in business at Northallerton for sixty years it is not surprising we have twenty-seven more clocks to add to the twenty-nine of which we were already aware, all of them with painted dials and seven made in Loomes' Period One (1788-c1800), fifteen in his Period two (c1800-c1825/30) and three in Period Three (c1825 to the end of the long-case clock era). We have insufficient information about two to know when they were made. Clocks signed 'Hepton' are included in the following analysis.

William only took over the business when his brother died in 1797 and therefore it is perhaps surprising we have seven more Period One clocks, thirteen in all, made so comparatively early. The seven new clocks have eight-day movements. The dials are all arched and they have been placed in this period because they have Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15 ..., imitation spandrels in gold; or flowers, sometimes in gold triangles; all of which were typical of dials made at that time. The paintings in the arches are against white backgrounds – fuller paintings were to come later. We have one dial with the four continents depicted in the corners which is unusually early and we know this dial was manufactured by Francis Byrne for it has his number '1427' on the back, the third example we have found: 1427 was Byrne's number for the Hepton workshop. One of these clocks is a marriage but the other cases, where we have the information, are oak embellished with mahogany and, with only one exception, have hood pillars with brass capitals and bases: based on our sample it seems William, in competition with Joshua Pannell at that time, was not producing cheaper clocks with thirty-hour movements, flat tops and wholly oak cases with turned hood pillars with or without gesso.

We have fifteen clocks to add to the six we knew with dials produced in Loomes' Period Two. The clocks have been placed in this transitional period because they

⁹⁵ NYCRO, QSB 1820 1/1/3 and QSB 1820 1/1/8.

⁹⁶ *Yorkshire Gazette*, 5 January 1833. I am grateful to Les Turner for bringing this to my attention.

⁹⁷ *York Herald*, 16 November 1833.

⁹⁸ *The London Gazette*, 3 July 1840. Also see D.Bryden's database of bankrupt and insolvent watch and clockmakers on the website of the Antiquarian Horological Society. I am grateful to my friend Angus Bell for bringing this entry in the database to my attention.

have Arabic hours and minutes marked 15,30,45,60 and the 'geometric' patterns typical of that time. Because the period is transitional they sometimes have features found in the periods before and after Period Two. For example, we have a couple of clocks with no minute numerals, one with tiny crosses where 5,10,15 ... would have been, and another with tiny crosses where 15,30,45,60 would have been. We have a double minute band marked 15,30,45,60, a double minute band without any numerals being a Period Three feature, indeed we have a double minute band without numerals. Although most of the arch paintings are against a white background, including one with a cartouche of a girl and a dog, we have a few with full paintings, a sign of what was to come. We also have full paintings in the corners of sets of four, another later feature. Most of the dials have brass collets on the winding holes: the regular use of collets had been introduced at the Pannell workshop by Joshua and now they seem to have been provided on almost every Northallerton clock. One of the clocks is in a very heavily carved case and a couple are oak but otherwise the cases are oak embellished with mahogany. Again, we find that almost all the hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. There are hints that the quality of the clocks is improving, one has fluting on the hood pillars and another has Corinthian capitals. One of the clocks has a backward calendar.

We have only three Period Three clocks to add to the five already known. Eight clocks made in the last thirty years of his working life is not many given we have found thirty-four for the first thirty years. The few found now seem to support my speculation that later in his career William could have left clockmaking to his son and son-in-law and concentrated on his hardware business. We could expect these later clocks made after about 1825-30 to have Roman hours again but now with a double minute band and no numerals. We could also expect lots more paint both in the corners and in the arch. One of the three clocks we have now has a square dial and all three were thirty-hour clocks. The sample is small, but this seems to be a marked change from the clocks William was making earlier. I had noted a trend from eight-day clocks to thirty-hour clocks at Northallerton, the opposite to what is said to have happened elsewhere, and I noted this trend seemed to have started with William. The clocks found now could be an early indication of that trend which will be referred to later in this supplement. Two of the three clocks treated here as William's are actually dials, one of which is a square dial with a signature only part of which can be read, but the legible part reads '& Son' and the only clockmaking partnership known at Northallerton was that between William and his son, hence the clock being included in William's clocks. The surviving case is dark oak.

In addition to the two dials already mentioned we have a third dial. It was auctioned at Rotherham in 2022 and it has been incorporated into these comments as a Period Two example. We also have a watch. The pair-cased silver watch is signed '*Hepton & Son Northallerton*' on its movement and it is hallmarked for Birmingham 1832, the very year John and his father started their partnership. The case has 'JH' marked in it, presumably for John Hepton.

? DIXON
GEORGE CADE
W.WARD

Nothing more is known about the above clockmakers

THOMAS METCALFE

Thomas Metcalfe was described as a clockmaker when his son was baptized at Northallerton in 1803; he himself had been baptized at Northallerton in 1780 and he was the older brother of the Northallerton clockmaker Johnson Metcalfe; in 1808 he was in York Castle prison; two years later the family moved to Thirsk and he died there in 1810 aged thirty years; we had no clock and no evidence he was ever in business so he was treated as a journeyman.

The settlement papers for the move to Thirsk in 1810, with his wife and four sons, are now available.⁹⁹ A clock has now appeared and since it came to light I have corresponded with a lady whose husband is descended from Thomas Metcalfe. She found that he was described as a clockmaker again when another child was born at Thirsk: sadly, the child was born just before, and baptized just after, his death. She also found that when he was in prison at York it was for breaking into a shop at Thirsk and he was acquitted.¹⁰⁰

The clock of Thomas Metcalfe

We now have a single long-case clock (TM1). It appeared in an antiques shop in Alnwick, Northumberland, and it was bought by a resident of Northallerton. It is an eight-day clock and its dial is by James Wilson of Birmingham. It is fully described in Appendix C.

HENRY BIRKETT

In 2009 a watch by a Henry Birkett of Northallerton was sold in Wales (HB1). Birkett was not previously known to be a watchmaker at Northallerton. The solid silver pair-cased fusee watch is signed 'Hen. Birkett Northallerton' and is hallmarked Birmingham 1809. Searches of Northallerton's records revealed nothing whatsoever about this man.

However, a Henry Birkett, who married in Ottawa in 1874, worked as a jeweller and watchmaker in Minnesota from c1870 to 1885.¹⁰¹ He may or may not be the same man.

GEORGE CLAFTON

George Clafton was born in 1784 the son of John Clafton and his wife Mary; John Clafton was a friend of Joshua Pannell, indeed Joshua was best man at John's wedding; after John fell from his horse and died Joshua married Mary in 1790; George became his stepson; the families merged and lived at the Black Swan Inn and then from 1800 at the hardware shop; Mary continued to run the hardware business after Joshua died in 1803 when George would be nineteen years old; Mary moved to the Black Swan Yard in 1808; there was good reason to believe Mary had run the clock business in her husband's name.¹⁰²

We know that George was a clockmaker for we have clocks by him. We knew of two clocks and now we have two more. It seemed not unreasonable to assume he had been taught by his stepfather Joshua Pannell. Joshua died before George was twenty-one but

⁹⁹ NYCRO, QSB 1810 3/11.

¹⁰⁰ *Hull Packet*, 10 May 1808; *Leeds Mercury*, 6 August 1808; *York Herald*, 12 August 1808.

¹⁰¹ Found in a list of American silversmiths, the source being the 1880 census.

¹⁰² Mary Pannell has been included in the database of female clockmakers created for the Antiquarian Horological Society by Geoff Allnut and Susan Fullwood.

there is no evidence he was taught by anybody else and it was assumed he continued in his mother's business with a journeyman, probably James Hogg who lived in the Black Swan Yard. Our last reference to him at Northallerton is in 1809. He is not listed as a clockmaker elsewhere and it was assumed he worked as a journeyman for somebody else or he left clockmaking.

We now have more evidence that George was a clockmaker at Northallerton. In August 1808 he, and his stepsister's husband William Marshall, signed a recognizance to appear at the quarter sessions in a case of assault, presumably as witnesses. He was described as a clockmaker.¹⁰³ Yet he also signed a recognizance that very year in a bastardy case in which he agreed to ensure a man's appearance at the court and this time he was described as an ironmonger.¹⁰⁴ This was at the time his mother gave up the hardware business and moved to the Black Swan Yard so clearly he had taken over but only briefly for our last reference to him in Northallerton is the following year and the ironmonger's premises had been taken over by somebody else.

George Clifton's Clocks

Both the newly discovered eight-day clocks have the Arabic hours and minutes marked 15,30,45,60 one would expect on Period Two clocks made in George's time. Both have centre calendars which is interesting given that Hugh Pannell seemed to provide more centre calendars than most, Hugh being the father of George's stepfather, although as yet we have no centre-calendar by Joshua. Both the dials have false plates showing they were manufactured by Richard Hipkiss.

JOHN HAWMAN

John Hawman was born at Northallerton in 1784; he was described as a watchmaker when a daughter was baptized in 1814; he moved later to be a clockmaker at Stockton-on-Tees. At the time of the first book, it was assumed he was a journeyman at Northallerton because we had no clocks and no evidence he was in business but by the time of the second book we had three clocks to confirm he had been in business in the town.

We now have more evidence. In May 1808 two men entered recognizances at the quarter sessions to keep the peace 'especially towards John Hawman, clockmaker of Northallerton'. This reference to him as a clockmaker is six years earlier than the reference in the baptism.¹⁰⁵ In 1811 John advertised for a journeyman for his business at Northallerton.¹⁰⁶ The assumption that he moved to Stockton, probably in 1821 based on his disappearance from Northallerton assessments and his working at Stockton later, has proved to be wrong: in 1816 he was a watchmaker in Darlington when he assigned his estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of his creditors.¹⁰⁷ Clearly he moved to Stockton thereafter.

John Hawman's Clocks

One of the Hawman clocks we now have was catalogued as by John Harman but there is no doubt it was made by John Hawman. We have very little information about it

¹⁰³ NYCRO, Q.S.B 1808 4/7/14. William Marshall married Ann Pannell, Joshua Pannell's daughter – see Fig.2 in the second book.

¹⁰⁴ NYCRO, QSB 1808 4/11/85.

¹⁰⁵ NYCRO, QSB 1808 3/7. I am grateful to Dot Salmon for bringing this reference to my attention.

¹⁰⁶ *York Herald*, 9 February 1811. I am grateful to my friend Angus Bell for bringing this item to my attention.

¹⁰⁷ *Durham County Advertiser*, 1 June 1816. I am grateful to my friend Angus Bell for bringing this item to my attention.

but it is in an extensively carved oak case. The other clock is complete and as we would expect it has a Period Two dial, in this case with geometrics. The false plate is by ‘Walker & ,,,’ which will be Walker & Hughes or Walker & Finnemore. The clock is a dummy winder and it has dummy seconds, the dummy winding holes being embellished with collets.

THOMAS RAPER

Thomas Raper was born at Kirby Sigston near Northallerton in 1787; he served his time with Richard Scurr of Thirsk and married Scurr’s daughter; he was in business at Northallerton from 1812 but the couple returned to Thirsk in 1818 and then parted, she to stay with her mother at Thirsk and he to go to Bedale where he remained a single man until he died in 1867. Despite him being at Bedale the rest of his life no Bedale clock has appeared and it seems he repaired clocks there but did not make them.¹⁰⁸

In 1812 two men were indicted for stealing one red coloured leather pocket book belonging to Thomas.¹⁰⁹ In 1814 he served as one of the constables for Northallerton and claimed his expenses for conveying soldiers’ baggage – the Northumbria Militia to Darlington, the 2nd Dragoon Guards to Boroughbridge, and the 4th Dragoon Guards to Darlington.¹¹⁰

Thomas Raper’s Clocks

A lady with a hospital appointment read a piece about me in *Country Life* magazine, a piece I knew nothing about, and she contacted me about her clock which had been in Darlington, Co. Durham, all its recent life until she took it to Cheshire. Such are the chances of clocks turning up! We had only two clocks by Thomas and her clock was the first of another three. Her clock is a typical Period Two clock except that the calendar goes backwards.

Our next Raper clock was the subject of an article in *The Horological Journal*¹¹¹ and five years later a friend of mine found himself sitting next to the owner at a dinner in London. The clock has another typical Period Two dial but this example is in a later case made specially for it.

The third Raper clock is a dial and movement and unusually, because all our clocks by other makers of late have had arched dials, this one is square.

GEORGE TESSEYMAN

George Tesseyman was born in 1794 into a poor family; he was illegitimate; his mother had another illegitimate son who became a clockmaker; he himself had an illegitimate daughter before he married; he served his time with William Hepton and he became a clockmaker, starting his business in 1818; he married William’s daughter Mary Ann in 1826 and they had a son and a grandson who also became clockmakers; he was in business fifty-three years at Northallerton until he died in 1871.

¹⁰⁸ See Severs, *Bedale’s Clockmakers*, pp. 95-98. I am grateful to my friend Alison Harrison for information about the Scurrs.

¹⁰⁹ NYCRO, QSB 1812 3/6/5.

¹¹⁰ NYCRO, QSB 1814 1/15/6.

¹¹¹ D.Poole, ‘A Helping Hand for Students 45’, *Horological Journal*, January 2012, pp. 14-17.

We knew that George fathered an illegitimate daughter not long before he married Mary Ann and the bastardy order has now emerged. He had to pay £2 5s 6d plus 6s costs and 3s 6d per week thereafter.¹¹² In 1829 a man appeared at the quarter sessions for stealing a watch belonging to George.¹¹³ We have already noted that when William Hepton was a member of the grand jury at the quarter sessions in 1833 one of his fellow jurors was his son-on-law George Tesseyman. At least twice he was a witness: in 1833 after the culprit was summarily convicted of breaking a pane of glass in the window of his 'front shop' and two years later when he was required to give evidence in a case involving a counterfeit gold coin.¹¹⁴ In 1836 a woman was accused of stealing from George a substantial amount of property including a gold seal, several brooches, several rings, several pairs of earrings, two vinaigrettes, two buckles, two combs, a leather purse, a thimble and twelve packets of needles, all of which give us some idea of what he sold in addition to making clocks.¹¹⁵ When John Hepton was declared bankrupt in 1843, of which more later, his personal estate and effects were assigned to George Tesseyman, watchmaker, and to a Northallerton gentleman. In that document George's surname was spelt 'Jesseyman', a perennial problem and sometimes even on clock dials.¹¹⁶ George was married to John's older sister.

George Tesseyman's Clocks and Watches

We have ten clocks to add to the twenty-two Tesseyman clocks of which we were already aware, three of the new clocks being eight-day and seven being thirty-hour. Yet again we see a tendency towards thirty-hour clocks when we might have expected the opposite. Indeed, if we add the new numbers to the old, the tendency is more marked: nine eight-day and twenty-three thirty-hour. We will address this apparent anomaly again.

The dials of the ten clocks are what one would expect from clocks made in a career spanning Loomes' Periods Two and Three, no deviations at all. One dial is signed 'Tessyman' without the 'e' so they got the 'T' right but erred otherwise. One of the clocks is an eight-day dial married to a thirty-hour movement and another is a dial without a movement or case.

We also have two more watches, both silver pair-cased fusee examples. One of the watches is hallmarked 1823 and the other hallmarked 1835. One was said to be signed 'Jesseyman' which could be a cataloguing error by the auctioneer. The first of these watches displays both the day and the date.

A.MANNERS
HENRY ROBINSON

Nothing more is known about the above clockmakers.

¹¹² NYCRO, Northallerton parish papers, PR/NO/6/1/52.

¹¹³ NYCRO, QSB 1829 1/6/6.

¹¹⁴ NYCRO, QSB 1833 2/10/3; NYCRO, QSB 1835 4/7/13.

¹¹⁵ NYCRO, QSB 1836 2/6/14.

¹¹⁶ *London Gazette*, 1843, Part 4, p. 3654.

4. THE LATER NINETEENTH CENTURY (c1830 – 1900)

Thomas Humphrey Pates – James Luke – Thompson William Cade – John Hepton – Johnson Metcalfe – George Finley Clarkson – George Robinson Soppet – Mary Ann Tesseyman – William Tesseyman – Joseph Metcalfe Porter – William Metcalfe – Herbert Clidero

THOMAS HUMPHREY PATES

We knew that Thomas Pates married at Doncaster in the West Riding in 1827 and he had a child baptized there in 1829 but he was in Pickering in the North Riding to have a child christened in 1832. A trade directory told us he was a clockmaker at Northallerton in 1834. He paid assessments [rates] on a house at Northallerton that year but not in 1835. He was not in Northallerton long and we knew of no clock made by him.

All that changed when I heard from an owner who had just inherited a Pates clock made at Northallerton. He had found that a watchmaker called Thomas Pates had been accused of stealing watches in London in 1821: he had been found not guilty on one charge but guilty on the other. The report of the trial at the Old Bailey proved to be available on the web. The report includes confirmation he had a shop, so he was in business in London.¹¹⁷

The Pates Northallerton clock had in its arch a depiction of an early railway locomotive. This was most unusual. I researched and wrote for *Clocks* magazine an article about early locomotives on clock dials.¹¹⁸

A couple of years later I heard from a descendant of Thomas Pates in the U.S.A. He provided a wealth of information. He confirmed the Pates tried in London was indeed the same Pates who was at Doncaster, Pickering and Northallerton. He told me that Pates was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, in 1795, and his middle name was Humphrey, his mother's maiden name. He hailed from a wealthy family involved in baking and brewing. He had worked at Bicester with John Stone, a clock and watchmaker, silversmith and jeweller, of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, but the partnership ended in 1815, when Pates was only twenty years of age. The announcement said Pates would carry on the business at Bicester on his own account.¹¹⁹ He fathered a child born out of wedlock at Bicester in 1816 and he and his father were fined twenty pounds each.¹²⁰ He moved to London where he was in business at 27, Molyneux Street.¹²¹ He was said to have abandoned his family in London and to have left for Yorkshire where he married the descendant's great-great-grandmother. When in Doncaster he was arrested for failing to comply with a court order and in 1829 he also served three months in prison there for fraud. He subsequently abandoned that family too, this time in 1830. Eventually, after he had been in Northallerton, he appears to have travelled to the U.S.A. A watchmaker with his name is listed in Kirkbride's Business Directory for 1850-51 in Hope, New Jersey, and, assuming it is him, he is recorded in the United States census for 1850 in Hope, now married to yet another wife. This Thomas Pates was naturalized as an

¹¹⁷ The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, Ref. t18211205-168.

¹¹⁸ D.F. Severs, 'Some Early Railway Clocks', *Clocks*, Vol.35, No.9, (September, 2012).

¹¹⁹ *London Gazette*, 1795.

¹²⁰ Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions records, Michaelmas 1816.

¹²¹ According to an article in *Antiquarian Horology*, Vol.38, No.4 (December 2017), p.502, his premises were in St Swithin's Lane.

American citizen in the 1850s. He was not listed in the census in 1867, but his wife was still listed in New Jersey.¹²²

The Clocks of Thomas Humphrey Pates

Both the dials of the Pates clocks of which we are now aware have Roman hours with a double minute band without numerals. This is exactly what we would expect on Period Three clocks, his Northallerton clocks having been made c1834. Both have false plates by Wright of Birmingham. We have already noted that one has an early railway locomotive in the arch, a very unusual feature.

JAMES LUKE

James Luke was almost certainly the son of the clockmaker James Luke of North Shields and Alnwick, Northumberland; he married at Thornton-le-Street between Northallerton and Thirsk in 1826; he had a child baptized at Northallerton in 1827; he paid the assessment [rates] on a shop in the tollbooth in 1837 and 1838 but not before or after. There is no evidence he was in business other than in 1837 and we have only one clock. He had a child baptized at Northallerton in 1839 and there is no evidence of him in the town thereafter. In 1851 he was in Stockton-on-Tees and he declared in the census that he had been born at Alnwick. In 1855 he was in business at Stockton as 'James Luke & Son, Watch and Clockmaker, Stationer and Newsagent'. In 1861 he was trading as a watch and clockmaker in his own right.

We have no more Northallerton clocks by James Luke but we do have a couple of titbits of information. A website devoted to Stockton photographs contains a section devoted to Silver Street and it tells us that in 1855 and 1858 James Luke & Son occupied No.4.¹²³ Anne Maria Luke, aged thirty-one, the daughter of James Luke, a watchmaker, married at Wigan on 23 February 1873.¹²⁴

THOMPSON WILLIAM CADE

Thompson Cade was born at Northallerton in 1811; he served his time with George Tesseyman; he started his business in 1833; he played an active part in the town; he retired in 1878; and he died in 1894.

We noted that towards the end of his working life he was more often referred to as a silversmith than a clockmaker. We now have confirmation of him being referred to as a silversmith throughout his career. In 1848 he supplied a 'splendid' silver coffee pot as a present for the curate of Great Smeaton who was leaving the village;¹²⁵ in 1855 his house and shop were broken into and gold rings, jewellery and other valuables were stolen to the value of £160-£180;¹²⁶ in 1859 he provided a 'handsome' silver tea service for presentation at the

¹²² I am grateful to Bruce Pates for the wealth of information he supplied about Thomas Humphrey Pates.

¹²³ picturestocktonarchive.com/2006/01/15/silver-street-1981. The shop was subsequently occupied by a series of other watchmakers.

¹²⁴ The Church of St Thomas, Wigan, register of marriages, 1870-78, p.86.

¹²⁵ *York Herald*, 25 March 1848.

¹²⁶ *Newcastle Courant*, 13 July 1855.

George and Dragon Inn;¹²⁷ and similarly he provided a chased silver cream jug in 1862.¹²⁸ In every one of these cases he was described as a silversmith without any mention of clockmaking. But we also have numerous references to him as a watchmaker: in 1835 a Northallerton man was required to keep the peace towards him;¹²⁹ in 1836 he was a witness at the quarter sessions¹³⁰ and again in 1839 after a woman had stolen thirty pounds;¹³¹ he was a juror at the quarter sessions several times;¹³² and he was a witness in 1868 when a man was summarily convicted of wilful damage to a piece of his wood.¹³³ In 1863 he was described as a watchmaker in an indenture conveying the house to which he was to retire, the house in Station Road, now South Parade;¹³⁴ and again in 1866 when the parliamentary election at Northallerton was declared void and he was one of the many locals involved because he had supplied drink to voters at the Golden Lion Hotel.¹³⁵ In 1893, long after he retired and the year before he died, he was described as a ‘gentleman (formerly watchmaker)’ when he was the surviving executor and trustee of a Romanby man in a case heard at the manor court of Northallerton.¹³⁶ In 1843 a man was accused of stealing six pounds of lead which had been left in Thompson’s field but in that case he was given no occupation.¹³⁷

The Clocks and Watches of Thompson William Cade

We have sixteen more clocks by Thompson Cade. Because he started his business in 1833 it is not surprising that fourteen of the new clocks have Period Three dials, the period starting in 1825-30. The other two clocks are probably also from the same period but we do not have sufficient information. As was the case with the dials of the previous clocks there is little to date the dials more precisely within the forty-five years he was in business. We noted that he used to acquire his cases from a cabinetmaker at Helmsley who was known to write information inside the hood door including the year. We have this information for only one of the new clocks: ‘TWC Na 18[?]7’ is to be found in TWC29, the third numeral being either a ‘5’ or a ‘7’. 1877 would be comparatively late for a long-case clock, indeed the latest of the dates found in the previous clocks was 1872, so perhaps it is more likely to be 1857. Most of the cases of Cade’s clocks are very similar, made in a multiplicity of woods and presumably made at Helmsley. Six of the new clocks are of this familiar design and four more seem from the auctioneers’ descriptions, including their mention of stylised pineapples, to be of the same design too. Only six of the new cases appear not to be of the usual Cade type, one wholly oak, one wholly mahogany, and four oak and mahogany but with finials other than the stylised pineapples: even so they could have been made at Helmsley but produced differently at the customers’ requests.

Of the sixteen newly discovered clocks twelve go for thirty-hours and four for eight-days, the same proportion as last time. Yet again we have the disparity between what

¹²⁷ *York Herald*, 4 June 1859.

¹²⁸ *York Herald*, 12 April 1862.

¹²⁹ NYCRO, QSB 1835 3/7/25.

¹³⁰ NYCRO, QSB 1836 1/7/13 and 1/8/2.

¹³¹ NYCRO, QSB 1839 4/7/19.

¹³² NYCRO, QSB 1860 1/1/1 and 1/1/5; QSB 1864 1/1/99; QSB 1869 1/1/59 and 1/1/85.

¹³³ NYCRO, QSB 1868 2/10/1/9.

¹³⁴ NYCRO, Deeds Registry, 30 July 1863, Item 289.

¹³⁵ Northallerton Elections, Reports from Committees, BPP 1866 Vol XI.

¹³⁶ NYCRO, ZRJ 1/10-12.

¹³⁷ NYCRO, QSB 1843 2/6/18.

seems to have happened at Northallerton and what is said to have happened elsewhere because in the nineteenth century eight-day clocks were supposed to come into their own and thirty-hour clocks were supposed to be on their way out. Three-quarters of our Cade clocks go for thirty-hours. The more clocks come to light the more evidence we have of the disparity.

TWC39, a thirty-hour clock, presented a problem I had not come across before. It was sold twice, first at York and then again less than two years later at Easingwold not far from York. The first time it came to notice it was a straightforward thirty-hour clock. The second time it appeared it was married to a different case and, although it had the same dial, it had two winding holes complete with collets. I wondered why somebody would go to the trouble of creating a dummy winder in 2023. In fact, I was so puzzled I wondered whether this was not a dummy winder but another example of identical dials. Having pondered on the question I concluded that identical dials are so rare that this could not be another example and, considering the auctions were comparatively near to each other, the clock was indeed the same. But why would somebody go to the trouble today of drilling dummy winding holes and fixing collets to a thirty-hour clock?

We have six watches to add to the single watch we had before. They are all silver and pair-cased and the hallmarks in four cases are 1839 (twice), 1848 and 1855. We have no other clocks but we do have a watch paper. We have no description of the paper but it was inside a watch stolen near Northallerton and the crime was publicised in the *Police Gazette*.¹³⁸

JOHN HEPTON

John Hepton was born at Northallerton in 1805 the son of the clockmaker William Hepton with whom he served his time; he joined his father in the business some time between 1826 and 1832; he married in 1828; lost his wife in childbirth in 1829; and married again in 1833; he paid assessments on a house and shop from 1836 and another house and shop from 1841 until 1846; he was in business on his own from at least 1841; he was said to be 'now of Richmond' in a deed of 1851; and he was at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, by the time of the census in 1861.¹³⁹ He died there in 1871.

In 1835 a hawker was convicted summarily for hawking without a licence and the offence was said to be proved by the oaths of three men including John Hepton.¹⁴⁰ We now know that John's formal partnership with his father was dissolved in 1840.¹⁴¹ John was in trouble financially for in 1843, still at Northallerton and described as a watchmaker, he assigned all his personal estate and effects to two trustees for the benefit of his creditors. One of these trustees was the clockmaker George Tesseyman, his brother-in-law.¹⁴² He petitioned for bankruptcy in 1846 when he was a journeyman clock and watchmaker at Heckmondwike in the West Riding but he was said to have been 'previously of Northallerton ... Clock and Watchmaker and Dealer in Hardware and Jewellery'.¹⁴³

¹³⁸ A watch paper used by Thompson Cade was illustrated in my first Northallerton book.

¹³⁹ A resident of Towcester, 21 miles from Wellingborough, published a list of Towcester clockmakers on Facebook in 2018. The list included John Hepton at Towcester in 1861 but with no source for this information. My attempts to contact the author of this list failed.

¹⁴⁰ NYCRO, QSB 1836 2/10/2.

¹⁴¹ Antiquarian Horological Society's online database created by David Bryden.

¹⁴² *London Gazette*, Part 4, p. 3654.

¹⁴³ *London Gazette*, 10 July 1846, Issue 20621, p. 2572.

The Clocks and Watch of John Hepton

Given that John was in business by himself at Northallerton from 1841 we would expect his clocks to have Period Three dials with Roman hours and double minute bands without numerals. That is what we find on the two clocks by him to have come to light since the books were published. They are also what one would expect otherwise with oak and mahogany cases and shortish doors, both being eight-day clocks.

Not to be forgotten is the dial and movement for a thirty-hour clock sold on eBay. The full name is not legible but ‘& Son’ can be detected and, given that John and his father were the only ‘& Son’ partnership in Northallerton, this must be one of theirs. That the dial has Roman hours and a double minute band without numerals supports this conclusion.

Also signed *Hepton & Son* is a watch to have come to notice. The hallmark is 1832 during the father-and-son partnership. The watch case is marked ‘JH’ which it is assumed is for John.

JOHNSON METCALFE

Johnson Metcalfe was born at Northallerton in 1799; he married in 1818; he may have served his time with William Hepton; and when his five children were baptized he was described as a watchmaker and once as a clockmaker; he was probably a journeyman most of his time clockmaking because, although he paid assessments on a shop for eight years from 1838, and we had only hearsay evidence of one possible clock, we had not a single clock by him when we could have expected more; he was described as a journeyman in the 1861 census and he was described as a retired watchmaker in the 1871 census; he died in 1880.

We still have no clock by Johnson Metcalfe and, despite the assessments, we cannot be sure he made clocks.¹⁴⁴ But we do know a little more about him. In 1831 and 1833 he was summarily convicted of poaching¹⁴⁵ and in the first of these cases he was described not as a clockmaker but as a labourer. In 1839 a man was summarily convicted of assaulting him and damaging his coat.¹⁴⁶ After he was arrested for the murder of a Brompton man in 1862, and found guilty of manslaughter for which he was sentenced to ten years penal servitude, he was in Millbank Prison in London. He must have been out by July 1870 for a Brompton man was then charged with using threatening language towards him but evidence showed both men were excitable and each had used quarrelsome language so the case was dismissed.¹⁴⁷ In September that year he was convicted at the quarter sessions of trespassing in pursuit of game at Northallerton – old habits die hard.¹⁴⁸ And in October that year he was charged with cruelty to a cat and fined £3 11s 6d including costs.¹⁴⁹ In December 1879 an inquest was held into the death of his wife because of reports circulating that she had come to her death by violence. After four hours deliberation the jury found the deceased died from debility in accordance with the medical evidence.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁴ Metcalfe’s case was given publicity 150 years after the murder but no clock emerged: *Darlington and Stockton Times*, 3 and 10 February 2012. I also gave a talk to members of the Metcalfe Society and that too proved unproductive.

¹⁴⁵ NYCRO, QSB 1831 1/10/5; QSB 1833 4/10/8.

¹⁴⁶ NYCRO, QSB 1839 4/10/13 and 4/10/16.

¹⁴⁷ *York Herald*, 9 July 1870.

¹⁴⁸ NYCRO, QSB 1870 4/10/1/39.

¹⁴⁹ *York Herald*, 3 October 1870.

¹⁵⁰ *York Herald*, 17 December 1879.

GEORGE FINLEY CLARKSON

George Clarkson was born at Northallerton in 1838; served his time with Thompson William Cade; started his business in 1860; married in 1862; had three sons all of whom he trained to be clockmakers and silversmiths; retired after forty-seven years in business in 1907 to be succeeded by his son the silversmith Frank Clarkson; and he died in 1916.

We have a few snippets to add to this summary of his life. He was a ‘watchmaker’ when summonsed to serve on the grand jury at the quarter sessions in 1870 and again in 1888.¹⁵¹ His shop was broken into in October 1871 and a silver-plated teapot was stolen, the case being heard at the quarter sessions that year.¹⁵² And he was also required to appear as a witness in a case heard in 1874.¹⁵³

George Finley Clarkson’s Clocks and Watches

Although George Clarkson was trained to make long-case clocks we still have no example. The ten clocks to add to the clocks of which we were already aware, are six drop dial clocks, one dial clock, two bracket clocks and one library clock. We need not dwell on these clocks for there is nothing unusual about any of them. We also have six watches. Again, there is nothing unusual about these watches although, for the record, three have London hallmarks and one a Chester hallmark; one is a farmers’ watch with a ploughman on its dial.

We noted George’s unusual practice of stamping his name inside clocks on which he worked and we noted three examples. We now have a fourth example, a clock by a Helmsley clockmaker which has the ‘CLARKSON NORTHALLERTON’ stamp inside it three times – on the front plate, on the back plate and on the dial plate – the stamp apparently being the same stamp used in the other cases.

Like most, if not all, watchmakers in his time, George used watch papers to advertise his services. A watch for sale recently on eBay in Newcastle contained three of his papers. One is indistinct but seems to have a lion in its centre and the other two bear pictures of Northallerton parish church. Significantly, the first, and probably the earliest, has ‘Clock and Watchmaker’ prominently below his name with ‘JEWELLER, & C’ just as prominently; the other two have ‘CLOCK & WATCHMAKER JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH’ but in much smaller letters round the edge of the paper. Despite him being trained to make long-case clocks, times had changed, and clockmakers had become retailers of imported clocks and jewellers. In addition to selling foreign clocks, he would also sell barometers and an example originally sold by him was sold recently at a Darlington auction. When he sold a ‘timepiece’ as a retirement present for a local police superintendent in 1877 he was described not as a clockmaker but as a silversmith.¹⁵⁴

GEORGE ROBINSON SOPPET

George Robinson Soppet was born at Northallerton in 1845 and started his business there in 1869 but he had left the town by 1889 when he was living in Hutton Rudby, near Stokesley. He was buried at Northallerton in 1913.

¹⁵¹ NYCRO, QSB 1890 1/1/63; NYCRO, QSB 1999 1/1/1.

¹⁵² NYCRO, QSB 1871 4/6/39, 4/7/42 and 4/8/42.

¹⁵³ NYCRO, QSB 1874 1/7/9, 1/8/8 and 1/8/9.

¹⁵⁴ *Daily Gazette* (Middlesbrough), 29 June 1877.

We now know he was still in Northallerton in 1873 for in May that year he signed a deposition in a case to be heard at the quarter sessions. He was described as a watchmaker and jeweller.¹⁵⁵ The 1911 census tells us his daughters were born at Hartburn, Stockton-on-Tees, in 1893 and 1899, so it seemed he probably moved there after he was in Hutton Rudby. When his brother Robert died in Melbourne, Australia, in 1918, at the age of eighty years, his obituary in the local paper said he had been in Australia forty years, that his father Miles had lived at Mount Pleasant, Northallerton, and Miles was the son of a Robert Soppet.¹⁵⁶

A member of the family contacted me and gave me yet more information. George's father Miles had been at Northallerton because he was the son of an excise officer and gentleman who had served at Gateshead (Co. Durham), Leyburn, Warrington (Lancashire), Carlisle (Cumberland - where Miles was born), Snaith (West Riding) and finally at Northallerton. He had died at Northallerton in 1862.

George had served his time with Thompson Cade and George's apprenticeship indenture dated 13 July 1859 has survived. Curiously, George was already described as a 'clock and watchmaker' in the indenture which included all the usual provisions. His apprenticeship was to end when he was twenty-one years of age, which would be in 1866. The premium was twenty-nine pounds paid in two equal instalments. As an apprentice, George was a member of Thompson's household: I had mis-read his name in the 1861 census and therefore missed his apprenticeship, of which more later.

He had started his business in 1869 but at the time of the 1881 census he was a retired jeweller and watchmaker living at Stockton-on-Tees. He was then only thirty-six years old. He had indeed been at Hutton Rudby, at Wellwood House, but after he had left Stockton. He had lost his first wife at Hutton Rudby in 1889 and he married again almost immediately. He was back in Stockton at the time of his death aged sixty-eight years in 1913 and his obituary tells us he had moved back to Stockton only a few months before he died. He was said to have had a successful business career as a watchmaker and jeweller at Middlesbrough and Northallerton. He had originally been in Stockton for twenty-one years and, although described as 'retired' he was perhaps in business with his brother in Middlesbrough at that time or later.

We had seen that George's younger brother, Henry Paul, married to the sister of George's first wife, was a clockmaker and jeweller in Middlesbrough and that could explain George's move from Northallerton when he had not been in business long. When Henry Paul Soppet died at Middlesbrough in 1891 his estate was valued at £7,897, the equivalent of £862,531 in 2024 according to the Bank of England, so the business, at 52, Linthorpe Road,¹⁵⁷ was not a small one.

For many years George had been the secretary of the Hartburn district of the Southeast Durham Conservative Association until a few weeks before his death.¹⁵⁸

The Clock of George Robinson Soppet

We had no clock by George Soppet but a drop dial example by him has appeared on eBay It is typical of its time, with mother-of-pearl inlay, but it has a single winding hole. A barometer sold by him has also come to light.

¹⁵⁵ NYCRO, QSB 1873 3/6/21. 3/7/22 and 3/8/22.

¹⁵⁶ *The Argus*, Melbourne, 16 November 1918.

¹⁵⁷ Post Office Directory for 1890.

¹⁵⁸ I am grateful to Nick Hodgson for information supplied about George Robinson Soppet.

MARY ANN TESSEYMAN
WILLIAM TESSEYMAN

Mary Ann Tesseyman was the daughter of William Hepton and she married his erstwhile apprentice George Tesseyman; they had seven children including their eldest son the clockmaker William Tesseyman; George died in 1871 and she carried on the clockmaking business with William until he took over some time between 1872 and 1879; she died in 1889. He was in business until about 1900 and he died in 1911. We had no clocks bearing Mary Ann's name, probably because she would have continued to use her husband's name, and we had no clocks bearing William's name.

The only additional information we have is that William and his wife had a daughter christened at Zion Congregational church in Northallerton in 1867: he was described as a watchmaker but he would then be working for his father as a journeyman.¹⁵⁹ The youngest daughter of George and Mary Ann, also called Mary Ann, married at Zion church in May 1879.¹⁶⁰

JOSEPH METCALFE PORTER

Joseph Metcalfe Porter took over the business of Thompson William Cade when Thompson retired in 1878. The business became J,M,Porter & Son when his son, an optician, joined him. Joseph died in 1937.

The Clock and Watches of Joseph Metcalfe Porter

We have one dial clock and five watches to add to the eight wall clocks known previously but none of them is worthy of comment except to say that two of the watches were hallmarked at Chester in 1885 and 1890.

WILLIAM METCALFE

William Metcalfe, who had come to the town from Thirsk, was in business at Northallerton from the 1890s until 1902. We have no clocks to add to the three clocks we had formerly, but we do have a watch key sold on eBay which confirms he was a watchmaker and jeweller.

HERBERT CLIDERO

Herbert Clidero was born at Northallerton in 1871; he was a 'watchmaker's assistant' in 1891; he was in business by 1894; in 1900 he was also an auctioneer. After World War I the Clideros moved to Kirkbymoorside but after his wife died there in 1925 he returned to Northallerton where he was again an auctioneer. He died at Northallerton in 1957 and his wife, presumably his second wife, died there in 1961. We knew of six wall clocks and a watch by him.

¹⁵⁹ NYCRO, Zion chapel records, 1 October 1867.

¹⁶⁰ *York Herald*, 2 June 1879 and 7 June 1879.

We now know that in 1894 Herbert was obliged to sue an Osmotherley cow-keeper at Northallerton County Court to recover 7s 6d, the balance owed for a watch sold to him in March that year.¹⁶¹

We had speculated that the move to Kirkbymoorside could have been because his son had been killed in the war. We now know that Herbert Clidero, Herbert's eldest son, was a second lieutenant and he was killed in action on 1 September 1918 aged 22 years. The website devoted to Northallerton men killed in the wars tells us the Clideros lived at Waverley House on Thirsk Road in the town. Before the war Herbert junior had been a jeweller, presumably in his father's business.¹⁶² Although included in the Northallerton men killed in the war he is also named on the war memorial at All Saints Church, Kirkbymoorside. The Casualty British War Medal awarded to him after his death was sold for forty pounds at a medal sale held by Dukes Auctions at Dorchester in May 2023. Henry Angus Clidero, Herbert's second son, was also a second lieutenant in the army. He was awarded the military cross and was taken prisoner in 1918. He survived and later became a solicitor. The publicity in the local newspaper at the time he was taken prisoner tells us that his father was then a government cultivation officer resident in Kirkbymoorside, late of Northallerton and Thirsk. We therefore now know Herbert senior had moved to Kirkbymoorside by 1918 and had been at Thirsk in the meantime.¹⁶³

Herbert had married again, as a widower and auctioneer of Northallerton, in October 1927.

When first at Northallerton Herbert was active in local government. In 2011, the local newspaper in its column headed 'Looking Back' and '100 years ago', told us Herbert had opened the case for amalgamating Northallerton and Romanby, a subject which had often been raised over the years. A hundred years since Herbert raised amalgamation it has not happened: Northallerton and Romanby are one conurbation, locals treat them as one, but they still have separate parish councils.¹⁶⁴ I have been an advocate of this amalgamation for very many years and could not resist the temptation to include this paragraph.

Herbert Clidero's Clock and Watches

We have only two wall clocks to add to the six wall clocks of which we were already aware, a drop-dial clock and a dial clock of no particular interest. We also have two watches, both with Chester hallmarks for 1907. (Or perhaps they could have been the same watch, bought on eBay and then sold at auction?)

We also have a watch paper, said to be 'late 18th century' (!), showing Herbert was a watchmaker and jeweller in Northallerton Market Place. A rosewood barometer sold by him was included in a recent auction at Darlington.

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When commenting on post-1900 clockmakers whose names would appear on clocks sold after the cut-off point for my books I cited a clock in Northallerton church vestry

¹⁶¹ *York Herald*, 10 September 1894 and 24 November 1894.

¹⁶² <http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/scmetcalfe/oages/clidero.htm>. Also see www.ww1-yorkshire.org.uk/html-files/vaulx-hill-cemetery.htm for an account of his military career and a photograph of his gravestone.

¹⁶³ I am grateful to Brian Snaith, a relation of Herbert's first wife, for this additional information.

¹⁶⁴ *Darlington and Stockton Times*, 16 December 2011.

which had been sold by an Alfred Howard of Northallerton and Hawes. We now know that Howard was declared bankrupt in 1939. He had been in business at 129, High Street, Northallerton as a watchmaker, jeweller and optician.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁵ *London Gazette*, 19 May 1939.

5. JOURNEYMEN, APPRENTICES AND PHANTOM CLOCKMAKERS

JOURNEYMEN

Christopher Bell

We have a newly discovered journeyman, At the quarter sessions in 1788 Christopher Bell. signed a recognizance in a bastardy case. He was said to be of Northallerton and a watchmaker and he had fathered the child of a single woman from Newsham, near Richmond.¹⁶⁶ We have no clocks and no evidence he was in business so he is therefore assumed to have been a journeyman.

The journeymen we had already listed were -

*William Gamwell – William Butler – William Turnbull – Thomas Metcalfe –
Hugh Raper – Thomas Tesseyman – James Hogg – James Taylor – Robert Robson –
George Cameron – Frederick Tesseyman – Henry Ronson*

We have further information about four of these journeymen.

Thomas Metcalfe

The appearance of a clock by Thomas Metcalfe means he has been ‘promoted’ and dealt with as a clockmaker earlier in this supplement.

Thomas Tesseyman

Thomas Tesseyman was covered fully in my first book but I inadvertently mentioned him only in passing in the second book, omitting him from the section on journeymen in that book. He was baptized in 1813, the illegitimate son of George Tesseyman’s mother by another man whom she later married. Thomas became a clockmaker, presumably trained by his half-brother. After he married in 1833 he was the father of eight children: in the first six baptismal entries he was described as a clock and watchmaker but in the last two as a labourer and farm labourer. His father was a farmer. It was assumed he had worked for his half-brother as a journeyman. In 1868 he borrowed against land he had inherited from his father and he was then described as ‘formerly of Northallerton and now of Whitby’.

We now know he was indicted at the quarter sessions for assault on an innkeeper in 1833. When he first appeared he was accompanied by his father and they were both described as labourers.¹⁶⁷ This was perhaps before he trained as a clockmaker.

Robert Robson

We knew Robert Robson had worked in George Clarkson’s workshop in 1867 and 1869 and deduced from his age that this was as a journeyman. He was later in business at Thirsk.

¹⁶⁶ NYCRO, QSB 1788 3/11/14.

¹⁶⁷ NYCRO, QSB 1833 2/7/24.

We now know that Robert appeared with three other Northallerton men at the quarter sessions held on 12 May 1869 charged with trespassing in pursuit of game at North Otterington, near Northallerton. He was described as a watchmaker which is not inconsistent with him being a journeyman as we had deduced.¹⁶⁸

Frederick Tesseyman

Frederick Tesseyman was the grandson of George Tesseyman, and son of William Tesseyman, both of whom were Northallerton clockmakers. When he married at Northallerton in 1877 he was said to be a watchmaker but having no evidence he was in business we assumed he had served his time with his father and was then a journeyman. We knew he was later a pork butcher in Leeds.

We now know he died there in 1939.¹⁶⁹

APPRENTICES

*Thomas Hepton – John Robinson – Thomas Airton Lunn – Samuel Wood –
Christopher Braithwaite – Mathew Watson – Thomas Mudd –
Robert Pinkney – George Tippet – George Howard – Samuel Clarkson –
George Henry Clarkson – Frank Finley Clarkson – Joseph Weighell –
John G. Leng – Benjamin Marshall*

We have further information about seven of the apprentices listed above.

Samuel Wood

Samuel Wood was a clockmaking apprentice living at home at Northallerton at the time of the census in 1841.

We now know he married Sarah Watson of Darlington in 1850. At the time of the census the following year they were living, with a daughter born at Northallerton, at New Malton and he was described as a watchmaker. By the time of the next census in 1861 he was a watchmaker at Darlington and the descriptions of his offspring show that he had probably left Malton by 1856 because he had a daughter that year at Stockton-on-Tees. He was back in Darlington by 1858 when another daughter was born. He remained in Darlington, recorded as a watchmaker in 1871 and 1881 and had disappeared by 1891, perhaps because he had died, although he would then have been only sixty-six years old. Samuel Wood is not recorded as a watchmaker by Loomes at any of these places.¹⁷⁰ It is still possible that he was the clockmaker of that name listed by Loomes at Middlesbrough in 1847.

Matthew Watson

At the time of the 1851 census Mathew Watson was an apprentice living in with Thompson Cade.

¹⁶⁸ NYCRO, QSB 1869, 3/10/1/15. I am grateful to Jim Sedgewick for this information.

¹⁶⁹ www.findagrave.com/memorial/226727591/frederick-tesseyman. His grave is at Harehills Cemetery, Plot C, 481.

¹⁷⁰ I am grateful to Denny Gibson for this genealogical information about Samuel Wood.

In 1861 he was a watchmaker boarding in Lambeth, London. It seems he did not appear in the 1871 census.¹⁷¹ Again, he was not listed in Loomes.

Robert Pinkney

Robert Pinkney was an apprentice of Thompson Cade in 1861; he was at Thirsk briefly thereafter; but he was in business at Guisborough from 1866 until at least 1869.

We now know a man was convicted of stealing his property at Thirsk in April 1860 but that was when he was still an apprentice.¹⁷² We also know he was still in Guisborough as late as 1887 for he was listed as a quarter sessions juror that year.¹⁷³ He had been a witness in quarter sessions cases in 1877 and 1882.¹⁷⁴ The wife of Robert's great-grandson contacted me and told me *inter alia* that Robert died at Guisborough at the age of forty-nine.¹⁷⁵

George Tippet

There never was an apprentice called George Tippet! I misread the entry in the census and it was actually George Soppet who is covered as a Northallerton clockmaker in the books and elsewhere in this supplement. The error came to light when I corresponded with a descendant and received a copy of the apprenticeship indenture. I was not alone in making this mistake – details of Thompson Cade's 1861 household are given in a Genes Reunited website and the apprentice is named as George Toppel!

George Howard

George Howard was an apprentice, aged eighteen years, living with Thompson Cade in 1871.

At the quarter sessions held on 11 October 1865 a John Scott was charged with assaulting a George Howard. This may or may not refer to our George Howard.¹⁷⁶

Frank Finley Clarkson

Frank Clarkson, born at Northallerton in 1867, was the third of the sons the clockmaker George Clarkson trained to be clockmakers and silversmiths. He was in business as a silversmith at Northallerton for many years.¹⁷⁷ He died there in 1960.

We noted that Frank provided the silver service for Queen Mary's doll's house. The centenary of the doll's house was held in 2024 and Frank's role was publicised in the local newspaper at that time. The item included the existence in Northallerton of prototypes rejected because they were too big but smaller items had been submitted and had been accepted.¹⁷⁸ The newspaper item was passed by her friend to a lady who runs a doll's

¹⁷¹ I am again grateful to Denny Gibson for this information. She reported two deaths in London of men called Matthew Watson between 1861 and 1871.

¹⁷² NYCRO, QSB 1863 2/6/19.

¹⁷³ NYCRO, QSB 1887 4/1/1.

¹⁷⁴ NYCRO, QSB 1877 3/7/21 and QSB 1882 2/8/13.

¹⁷⁵ Jennie Pinkney was seeking an example of Robert's work and mentioned his death in passing.

¹⁷⁶ NYCRO, QSB 1865 1/10/1/5.

¹⁷⁷ Frank's Chester and London hallmarks are listed at www.silvermakersmarks.co.uk.

¹⁷⁸ *Darlington and Stockton Times*, 9 February 2024.

house website and the information was added to the site. It seems that in the *Official Illustrated Catalogue of the Queen's Dolls House* the service is not attributed to Frank Clarkson but is listed as '? Garrard & Co.'.¹⁷⁹ This is unfortunate for there is no doubt that Frank made the service: not only are the rejected prototypes in Northallerton but I have seen duplicates of the accepted items in private hands in the town.

Benjamin Marshall

In the 1891 census Benjamin Marshall was a clockmaking apprentice living at home. His father was the manager of the gas works and they lived at Gas House.

In the census ten years later he was still at home but he was described as a gas fitter. He could not be found in 1911.¹⁸⁰

PHANTOM CLOCKMAKERS

In my first book I described as phantom clockmakers the men listed as clockmakers whose names had been misread because of the form of lettering on early brass-dials, because painted dials had deteriorated or because of transcription mistakes and 'typos'. I cited Hepton being read as 'Bolton'; a Joshua Pannell dial which had been restored as 'J.A.C. Powell'; clocks by Hugh Pannell that had been attributed to 'High Pannell', 'Hugh Lannell' and 'Hugh Lannelly'; and a clock by George Tesseyman catalogued as 'Jesseyman'. Anyone familiar with the names of Northallerton's clockmakers would not have been confused by these errors but I also cited the then recent attribution of a clock by Richard Berry of North Neatherston to Richard Berry of Northallerton which caused me to go to the London saleroom (after I had had confirmation from the auctioneer's staff) to see this 1720s clock only to discover the mistake. Some phantom clockmakers had crept into published lists of Northallerton makers: 'Thomas C. Cade' had appeared in a trade directory of 1864; Reid included in his book a clockmaker called 'W.Thompson'; Dinsdale included in his book 'R.Cade'; and Baillie listed a 'John Tesseyman', his source apparently being an 1823 directory where George Tesseyman was listed.

In my second book I cited more examples: 'Josh' Tesseyman for George, 'Jepson' for Hepton, 'Glafton' for Clifton, 'Tesserman' for Tesseyman, and 'Cleo Jesseyman' for George Tesseyman. I also reported a reproduction clock signed by 'Gavin Leach', a local clock enthusiast and repairer and the moving spirit behind the former Northallerton Clock Club.

In this supplement we have noted already 'Parnell' for Pannell on a brass clock dial, and a watch said to have been signed 'Jesseyman'. Not to be forgotten are examples not on timepieces: we found Pannell had been transcribed as 'Rannell' in the published transcription of Burneston parish registers; Hugh was written as 'Hugo' in a 1794 deed; and Tesseyman was also spelt 'Jesseyman' in the formal report in the *London Gazette* about the assignment of John Hepton's property to trustees.

I receive frequent reports from a fellow enthusiast about Northallerton clocks for sale. I was told about a painted dial signed 'C.E.Hanson Northallerton' about to be sold at

¹⁷⁹ www.dollshousespastandpresent.co.uk/magazine/Issue-34-December-2021/Page-5 under 'Added 23.3.2024'. When the information was added to the website whoever did it made two unfortunate mistakes.

¹⁸⁰ I am grateful to Denny Gibson for this information.

auction and I thought I had found yet another Northallerton clockmaker. But then I realised the dial had been created by the late Ted Hanson of Northallerton, a former colleague in the local police, who had reverted to cabinetmaking after his retirement and was given to messing about with clocks. Somebody somewhere will own this dial created in all innocence but likely to confuse its owner about its maker. It had confused me at first,

Another enthusiast told me about a 'new' Northallerton clockmaker called George Owen. He is listed in Loomes as a clockmaker at Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, in 1861 and he is said to have been born at Northallerton in 1810. There is no reason to doubt the entry, probably gleaned from the 1861 census, but there is no evidence that Owen ever worked as a clockmaker in Northallerton, or even as an apprentice there. Not a 'new' Northallerton clockmaker after all, but also not a phantom.

Finally, we have found that I myself created a phantom apprentice clockmaker! Both books included an apprentice called George Tippet but we now know he never existed. The apprenticeship indenture has surfaced and proved this Tippet to be George Soppet. Unfortunately, this phantom Tippet, the result of poor handwriting by a census enumerator, is now listed for all time in Loomes as an apprentice of Thompson Cade. Profuse apologies!

6. CLOCKMAKING AT NORTHALLERTON

The first sentence of the final chapter of my first book read ‘Northallerton was not a clockmaking centre’. It could not have been clearer. Despite that clear statement, so many had assumed it was a clockmaking centre I was obliged to repeat the statement as the opening sentence of the final chapter in my second book. Readers had assumed that because a book had been written about clockmaking in the town, and because I had found so many clockmakers, that it must have been a centre for clockmaking and they had ignored what I had written. I have found that some continue to assert it was a clockmaking centre, and they even quote me in their support! Quite definitely it was not a clockmaking centre. As I pointed out, it was simply a typical market town and I found a lot of clockmakers because I researched widely and deeply and found many clockmakers that would not have been found otherwise. I used the obvious sources such as parish registers, censuses and trade directories which would have been used by others to list makers, but I also used additional sources such as vestry records, assessments [rates], court records, deeds, estate records, coroners’ papers, local newspapers and other local records. I predicted that if their records were researched in similar depth other market towns in the North Riding would also be found to have more clockmakers than those in published lists.

In due course I was proved to be right in that, having written my second Northallerton book, I wrote successive books about the clockmakers of Stokesley, Bedale and Ripon. Sure enough, I again found more clockmakers than those in published lists. In his *Yorkshire Clockmakers* Loomes listed fourteen Stokesley makers and I found twenty-one; he listed fifteen Bedale makers (of whom only ten count for this purpose)¹⁸¹ and I found fifteen (and I have found another since my book was published);¹⁸² and he listed twenty-three Ripon makers and I found thirty-three.¹⁸³ Every market town would have had clockmakers, more than were listed, and Northallerton was the same as the rest. It was not a clockmaking centre.

Using his figures to make this point is not in any way whatsoever a criticism of the late Brian Loomes. There is an obvious difference between research for a single town such as Northallerton (or Stokesley, Bedale or Ripon) and research for a whole county, particularly a county the size of Yorkshire. Finding twenty-one true clockmakers (and now three more) who worked at Northallerton whereas he listed thirteen is simply a reflection of the breadth and depth of my research and the comparative wealth of Northallerton records. Brian’s many books, not least in this context not only his Yorkshire book but his later world book listing more than 95,000 clockmakers, are very useful indeed to authors such as me. For many years I passed to Brian details of new clockmakers I had found, and new information about clockmakers he had already listed, and my contributions are acknowledged in his world

¹⁸¹ The Loomes figure of 15 is misleading in that one of his was a ‘phantom’ the result of a forename ‘Ananiah’ being mis-read as ‘Henry’ as long ago as 1823; one of his was a journeyman; one was a man who merely repaired clocks; and two were after the end of the long-case clock era and therefore did not count for this purpose. It follows that the true figure for comparison purposes is 10, not 15.

¹⁸² At the North Riding Mid-Summer Quarter Sessions in 1869 John Busfield, a watchmaker of Aiskew, Bedale, appeared because he had accepted a watch for repair but sold it to Richard Bothroyd, a Bedale watchmaker. I am grateful to Jim Sedgewick for giving me this information. Also see C.L.R.Reid, *North Country Clockmakers of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries* (Newcastle, 1925), Facsimile Ed. (Rothbury, Northumberland, 1981), p.113, where he described a clock being set going by a tramp called Jack Busfield who had once been a clockmaker at Bedale.

¹⁸³ An advertisement for watches, clocks, etc., by Foster’s of Ripon was offered for sale on eBay as ‘1885 ephemera’ in 2016 but this was after the long-case clock era and therefore It does not count for this purpose.

book. As I have already pointed out in this supplement, his approach is from the top down and mine from the bottom up and my findings are the inevitable result of the greater scrutiny I was able to give to a narrower field, scrutiny impossible for him to give because of the sheer numbers of clockmakers involved.

At the time my second book was published we knew of 232 clocks and watches made in Northallerton. We now know of 161 more, including forty-seven more examples by the Pannells, thirty-four by the Heptons, twelve by George Tesseyman and twenty-two by Thompson Cade.¹⁸⁴ Most of these clocks have been brought to my attention by various informants and, as recorded in the Preface, I am most grateful to them.

In both my books I drew attention to the differences between the Northallerton clocks and clocks made elsewhere. Less than a tenth (9.9%) of Hugh Pannell's known clocks have lunar work yet the proportion of known clocks with moons by Jonas Barber in Westmoreland is almost four times more (36.7%). For want of information about the output of clockmakers elsewhere we could not know what was 'normal', whether it was Hugh Pannell or Jonas Barber, or both, who deviated from the norm. Similarly, 14.3% of the known cases housing Hugh's clocks were carved whereas Barber's proportion is only 3.8%. Newly found carved cases mean that the proportion of such cases housing Hugh's clocks is now even greater at 20.5%. Without details of other makers' cases we cannot know whether Hugh's proportion is abnormally high or whether it is 'normal' and Barber's is abnormally low, or whether whatever was 'normal' was somewhere between. Whether they were carved originally or carved later, probably a mixture of both, did the people of Northallerton want carved cases more than the people of Winster? We do not know.

Several times I have also drawn attention in this supplement to the proportions of eight-day clocks and thirty-hour clocks made at Northallerton and the difference between these proportions and what is said to have happened elsewhere. *Fig. 2* is the equivalent of *Fig. 9* in the second book and the figures have been updated to include the newly discovered clocks. Again, we can see clearly that at Northallerton in the brass-dial period clocks going longer than thirty hours predominated whereas this was supposed to be the era of the thirty-hour clock. Perhaps this is evidence of the prosperity of Northallerton. But after 1825/30, when the eight-day clock was supposed to come into its own, we can see clearly that thirty-hour clocks predominated at Northallerton. There is no obvious explanation for this. It was clear in the equivalent figure (*Fig. 9*) in my second book, and it is now just as clear when the numbers are greater. If the nineteenth century was supposed to be the era of the eight-day clock then it was not at Northallerton. Six men produced clocks in the town at that time: Thompson Cade, John Hepton, William Hepton, James Luke, Thomas Pates, and George Tesseyman.¹⁸⁵ John Hepton was in business in his own right in the early 1840s and both his known clocks are eight-day examples; Luke was probably in business only in 1837 and his only known clock was also an eight-day example; Pates came and went in the 1830s and both his known clocks are also eight-day examples – they produced five known eight-day clocks between them. But the remaining three makers are more relevant in this context: three of the four known clocks William Hepton produced at the end of his career were thirty-hour clocks; four of the five known clocks Hepton's erstwhile apprentice George Tesseyman produced at that time were thirty-hour examples; and, most noteworthy, twelve of the sixteen

¹⁸⁴ The 154 includes the four early Beckett clocks without place names which may have been made at Northallerton.

¹⁸⁵ The unidentified clock XX1 has been excluded from this discussion of the later clocks but it happened to be a thirty-hour clock.

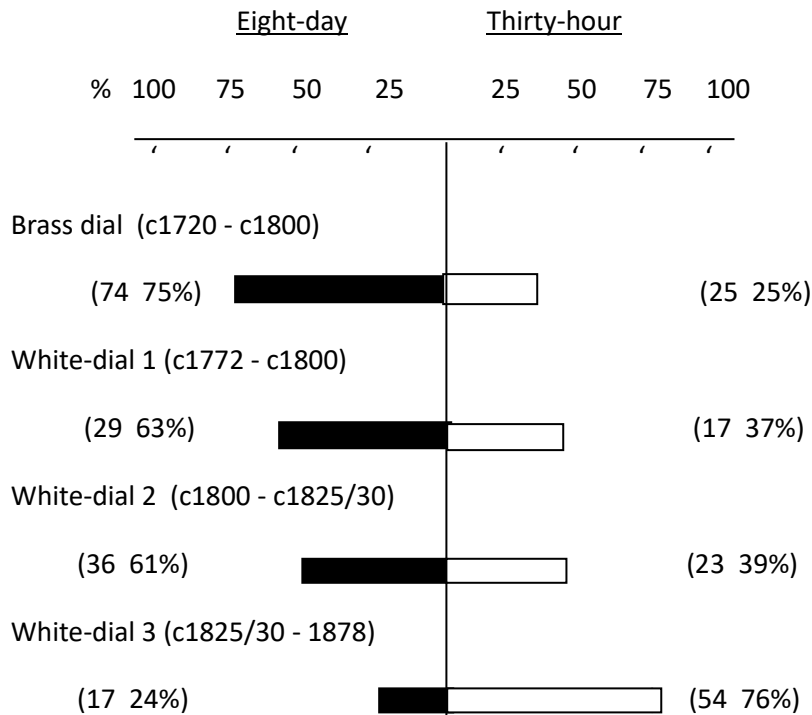


Fig. 2. Known long-case clocks by Northallerton clockmakers c1720-1878 showing proportions of eight-day and thirty-hour brass-dial clocks and clocks in Loomes' three white-dial periods.

known clocks produced by Tesseyman's erstwhile apprentice Thompson Cade went for thirty-hours. I have used the word 'produced' quite deliberately because we cannot be sure whether these later Northallerton makers made the known clocks we are discussing or whether they bought in movements and finished them. However, we can be sure that thirty-hour clocks seem to have been what their customers wanted. William Hepton, George Tesseyman and Thompson Cade could, and did, produce eight-day clocks if customers wanted them – half a dozen between them – but thirty-hour clocks seem to have been what was sought. 75% of the known clocks produced by Cade, the last of the three and our most blatant example, were thirty-hour clocks. The domination of thirty-hour clocks at Northallerton was evident in the sample at the time of my second book and the clocks to have appeared since only enhance the apparent picture. Whereas eight-day clocks were supposed to be in their heyday towards the end of the long-case clock period that does not appear to have been the case at Northallerton. That the clocks found of late confirm the impression given earlier indicates this is not a statistical quirk – the samples are small, but many more later thirty-hour clocks continue to appear than eight-day clocks and there must be a reason for this. Surely thirty-hour clocks have not survived whereas eight-day clocks have been destroyed, indeed one would assume the opposite is more likely to be true. Is what is said to have happened wrong? Does it apply in the south but not in the north? Is Northallerton an exception?¹⁸⁶ And, if so, why? Although they are linked through successive apprenticeships it cannot be because Hepton senior, Tesseyman and Cade preferred producing thirty-hour clocks because, if they did not supply what customers wanted, they would have gone out of business. And, in any case, why would

¹⁸⁶ Although the numbers are smaller I found the same tendency towards thirty-hour clocks in the nineteenth century when researching and writing my Ripon book: *Severs, Ripon's Clockmakers*, p. 212.

they prefer the cheaper clocks when presumably there was more money to be made out of eight-day clocks?

What I have written in the above paragraph does not accord with the conventional wisdom. In my second book I quoted both Loomes, and Darken and Hooper, on eight-day clocks coming into their own in the nineteenth century and I also quoted several literary sources that supported them. Yet, as I have said, that does not appear to have been the case at Northallerton. The clocks that have appeared in the seventeen years since the book was written not only confirm what I said but they strengthen the argument: of the nineteenth-century clocks made at Northallerton that have appeared since the book was written substantially more have been thirty-hour clocks rather than eight-day clocks. I could not offer an explanation for this apparent deviation from what is said to have been the case and I still cannot offer an explanation.

Having addressed this apparent aberration, I wrote in my second book

In another context it has been said that authors should be encouraged to think the unthinkable and to publish it, that we should not be over-cautious because speculative ideas are not as likely to be as true as cautious ideas: hypotheses should be published to be knocked down if they do not work and to survive if they do.¹⁸⁷ The implications of the apparent trend from eight-day to thirty-hour clocks at Northallerton, shown so obviously in *Fig.9*, [now *Fig.2*] are perhaps 'unthinkable' because they fly in the face of what is said to have happened elsewhere. We should not be 'over-cautious' because there is clearly a case to be answered. The Northallerton figures deserve to be published and discussed.

As I said then, the Northallerton figures, now strengthened, do indeed deserve to be published and discussed. There is clearly something odd about what I have described and it deserves to be explained even if I myself cannot offer any explanation now.

In the concluding chapter of my second book I also attempted to show the correlations between the years various clockmakers were in business, the clocks I had found and how many clocks could be expected for the years they were in business. The attempt was very tentative and not worth repeating here in the light of clocks newly discovered. However, and obviously, it remains the case that if a clockmaker was not in Northallerton very long we cannot expect many clocks by him and therefore probably if we have only a few clocks for any clockmaker then we cannot expect him to have been in the town very long.

Clockmakers used to advertise themselves with watch papers inserted in the cases of watches after repair and in both my books I provided illustrations of local examples of such watch papers. Twenty-three watches sold by nine Northallerton clockmakers have come to light since the second book was published but we have not a single watch paper to illustrate. A Hugh Pannell watch sold on eBay in 2010 was said to be complete with 'some old watch papers' but no details were given. It is likely that at least some of the other twenty-two watches would contain watch papers but the auctioneer or vendor did not bother to mention them.

Both my books recorded Northallerton clocks to be found all over Europe, North America and Australasia. Evidence of the spread of Northallerton clocks has continued to appear. Clocks by Hugh Pannell have appeared in Belgium, Denmark, Germany and the

¹⁸⁷ R.Dobson, 'Shaggy Dog', *The Times*, 28 October 2006, Body & Soul Section, p. 4. The article is about the policy of the respected journal *Medical Hypotheses*.

U.S.A. (Arkansas, California, Florida, Louisiana and Vermont). Clocks by Joshua his son have appeared in France, Canada and the U.S.A. (California, Florida and Iowa). A clock by Hugh previously known to be in a village near Northallerton has now surfaced in Australia. Clocks by other Northallerton makers have also been found overseas. William Hepton's clocks have been found in Spain, the U.S.A. (California) and Australia (3). A clock by James Luke was sold on a website in the U.S.A.; clocks by Thompson Cade were sold in Germany and the U.S.A. (South Carolina); and two watches originally sold by Joseph Porter have been sold on eBay in the U.S.A. and discussed on the N.A.W.C.C. website. A wall clock by John Hepton, previously recorded in the UK, is now to be found in Australia. The clockmakers would be surprised to know their clocks have travelled so far.

The clockmakers would also no doubt be surprised, probably shocked, at how some of their clocks have suffered over the years. Most of the newly discovered clocks are still complete, most of them still going as intended, but unfortunately many of them are not. Of the thirty-eight clocks by Hugh Pannell to have appeared of late no less than fourteen are no longer complete (37%): three have been married to other cases, five were sold without cases, two have survived without movements, in two examples only the dial has survived and in one example only the chapter ring. Little of the thirty-eighth clock has survived for it has been converted into a 'musical bracket clock'. The five more clocks by Joshua Pannell have fared even worse for three are no longer complete: one has been married to another case, only the dial and movement of a second have survived, and the third has been converted into a wall clock. Of the seventy-one clocks by other makers ten are incomplete: we have four marriages, two clocks without cases, three examples where only the dial has survived, and one example where the owner has had a new case made for his clock. More of the clocks by other makers have survived intact, probably because the clocks are younger.

Northallerton's clockmakers would probably be shocked by the treatment of some of their clocks in the time since they were made because they were craftsmen who took pride in their work. As Judge Conrad wrote in the U.S.A. almost a hundred years ago 'A man who by his own brain and hand can conceive and construct something that will serve his fellowman for two centuries is deserving of the plaudits not only of his own generation but of those that come after him'.¹⁸⁸ Northallerton's clockmakers deserve our plaudits and those of generations to come. May most of their surviving clocks and watches continue to give pleasure to their owners for many more generations.

¹⁸⁸ Judge Conrad, ('fine old chronicler of Delaware clockmakers'), quoted by Carolyn Wood Stretch in 'Early Colonial Clockmakers in Philadelphia', *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 56 (July 1932).

POSTSCRIPT

I ended each of my Northallerton books with a declaration that I would continue to search for Northallerton clocks and watches and with an appeal for information to be passed to me. My present circumstances dictate that I cannot repeat that declaration and appeal. I can merely record my thanks to all those who have responded thus enabling me to write my second book and this supplement. I am grateful to you all.

I own five long-case clocks, a dial, two chapter rings, a name boss and the only known barometer, all by Hugh Pannell, plus a watch by Joshua Pannell. They will now be passed on, hopefully within the family, by my executors. It therefore follows that in the case of these items the information in my books and/or this supplement will all too soon be out of date. We own such antiques as temporary custodians, to look after them and to pass them on when our time comes. I trust they will be treasured within my family as much as I myself have treasured them.

Dr David Severs,
Northallerton,
August 2025

APPENDIX A

NORTHALLERTON CLOCKMAKERS

*(Brought up to date with three more clockmakers and a journeyman,
updated known clocks and watches, and other new information.)*

- BECKETT, Mann (Mannasseh) Clock and watchmaker
At Northallerton before 1719/20. Moved to Stockton-on-Tees in 1723 or 1724. Died at Stockton in 1763. Only two clocks known bearing Northallerton but four without any place of business are discussed in this supplement.
(See Chapter 2 and Appendix C)
- BELL, Christopher Journeyman clockmaker
Fathered an illegitimate child in 1788. No clocks and no evidence he was in business and it is therefore assumed he was a journeyman. (See Chapter 5)
- BIRKETT, Henry Watchmaker
Northallerton watch signed by him hallmarked 1809. Nothing else known.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)
- BOLTON, John Clock and watchmaker
Born 1761. Perhaps from York. At Felixkirk, near Thirsk, in 1785. Married at Northallerton 1790. Repaired Bedale church clock in 1791. Left Northallerton 1794. Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, thereafter and then New Elvet, Durham City from 1818. Died 1821. No Northallerton clocks known. (See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)
- BRAITHWAITE, Christopher Apprentice clock and watchmaker
Born at Aiskew, Bedale, c1833. Apprenticed to Thompson William Cade. Employed on the railway from 1869: was a railway platelayer in 1881 and a railway painter in 1891.
(See Chapter 5)
- BUTLER, William Journeyman clockmaker
Child baptized at Northallerton 1789. 'Last from Cambridge'.
(See Chapter 5)
- CADE, George Clockmaker
One weight-driven wall clock made c1800. Nothing known otherwise.
(See Chapter 3)
- CADE, Thompson William Clock and watchmaker and silversmith
Born at Northallerton in 1811. Apprenticed to George Tesseyman. In business from 1833 until he retired in 1878. Died in 1894. Twenty-seven long-case clocks, two wall clocks, one mantel clock and seven watches known.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)
- CAMERON, George Journeyman clockmaker
Said to have been working at Northallerton in 1872. No clocks known and no evidence of him in local records. (See Chapter 5)
- CLAFTON, George Clockmaker
Born at Northallerton 1784. Stepson of Joshua Pannell and presumably trained by him. Last reference to him at Northallerton in 1809. Four long-case clocks known.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

CLARKSON, Frank Finley Apprentice clock and watchmaker. Silversmith.
Born at Northallerton in 1867. Brother of George Henry Clarkson and Samuel Clarkson. Apprenticed to his father George Finley Clarkson. Worked for his father and was then in business as a silversmith at Northallerton from 1915 until 1955. Died in 1960.
(See Chapter 5)

CLARKSON, George Finley Clock and watchmaker, jeweller and silversmith
Born at Northallerton in 1838. Apprenticed to Thompson William Cade. In business from 1860 until 1915. Died 1916. Father of Frank William Clarkson, George Henry Clarkson and Samuel Clarkson. Fifteen wall clocks, three bracket clocks, one library clock and nine watches known. Four times his name has been found stamped inside the movements of clocks bearing the names of other makers.
(See Chapter 4 and Appendix C)

CLARKSON, George Henry ('Harry') Apprentice clockmaker
Born at Northallerton in 1865. Brother of Frank Finley Clarkson and Samuel Clarkson. Apprenticed to his father George Finley Clarkson. Worked as a silversmith in Sunderland, Co. Durham. Died there in 1925. (See Chapter 5)

CLARKSON, Samuel George Apprentice clockmaker
Born at Northallerton in 1864, Brother of Frank Finley Clarkson and George Henry Clarkson. Apprenticed to his father George Finley Clarkson. Was in business as a silversmith at Hull from 1910. (See Chapter 5)

CLIDERO, Herbert Clock and watchmaker, jeweller, auctioneer
Born at Northallerton in 1871. In business from at least 1894 until at least 1913. Was in Kirkbymoorside as an auctioneer and government cultivation officer in 1918 and he had been at Thirsk in the meantime. Returned to Northallerton and was in business there as an auctioneer at least from 1927. Seven wall clocks and three watches known.
(See Chapter 4 and Appendix C)

DIXON, ? Clockmaker
One long-case clock made c1800 known. May have served his apprenticeship with Richard Scurr of Thirsk and could have been in business later at Pickering.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

GAMWELL, William Journeyman clock and watchmaker
Born at Northallerton c1748. Died there 1784. No clocks known and no evidence he ever traded. (See Chapter 5)

HAWMAN, John Clock and watchmaker
Born at Northallerton in 1784. Probably a journeyman from c1805 but advertised for a journeyman in 1811. Was in business only a short time before he left Northallerton. Was in Darlington in 1816. In business as a clock and watchmaker at Stockton-on-Tees from at least 1827 until at least 1834. Five long-case clocks known.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

HEPTON, John Clock and watchmaker, jeweller, silversmith and ironmonger
Born at Northallerton in 1805. In partnership with his father William Hepton from 1832 until 1840. In business alone from 1840 until 1845. He was a journeyman at Heckmondwyke in the West Riding in 1846. Moved to Richmond and was in business there until at least 1851 but was in business at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, by 1861. Still

PATES, Thomas Humphrey Clock and watchmaker
Born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, in 1795. In business there with clockmaker John Stone until partnership ended in 1815 and alone thereafter. In business in London by 1821, at Doncaster from at least 1827 until at least 1829, at Pickering by 1832. Listed as a Northallerton clockmaker in a directory of 1834, the year he paid the rates on a shop. Had left Northallerton by 1840. May have gone to U.S.A. thereafter, a clockmaker of his name being in New Jersey in the 1850s. Two Northallerton long-case clocks known.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

PINKNEY, Robert Apprentice watchmaker.
Born at Thirsk c1842. Apprenticed to Thompson William Cade. Watchmaker at Thirsk from at least 1866 until at least 1869. Watchmaker and jeweller at Guisborough from at least 1872 until at least 1887. Died at Guisborough c1891.
(See Chapter 5)

PORTER, Joseph Metcalfe Watchmaker, jeweller and silversmith
Born at Middlesbrough c1855. Took over Thompson William Cade's business in 1878. His son, an optician and jeweller, joined him in the business in 1912 and in their hands it continued as J.M.Porter & Son until well after the Second World War. Nine wall clocks and five watches known. (See Chapter 4 and Appendix C)

RANSON (RAWSON?), Henry Journeyman watchmaker
Born at Morpeth, Northumberland, c1827. Listed in the 1891 census as Henry Ranson, a single vagrant living in Northallerton workhouse. Probably related to the clockmaking Rawsons of Morpeth. (See Chapter 5)

RAPER, Hugh Journeyman watchmaker
Declared to be a watchmaker when his son Sidney was baptized in 1812. No clocks known and no evidence he was in business. No evidence of any relationship with Thomas Raper. Son Sidney was later a watchmaker at Thirsk.
(See Chapter 5)

RAPER, Thomas Clock and watchmaker
Born at Kirby Sigston, near Northallerton, in 1787. May have served his apprenticeship with Richard Scurr of Thirsk for he married Scurr's daughter. Paid the rates on a shop from 1812 until 1818. Was perhaps at Thirsk in 1820 but by 1823 had settled in Bedale as a single man. Traded there until at least 1849 but no Bedale clocks known so he may have concentrated on repairing clocks. Had retired by 1867 the year he died. Five Northallerton long-case clocks known. (See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

ROBINSON, Henry Clockmaker
One long-case clock made c1825 known. Nothing known otherwise.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

ROBINSON, John Apprentice clockmaker
Born at Leeming, near Bedale, in 1804. Served his time with George Tesseyman from 1820 until 1825. Clockmaker at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, from 1825. Died at Chesterfield in 1876. (See Chapter 5)

[*TIPPET, George* There never was an apprentice clockmaker of this name at Northallerton. I misread the entry in the census which read George Soppet. Unfortunately, George Tippet is named in my two books and is now listed in Loomes but I am afraid he is a 'phantom' – created by me.]

TURNBULL, William Journeyman clockmaker
Described as such when he died at Northallerton in 1798. No clocks known.
(See Chapter 5)

WARD, W. Clockmaker
One long-case clock c1800 known. May have been the William Ward apprenticed to Richard Scurr of Thirsk and may have been the William Ward in business at Helmsley later.
(See Chapter 3 and Appendix C)

WATSON, Matthew Apprentice clock and watchmaker
Baptized at Northallerton in 1832. Apprenticed to Thompson William Cade. In 1861 he was a watchmaker in Lambeth, London. (See Chapter 5)

WEIGHELL, Joseph Apprentice watchmaker
Born at Northallerton c 1865. Apprenticed to Joseph Metcalfe Porter. Did not pursue the trade.
(See Chapter 5)

WOOD, Samuel Apprentice clockmaker
Baptized at Northallerton in 1825. Apprenticed to Thompson William Cade. He was a watchmaker at New Malton in 1851, Stockton-on-Tees in 1856 and Darlington from 1858. He could have been the man of that name trading in Middlesbrough in 1847.
(See Chapter 5)

APPENDIX B

The sixty-seven Pannell clocks and watches known at the time of publication were listed in Appendix B of *Northallerton's Clockmakers*. The twenty-four Pannell clocks found after publication of that first book were listed in Appendix B of my *Concise Guide*. They were listed in three groups – those signed by Hugh Pannell, those signed simply 'Pannell' and those signed by Joshua Pannell. The forty-seven Pannell clocks and watches discovered since publication of my second book are listed in the same format in Part 1 of this appendix. As before, the first numbers, with the prefixes H for Hugh, P for Pannell and J for Joshua, are those used to identify clocks throughout this supplement; the second numbers simply indicate the order of discovery. The amount of information given reflects what is known about each clock and varies considerably for several reasons, including how the clock came to notice, whether it was examined and, if so, by whom and how closely. Some attempt is made to reflect the infinite variety of signatures by using italics with upper or lower case as appropriate. Where the quality of photographs allows, cast-brass spandrels are given the numbers allocated by Cescinsky and Webster or, in cases where they are not so listed, by Loomes or Robey. The details given here, and in the lists previously published, will help to identify Pannell clocks in the future and they provide the basis for the review of the clocks in Chapter 2. The history of each clock and how it came to light is again given in italics before each entry. Newly discovered information about Pannell clocks already listed in my two books is given in Part 2 of this appendix,

PART 1 – NEWLY DISCOVERED CLOCKS

THE CLOCKS AND WATCHES OF HUGH PANNELL

H53 94 *The ancestors of the owner of this clock lived in Northallerton but they took it to Plymouth. The owner found the author via an item in a County Durham newspaper. (When the author organised a Northallerton clocks exhibition at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in October 2014 the owner of this clock kindly brought it from and returned it to Plymouth at his own expense.)*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar but no seconds. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell' (in gothic script) and 'NoTHALLERTON' on a boss in the arch. Flowers engraved in the corners, in the dial centre and either side of the name boss. Herringbone engraving round the dial and round the name boss. Semicircular calendar aperture. Case: Oak. Three-quarter length trunk door with shaped top. Reeded quarter columns on trunk. Unusual decorative pattern above the trunk door. Arched top.

H54 95 *This clock was restored at Sheffield in July 2008. The restorer advised the author.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTHALLERTON' on a boss in the arch. Spandrels are Loomes 29 and arch spandrels are Loomes 39. Decoration round the winding holes and below the calendar aperture which is a third of a circle. The subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30... Case: Marriage.

H55 96 *This watch was sold at Reeman Dansie Auctions, Colchester, in April 2009. The purchaser did not respond to a letter forwarded by the auctioneer.*

It was described as 'Geo III silver pair case pocket watch with fusee movement and verge escapement by Hugh Pannell, Northallerton, (London, 1763)'. The estimate for this and three other watches was £60-80 and they sold for £230.

H56 98 *This dial and movement were sold at Gardiner Houlgate's sale held at Bath in October 2009. The estimate was £50-80 and they sold for £240.*

The lot was described as a 'Thirty-hour longcase clock movement the 11" square brass dial signed Hugh Pannel [sic] Northallerton to the plain brass centre with arched calendar aperture'. It would appear the spandrels are not to be seen in C&W, Loomes or Robey.

H57 99 *This clock was held by 'The H.E. De Young Memorial Museum, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, originally the Fine Arts Museum. They had received the clock in 1904 as a gift from a local collector who gave them fourteen hundred articles many of which had been on loan for years. The museum sold the clock at auction in May 1969 at Butterfield and Butterfield, local auctioneers. In December 2010 I was contacted by the new owner who had bought it at a second-hand store in Santa Rosa, California. It was then without its movement.*

The clock was catalogued by the auctioneers as 'A typical English hall clock of the seventeenth century came from the workshop of Hugh Pannell, clock and watch maker of North Allerton, whose name is lettered in the dial. Over the dial, in painstaking lettering, is the inscription, 'Take time by ye forelock'. The case of this clock is of black oak, carved with designs and figures.

Movement: None but it was eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'HUGH PANSELL Clock & Watchmaker NORTH ALLERTON' in a herringbone circle in the arch, The dial is in one piece, i.e. no separate chapter ring. Engraved corners and in the arch. Herringbone engraving round the whole dial. Separate subsidiary seconds dial behind a circular aperture. Circular aperture for a calendar but the calendar disc was missing. Case: Black carved with caddy top and staining. Full length trunk door with arched top. 'Take time by ye forelock' over the dial.

H58 100 *This was a watch sold on eBay in May 2010. The watch was in Suffolk and sold for £805.*

The watch was described as 'A fine quality solid silver gents pair case key wind fusee verge pocket watch by Hugh Pannell of Northallerton in excellent condition and working order. One of the last of a small collection of good antique pocket watches purchased from a local retired watch collector, all fresh to the market having been stored for many years. Clearly hallmarked for London 1772 on inner case & bearing the case maker's mark H.T. Dial is in very good condition with a few surface scratches only. Movement is stamped with the serial number 166. Case is in excellent condition with light age associated wear only & has strong hinges & tight-fitting covers. The movement with its fine square pillars has stunning pierced & engraved balance cock & the gilding is crisp and bright. This watch winds & sets perfectly running the full length of the fusee chain with great motion... Complete with key & some old watchpapers which were found with it. Movement is signed Hugh Pannell of Northallerton.'

H59 102 *This dial and movement were for sale on eBay in November 2017.*

The description was given as follows 'Here is an 11 inch long case clock movement and dial the dial is signed Pannell of Northallerton it has been "upgraded" with an eight day movement. The dial is very thin but the spandrels hands and Bell are all good. The movement appears to work with pressure on the main wheels.' Photographs inadequate but the spandrels are Loomes 22.

H61 105 *This clock was for sale on eBay in Denmark in May 2011. It was to be found at Hørsholm.*

The auctioneer's description was 'standing clock richly carved case of oak, brass plate [i.e. dial] signed by Hugh Pannell North Allerton'.

H62 106 *This dial and movement with hood were sold at Ryedale Auctions, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire, in July 2011. They were bought by a descendant of Hugh Pannell (not the author!) who discarded the hood and unfortunately had the dial and movement married to a case made for them by a former apprentice of Robert 'Mousey' [Mouseman] Thompson.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Centre seconds. Shaped back cock. No pendulum. Dial: Arched brass signed Hugh Pannell *CLOCK & WATCHMAKER NORTH ALLERTON*' on a boss in the arch. No spandrels or engraving in the corners. Herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial and round the name boss. Calendar aperture third of a circle. Case: The discarded hood was oak with mahogany embellishments and had brass capitals and bases on the pillars and a swan neck pediment with brass paterae. Plain back splats.

H63 107 *The owner of this clock contacted a clock dealer friend of the author who went to see it at Whitby in August 2011.*

Movement: Later Victorian. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTH ALERTON' [*sic*] on a boss in the arch, the boss having herringbone engraving. Corner spandrels C&W 32 and arch spandrels C&W 41. Dial centre plain with three holes – the third no doubt added because the replaced movement had a nest of eight bells for which the third hole would be required. Case: Mahogany with inlay in fruitwood. Caddy top with three brass ball-and-spire finials. Blind fret above the almost full-length trunk door which has a semicircular top. The trunk door has a star inlay. The trunk is chamfered; the chamfers being decorated.

H64 *Number omitted in error.*

H65 109 *This clock is to be found in London.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTHALLERTON' on boss in the arch. No spandrels or engraving in the corners. Herringbone engraving round the outer edge of the dial and round the edge of the name boss. Seconds marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture a third of a circle. Case: Wholly oak with flat top. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Hood pillars have turned capitals and bases with gesso and the back splats match them. Decoration in the triangles between the arch and the top.

H66 110 *This clock was sold at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in January 2012. Eight months later it appeared on eBay when it was in Lincoln and was described as 'fabulous'! It sold at Tennants for £700 and on eBay for £1,220!*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Shaped back cock. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Parnell [*sic*]' on boss in arch. Circular subsidiary seconds engraved on dial marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture full semicircle. Corner spandrels are C&W 40 and arch C&W 39. Case: Carved black oak with male 'caryatids' replacing hood pillars.

H67 111 *This clock had been sold at Mallams auction centre, Oxford, in 1994. [I inadvertently listed it again as 118.]*

The auctioneers described it as ‘A George III Oak Longcase Clock with eight-day striking mechanism by Hugh Pannell, Northallerton, with arched brass dial, silvered chapter ring and second hand and date aperture, the case with fretwork pediment, dentil cornice and arched panel door. 78in high.’

H68 112 *This clock had been sold at Chancellors auction centre, Camberley, Surrey, in 1996.*

The auctioneers described it as ‘An early C19th longcase clock, the arch top enclosing arched silvered dial with calendar niche and second dial. 8 day movement by Hugh Pannell, Northallerton, in oak and mahogany veneered case inlaid shell motif.’

H69 114 *This clock was sold at New Orleans Auction in March 2012 and it was brought to the attention of the author by the owner of a Pannell clock in Northallerton.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed ‘Hugh PANNELL NORTHALLERTON’ in a ringed boss in the arch. Circular subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... on outside and semicircular calendar aperture, the calendar counting to 30. The corner spandrels are not C&W, Loomes or Robey but the arch spandrels are C&W 41. Plain dial centre. Case: Mahogany with full length trunk door having arched top. Reeded quarter columns. Brass capitals and bases on hood pillars, the capitals being Corinthian. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae. Two ball-and-spire brass finials at the corners and a ball-and-eagle finial in the centre. Bracket feet.

H70 119 *This clock was sold at Odiham Auction Sales in November 1994.*

‘An 18thC mahogany longcase clock with arched brass dial & eight-day movement by Hugh Pannell [Sic] North Allerton.’

H71 121 *This clock was bought in March 2014 by a Northallerton collector from a dealer at Mansfield who had recently bought it at a clock fair at Haydock.*

Movement: Month-going with centre seconds, calendar and moon indicator. Repeater. The centre seconds hand is very thin indeed. Five pillar movement. The rack hook and warning detent are not fitted to studs screwed to the front plate as is usual but are pinned to shouldered arbors which pass through the front and back plates as is more common in quality London movements. The double tooth gathering pallet and two pin warning wheel are also uncommon. The locking is on the gathering pallet when by an arm from the arbor which carries the rack hook and the gathering pallet which also has two pins which is not common. The trains are reversed in that the striking train is on the right and the going train on the left. Dial: 12½” arched brass signed ‘Hugh Pannell CLOCK & Watchmaker NthALLERTON’ on a ringed boss in the arch. The calendar in the usual place below the dial centre is in a semicircular aperture and counts to 30. A matching semicircular aperture above the centre of the dial shows the phases of the moon. The dial centre is engraved. It would appear the corner spandrels are not to be found in C&W, Loomes or Robey. The arch spandrels are C&W 38. Case: Flame mahogany with fruitwood decoration. Reeded quarter columns. Trunk door has flat top and has fancy decoration round its edge. Swan neck pediment with a finial comprising half a ball with a spire – the original finial disintegrated and the replacement is an exact match for the original. Canted corners to base.

H72 122 *The owner of this clock is in Belgium and sought help about his clock on social media in March 2015. He was advised to contact the author.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and a calendar. No bell, no hammer and other parts of the striking mechanism missing. Dial: Arched brass engraved 'Hugh Pannell North Allerton' in the arch. The subsidiary seconds dial superimposed on the dial and counts 10.20.30... The calendar aperture is a semicircle. The spandrels in the corners are Loomes 4. There are no spandrels or engraving in the arch. Engraving in dial centre. Decorative engraving below the calendar aperture. Case: Carved black, the carving on the trunk door being a large flower with foliage below.

H73 123 *This watch was sold at British Bespoke Auctions, Winchcombe, in June 2015.*

'A gentleman's silver pair cased watch, the movement engraved Hugh Pannell Northallerton. London hall mark dated 1752, the watch having a pillared movement with filigree back plate, white enamel face with numeric and Roman dial with associated case'.

H74 125 *This clock was sold at Mitchell's auction at Cockermouth in September 2016. It was bought by a York dealer and eventually sold, still unrestored, at Duggleby's auction sale at York in 2024.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Strike train was deactivated and pieces missing but the missing pieces were found attached to the seat board. Only one weight. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NTHALLRTON' [sic] on a boss in the arch. No spandrels or engraving in the corners or the arch. Herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial. The seconds subsidiary dial is engraved on the dial. The calendar aperture is a semicircle. Engraving in the dial centre including round the winding holes. Engraving above and below the signature but not round the edge of the boss. Case: Wholly oak. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Reeded quarter columns. Architectural pediment with ball and eagle finial above a curious 'wishbone' feature like H4. Dentil moulding below the pediment.

H75 126 *The owner of this clock contacted the author from near Grantham in November 2014. It had been bought by her mother at the time she married many decades before.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. The back cock is straight as usual but a half sphere just below the back cock and at the top of the crutch is most unusual, the author having seen a full sphere there only once and that was on P17. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell Northallerton' on a boss in the arch. BUT, curiously, it also bears the signature 'Becket Stockton' between VII and V on the chapter ring. Matted dial centre. Semicircular calendar aperture and calendar counts to 30. Quarter hour markers and half hour markers not unlike fleur-de-lys. Corner spandrels are C&W7 and arch spandrels C&W38. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with arched top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases and the back splats match them. No pediment. No decoration elsewhere but the base has a fruitwood pattern along three sides, the fourth side probably covered by new pieces to the bottom of the base.

H76 128 *This clock was sold at Duggleby's auction at Scarborough in February 2020. It was in a poor state but it was bought by a customer at Northallerton and has been restored splendidly.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Repeater. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTHALLERTON' on a boss in the arch. Subsidiary seconds dial engraved on dial and counts 10,20,30... with marks on inside. Calendar aperture is a third of a circle. No spandrels and no engraving other than herringbone round outside of dial and round name boss. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Blind fret above the trunk door which has a

shaped door top. Broken arch pediment. When bought the case had two turned wooden hood pillars which have now been replaced with more appropriate pillars from an eighteenth-century clock. The clock had a turned wooden finial but it has been replaced by the original brass finial found inside the case wrapped in a Hull newspaper.

H77 129 *This clock was for sale on eBay in Germany in March 2020.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTHALLERTON' in the arch. No spandrels or engraving other than herringbone round the edge of the dial and in a circle round the name. Calendar is a third of a circle – no calendar disc. Case: Marriage.

H78 130 *This clock was sold at Anderson and Garland's auction at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in June 2020.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'HUGH PANNELL' in a curve below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' in a curve above VI and below the calendar aperture. No spandrels or engraving in the corners or arch but herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial. Dial centre plain. Subsidiary seconds dial counting 5,10,15... applied in arch engraved in its centre with a starburst design. Calendar aperture is a third of a circle. Case: Oak with architectural pediment. Blind fret above the trunk door. Separate hood pillars have turned capitals and bases. Key dentil mouldings around the pediment. Reeded quarter columns.

H79 131 *This clock was offered for sale at Bamford's auction at Derby in September 2020.*

It was said to be a 'musical bracket clock' 'formerly' striking on six bells and inscribed 'Hugh Pannel, Allerton'. It was housed in an 'associated' case.

H80 134 *This clock was offered for sale by Brighton and Hove Auctions in August 2021. The published photographs were very poor and a request for better photographs was ignored so the descriptions are the best the author can do.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTHALLERTON' in the arch. No spandrels or engraving in the corners or arch but herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial and engraved as a circle round the signature. The calendar aperture is a third of a circle. Case: Oak with swan neck pediment. Trunk door full length with shaped door top. Separate hood pillars with brass capitals and bases.

H81 135 *This clock was for sale on the piclick website in the U.S.A. Found in March 2023 but no indication when it was for sale. It was then in Florida.*

It was described as an '18thC English Tall Case Grandfather Clock Hugh Pannell from North Allerton. Christopher Columbus Portrait Carved on [sic]. Works like a Swiss Watch. PERFECT TIME VERY PRECISE WORKING. FACE REDONE IN REAL 24k GOLD. Awesome clock not just another tall case on eBay.'

H82 138 *This clock was sold in an auction at Dorking in October 2024. The movement was from a German mantle clock and the wall case not original. The hammer price was only £34.*

Movement: It had been eight-day with centre calendar but no seconds. Dial: Arched brass signed HUGH PANNELL [sic] NTHALLERTON on a ringed name boss in the arch. Corner and arch spandrels not listed by C&W, Loomes or Robey. Curious pattern of tiny triangles

alternating one way and the other all the way round the outer edge of the chapter ring beyond the minute numerals and the same pattern all the way round the outer edge of the engraved dial centre. Centre calendar counts to 31. Flat-bottomed '2's. Case: Wall case not original.

H83 139' *This dial and movement were sold at Gardiner Houlgate's clock sale on 29 October 2009.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: 11" square brass signed 'Hugh Pannel [sic] Northallerton' on plain dial centre. Arched calendar aperture. No image available so nothing else known.

H84 140 *The owner of this clock to be found in Hot Springs, Arkansas, read an item mentioning Hugh Pannell in the Darlington and Stockton Times and wrote to the newspaper to say she had one of his clocks. She later corresponded with the author.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER NORTH ALLERTON' on a boss in the arch. Corners and arch plain. Herringbone engraving round outside of dial and round the name boss. Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... on inside of divisions. Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Marriage.

H85 141 *The owner of this clock to be found in Fair Haven, Vermont, wrote to the Northallerton local history society and the letter was forwarded to the author.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hugh Pannell NORTH ALLERTON' on a boss in the arch. Corner spandrels with female head not to be found in C&W, Loomes or Robey and arch spandrels Loomes 37. Name boss ringed. Calendar aperture semi-circular. Dial centre matted. Chapter ring has Hugh's flat-bottomed '2's. Case: Heavily-carved case has arch trunk door top and a caddy pediment with an unusual 'two tier' finial.

'PANNELL' CLOCKS

P27 93 *The owner of this clock wrote to the author from France in 2009 and explained the clock had previously been in Co Durham (West Hartlepool, Redcap, Wickham and Seaton), Melbourne (Australia), Shillingford (Oxfordshire), Pimlico (London) and Winchester (Hants), before going to France. [Although this has been listed as a 'Pannell' clock, and most 'Pannell' clocks were clearly made by Hugh, this clock is an exception in that it was clearly made by Joshua, as explained in Chapter 2.]*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds but no calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Pannell' above 'North Allerton' in the bottom half of the dial centre. Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Subsidiary seconds dial above the dial centre, dotted with 10,20,30... Women representing the four seasons in the corners and the arch decorated with a light green semi-circle surmounted by a white band and a dark green band decorated with flowers. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Full length trunk door having shaped top. Quarter columns. Open-fret pediment. Hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Unusual elaborate open-fret pediment.

P28 97 *The widow of a former officer of the Wessex branch of the British Horological Institute entered a 'bracket clock' in their annual internal sale held at Lyndhurst in October 2009. It was described as a 'bitser' because it was made up of 'bitser' this and 'bitser' that. One of the bits was a chapter ring by Hugh Pannell. The chairman of the branch told the purchaser that the author would want a photograph of the chapter ring and he responded generously by giving the chairman the chapter ring to send to the author. Its arrival without*

warning was a very pleasant surprise. [The unanimous conclusion of clock enthusiasts who have seen this chapter ring is that it originally belonged to a thirty-hour single-handed clock – the only example I have found by Hugh Pannell.]

The chapter ring is signed 'PANNEL [Sic] FECIT' and has Roman numerals, quarter-hour markers and half-hour markers in the form of roundels. The quarter-hour markers are most unusual in that those opposite the hours are arrows pointing inwards and those opposite the roundel half-hour marks are lines crossed through, the other lines being plain as usual. It is 8.8" outer diameter and 5.42" inner diameter. Four original pinned feet have been sawn off. The centres of the roundels at 5.30 and 7.30 are curiously protruding. The roundels at 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 appear to have been nearly drilled through and those at 7.30, 11.30 and 12.30 right through, leaving only 4.30 which is masked by the pillar. Small holes at III and IX were presumably used to attach the chapter ring to its home in the 'bitser' clock.

P29 113 *This clock was sold at Charles Ross auctioneers, Woburn, Beds., in February 2012. It is now back in the Northallerton area.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Pinned count wheel. Dial: Arched brass signed 'PANNELL North Allerton' on a boss in the arch. Engraved corners and arch and dial centre. Herringbone engraving round edge of dial and round name boss. Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Carved medium oak. Trunk door full length with shaped door top. Quarter turned reeded columns. Hood pillars with turned capitals and bases with gesso. Architectural pediment with wooden finial. Bracket feet.

P30 116 *The owner of this clock responded to an appeal in the local media in July 2012. The clock had been bought for £10 in the 1940s by an ancestor of his late wife. It was near Whitby.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Wound with rope. Pinned count wheel. Dial: Square brass signed 'PANNELL' above 'FECIT' in the centre of the dial in curves below XII. No spandrels or engraving in the corners. Herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial. Engraving in the dial centre. The calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Oak with architectural pediment which had been cut down. Attached tapered hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Quarter columns on the trunk.

P31 117 *The contents of one of North Yorkshire's oldest grocery shops at Osmotherley, near Northallerton, were auctioned at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in January 2013. They included this long-case clock which was bought by a dealer in Knaresborough. The signature was indistinct, but a clock enthusiast spotted it might be a Pannell clock. The author confirmed this himself in the very limited time he had access to it.*

Movement: Thirty-hour. Large, pinned count wheel. Shaped back cock. Dial: Arched painted signed indistinctly 'PANNELL N.....' in the top half of the dial centre. Fruit in corners and flowers against white background in arch. Roman hours and Arabic minutes marked 5,10,15... Case: Oak with flat top. Full length trunk door with arched top. Reeded chamfers to case. Reeded hood pillars with what appear from the photograph to be gessoed capitals and bases

P32 120 *This clock was sold at a Golding, Young & Mawer auction at Lincoln in September 2013. It was bought by a York dealer and eventually sold to a customer in a village near Northallerton.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Moon counting to 29 and 30 and the moon rolls behind plain brass. The moon is not a conventional rolling moon and is most unusual.

Shaped back cock. Dial: Arched brass without separate chapter ring signed 'PANNELL' between 30 and 35 and 'FECIT' between 25 and 30. Circular subsidiary seconds dial engraved on dial numbered 10,20,30... Semicircular calendar aperture and calendar counts to 30 – it moves on twice each day. It would appear the corner spandrels are not to be seen in C&W, Loomes or Robey. No spandrels in the arch. Double line engraved round the rectangular part of the dial and single line engraved round the edge of the arch. Plain dial centre. Case: Oak with mahogany veneer and boxwood trimming. Swan neck with brass paterae and single ball-and-spire finial. Full length door with shaped top. Reeded quarter columns and reeded hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Back splats.

P33 125 *This clock was offered for sale on eBay in October 2016. It was then in Wooler, Northumberland.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Dial: Square brass signed 'PANNELL ALLERTON' in a curve from X to II. No spandrels or engraving. Herringbone engraving round outer edge of dial. Calendar is a semicircular aperture and it counts to 30. A piece of brass has been attached to the square dial to fit the arched case to which the clock has been married. Case: Marriage.

P34 127 *This dial was offered for sale on eBay in November 2017 and it was bought by a customer in Northallerton.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar but no seconds. Dial: Square brass signed 'PANNELL' above 'NORTHALLERTON' in the top half of the dial centre. The calendar aperture is a semicircle and the calendar counts to 31. The chapter ring is separate but underneath the dial plate is one piece, i.e. no cartwheel in the Northern fashion. The spandrels are C&W30. Dial centre engraved. The dial is very thin indeed. The dial was attached to a much later (100 years?) movement which the restorer accepted in part-payment.

P35 132 *The owner of this clock told the author about his recent purchase at a Newcastle-upon-Tyne auction in June 2020. The clock is now to be found in North London.*

Movement: Eight-day with centre seconds, calendar and moon. Dial: Arched brass signed 'PANNELL FECIT' in a curve below XII. No spandrels or engraving in corners or arch but herringbone engraving round the edge of the dial. Dial centre engraved. The calendar aperture is a semicircle. The moon dial in the arch counts to 29 and 30 and rolls behind plain brass. Case: Oak with architectural pediment. Trunk has convex cushion moulding above its door which has a shaped top. Reeded quarter columns. Separate hood pillars have turned capitals and bases.

P36 122 *This clock was sold at Rowley's auction, Ely, Cambridgeshire, in July 2021.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds, calendar and rolling moon. Dial: Arched brass signed 'PANNELL' between VII and VI and 'FECIT' between VI and V. No spandrels or engraving in corners but herringbone engraving round edge of dial. Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30... The moon in the arch rolls behind plain brass. Dial centre plain. Case: Carved black with flat top. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Separate hood pillars with brass capitals and bases.

P37 137 *The owner revealed on Facebook that he possessed this dial and movement which were in very poor condition..*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Wound by rope. Shaped back cock. Dial: Square brass could be 11" or even 10". Signed 'PANNELL' in curve on dial centre below XII and 'FECIT' in curve below calendar aperture above VI. Roman hours and Arabic minutes on separate

chapter ring, the '2's having curved bottoms. Dial centre plain. Semicircular calendar aperture. It would appear the corner spandrels are not to be seen in C&W, Loomes or Robey.

THE CLOCKS OF JOSHUA PANNELL

J14 92 *In 2008 the author's cousin attended the christening of her sister's grandson at a church in Kelso, Scotland. She thereafter joined family at the home of the baby's grandfather, a retired doctor. She was astonished to see in the grandfather's hall this clock by her ancestor Joshua Pannell. The clock had been left to the doctor about 1978 by a patient who had died aged 92 years and she in turn had been given it as a wedding present by her husband. It had had no particular significance, but it had now become a family heirloom because it was made by the baby's 7 X great grandfather. A remarkable coincidence!*

Movement: Eight-day without calendar or seconds. Dial: Arched painted and signed 'JOSH^A PANNELL N.ALLERTON' in a curve from VIII to IIII matching the curve of the chapter hours. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Flowers painted against a green background in the corners, flowers above the dial centre, and flowers against a white background in the arch. Case: Oak with trunk door slightly less than full length and blind fret above the door which has a shaped top. Swan-neck pediment with open fret and brass finial. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases.

J15 101 *This clock was sold by Tom Harris Auctions of Marshalltown, Iowa, in May 2010.*

The clock was catalogued as 'Joshua Pannell, Northallerton Oak Tall Case Clock: with brass works and 3 dials, signed. No pendulum. Pannell made clocks in 1770. (The base of the case is cracked from shrinkage.) 84" tall.'

Movement: Eight-day with calendar and seconds. Dial: Arched brass signed 'J.Pannell NORTHALLERTON' on name boss in arch. Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15..., the dots being round the outside. The calendar aperture one third of a circle. Decoration round the winding holes and flowers below the calendar. Case: Marriage.

J16 103 *In October 2010 the owner of this dial and movement contacted the author having found him via Google. He had found them in the loft of a house he had bought at Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, c1980 and they are now to be found at Marske-by-the-Sea, Cleveland.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Joshua Pannell' above 'NORTHALLERTON' horizontally above the dial centre. Double minute band marked 5,10,15... Flowers and foliage inside gold triangles in the corners and flowers with gold 'drapery' against a white background in the arch. The calendar aperture is a third of a circle. Very rusty. '339' painted on the back. Case: None.

J17 115 *This wall clock was advertised in The Montreal Gazette in November 1966.*

'For a Lover of Antique Clocks. We have a beautiful example of a London made hood clock by Joshua Pannell 1771 from the collection of an old Montreal connoisseur and offer it for sale.' The seller was a Montreal watchmaker.

[A hood clock is a wall or mantel clock having the movement enclosed in a case and the weights and pendulum if weight-driven exposed to view. If this was indeed a 'hood clock' then it is the only one to have come to my notice and I wonder whether it was a marriage.]

J18 108 *This watch was for sale on eBay in June 2013. It was in Florida and was bought by a customer in Northallerton.*

The description was ‘Up for auction is a vintage Jos. Pannell Northallerton fusee pocket watch circa 1800s. Watch is not working. Balance is good moves freely. Seems like watch is over wound just needs to be serviced/cleaned. Watch does [not] have the exterior case which most likely gold. Great looking movement has image of face on it very unique. Diameter of is around 42mm. Case is in good condition. Dial has wear.’ The seller later added ‘Watch does not have the outer case that is a typo’. The watch is numbered 1145 next to ‘Jos^a’ and 74,336. The inner case is marked NTW (for Nicholas Thomas Wood of 21, St John Square, Clerkenwell, London, who used that mark from 13 April 1785 to 16 January 1798.¹⁸⁹)

J19 136 *In January 2024, the author found this clock for sale on Facebook U.S.A and it was then in Poway, California.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed ‘Joshua Pannell’ to the left of the centre of the dial and ‘N. ALLERTON’ to the right of the centre of the dial. Flowers against a pale green background in the corners and flowers in a horizontal oval cartouche in the arch which has a spray of flowers on either side of it. Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Seconds marked 10.20.30... Bottom of the dial centre decorated with flowers. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Separate hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Open-fret architectural pediment with ball-and-spire finial

PART TWO – NEWLY DISCOVERED INFORMATION ABOUT CLOCKS LISTED IN *Northallerton’s Clockmakers and The Concise Guide*

THE CLOCKS OF HUGH PANSELL

H10 12 *There is an illustration of this clock in Dr Firth’s book on Yorkshire Longcase Clocks & Their Makers.¹⁹⁰*

H17 21 *The old lady who owned this clock died at well over 100 years old and the clock has changed hands.*

H21 28 *This clock came to notice again in 2013 - in Brisbane, Australia! It proved to have been sold at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, before it was shipped to Australia where in December 2013 it was listed on eBay and then purchased from an auctioneer by a man who contacted the author.*

H22 31 *A photograph of this clock was used to illustrate an article in Clocks magazine in 1985.¹⁹¹*

H24 34 *This clock was sold on eBay in March 2009 when it was in Bedford.*

H28 40 *This clock was included in the exhibition of Yorkshire clocks held at the Red House Antiques Centre, York, from November 2008.*

¹⁸⁹ P.T.Priestley, ‘Watch Case Makers of England’, NAWCC Bulletin Supplement 20, Spring 1994, p.130.

¹⁹⁰ D. Firth, *Yorkshire Longcase Clocks & Their Makers* (Bournemouth, 2009), p. 73.

¹⁹¹ D.Roberts, ‘Clocks of Long Duration’, *Clocks*, (April, 1985), pp25-29, p.25.

H35 53 *The clock has changed hands and is now to be found in Staffordshire.*

Movement: The movement does not have iron feet as previously reported.

H36 58 *This clock was serviced in 2010 and the mark on the front of the back plate can be described more accurately -*

Movement: The mark on the back plate reads 'G.Hillary [?]' above 'Gibson [?]' above 'June 18th 1925'.

H37 60 *This clock was examined again in 2014.*

Movement: Pinned count wheel. Dial: The chapter ring is separate but the dial is not cartwheel beneath. Case: Definitely a marriage per extra wood inside the frame to make the dial fit.

H43 71 *This clock was sold at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in August 2023. The clock was bought by a customer at Leeming near Bedale.*

Case: A note inside the trunk door read 'Left to me by Bernard Sellar'.

H52 90 *This clock appeared on eBay in the U.S.A in April 2013. It was then in Pompano Beach, Florida. The detailed description provided to potential purchasers included –*

'My clock repairman completely serviced this works ... The calendar setup is unique in its design. Rather than the ring being in the center it is off to one side in back of dial ... I have never seen this arrangement before and neither has my clock repairman and he has been doing this for over 35 years!'

THE 'PANNELL' CLOCKS

P11 49 *This clock was sold yet again at Watson's auction at Darlington in December 2015. It was subsequently sold on eBay when it was bought by a man who had been brought up at Northallerton. It appeared at Watson's auction yet again in December 2020, but it did not sell.*

P14 55 *The dealer who kept this clock for himself died and it appeared in Gardner Houlgate's auction at Bath in October 2011. It subsequently changed hands at a clock fair in 2012 when the dealer who had been the underbidder heard the successful bidder complaining he was having difficulty with the strange automaton and the underbidder accepted the challenge. After restoration it was bought by a customer in Northallerton. The underbidding dealer who later acquired it provided more information -*

Movement: The 'twisting' father-time automaton is of a clever design. The father time is not directly connected to the pallet arbor and it is fitted with a wire of similar length to the usual but this wire acts on a mini-crutch attached to the automaton. The effect is to make the automaton twist or rotate about a central pivot rather than rock. The lever operated by the pull-repeat has a curved section on its inner section which gradually, and hence smoothly, lifts the lifting piece enabling the rack hook to disengage with the rack. The repeat lever is returned to the rest position by means of a straight blade spring which is fitted horizontally across the top of the outside of the front plate. The long back cock has a rear bearing for the pallet arbor set well back from the rear plate, a large boss or ball, as the rear end of this arbor, and decorated winding arbors between the barrels and the front plate. The plates have an arched portion removed from the lower edge. The rack arm has an unusually complex shape.

Dial: The dial has eight casting holes behind the chapter ring which have been left completely unfinished and are very ragged with casting roughness. Of the six spandrels five still have their original square-headed fixing bolts. Case: The caddy top with its blind fret moulding proved to be a much later addition and has now been removed. The areas between the arched hood door and the upper surface of the case had blind fret spandrels but they were damaged and removed because they too were later additions. The base could well have lost a couple of inches or so due to damp but it was adequately repaired.

P20 77 *This dial and movement were entered in a Yorkshire auction held in April 2012 after they had been married to a wall case. They did not sell but after the sale a dealer bought it through the auctioneers. The auctioneers' description was -*

'AN OAK WALL CLOCK by Pannel [Sic], Northallerton, late 18th century, the thirty-hour movement with anchor escapement striking on a bell, 11" dial, with Roman and Arabic numerals and calendar aperture, the oak case with mounted cornice on turned columns, scroll cut back board and pierced brackets. 18" X 33".'

THE JOSHUA PANNELL CLOCKS

J7 56 *This clock was sold to a purchaser near York in 2006. The purchaser later moved to Kirkbymoorside. The opportunity was taken to re-examine it. The purchaser has since died and the present whereabouts of the clock are not known.*

Movement: Large, pinned count wheel. Dial: The dial was found to have '339' painted on the back. A label removed from the back of the dial revealed it had previously been in the hands of a clock dealer in Leeds. Case: Tips of the pediment were missing and were restored.

J11 69 *This clock was lent for the author's Northallerton clock exhibition in 2014. The former owner had died and the clock is now owned by his son in York.*

J13 79 *This clock appeared yet again, this time at an auction in Norfolk in October 2013, still in its pine case.*

THE BAROMETER

Details of the barometer signed 'Panneli Fecit,' inserted as a second postscript between the bibliography and the index on pages 321-2 of the Concise Guide, were restricted because it came to light after the book and its index were written. More information is provided here -

The barometer had (and still has) on the back of its case a handwritten label on business paper which reads 'Rare Barometer by Panneli London c1770'. The business paper bears the printed details of a dealer 'George F.H.Hutchinson, MBHA, FBHE, Antique Clock Specialist, Expert Valuations, Restorations, Windy Lea, Lee Lane, Horsforth, nr Leeds' with the telephone number 'Horsforth 2520.' The address and telephone number are crossed out. The handwritten words 'Guaranteed Authentic' were added at the bottom of the business paper. It is now clear that Mr Hutchinson was wrong when he described 'Panneli' as of London and therefore when he guaranteed the barometer's authenticity although the barometer itself would be authentic.

APPENDIX C

The sixty-two clocks and watches made by Northallerton makers other than the Pannells known at the time of publication were listed in Appendix C of *Northallerton's Clockmakers* in the order in which the clockmakers appeared in the book. Seventy-six more non-Pannell clocks and watches were similarly listed in Appendix C of the *Concise Guide*. Ninety-four clocks and watches made by Northallerton makers other than the Pannells found since publication of the *Concise Guide* are listed in Part 1 of this appendix. The first numbers with the initials of the clockmakers as prefixes are those used throughout this supplement and the second numbers simply indicate the order of discovery. The amount of information reflects what is known about each clock or watch and varies considerably for the reasons given in the introduction to the original Appendix C. Some attempt is again made to reflect the infinite variety of signatures by using italics with upper or lower case as appropriate. The details given here, and in the lists previously published, will help identify Northallerton clocks in the future and they provide the basis for the reviews of the clocks in Chapters 2, 3 and 4. The history of each clock and how it came to light is again given in italics before each entry. Newly discovered information about clocks listed in *Northallerton's Clockmakers* and the *Concise Guide* is given in Part 2 of this appendix.

PART ONE – NEWLY DISCOVERED CLOCKS AND WATCHES

THE CLOCKS OF MANN BECKETT

MB2 169 *The man who looked after the author's clocks until he retired was given this clock for restoration in February 2011. It was to be found in a village not far from Northallerton and had been bought many years before from a seller in another village not far from Northallerton. Given Beckett worked in Northallerton, and the clock's proximity to Northallerton for many years, it has been treated as a possible example of his work when he was here.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Nice ringed pillars. Internal count wheel. The end of the locking detent decorated as are the wheels. The pallet arbor ringed to match. The end of the click spring decorated and also the hour bridge. Handmade screws with deep heads. Dial: Square brass signed 'M.Beckett' but without a place of business. Roman hours with lozenge-shaped half hour markers. Quarter hour markers inside edge of the chapter ring. Double minute band marked 5,10,15... with dots for half quarters. Subsidiary seconds dial superimposed. Square calendar aperture. Ringed winding holes. A little engraving next to the winding holes. Spandrels are twin cherubs and a crown. Case: Oak with full-length trunk door which has an arched top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Caddy top. A letter inside the door from F.J.Britten in 1900 gave his opinion dating the clock at c1705.

MB2a 169a A Beckett eight-day movement was sold on eBay in January 2014. It was to be found in Stansted. It was signed 'Mann Beckett' but again it had no place of business..

MB3 199 *A dealer in the East Riding rang the author in March 2014 to say he had acquired this clock from another dealer who had acquired it near Ripon. Again, there is no place of business on the dial. The clock is dated 1717 and we have no proof Beckett was then in Northallerton but he married here early in 1722.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Five pillars, two of them decorated and three not. Dial: Square brass signed 'Beckett' between V and VIII on the chapter ring. Between VI and VII we find '1717'. Roman hours with double minute band marked 5,10,15... Quarter hour markers on the inside of the chapter ring and lozenge half-hour markers between the hour numerals. Matted dial centre. Ringed winding holes. Subsidiary seconds dial superimposed on the dial and reads 5,10,25,, with the marks on the inside.

Square calendar aperture. The spandrels are twin cherubs and crown, C&W8. Case: Dark oak with caddy top. Long trunk door with lenticle.

MB4 213 *This clock was sold by Bonhams in London in April 2016. Most unusually it was catalogued as 'A late 17th century walnut marquetry longcase and associated movement the dial signed M Beckett.'* Knowing of the author's interest in Beckett a dealer brought the clock to his attention. James Stratton of Bonhams kindly supplied many images. The clock came to notice again when in May 2016 it was in the hands of a dealer in Boroughbridge and it was then married to another case. It was eventually bought by a Northallerton customer from a dealer at Hawes, North Yorkshire.

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: 12" square brass signed 'M.Beckett' on an oval disc decorated with two birds, inset into the dial placed above the date aperture. Spandrels are twin cherubs and a crown not depicted in C&W, Loomes or Robey. Roman hours and double minute band marked 5,10,15... Quarter hour marks on inside edge of chapter ring, half hour marks between the hour numerals in a curious design comprising two small lozenges with what seem to be two leaves between, and dots for the half quarters. The subsidiary seconds dial is superimposed on the matted dial centre and counts 5,10,15... with the marks on the inner edge. The calendar aperture is square. Ringed winding holes. Case: Marriage. (Dark oak with long door with shaped top, attached hood pillars, windows at side of hood. Flat top.)

THE CLOCK OF THOMAS SOWERBY

JS1 191 *This clock was included in Bonham's auction at Knowle, West Midlands, in April 2006 and a clock-enthusiast friend brought it to the author's attention in 2013.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Strike/silent mechanism. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Jno Sowerby, North Alerton' [*sic*] on an oval plaque above the square calendar aperture. Strike/silent in the arch with dolphin spandrels. Matted centre. Classical wing and bird spandrels. Subsidiary seconds dial superimposed and counts 5,10,15... Case: Mahogany marquetry fan spandrel and line inlaid. Long trunk door inlaid with a classical urn within an oval. Conforming panel base. Bracket feet. Fluted hood pillars with brass capitals and brass inlay. Brass finials said to be later.

THE CLOCKS OF THE THOMAS HEPTONS

TH9 144 *This clock was for sale by a dealer in Inchture, Perth, Scotland, in November 2008.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Operated by a chain. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Tho^s Hepton' above 'NORTHALLERTON' below the semicircular calendar aperture. Dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Sprays of flowers in the corner and flowers against a white background in the arch. Case: Oak with full-length trunk door with shaped top.

TH10 163 *This clock was for sale at Boldon Auctions, Tyne and Wear, in September 2010. The clock was bought by a customer in Richmond. The clock was sold again at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in February 2023.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.HEPTON' and 'NORTHALLERTON' on either side of the centre of the dial. Flowers in the corners in dash-dot-dot-dot triangles and a cockerel against a white background in the arch. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... The numerals of the subsidiary calendar dial are not clear but the position of the '25' indicates it goes backwards. Winding holes have collets. Case:

Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top.

TH11 206 *A neighbour of the author, a fan of Newcastle United, saw this clock in a pub near the ground after a Boxing Day match in 2015 and took a photograph.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'THOS HEPTON N^oALLERTON' in a curve below the calendar aperture. Fruit in the bottom corners and flowers in the top corners, flowers against a white background in the arch, and a butterfly in the dial centre where the seconds would have been. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Case: No information.

TH12 256 *This clock was included in the auction of Wright Marshall at Tarporley, Cheshire, in March 2018. There was no photograph of the dial and therefore we have only the auctioneer's description.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted 11" signed T. Hepton Northallerton. Convex date aperture. Foliate gilt spandrels. Case: Oak. Broken openwork pediment with finial in shape of brass vase. Slender hood pillars. Shaped trunk door top. Quarter columns. Bracket feet. Height 225cm approx.

TH13 263 *This clock was sold at Duggleby's auction at Scarborough on 25 June 2025. It was catalogued and sold as by William Hepton but its brass dial and the style of the dial indicate it was obviously made long before William was in business from 1797 and therefore it was made by one of the Thomas Heptons.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched brass signed 'Hepton' above 'NthALLERTON' on a boss in the arch with a herringbone surround. Silvered chapter ring with dotted minutes, the '2's having flat bottoms. Plain dial centre with a little engraving round the two winding holes and round the calendar post. The calendar aperture is a third of a circle and the subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30... with dots round the outside. The corner spandrels are Robey's 'cartouche; uncommon 1760-80' and the arch spandrels are C. & W38. Case: Profusely carved dark oak case with flat top.

THE CLOCKS OF WILLIAM HEPTON AND THE WATCH OF HEPTON & SON

WH24 149 *This clock was included in Barbers' sale at Woking in April 2009. It had been rescued from a house which was badly fire and smoke damaged.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'WILLIAM' and 'HEPTON' either side of the centre of the dial with 'NORTHALLERTON' where the calendar would have been. Stylised geometric flowers in the corners and arch. Flared upright Arabic hours and double minute band without numerals but with tiny crosses where the 5,10,15 ... numerals would have been. The dial was in a poor state. Case: Oak. Swan neck pediment with wooden paterae and arched piece in the middle like the arched top of a trunk door. Brass capitals and bases on the hood pillars. (No description of the rest of the case.)

WH25 150 *The owner of this clock responded to publicity about the author. The clock is to be found in Northallerton.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. The false plate reads 'Finnemore Birmingham'. Dial: Arched painted signed William Hepton Northallerton. Arabic hours radiating from the centre and minutes marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks between. Ladies depicting the four seasons in the corners and a man and a woman next to a tree stump against

a white background in the arch. The subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30... and the calendar aperture is a semicircle. The winding holes have collets. On the back of the dial we find 'W.Barker Bedale 22 Jun 1922'. Case: Oak with full-length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns to the trunk. Brass capitals and bases on the hood pillars, the capitals being Corinthian. The swan neck pediment is open fret without provision for a finial.

WH26 151 *This clock was included in the sale at Canterbury Auction Galleries in June 2009.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W.Hepton' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script below the calendar aperture. Upright Arabic hours and single minute track marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks. The subsidiary seconds dial counts 15,30,45,60 and the calendar aperture is semicircular. Flowers in the corners and a full painting of a lady with a dog in the arch. Case: Light oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top – simple inverted curve. Quarter columns. Swan neck pediment with wooden paterae and ball-and-spire brass finial. Plain hood pillars, now darker than the rest of the case, have brass capitals and bases.

WH28 154 *This clock was advertised for sale in the Northern Echo in August 2009 and it was in Rochdale. It had been twenty years in Macclesfield and the previous owner had inherited it. It had been too tall for his ceilings and the present vendor was selling because he had moved and was downsizing.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'WILL^M HEPTON' above 'Northallerton' in the top half of the dial centre. Flowers in the corners and a full picture of a man praying in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The calendar is a semicircle, Case: Dark oak with short trunk door with shaped top. Short quarter columns to match door. Swan neck with stylised pineapple between. Turned hood pillars.

WH29 157 *The owner of this clock, to be found in Melbourne, Australia, contacted the author in March 2010 having found him via the web.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'William Hepton' and 'Northallerton' below the calendar aperture, the William Hepton being so feint it was detected only by a professional restorer. Geometrics in the corners and a castle or a church against a white background in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The subsidiary second dial is too feint to read and the calendar is a semicircle. The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Three-quarter trunk door has shaped door top with three points. The pediment is a swan neck with brass paterae. No finial. Turned hood pillars with wooden rectangular capitals and bases.

WH30 160 *This clock was included in the sale at Tring Market Auctions, Hertfordshire, in May 2010.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W.Hepton' and 'N. Allerton' on either side of the centre of the dial. The four continents represented in the corners and in the arch a man and woman sitting on a sofa with a table. Upright Arabic hours with a single minute band marked 15,30,45,60. The subsidiary second dial is marked 10,20,30... and the numerals on the subsidiary calendar dial cannot be read. The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns with brass capitals and bases. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases, the capitals being Corinthian. Flat top.

WH31 179 *This dial was one of four offered for sale on eBay in February 2012.*

Movement: The dial was for a thirty-hour clock with a calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W. Hepton' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script below XII. Flowers against a dark background in the corners and a full painting of a lady in a rural setting in the arch. Roman hours and a double minute band without numerals. Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: None.

WH32 181 *This clock was offered for sale on Gumtree in Queensland, Australia, in March 2012, again in September and yet again in December.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W, Hepton' above 'N.ALLERTON' below the calendar aperture. Persons representing the four continents in the corners and two persons in the arch, one of them with a harp. Upright flared Arabic hours and single minute track marked 15,30,40,60. Subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30... and calendar aperture is semicircle. The winding holes have collets and so does the hole from which the hands appear. Case: Dark oak described as 'ebonised'. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns with brass capitals and bases. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top.

WH33 183 *This clock was sold at Addisons Auction, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, in April 2012. It was in Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, when it appeared on eBay in August 2012.*

Movement: Marriage but the dial had been for an eight-day clock, the holes having been filled. No seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W.Hepton' below XII and 'N. ALLERTON' above VI. Flowers in gold triangles in the corners and a spray of flowers against a white background in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band marked 5,10,15... which had formerly been dotted. Case: Modern and therefore a marriage.

WH34 185 *The owners of this clock were moving from Bilbrough, near York, to York itself in December 2012. The author did not have the opportunity to see it but it was by William Hepton and it had fruit in the corners.*

WH35 201 *In August 2014 a visitor to Tennants Auction Centre at Leyburn saw the advance publicity for the author's then forthcoming Northallerton Clocks exhibition and contacted him to offer this watch to be included in the displays. The watch was to be found at Osmotherley near Northallerton.*

Pair cased silver watch signed 'Hepton and Son Northallerton' on its movement which is numbered '7326'. The case is hallmarked Birmingham 1832 and 'JH', presumably for John Hepton.

WH35a 207 *The husband of the owner of this clock contacted the author in February 2015 having found him via the web. The clock was in Hampshire but the owner's ancestors hailed from Yorkshire..*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. No false plate. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W. Hepton' above 'Northallerton' below the calendar aperture, Northallerton being in Gothic script. Ladies in the corners seem to represent the arts – top right she is writing, bottom left singing with arms thrown out wide, top left might be acting, bottom right is a lady with a dog which does not seem to fit in with the arts theme. The lady in the arch, with cherubs on either side, may be a mermaid with a red tail in her left hand and a sceptre or an orb in her right, the whole painted against a pale blue background. Upright Arabic hours and a single minute track marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 10,20,30... and the

calendar aperture is a semicircle. The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Full length trunk door with a shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Break arch with no finial.

WH36 208 *This clock was included in the sale at Boldon Auctions, Tyne and Wear, in March 2015.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W. Hepton' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script below the calendar aperture. Upright Arabic hours and a double minute band without marks. Geometrics with flowers in the corners and a full painting in the arch of a lady with a dog standing on its hind legs with a house in the background. Subsidiary seconds dial but any numerals are difficult to see. Calendar aperture is semicircular. The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Three-quarter door with shaped top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top.

WH37 211 *In August 2015 a Thirsk dealer told the author he had acquired this clock.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Hepton NORTHALLERTON' in a curve from VIII to III. Flowers and foliage against a fawn background in the corners and decoration imitating brass spandrels against a white background in the arch. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture a third of a circle. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Plain back splats. Open fret swan neck.

WH38 214 *This clock was for sale in June 2016 by Clars Auction Gallery in Oakland, California.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W. Hepton' to left of centre of dial and 'N. Allerton' to the right. Flowers in dark green semicircles in the corners. Shepherdess with a dog under trees against white background in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and no perceivable band or track for the minutes which are marked 15,30,45,60 with dots between. Subsidiary seconds dial but marks cannot be seen. Subsidiary calendar dial marked 5,10,15... but backwards. Winding holes have collets. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Three-quarter trunk door with shaped top. Short quarter columns. Fluted hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae and brass ball-and-spire finial. Bracket feet.

WH39 226 *The owner of this clock contacted the author in August 2019 to say she had this clock at Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire. It had been bought by her grandparents in Swanage, Dorset, in July 1945 for fourteen guineas. It had been to Gibraltar and Spain.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W^m Hepton' to the left of the centre of the dial and 'N. Allerton' to the right. Geometrics in the corners and a lady reclining in an oval cartouche against a white background in the arch. Upright Arabic hours with dotted minutes without numerals but with tiny crosses replacing the dots at the 15,30,45,60 positions. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 15,30,45,60. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Broken arch pediment with brass eagle finial.

WH38a 231 *This clock was included in the auction by Thomas Watson's, Darlington, in May 2021.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W.Hepton' above 'NORTHALLERTON' below XII. Geometrics, predominantly yellow, in the corners and in the

arch a large shell with birds on either side against a white background. Arabic hours radiating from the centre and dotted minutes without numerals. The numerals on the subsidiary calendar dial are not clear but include 15 and 31. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Plain back splats. Break arch hood with turned wooden finial.

WH39a 237 *In March 2022 Paul Beighton Auctioneers, Rotherham, included nine long-case clock dials in their sale and they included a dial by William Hepton. Not enough pixels in the photograph to differentiate.*

WH40 241 *This clock was for sale on Facebook in December 2022. It was in Edinburgh.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'W. Hepton' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script below the calendar aperture. Flowers in geometrics against a yellow background in the corners and flowers and geometrics against a white background in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and double minute band marked 15,30,45,60. Subsidiary seconds dial marked 15,30,45,60. Calendar aperture semicircular. Case: Heavily carved marriage. [*Photographs too poor to discern detail.*]

WH41 243 *This clock was for sale on eBay in June 2025.*

It was a 1790s example signed W.Hepton Northallerton, the dial having the four continents in the corners and Byrne's number '1427' on the back.

WH42 248 *In January 2024 the author found this clock included on Antique Reporter, Australia. It had been included in a sale by Scammell Auctions, Adelaide, in March 2022.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Wm Hepton' above 'Northallerton' below the calendar aperture. Flowers in the corners and in the arch flowers in a bowl with flowers surrounding against a white background. Roman hours and photograph too poor to see nature of minutes. Subsidiary seconds dial. Calendar aperture. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Three-quarter trunk door with flat top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Swan neck pediment with ball finial. {The auctioneer's description says the clock is '31 day' but the clock does not appear to be month-going.}

THE 'HEPTON' CLOCKS

WH27 (Error) 153 *This clock was sold at Cato Crane's auction at Liverpool in June 2009. It was offered for sale on eBay in October 2009 and it was then in Birmingham. In March 2023 a dealer in Oxfordshire installed it in a local village.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Chain driven. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Hepton' above 'N.Allerton' below the centre of the dial. Flowers in lozenges against green background in the corners and flowers in the top of the dial centre. Full painting of two men fishing in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: Light oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top. Plain back splats.

Hep13 228 *This clock was included in the auction held by Rosebery's, West Norwood, in January 2020.*

Movement: Eight-day with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Hepton' above 'N.ALLERTON' under XII. Flowers against a green background in gold triangles in the corners, flowers against white background in the arch and flowers below the calendar aperture. Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Calendar aperture is a third of a

circle. Winding holes have collets. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Open fret architectural pediment with 'metal finial'.

Hep14 233 *This clock was included in the sale by Wombwell's Auctioneers, York, in May 2021.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'HEPTON N. ALLERTON' in a curve below the date aperture. Flowers in the corners and in the arch flowers in a dotted oval with flowers on either side against a white background. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture a third of a circle. Case: Oak with mahogany round the trunk door which has a shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Plain back splats. Open fret pediment.

Hep15 234 *This clock was included in their auction in June 2021 by Reeman Dansie, Colchester. It did not sell nor did it sell in September that year but it sold when it was included in their sale in November.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: 12" arched painted signed 'Hepton' above 'Northallerton' below XII. Flowers against a green background in the corners and a basket of flowers against a white background in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and single minute track marked 15,30,45,60. The calendar aperture is semicircular. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top.

Hep16 245 *This dial and movement were for sale on eBay in August 2023. They were in Leicester and were sold for repair, spares or parts.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Strikes on a bell. Dial: Square painted signed '... & Son' above 'North Allerton' below XII. Castles in the corners. Roman hours with double minute band without numerals. The calendar aperture is a third of a circle. [The only pair who ever traded as '& Son' at Northallerton were William and John Hepton.]

Hep17 252 *This clock was included in a sale by Thimbleby and Shorland, Reading, in February 2019. [No photographs and therefore no details.]*

Described as oak longcase clock by Hepton Northallerton.

Hep18 260 *This clock was included in the sale at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in November 2021.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted sign 'Hepton' above 'NTH ALLERTON' in cartouche below calendar. Strawberries in gold triangles in the corners, flowers either side of the winding holes and flowers against a white background in the arch. Roman hours with dotted minutes marked 5,10,15.... Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture a third of a circle. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Plain hood pillars with turned capitals and bases. Dentil moulding below flat top.

THE CLOCK OF THOMAS METCALFE

TM1 190 *This clock was seen in May 2013 in an antiques shop at Alnwick, Northumberland, by a dealer friend of the author. It was bought by a Northallerton resident.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: By James Wilson of Birmingham. Arched painted signed 'Tho^s Metcalfe' above 'NORTHALLERTON' below the calendar aperture. Gilt decoration in the corners in imitation of brass spandrels and flowers in a circle in the arch with gold decoration either side. Roman hours and dotted minutes marked 5,10,15... The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 10,20,30... and the calendar aperture is semicircular. The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top. Canted corners. Trunk has herringbone inlay. Swan neck pediment with herringbone inlay to match that on trunk. Open fret swan neck with ball-and-spire finial.

THE WATCH OF HENRY BIRKETT

HB1 156 *This watch was sold on eBay by Prestige-Timepieces in Wales in September 2009. The watch was described as-*

Pair Cased Verge Fusee Birkett Northallerton c1809. This solid silver pair cased verge fusee pocket watch is by Henry Birkett of Northallerton. The watch is in very good condition and is working well. It dates from around 1809. The silver inner and outer cases are in good condition with no dings, dents or scratches. The outer case measures 58mm in diameter and 19mm deep to the top of the 'Bull's Eye glass'. Both inner and outer rear covers are marked internally with the maker's mark, and the Birmingham 1809 hallmarks for Sterling Silver. The mineral, Bull's Eye watch glass is possibly original and consequently has a few surface marks. It remains clear. The slightly domed, enamel dial is very clean with no hairlines, chips or cracks. The verge fusee movement is very clean and working well. It is signed 'Hen. Birkett, Northallerton' and carries the serial number 511. It is wound from the rear and set from the front with the key provided.

THE CLOCKS OF GEORGE CLAFTON

GCI 3 145 *The owner of this clock responded in November 2008 to publicity about the author. It had been in her family for very many generations, originally at Thornton le Beans, near Northallerton, then at Thirsk, and now at Harrogate.*

Movement: Eight-day with centre calendar and seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Clafton Northallerton'. Ladies depicted in gold leaf standing with lidded urns in the corners and in the arch a lady depicted in gold leaf reading and seated next to a table on which there is a quill pen and paper. Flared Arabic hours and minutes marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks and dots. The centre calendar was marked 5,10,15 ... 31 with dots and the hand was missing. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked with dots to match. The false plate is signed 'R,Hipkiss'.¹⁹² The centre of the dial had been painted white and the signature and marks for the centre calendar had almost disappeared. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments full-length trunk door which has shaped top. Open fret swan neck with inlaid wooden paterae and brass ball-and-spire finial. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases and plain back splats. Escutcheon missing. Decorative inlay below the hood, in the trunk door, in the chamfers on the trunk and, in the form of a flower head, in the base.

GCI 4 230 *The owner of this clock rang the author in October 2020 to say that premises at Castleton, North Yorkshire, were about to be demolished and he rescued this clock which was about to be thrown into a skip.*

¹⁹² In November 2020 the dial collector Hugh Cockwill kindly sent the author a picture of an 'identical' dial by Hipkiss made for Charles Lowe of Arbroath (listed 1784-c1808), the decoration being the same but the clock for which it was supplied having conventional seconds and a subsidiary calendar circle, not a centre calendar.

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and centre calendar. False plate by Hipkiss, Birmingham. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Clafton' above 'N.Allerton' below the winding holes. Upright Arabic hours with dotted minutes marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks. The centre calendar is a double band marked 5,10,15 ... 31 with dots. Classical ladies against light blue background in the corners and a full painting of a reclining lady and a cherub against a blue background in the arch. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 15,30,45,60 with single asterisks half-way between the numerals. The winding holes have collets. Painted on the back of the dial we find '282' and 'a293'Cor 293'. Case: Marriage.

THE CLOCKS OF JOHN HAWMAN

JHa4 197 *In August 2013 the author found via the Invaluable website that this clock had been sold at Duggleby's saleroom in Scarborough in December 1996. No photographs and therefore the information available is restricted.*

Movement: Eight-day. Dial: 'Broken enamel' with figures representing the four seasons in the corners and a ploughing scene in the arch. Said to be by John Harman but must be John Hawman. Case: Extensively carved oak with floral motifs, the hood having fully turned and fluted columns. Swan neck pediment.

JHa5 205 *This clock appeared for sale at Tennants auction centre at Leyburn during the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition in October 2014. In March 2015 it appeared for sale again and it was entered by a customer at Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. False plate by Walker [and Finnemore or Hughes?], Birmingham. Dial: Dummy winder and dummy seconds. Arched painted signed 'J Hawman' above 'Northallerton' below the centre of the dial, both in poorly restored script. Geometrics in the corners and in the arch a full painting of a standing lady and a reclining person. Upright Arabic hours and single minute track marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks. The subsidiary dummy seconds dial is marked 10,20,30... The dummy winding holes have collets. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with flat top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top.

THE CLOCKS OF THOMAS RAPER

TR3 158 *In April 2010 the owner of this clock had a hospital appointment and noted a piece about the author in Country Life magazine. Her parents had the clock at Darlington all their lives, but it is now to be found at Malpas, Cheshire.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Pendulum has turned brass in the middle. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Raper' and 'N. Allerton' in Gothic script on either side of the centre of the dial. Arabic hours radiating from the centre with 15,30,45,60 minute numerals. Flowers against a green background in the corners, edged in gold, and a seated lady with a lion, and a donkey behind, against a white background in the arch. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 10,20,30... and the subsidiary calendar dial counts 5,10,15...31 backwards! Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full-length trunk door with shaped top horizontal with corners cut off. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Plain back splats. Flat top.

TR4 175 *This clock was used as the basis for an article in The Horological Journal in December 2011.¹⁹³ In 2016 a friend of the author found himself sitting next to the owner of this clock at a dinner in London. The clock is to be found in Purley, Surrey.*

¹⁹³ D.Poole, 'A Helping Hand for Students 45', *Horological Journal*, January 2012, pp.14-17

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Tho^s Raper' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script below the calendar aperture. Flowers in the corners and a full painting of a farmhouse with a church on a hill in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and a single minute track marked 15,30,45,60 with asterisks. Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30 and semicircular calendar aperture. Winding holes have collets. Case: A new case had been made for the clock.

TR5 235 *This movement and dial were auctioned by Eldreds, Plymouth, in October 2021. In October 2022 a new owner rang the author from Cornwall having bought it from a local dealer. It is now married to a case said to be in a poor state.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Chain driven. Dial: Square painted signed 'Raper' below XII and 'Nth Allerton' above VI. Geometrics in the corners. Upright flared Arabic hours and double minute band without numerals but with asterisks.

THE CLOCKS AND WATCHES OF GEORGE TESSEYMAN

GT25 152 *This clock was bought by a resident of Northallerton at a sale in Ulverston, Cumbria, in June 2009.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Painted pendulum. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Geo Tesseyman' and 'Northallerton' in Gothic script. Roman hours and minutes marked 15,30,45,60 with lozenges for missing numerals. Geometrics with shells in the corners and biblical scene against white background in arch. Calendar aperture is semicircle. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Swan neck with turned wooden paterae and brass ball-and-spire finial. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases.

GT26 164 *This clock was offered for sale on eBay in September 2010, again early in January 2011, yet again later that month and finally in February. It had been in Whitby for many years, but it was then in Chorlton, Manchester.*

Movement: Marriage. Dial: Arched painted. Three filled holes in the dial, exactly where the seconds dial would have been and the two winding holes, indicate the dial was originally for an eight-day clock and had now been married to a thirty-hour movement. Shells decorated with gold-leaf in the corners and flowers against a white background in the arch. Roman hours and dotted minutes for which any numerals are no longer visible. Case: Marriage.

GT27 165 *This clock was included in the auction held in October 2010 by S Wombwell & Son, Upper Poppleton, York.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with no seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Geo^e Tefseyman' below XII and 'Northallerton' above VI. Buildings in the corners and a rural scene with a round building and a bridge in the arch. Roman hours and a double minute band without numerals. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Three-quarter trunk door with straight top. Turned hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Swan neck with brass paterae. Finial missing. Plain back splats.

GT28 177 *This clock was for sale on eBay in January 2012 and it was then in Ivybridge, Devon.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Geo Tessayman' above 'Northallerton' in Gothic script where the calendar would have been. (The seller confirmed to the author that the 'e' was missing from Tesseyman's name.) Flowers in the corners and a painting of a man tending to another partially clothed man against a white background in the arch. Upright Arabic hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds

dial. Winding holes have collets. Case: Mahogany with medium trunk door and quarter columns to match. Barley twist hood pillars, Wavy back splats. Arched pediment with three wooden finials.

GT29 210 *A visitor to the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition held at Tennants auction centre in October 2014 told him he knew of a Northallerton clock near Osmotherley, Northallerton. He took him to see it on an isolated farm on the moors. The owner had bought three clocks for one pound at a farm sale and sold two for ten pounds, keeping this one for himself.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'G. Teseyman' [sic] below XII and 'Northallerton' in Gothic script above VI. Castle towers with flags in the corners and in the arch a full painting of a large house with boats in the foreground and trees in the background. Roman hours and a double minute band marked 15,30,45,60. Case: Oak with short trunk door with flat top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Fluted back splats. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae.

GT30 218 *In October 2016 the author found this clock at an antiques centre on the York to Hull road.*

Movement: Eight-day. Dial: Arched painted signed 'George Tesseyman Northallerton'. Double minute band with no numerals. Ladies in the corners and dog and pheasant in the arch. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Short trunk door and short quarter columns to match. Fluted columns on the hood with brass capitals and bases. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae and ball-and-eagle finial.

GT31 221 *This clock was included in the sale at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in January 2019.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'George Tesseyman Northallerton' below XII. Ladies in the corners and full painting of a hunting scene in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary calendar dial marked 5,10,15... Case: Oak and mahogany with shorter door with shaped top. Turned wooden hood pillars and shaped back splats. Low swan neck with no finial.

GT32 222 *This clock was included in the auction held by Burstow & Hewett at Battle, East Sussex, in February 2019 and again in April 2019..*

Movement: Thirty hour with calendar. Dial: 12" arched painted signed 'Geo^e Tesseyman' above 'Northallerton' below the calendar aperture. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Flowers against a green background in white triangles in the corners and a building with a square tower next to water in the arch. The calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Medium trunk door with shaped top. Matching quarter columns with brass capitals and bases. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae.

GT33 223 *This watch was for sale at an auction held by Dickins Auctioneers at Middle Clayton, Buckinghamshire, in April 2019. It was catalogued as –*

'Geo Jefseyman [sic], Northallerton: a fusee key wind pocket watch, hallmarked silver 1835, with an enamel 1.9" dial and inset diamond to cockspur.'

GT34 232 *This dial was for sale on eBay in March 2020 when it was at Scarborough.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Tesseyman' below XII and 'Northallerton' above VI, in both cases in Gothic script with flourishes. Flowers within geometrics in the corners and a bird with flowers against a white background in the arch. Arabic hours radiating from the centre and single minute track numbered 15,30,45,60.

GT35 247 *When perusing items sold in the past in January 2024 the author found this watch had been sold at Tennants auction centre, Leyburn, in March 2017. It was catalogued as –*

'A silver pair cased verge pocket watch with unusual calendar displays, signed Geog Tesseyman, Northallerton, No.972, 1823, gilt fusee verge movement signed and numbered enamel dial with Roman numerals, two dials for date/day of the week, outer case back with an inscription, both cases with maker's mark JH and a Birmingham hallmark, 58mm wide.' The calendar dial is superimposed on the XI, XII and I and is marked '1.3.5...'. The day dial is superimposed on the VII, VI and V and is marked 'MON, TUE, WED...' radiating from the centre.'

GT36 259 *This clock was for sale on eBay in November 2024 when it was at Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Operated by rope. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Geo Tesseyman' between X and II and 'Northallerton' between VIII and III. Flowers with geometrics against green background in the corners and in the arch a full painting of a lady with a basket and the tower of a church. Roman hours with no minute numerals. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Short door. Turned hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. Swan neck pediment with wooden paterae. One of the photographs shows part of the bottom of the base is missing.

THE CLOCK BY AN UNKNOWN NORTHALLERTON MAKER

XX1 174 *This clock was for sale at Bainbridge's Auction Rooms, Ruislip, in December 2011.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed 'North Allerton' but with a name too indistinct to read. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Shells painted gold in the corners and a ruined building in foliage against a white background in the arch. Subsidiary seconds dial too indistinct to read. No calendar aperture and presumably that is where the signature would be. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Full length trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Flat top. [Given its style this clock must be by William Hepton or George Tesseyman but it could be by Thomas Humphrey Pates or an early Thompson Cade.]

THE CLOCKS OF THOMAS HUMPHREY PATES

TP1 171 *The owner of this clock inherited it when his mother died and contacted the author in March 2011 after researching its maker in The National Library of Scotland and finding the author's books. The clock is to be found in Edinburgh.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. 'WRIGHT BIRM' false plate. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Tho^s Pates' and 'N^o Allerton' either side of the centre of the dial. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10.20.30... and subsidiary calendar marked 5.10.15...31. Flowers against a yellow background in the

corners and a picture of an early steam locomotive towing four carriages in the arch. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Short trunk door with shaped top. Short quarter columns to match. Separate tapered hood pillars with brass capitals and bases, the capitals being Corinthian. Swan neck pediment with wooden paterae. No finial. Plain back splats.

TP2 225 *A friend of the author bought this clock in Tewkesbury when on holiday in the Cotswolds in June 2019.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. 'WRIGHT BIRM' false plate. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.PATES' above 'NORTHALLERTON' where the calendar would have been. Castles in the corners and a full painting in the arch of a man in front of a tree, the man taking aim with a gun and accompanied by a gundog. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds dial counts 10,20,30.... Winding holes have collets. Case: Figured oak. Dull length trunk door with flat top. Hood pillars with brass capitals and bases. High swan neck pediment with brass paterae. Three small brass finials.

THE CLOCK OF JAMES LUKE

JL2 251 *This clock was sold via Lot-Art in the U.S.A in August 2020.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed 'James Luke Northallerton' below the winding holes. Buildings in the corners and a building by water in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds dial. Case: Oak with three-quarter trunk door with flat top below a blind fret. Quarter columns. Turned wooden hood pillars. Swan neck pediment with brass paterae and ball finial.

THE CLOCKS AND WATCHES OF THOMPSON WILLIAM CADE

TWC22 143 *This clock was included in the auction of Smiths of Newent, Gloucestershire, in September 2008.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.Cade Northallerton' below the centre of the dial. Buildings in the corners and hunting scene in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: Oak and mahogany with short door. Inlaid cross in the trunk door and matching cross in the base. Short quarter columns. Turned hood pillars. Swan neck pediment with stylised pineapple.

TWC23 155 *This watch was for sale on eBay in August 2009. It was then in Chichester. It was described as follows –*

'Gents Silver Pocket Watch by FW [sic] Cade of Northallerton. I am told this has a verge movement and probably complete ... definitely in need of repair and restoration'. In response to a query the seller wrote 'The dial diameter is 45mm and this is pretty well the same as the case internal diameter'.

TWC24 159 *This watch was for sale on eBay in April 2010 and it was then to be found in Oldham. It was described as –*

'Silver pair cased Verge Pocket Watch 1855. London 1855 case maker with Verge movement by T W Cade, Northallerton. Very robust silver pair cased hallmarked for London 1855 with Verge movement signed T W Cade, Northallerton. Approx 200 grams in weight. This men's pocket watch outer case is approx. 5.7 cms in diameter and has separate key wind. Is **working** – but as it is 2nd hand and 137 years old, unfortunately there are no guarantees. There are a couple of faint hairlines to this original dial. Both cases shut nicely. In very good condition for its age.' Elsewhere in the item it is revealed it is number 36187.

TWC25 161 *This clock was for sale at Brown & Co Auction Rooms, Brigg, Lincolnshire, twice in July 2010. The clock was described as -*

‘TW Cade, Northallerton. A 19c 30 hour long case clock, with painted arched numeric dial with date aperture fitted in an oak swan neck pedimented case and raised above a shaped trunk door, the whole raised on squat bracket feet.’

TWC27 170 *This clock was included in the auction of Anderson and Garland at Newcastle upon Tyne in March 2011.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Strikes on a bell. Dial: Singed arched painted signed T.W.Cade Northallerton. Buildings in the corners and a full painting of a building in a rural scene in the arch. Subsidiary seconds and calendar dials. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: Mahogany with short door containing oak panel, and separate short pillars to match. Turned hood pillars with wooden capitals and bases. Swan neck with stylised pineapple in the centre. Hood door is false in that it does not open and has knobs on either side.

TWC28 180 *This watch was included in Cuttlestons auction at Punkridge, Wolverhampton, in December 2011. It was entered again in February 2012 when it was given this fuller description -*

A SILVER PAIR CASED KEY WIND GENTS 4 COLUMN POCKET WATCH. The white enamel dial with hourly positioned black Roman numerals, the silver pair case hallmarked London 1839, the movement signed Cade of North Allerton 1839, numbered 27938. Case diameter 5.5mm.

TWC29 186 *This clock was displayed in an antiques shop at Bedale, Northallerton, in January 2013. The clock had been bought from the gamekeeper at Thorpe Perrow, near Bedale, and it had been his grandmother's.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed ‘T W Cade’ below XII and ‘NORTHALLERTON’ above VI. Churches in top left and bottom right corners and houses in top right and bottom left. Full painting of a shepherd with a crook leaning against a tree with a dog in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band with no numerals. Case: The usual Cade case. Inside the hood door we find ‘T.W.C Na 18?7’ with ‘July’ underneath. [The missing numeral must be ‘5’ or ‘6’ because ‘3’ is too early and ‘8’ is after he died.]

TWC30 195 *This clock in Greenwood, South Carolina, U.S.A, was for sale on an American website in August 2013.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Operated by a chain. Dial: Arched painted signed ‘T.W.Cade’ below XII and ‘NORTHALLERTON’ above VI. Identical gun dogs in the top left and bottom right corners and buildings with foliage in the other corners. A man shooting with a gun accompanied by a gun dog in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: The usual Cade case.

TWC31 202 *During the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition in October 2014 two visitors revealed they had this clock. The clock was not far from Northallerton and the owners' family had been in two other villages not far from the town.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed ‘T.W.CADE’ below XII and ‘Northallerton’ in Gothic script above VI. Sheep in the corners and a shepherdess with a sheep in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without

numerals. Case: The usual Cade case but the trunk door and the base have matching crosses inlaid. '1859 Faceby' written inside the hood door.

TWC31a 196 *In August 2013 the author found this item which had been published in the Police Gazette in September 1871. He made a mistake and listed it as a Cade watch but only now when listing it for this supplement he has found it was actually a Cade watch paper. The item is of interest anyway.*

On 8 September 1871 a dwelling house at Appleton Wiske, Northallerton, was forcibly entered and a watch by William Marshall of London number 4708 was stolen. The paper in the outer case bore the name of Thompson Cade of Northallerton with the date 5 March 1866. The watch had attached a double-linked steel chain with three cents and a farthing at the end. A description of the suspect was given and information was to be passed to the superintendent at South Stockton [Thornaby] or the sergeant at Yarm.

TWC32 203 *A resident of Northallerton told the author in June 2014 that he had bought this clock from a dealer at Pateley Bridge.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.CADE' to left of centre of the dial and 'Northallerton' to the right. Buildings in the corners and a full painting of a castle in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The subsidiary seconds dial has a double band marked 10,20,30... and the subsidiary calendar dial has a double band and counts 5,10,15... The winding holes have collets. Case: The usual Cade case.

TWC33 209 *A visitor to the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition at Tennants auction centre in October 2014 told the author he had this watch.*

A silver watch signed 'T.W.Cade NORTHALLERTON' in the movement and numbered 27945.

TWC34 219 *This clock was sold in a sale at Ryedale Auctions, Kirkbymoorside, in November 2018. The clock appeared for sale in an antiques shop in Northallerton in November 2022.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.CADE' above 'Northallerton' below XII. Buildings in the corners and a full painting of a lady in a red dress standing in a rural scene. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Oak and mahogany with short door and matching quarter columns. Turned wooden hood pillars. Swan neck with wooden paterae and stylised pineapple.

TWC35 220 *In January 2019 a clock-enthusiast friend of the author sat opposite the owner of this clock on Eurostar returning from a holiday in Switzerland and the conversation turned to clocks. The clock is to be found in a village near Malton and had previously been in Acomb, York.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.Cade' to the left of the centre of the dial and 'Northallerton' to the right. Houses in the bottom corners and buildings with tall chimneys in the top corners. Full painting of shepherd with sheep in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The subsidiary seconds dial is marked 10,20,30...and the subsidiary calendar is marked 5,10,15... The winding holes have collets. Case: Oak and mahogany with short trunk door with shaped top. Matching quarter columns. Turned hood pillars and shaped back splats. High swan neck with wooden

paterae and stylised pineapple decoration. The owner found what appeared to be a cut number '4' inside the hood door.

TWC36 224 *The owner of this clock contacted a York dealer via his website in April 2019 and she was referred to the author. The clock was formerly in York.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.Cade' below XII. No trace of a place name but it must be Northallerton. Birds in the corners with sprigs in their beaks and a full painting in the arch of a coat of arms with ladies on either side and a page boy with shields bearing coats of arms. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The calendar aperture is a third of a circle. Case: Mahogany with medium trunk door with flat top. Matching quarter columns. Turned wooden hood pillars. High swan neck pediment with wooden paterae. Wooden finial painted gold.

TWC37 227 *The owner of this clock rang the author from Harrogate in September 2019 saying he wanted to sell it. It had been bought for ten shillings [50p] by his father when he was working at RAF Leeming near Bedale in the 1950s.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.Cade' below XII and 'Northallerton' in Gothic script above VI. Buildings in the corners and a full crude painting of a lady in a domestic scene in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Marks on the dial appear to be crude attempts to remove paint to give impression of winding holes. Case: The usual Cade case.

TWC38 229 *This watch was included in an auction held by Dannenberg Fine Art and Antiques in Berlin in March 2020. The Google translation of the catalogue description was –*

'Smooth 925/000 sterling silver case. Chased, silver-coloured dial with a railway minute track and Arabic minute digits as well as a semicircular viewing window on a disc with day/night display and Roman hour digits. Spindelwerk (fully wound, does not run) sign J.W.Cade [sic] Northallerton' and num. '34852'. London inspection with year letter 'N' for 1848. Signs of wear. Back cover with engraved name and glass with scratches. D. 4.8 cm.'

TWC39 239 *This clock was included in a sale by Wombwell's Auctioneers, York, in July 2022. It reappeared in a sale at Summersgills, Easingwold, York, in May 2024.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.CADE' above 'NORTHALLERTON' below the calendar aperture. Flowers against a green background in the corners and two children in a rural setting against a white background in the arch, Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Dummy subsidiary seconds dial marked 15,30,45,60. When it appeared the second time it was the same dial but it now had two winding holes with collets. Case: Oak embellished with mahogany. Trunk has short door with shaped top. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. High swan neck with brass paterae and brass ball-and-spire finial. When it appeared the second time it was in a case with a flat top and a long trunk door so it was therefore a marriage.

TWC40 242 *This clock was for sale on eBay in June 2023 and it was then in Tarporley, Cheshire.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with seconds and calendar. Wound with a rope. Dial: Arched painted signed T.W.Cade Northallerton. Flowers in the corners and in the arch. Roman hours. Subsidiary seconds dial. Dummy winding holes. Calendar aperture. Case: Oak and mahogany. Trunk door has shaped top. Quarter columns described as 'candy twist'. Turned hood pillars, Swan neck pediment. Bracket feet.

TWC41 244 *This clock was sold at Yorkshire Auctions, Halifax, in July 2023.*

Movement: Thirty-hour without seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T,W,Cade' below XII and 'North Allerton' above VI. Substantial houses in the corners and a full painting of a farmhouse with two haystacks in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: The usual Cade case.

TWC42 249 *This clock was included in the sale by Thompson's Auctioneers of Harrogate in August 2022.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with seconds. Dial: Arched painted signed T.W.Cade Northallerton above VI. Buildings against green background in corners. Full painting of man on a horse in rural scene in the arch. Roman hours with double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds dial. Case: Oak and mahogany. Short trunk door with fan-shaped carving above the flat top. Reeded quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Swan neck with brass paterae and brass ball-and-spire finial.

TWC43 255 *This clock was included in a sale by Arthur Johnson & Sons, Nottingham, in February 2024.*

Movement: Thirty-hour with no seconds or calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'T.W.CADE' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. Buildings in the corners and in the arch a full painting of a building next to water with a sailing boat. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case: Oak and mahogany with short trunk door with flat top. Matching short quarter columns. Turned wooden hood pillars. Swan neck pediment with wooden paterae and brass ball-and-eagle finial.

TWC44 258 *This watch was sold at Hutchinson-Scott's auction at Embsay on 19 May 2017.*

Silver pair-cased watch No. 27941, fusee verge escapement, hall marked London 1839.

THE CLOCKS OF JOHN HEPTON

JH5 148 *This clock was sold at Kendal Auction Rooms in April 2009. It was bought by a customer near York.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'Jno Hepton' above gothic 'Northallerton' below the calendar aperture. Pictures of buildings in the corners and a hunting scene in the arch, a huntsman riding left to right. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. The subsidiary seconds is a dial marked 10,20,30... and the calendar aperture is a semicircle. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Swan neck with wooden paterae and a rectangular piece protruding vertically in the middle but no finial. Turned hood columns. The auctioneer's description includes inlay decoration to the trunk and square base.

JH6 236 *This clock was offered for sale on Facebook Marketplace in June 2021. It was then at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds and calendar. Dial: Arched painted signed 'John Hepton' above 'North Allerton' below the calendar aperture. Flowers against light brown background in the corners and a full painting of a fisherman (?) in the arch. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Subsidiary seconds dial marked 10,20,30... Calendar aperture is a semicircle. Winding holes have collets. Case: Oak with mahogany embellishments. Short

trunk door with shaped top. Quarter columns. Hood pillars have brass capitals and bases. Arched top.

THE CLOCKS AND WATCHES OF GEORGE FINLEY CLARKSON

GFC19 162 *This clock was sold at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in August 2010.*

Drop-dial clock signed 'G.F.CLARKSON' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. Two winding holes. Case carved below the clock's surround.

GFC20 167 *This watch was one of a pair offered for sale on eBay in January 2011 when the watches were in Lytham St Annes. They were described as –*

'This auction is for 2 vintage pocket watches. The watches will not run and are therefore sold for repair. They both have silver cases... The second case is hallmarked London 1868. Case diameter 42mm. Both watches are key wound. The movement on the London hallmarked case is marked for Clarkson of North Allerton. The movement looks to be of good quality. Both watches are sold for repair/restoration. Neither wound (I think both have been overwound). The balance wheels do however move freely. Cosmetically both need work, e.g. the crystals are missing, there is some dial damage.' The photograph of the movement shows the seller was wrong to split the town into two for it can be seen clearly as 'Northallerton'.

GFC21 168 *This watch was sold on eBay in January 2011 and it was then in Sutton Coldfield.*

The watch is what is known as a 'farmers' watch' in that it depicts a ploughman with his horse in the centre of the 48mm dial. The movement is signed G.F.Clarkson Northallerton. The watch ticked well. The seller responded to a query by saying the enamel appeared to be perfect.

GFC22 173 *This clock was sold in October 2014 by a dealer in Oxfordshire to a customer in a village not far from Northallerton.*

Oak single fusee bracket clock, the 4.25" square silvered dial signed G.F.Clarkson, Northallerton, within a stepped case, 10.25". The clock was described as a library clock.

GFC23 176 *This clock was sold at Mealys Fine Art auction centre in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1994.*

'A 19th Century oak case fusee Bracket Clock with moulded pediment above a silver plated dial with Roman numerals, signed G F Clarkson, Northallerton, flanked with front canted corners on a moulded stepped base, on brass bun feet, 10ins high 25.5cm.'

GFC24 182 *This clock was sold at Mealys Country House sale in Kilkenny, Ireland, in April 2011.*

'An oak cased Library Timepiece, c1900, the square silverized [sic] dial with Roman numerals signed G F Clarkson North Allerton 10½" X 9" (27cms X 21cms).'

[The clock could be the same as GFC23 but the seventeen-year gap between the sales seems to indicate they might not be the same.]

GFC25 187 *This drop dial clock was inherited by a Northallerton man from his wife's uncle who lived at Brompton on Swale, Richmond, and before that at Eryholme, Richmond.*

Movement: Eight-day with seconds. Brass pendulum. Dial: Round signed 'G.F.CLARKSON' above 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. The winding holes are low. Brass bezel. The window is very large and on it we find 'ANSONIA CLOCK CO' above 'MANUFACTURERS' above 'NEW YORK USA' above 'FACTORIES) BROOKLYN NY) USA) ANSONIA, CONN) in gold letters on black. Case: Mellow oak.

GFC26 188 *This drop dial clock was included in Thomas Watson's sale at Darlington in April 2013.*

Signed 'G F CLARKSON' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Mahogany case. Fusee movement.

GFC27 189 *A visitor to the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in October 2014 revealed he had a watch by Clarkson of Northallerton. The watch was not examined.*

GFC28 192 *This drop dial clock was exhibited in the author's Northallerton Clocks exhibition at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in October 2014. It was owned by a Northallerton resident.*

The clock is in a shaped case with elaborate curves. It is signed 'G,F,CLARKSON' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. The winding holes are low, touching the Roman hour numerals.

GFC29 198 *This watch was for sale on eBay in January 2014 and it was then in Hull.*

'Beautiful Solid Silver chain driven Fusee Pocket Watch Signed G.F.Clarkson of Northallerton [in italics]. Retailer? Beautiful Solid Silver and gold numerals dial. Beautiful gold foliage decoration on the dial too. Lovely gilding and an attractive looking watch, Great working order with a fantastic balance action in all positions, but can stop at times. It can run for a few hours and sometimes just a few minutes. Selling as spares/repairs only. Ruby endstone. Case is in mint condition with no dings and amazing engine turning on the back. Heavy chunky case for its size. Nice clear glass. Hallmarked for London '1882'. Coventry casemaker RJP, Maybe a Coventry made movement too? 40mm dia X 14mm deep approx.' Photographs show it is number 28029.

GFC30 200 *A York resident rang a York dealer in July 2014 after reading an item in Woman's Weekly which valued a drop dial clock by Clarkson. She was referred to the author.*

The clock is signed 'G.F.CLARKSON' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. The pendulum is mercury filled. The pediment is in the Gothic revival style, as is the carving. It has substantial pillars on either side of the case and the window is quite large..

GFC31 212 *This dial clock was for sale on eBay in November 2015 and it was then to be found at North Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.*

Fusee dial clock signed 'G.F.CLARKSON' below XII and 'NORTHALLERTON' above VI. Single winding hole. Dial damaged to left of winding hole and splodges of red paint in four places on the dial. The clock was not running and was missing its bezel and glass. It was sold for parts or needing restoration. The case was in fair condition. Clarkson's stamp 'CLARKSON NORTHALLERTON' is to be found in the movement.

(GFC32 215 proved to be GFC29 198, duplicated.)

GFC33 216 *This watch was sold on eBay in September 2015. It was described as –*

A vintage hallmarked silver fuss pocket watch for spares or repair. The watch is key wind, approx. 52mm diameter, with enamel dial & sub-seconds dial at the 6 position. The case has Chester silver hallmarks for 1874 – ‘S.F.’ and the movement itself is marked ‘G.Clarkson Northallerton’ & numbered 37808. It also has the dust cover. The watch has the chain but the balance has a wobble & it will need attention so sold as spares or repairs. The movement looks pretty good, but the case has rubbing wear and the hanging loop is not silver... The dial has hairlines and is missing the hands and the dial glass.

GFC34 250 *This watch was sold at the auction of Burstow and Hewett of Battle, East Sussex, held in January 2024. It was described as –*

‘A silver cased open-face key-wound pocket watch G.F.Clarkson North Allerton movement No 8573 Hallmarks London 1876 wid 54mm’.

GFC35 262 *This clock was included in Thomas Watson’s sale at Darlington in November 2015.*

Single fusee drop-dial clock signed ‘G.F.CLARKSON’ below XII and ‘NORTHALLERTON’ between VIII and III. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Plain case with box without window.

THE CLOCK OF GEORGE ROBINSON SOPPETT

GRS1 246 *This drop dial clock was included in a sale by Jones & Jacob of Watlington, Oxfordshire, in December 2023.*

Rosewood inlaid with mother of pearl. Signed ‘G.R.SOPPET’ in a curve below XII and ‘NORTHALLERTON’ horizontally from VIII to III. Single winding hole.

THE CLOCK AND WATCHES OF JOSEPH METCALFE PORTER

JMP9 178 *This watch has been in the hands of a Northallerton family since its original purchase. It was brought to the author’s attention in January 2012 by the son who had inherited it from his father.*

Large pocket watch with engraving on the outer case. Movement signed J M Porter Northallerton with number 12537. Hallmarked Chester 1885. Inscribed with name of original owner G..... W....., Warlaby, inside the case.

JMP10 184 *This dial clock was for sale on eBay in October 2012. It was then in Milton Keynes. It was described as -*

An antique clock with the wording on the face reading J M PORTER, NORTHALLERTON... The surround casing is made from oak, and is in good condition. There are two doors which open both sides which reveal the mechanism door directly underneath which looks like you need a key to open it. (Unfortunately no key) The glass face is missing and the metal ring that fits the circumference face clock comes away. Inside this clock is a brass pendulum, Depth 5.5ins. Circumference of clock face 1ft. Overall circumference 17ins.

[Photograph shows ‘J M PORTER’ below XII and ‘NORTHALLERTON’ above VI. Roman hours with double minute band.]

JMP11 193 *This watch was included in Wombwell's auction at Poppleton, York, in June 2013.*

It was a silver pocket watch signed J M Porter Northallerton and was sold 'as found'.

JMP12 194 *This watch was for sale on eBay in July 2013. It was described as –*

'A Victorian gents silver fusee pocket by J M Porter of Northallerton ... The watch is in good working order and keeping good time. Key included. The silver case is still in very good condition. It has a replacement acrylic crystal and the rear cover no longer springs open but its not a problem. The case is hallmarked Chester 1890. The case also has the movement number stamped on the inside, showing that the case and the movement belong together. The fusee chain driven lever movement is running well in all positions and is complete with its inner dust cover. The white enamel dial is not perfect but it is still in good condition. The watch measures just over 53mm across.' The photograph shows Porter's name is in italics and Northallerton is in Gothic script. The watch is number 15173.
[Could this be the same as JMP11?]

JMP13 204 *This watch was for sale on eBay in September 2014 when it was to be found in Sacramento, U.S.A. It was described as –*

'Stunning 1890 J.M.Porter of Northallerton, sterling silver, fusee pocket watch. Large 53mm case in excellent shape. All covers open and snap shut as they should. Perfect dial, no chips or hairlines. Nice clear glass crystal. Movement clean and running very well. Looks like original key.' The photograph shows it was number 15172.

JMP14 253 *This watch was the subject of a query on an NAWCC website in September 2013. It was said to be –*

A half-hunter with silver finish, the case marked 2406306 and the dial marked 'Limit No. 2'. Signed J.M.Porter Northallerton. The response said Limit was an English company. Nothing to indicate where in the U.S.A the watch was.

THE CLOCK AND WATCHES OF HERBERT CLIDERO

HC8 172 *This clock was for sale on eBay in August 2011 when it was to be found in Doncaster.*

A dial clock signed 'H Clidero Northallerton'. Measures seventeen inches in diameter and five inches deep. In good order but peg missing and without a key.

HC9 217 *This watch was for sale on eBay in September 2016. It was described as –*

Antique solid silver cased pocket watch. This wonderful antiques pocket watch is hallmarked for Chester 1907. It is inside a heavy silver case. The movement is signed 802962. The name on the dial reads 'H,Clidero NorthAllerton'... The key does come with this pocket watch. It is in good working order. The watch keeps good time and the subsidiary seconds hand sweeps nicely. The watch is wound using the key and the time can be changed by opening the hinged cover and manually moving the hands. The condition is very good, with some scratching around the case. The watch case has no dings or dints. The hinged parts shut fine and form a tight seal. The dial is in very good condition, as is the glass front which only shows some tiny scratches upon very close inspection... The watch measures 53mm in diameter.

HC10 254 *This watch was sold at an auction by David Duggleby of Scarborough in September 2016. It was described as –*

Silver key wound pocket watch signed H. Clidero Northallerton, case by George Stephen Burt, Chester 1907.

HC11 261 *This clock was included in the sale at John Taylors Auction Room, Louth, in July 2019.*

‘An eight-day drop dial clock signed **CLIDERO** in a curve below XII and NORTHALLERTON above the winding holes. Gold circle in the centre of the dial. Roman hours and double minute band without numerals. Case circular round the dial and rectangular multi-layered box below the circle, the whole being inlaid. Elaborate carved wings either side of the case.’

PART TWO – NEWLY DISCOVERED INFORMATION ABOUT CLOCKS LISTED IN *Northallerton’s Clockmakers AND The Concise Guide*

THE CLOCKS OF THE THOMAS HEPTONS SENIOR AND JUNIOR

TH2 17 *This clock was included in a sale by C.W.Harrison & Son, Ossett, West Yorkshire, in April 2022.*

THE CLOCKS OF WILLIAM HEPTON

WH3 23 *The owner of this clock went into a home and it was to be sold by Darwins Auctioneers, Bedale, in October 2020.*

WH5 40 *The owner of this clock has died but it is still in the family and not far from Thirsk.*

WH6 42 *This clock was included in the sale of Clarke and Simpson, Wickham Market, Suffolk, in July 2022. It then had no pendulum or weights. It subsequently appeared on eBay in October and again in November 2022.*

THE ‘HEPTON’ CLOCKS

Hep3 4 *This clock was sold at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in November 2021.*

Hep6 33 *This clock is still in the Craven Museum at Skipton. It was included in an exhibition at the museum in 2010 called ‘It’s About Time’. One of the two photographs published in the publicity in Clocks magazine was of this clock taken very close up so that the fluorescent paint was not visible!*

THE CLOCKS OF JOHN HAWMAN

Jha2 97 *The owner of this clock died and it was sold at a sale at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, where it was bought by a Stokesley dealer who mentioned it to the author. It was sold to a purchaser from a village near Northallerton who had asked the author to look out for a Northallerton clock for him. It restored extremely well.*

THE CLOCKS OF GEORGE TESSEYMAN

GT4 22 *This clock has a new owner but it is still in Northallerton.*

GT5 29 *This clock has been moved from the public building and it is now back in storage.*

THE CLOCKS OF THOMPSON WILLIAM CADE

TWC9 48 *Two images of this clock's dial were used to illustrate an article in Antiquarian Horology in June 2022.¹⁹⁴*

It is now known the dial of this clock was made by Samuel Wilkes. No false plate but the back of the dial is stamped 'WILKES BIRM'. The painting in the arch is of a young couple sitting beneath a tree stump, the man wearing a farmer's smock.

THE CLOCKS OF JOHN HEPTON

JH4 111 *This clock was eventually sold to a customer in Victoria, Australia, some time before December 2008. It was offered for sale by Mossgreen Auctions, Sydney, in August 2010 and again by E.J.Ainger Ltd of Melbourne in December 2011. The catalogue for the latter sale recounted that the case could have been made by an ex-employee of Chippendale because his works were close to Northallerton. The next sentence mentioned the author as if this rubbish had emanated from him! In 2013 the clock featured in Carter's Price Guide to Antiques in Australia where the rubbish was repeated, including the sentence about the author!*

THE CLOCKS OF GEORGE FINLEY CLARKSON

GFC7 59 *This watch was lent for display during the author's Northallerton clock exhibition at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in October 2014 and it was examined again.*

The signature is 'G.F.Clarkson' with 'North Allerton', the town being in Gothic script. The '1686' engraved in the case is actually '9897', i.e. it was read inaccurately upside down. The marks etched in the case are '11.5.1894 1048 B144 1159 B18 1053 B590'.

THE CLOCKS OF HERBERT CLIDERO

HC7 138 *This watch was lent for display during the author's Northallerton clocks exhibition at Tennants Auction Centre, Leyburn, in October 2014 and it was examined again.*

The inscription in the silver case is 'James Dale 1897', i.e. not James Gale

¹⁹⁴ J.A.Robey, 'The Rise and Fall of Samuel Wilkes, Birmingham, dialmaker', *Antiquarian Horology*, Vol.43 (June 2022), pp. 222-240, p.231.

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