



British Horology Times

NAWCC CHAPTER 159

FROM THE TREASURER: If the label on your envelope shows "1998" your membership will expire with this issue of BHT. Please renew by sending your dues: \$5 for 1 year, \$10 for 2 years (overseas members, \$6 or \$12). As a reminder a dues notice is enclosed plus a label you can use for your envelope. **Please, we need you.** -Bernie Pollack

News

FROM CHAPTER 159

At the June 26, 1998 meeting in Portland, Oregon the following Chapter Officers were elected:

Douglas G. Cowan, President
Thomas J. Spittler, Vice-President
Frank A. DelGreco, Secretary
Bernard L. Pollack, Treasurer

Their photos and addresses are shown on page 2.

Also at the meeting the Chapter By-laws were amended to change the terms of office to 3 years.

The next chapter meeting will be in Orlando Florida on February 19, 1999. Plan to attend and look for details in your program. -Doug Cowan

**Editor's
Corner**

There is a special treat for you in this issue. We publish the beginning of Stuart Kelley's splendid article about Henry Jones, the 17th century clockmaker, with its instructive text and interesting photos. Stu's article takes up most of this issue which is an expanded one in order to do it justice.

In the next issue Stuart will continue with Jones and also explore the fascinating subject of the *thorn*, an old English character used by the old clock engravers. You may have encountered it in our modern world of "old fashioned" expressions and not quite understood what it was.

Comments and suggestions?: C. Stuart Kelley,
1432 Greenmont Ct., Reston VA 20190-4044

-Paul Odendahl

HENRY JONES AND THE THORN

Stuart Kelley (VA) takes an in-depth look at the life, work and times of this respected 17th century maker.

PART 1 - THE LIFE OF HENRY JONES

Henry Jones has been described (Ref. 1) as one of the outstanding clockmakers of the seventeenth century. He is best known for his bracket clocks and his longcase clocks but he made watches and lantern clocks as well. Examples of his work are included in the British Museum and in the Guildhall Museum. Figures 1A and 1B show a longcase clock and a bracket clock that are typical of Jones' early years. Biographical information about Henry Jones may be found in Refs. 2-4 and I draw upon that information here.

Henry Jones was born in 1632, the son of William Jones, the Vicar of Boulder, in the county of Southampton (Ref.2). In 1654 at the age of 22 Henry Jones went to London and on August 22 was apprenticed to Benjamin Hill, a clockmaker whose work is not well known but who was to become Master of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers in 1657. Soon after beginning his apprenticeship Henry Jones was turned over to the workshop of



Fig. 1A: Typical Jones 1st phase (1672-80). Architectural casework, gilded Corinthian capitals and bases, narrow chapter ring. Bold hands. Courtesy R.A.Lee and the publisher of Ref. 12.

Edward East for a nine-year apprenticeship. When Henry Jones signed on for this apprenticeship with East it is likely (Ref. 5) that East was not present, for reasons unknown. In such situations, the Beadle, an Officer of the Clockmakers' Company (in this case Benjamin Hill) would have named Jones as his apprentice, later turning him over to his rightful master, Edward East. Jones' apprenticeship spanned the successful application of the pendulum for regulating timekeeping in clocks by Christiaan Huygens in December of 1656. The invention of the pendulum revolutionized the construction of clocks. Clocks being made when Henry Jones was freed of the Clockmakers' Company, principally weight-driven long case pendulum clocks and spring powered table pendulum clocks, were a

far cry from those being made when he began his apprenticeship, which were principally lantern clocks. Henry Jones was in the enviable position of learning his craft during the most critical, formative period of the industry and he was learning it from Edward East, one of the major practitioners of the craft. An apprentice served his master for seven years. He then spent two years more as a journeyman to produce his "masterpiece" before he could gain the "freedom" of the Company (Ref. 6). Jones then would have been a journeyman in 1661-1663 producing his masterpiece, probably a pendulum clock, in that period. Jones completed his apprenticeship under East on July 6, 1663 and began what apparently was a life-long association with him.

The Great Fire of 1666 devastated a major portion of London, which was recovering from the Plague of 1665-66 and the clockmaking industry was hit hard. Edward East and Benjamin Hill both lost their workshops in the Great Fire (Ref. 7).

Henry Jones had at least two sons. Son William was baptized on March 4, 1668. His name is the same as his grandfather, the Vicar of Boulder. The Guildhall Parish Registers, Part 1 for St. Dunstan in the West, in MS 10345, records that "William son of Henry (sic) Jones and hannah (sic) his wife was baptized out of Flood Street". This in-

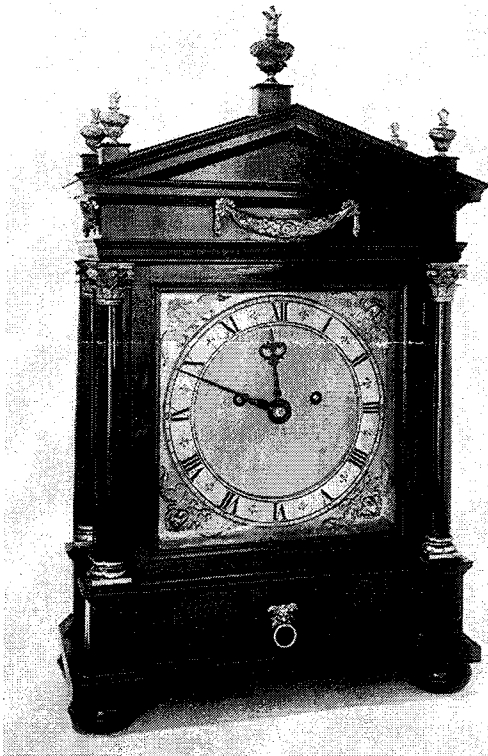


Fig. 1B: This bracket clock of Jones' 1st phase (1672-80) exhibits the same early details as mentioned in Fig. 1A. (Ca 1672-80). Courtesy British Museum.

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BRITISH HOROLOGY TIMES IS A NEWSLETTER OF BRITISH HOROLOGY CHAPTER 159 OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATCH AND CLOCK COLLECTORS

British Horology Times is published
3 times yearly by
THE ROYAL ARCHIVISTS
340 South Diamond St.
New Orleans LA 70130

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Annual membership costs: USA \$5; Canada \$5 overseas \$6 — in US funds or equivalent.

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British Horology Chapter 159

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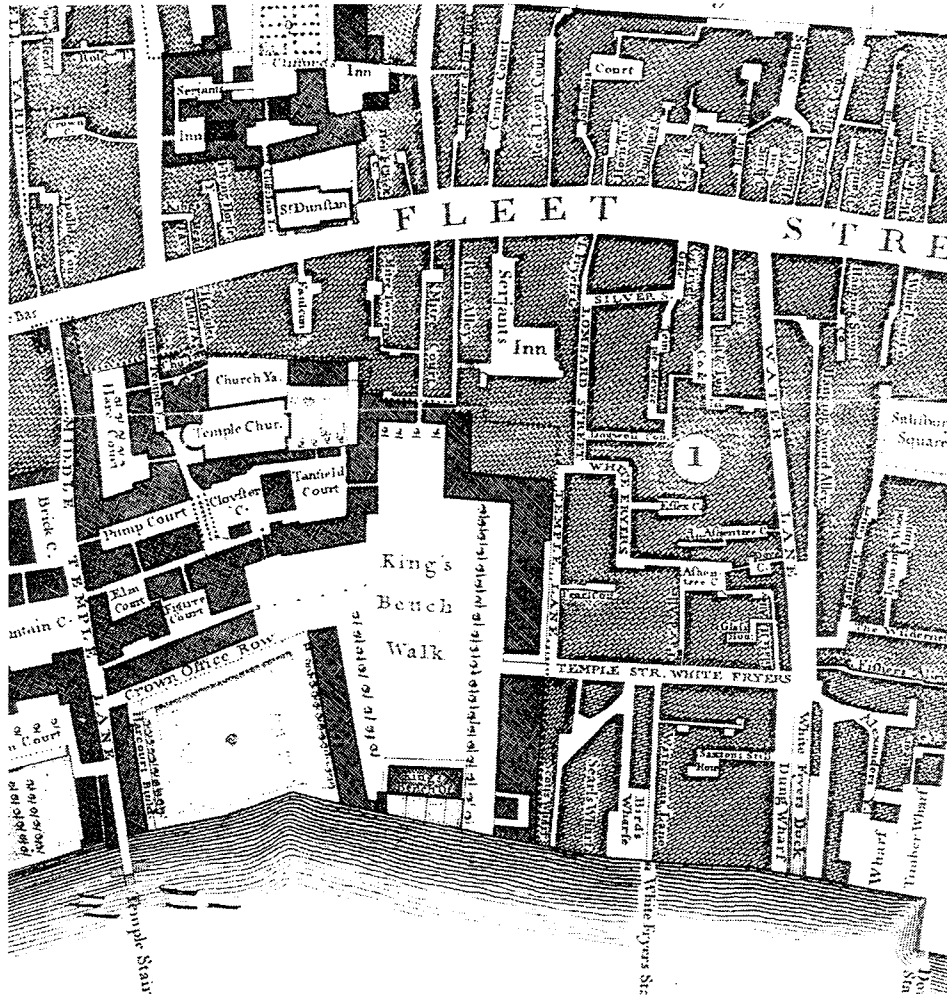


FIGURE 2: A PORTION OF JOHN ROCQUE'S MAP OF 1747 (REF.8) SHOWING THE GENERAL AREA IN WHICH HENRY JONES WORKED AND LIVED.

icates that Henry Jones and his wife lived at Flood Street at the time. Brian Loomes (Ref. 5) reviewed the John Rocque map of 1747 (Ref. 8) and found no Flood Street then. Loomes doubts that there was one in the 1660s either and wonders if I misread Fleet Street. Henry Jones took William as an apprentice in December, 1682 at the typical age of fourteen and for the typical seven years of apprenticeship. According to Loomes (Ref. 3) James Hellam took on a William Jones as an apprentice in January 1695, ten months before the death of Henry Jones. Loomes (Ref. 5) indicates

that the Hellam apprentice was probably a different William Jones than Henry Jones's son. Loomes indicates (Ref. 3) that Henry Jones's son William was not mentioned in Henry Jones' will of 1692. Possibly, Loomes speculates, William died young, predeceasing his father. I believe Loomes is right. The Guildhall Parish Registers, Part I for St. Dunstan in the West, in MS 10348 lists a William Jones as being buried on July 26, 1691 in the upper ground of the church in which Henry and Hannah seem to have been active. William Jones was not freed of

the Clockmakers' Company. The Registers list another William Jones, a child, who died about this time. Could this child have been William's child and Henry's grandson? I find no mention of the marriage of William Jones in the Registers for St. Dunstan in the West. It appears that there could have been three people named William Jones in Henry Jones life: his son, his grandson, and another apprentice.

Henry Jones had a younger son, also named Henry Jones, who was born circa 1676. The Parish Registers for St. Dunstan in the West contain no mention of son Henry being bap-

tized there between 1675 and 1678. Perhaps Hannah was away from the parish when Henry was born, and his parents had him baptized elsewhere. According to Loomes (Ref. 3), Henry the junior began his apprenticeship to his father in December, 1690 for the usual seven years. Henry Jones the senior died in 1695, in the middle of the apprenticeship of Henry Jones the junior. Son Henry was freed of the Clockmakers' Company in April, 1698. He paid quarterage from 1698 to 1704 when it is believed he died. He took Thomas Good (son of William Good, a pipemaker in

HENRY JONES AND THE THORN (continued)

Westminster) as an apprentice in July, 1700. He took Ralph Magge (son of William Magge, a Gentleman of the City of Westminster) as an apprentice in June, 1704. No example of the work of Henry Jones the junior is known. Perhaps his work would be mistaken for that of his father, or indistinguishable from it?

Assuming William to be Henry Jones' first offspring, suggests that Henry the senior married his wife, Hannah, about 1667 or earlier. Brian Loomes (Ref. 9) notes that apprentices were forbidden to marry, and that they frequently married just as they obtained freedom from their apprenticeships. So it is likely that Henry Jones married Hannah sometime between 1663 and 1667. There is no mention of their wedding in the Registers for St. Dunstan in the West in the period 1663 - 1670. Apparently, they were married elsewhere.

Loomes (Ref. 3) reports that in October, 1692, Henry Jones gave the Clockmakers' Company the sum of 100 pounds for the use of the poor. Hannah erected a monument to Henry Jones in the Church of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street. That monument still stands high on a wall to the left of the pulpit, and

Near this place lyeth interred the body of Henry Jones late of this parish of the inner temple clockmaker son of William Jones heretofore vicar of Bolder in ye county of Southampton He was industrious honest and charitable, 5 poor widdowes having annually the benefit thereof forever
He died yr 20th of Novem 1695
aged 63 years
Erected by Hannah Jones his widdow
Daughter of Otwell Tolly of Bettley
in ye county of Staford
which Hannah Jones lyes
also here inter'd who dyed 31st
March 1708 aged 83

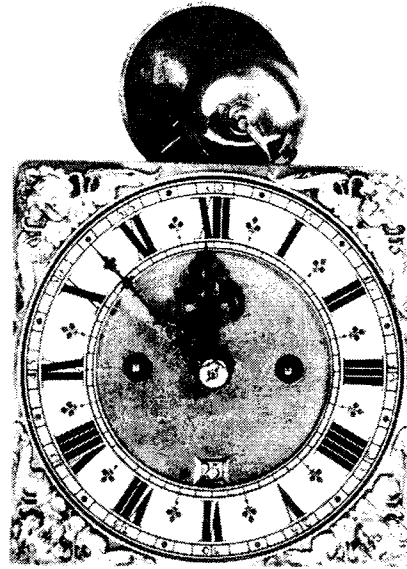


FIGURE 3: DIAL FOR A LATE (CA 1680) PHASE-ONE BRACKET CLOCK BY HENRY JONES. THE MOVEMENT IS SHOWN IN FIG. 7. DOTS IN THE MINUTE CIRCLE ARE TYPICAL OF JONES' WORK, AS ARE BOLD LETTERING AND HANDS. PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHER OF REF. 13.

now is blocked from view by some wooden partitioning. The monument (depicted in Ref. 2) contains the inscription shown at lower left.

Henry the senior took on James Hellam as an apprentice sometime earlier than 1685. Hellam was passed to Henry Jones from Evan Jones, who took on Hellam as an apprentice in January, 1682. Loomes (Ref. 3) believes Evan Jones was related to Henry, and probably worked for Edward East as a casemaker or an engraver. Evan Jones was a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company, so it is tempting to identify him as an engraver. He died the winter of 1684-85. It would be interesting to see if any of East's or Jones' casework or engraving changed abruptly about that time.

Henry the senior's formal collaboration with East probably ended in 1672 when Jones took premises jointly with

George Petty (who may not have been a clockmaker, for I haven't seen him mentioned in the standard clockmaker references. Could he have been a casemaker? An engraver? Or some profession not related to clockmaking?). Jeremy Evans (Ref. 10) believes it unlikely that an engraver would be working in the same workshop as his clockmaker, although an engraver could have worked exclusively for one clockmaker. Jones and Petty worked on the Fleet Street side of Falcon Court, where Jones remained at least until 1680 and, according to the Rate Books of St. Dunstan in the West (Ref. 1), probably stayed there until his death in 1695, as there is no evidence that he ever moved from this address. As Dawson points out in Ref. 2, Jones' move to premises right after taking his freedom and staying there as his family and his business flourished with the years and as he took on an increasing number of apprentices suggests that Henry Jones was affluent or

lucky enough to obtain such spacious premises.

The location of his workshop at Falcon Court is not known with any certainty. There are references to him being "at Inner Temple Gate", "near Inner Temple Gate", and at "Inner Temple Lane" in 1675. Many of Jones' clocks are signed as having been made in the Temple area of the City of London, close to the location of the Church of St. Dunstan in the West. Figure 2 is taken from

John Rocque's map of 1747 (Ref. 8), and shows two Faulcon (Falcon) Courts, one across Fleet Street from St. Dunstan's, and one on the same side of Fleet Street and some distance along Fleet Street. Given the many references to Jones being located near the Temple, it's likely his workshop and home were between the Temple Church and Fleet Street.

Information on Henry Jones in the Clockmakers' Company's ledgers is sparse. In January, 1673 (Ref. 3), he complained that Robert Seignour had erased his name from a royal clock (or had caused Edward Stanton to do it). In November, 1678, he was on a special meeting which suspended John Matchet for being a Catholic (Edward East, Jones' master, was also a Catholic). In July, 1676, Jones had a great quarrel with

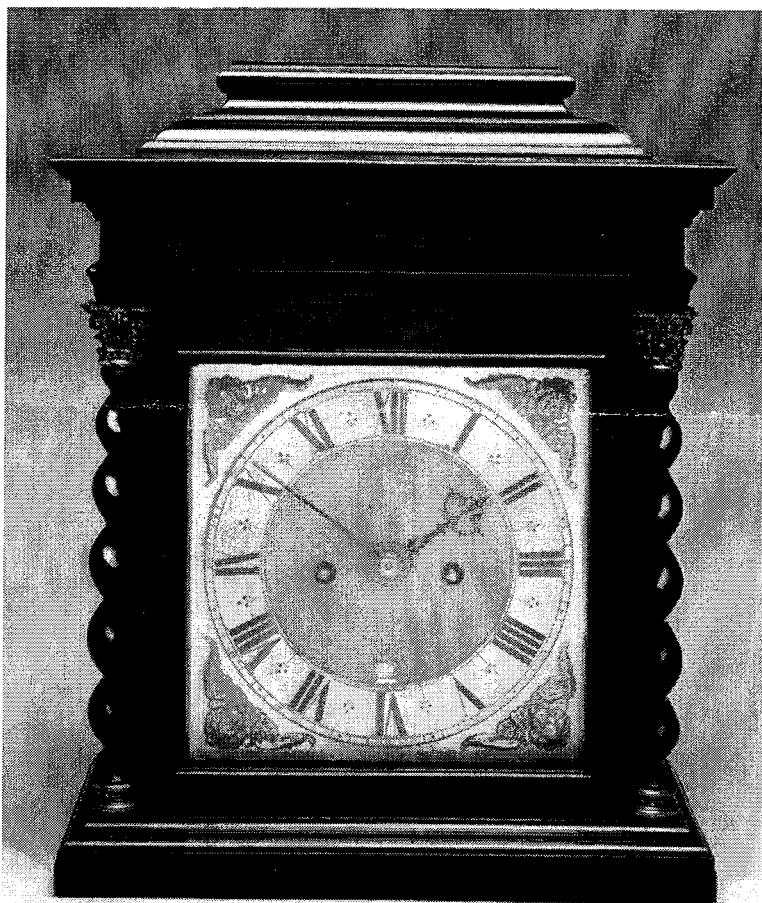


FIGURE 4: A BRACKET CLOCK FROM HENRY JONES'S EARLY FIRST PHASE (1672-80), WHOSE CASE IS VERY SIMILAR TO AN EARLY PHASE-ONE SPECIAL BY

the fiery John Nicasius (Robert Seignour's master), in which Nicasius was judged to be wrong.

Henry Jones served the Clockmakers' Company in a variety of capacities. He was elected Assistant on December 4, 1676, Junior Warden on October 13, 1687, Renter Warden October 16, 1688, Senior Warden on October 17, 1689. He was elected Master of the Clockmakers' Company on October 21, 1691. He last attended the Clockmakers' Company's meetings in 1694 (Ref. 3).

The monument to Henry Jones in the Church of St. Dunstan in the West indicates that Henry Jones died the 27th of November, 1695, aged 63 years (Refs. 2, 11). In the Parish Registers, Part 1 for St. Dunstan in

the West, MS 10348 in the Guildhall Library is the entry under Burials for November 31, 1695, "Henry Jones out of the guest house in the Church."

Henry Jones' will is dated February, 1692. He left to his widow and his son Henry (hence no other surviving offspring?) property in the parish of St. Bottolph without Aldgate. In Ref. 5, Loomes indicates that wills often fail to mention living eldest sons. Jones must have become quite wealthy, for when he died, he gave one hundred pounds for the support of five poor widows, as recorded on the monument dedicated to him in the Church of St. Dunstan in the West where he was buried (the cemetery has since been

moved, and the church rebuilt on a slightly more eastern location). Hannah Jones continued her husband's workshop for several years after his death, taking on John Magson as an apprentice in March, 1696 who was freed in January, 1704. Henry the junior completed his apprenticeship in 1698. He may have spent a brief spell as an apprentice to his mother shortly after the death of his father. This makes him possibly unique by having served apprenticeships under both of his parents. A table clock as been seen (Ref. 10) that was signed by Hannah Jones. Hannah died March 31, 1708, aged 83. If Henry and Hannah married in 1667, Hannah was 42 years old at the time, and she was 51 when she gave birth to Henry Jones the junior.

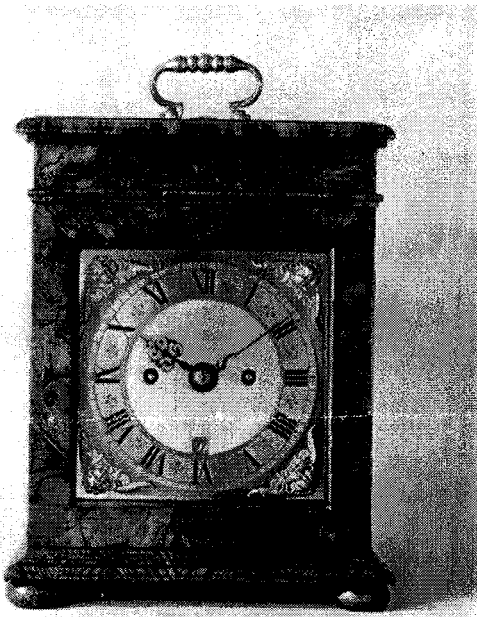


FIGURE 5A

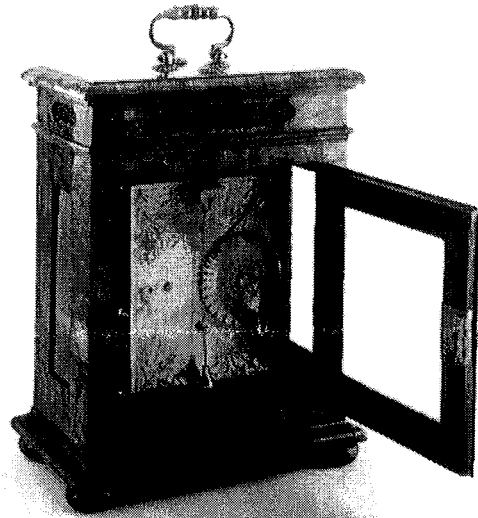


FIGURE 5B

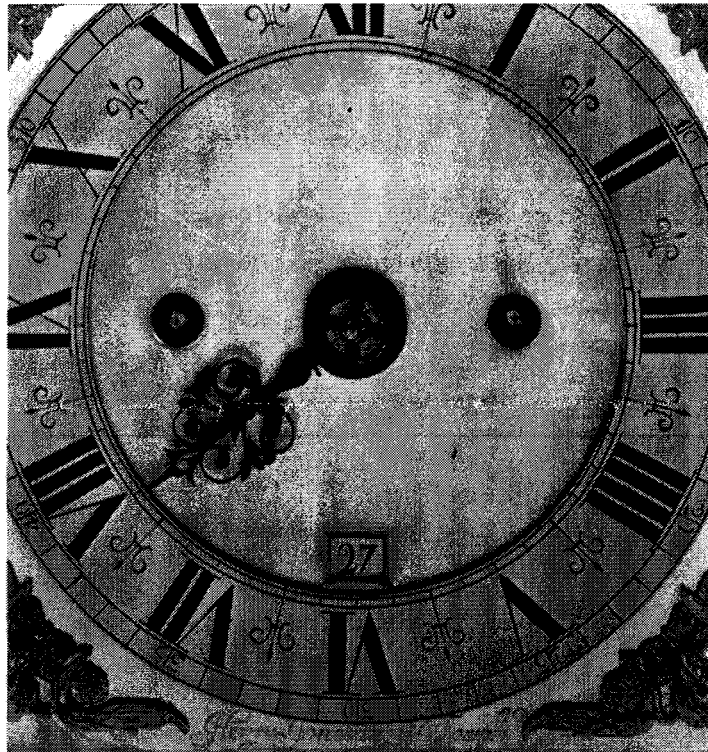


FIGURE 5C

AN EARLY (CA 1675) PHASE-ONE OLIVEWOOD BRACKET CLOCK BY HENRY JONES, SIGNED ON THE DIAL *HENRY JONES IN YE TEMPLE*. SIMPLE MOLDINGS AND FUNCTIONAL SOUND FRETS ON ALL BUT THE FRONT OF THE CLOCK. PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF JUSTICE SHEPRO. (SEE REF 13, P. 416, PLATE 591.) A SIMILAR CLOCK IS ON THAT SAME PAGE. HOUR HAND SECURED INTO A MALTESE CROSS.

HENRY JONES AND THE THORN (continued)

PART 2 - THE WORK OF HENRY JONES

After taking his freedom of the Clockmakers' Company, Henry Jones continued to work for, or collaborate with, East at least formally until Jones moved to his own premises in 1672.

Jones began taking on apprentices in 1664 (see Fig. 6). A member of the Clockmakers' Company was limited to one apprentice for the first five years of his freedom, and to two when the first one had completed his five years (Ref. 3). Figure 6 shows that Jones kept this rule until about 1674 or so when he took on Edward Everest. Apparently clockmakers routinely violated this rule and paid fines for the violation. Once an apprentice became a journeyman, he could take on apprentices himself, thus multiplying his maker's workforce. I have no indication that Henry Jones capitalized on this source of labor. A scan of Ref. 3 indicates that none of Jones' journeymen took apprentices. Jones had a total of fourteen apprentices over the course of his career (see Fig. 6). The number of apprentices he had at any one time increased through the years, from one in 1664 to seven in 1690. One of his apprentices, Francis Robinson, became Master of the Clockmakers' Company in 1725. A caution is in order: If Jones followed the example of his master, Edward East, in having apprentices working for him who were bound to others, he may have had a significantly larger "labor force" than indicated by Fig. 6.

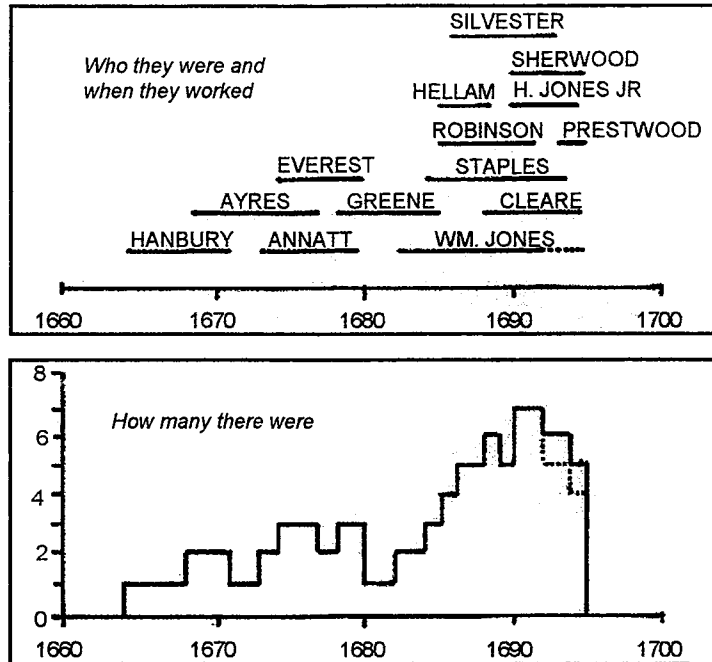


FIGURE 6: HENRY JONES'S APPRENTICES

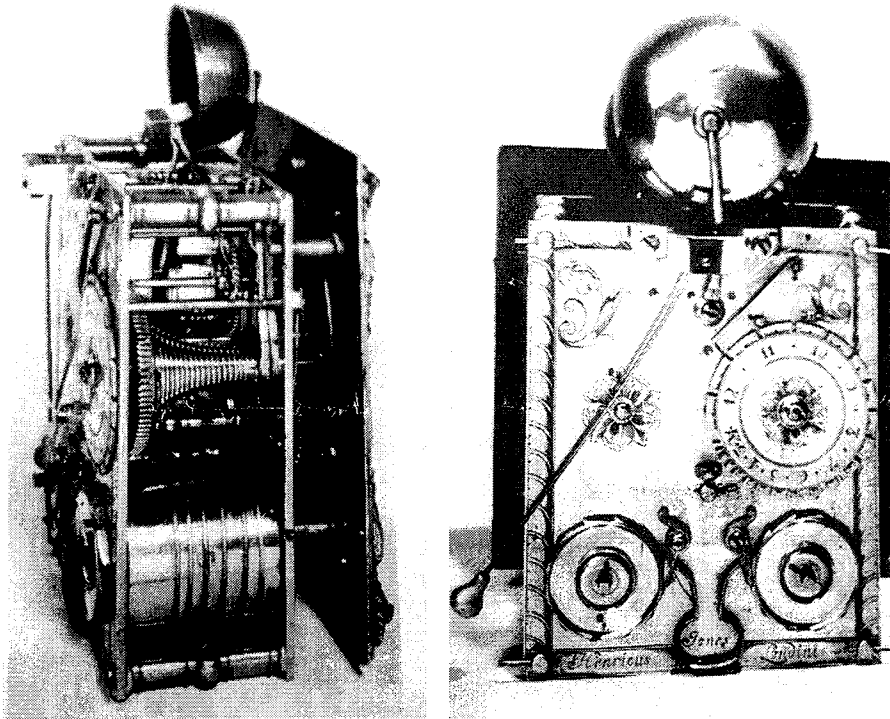
In Ref. 2, Dawson states that Jones was at his best in his early years, when he was by himself, whereas his work was quite mediocre in his later years. From Fig. 6, it appears that he pretty much worked by himself with one to three apprentices until about 1680, when he expanded the number of his apprentices to four to seven. This

would be consistent with a change in philosophy of his business, transitioning from production of a small number of individualistic, quality clocks to production of greater quantity, and serves as a basis for defining what I call the two phases in Henry Jones' career. Jones' first phase is in his early years, when he was rather solitary, working with only a few

Preesenting...



WE PROUDLY ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING TWO NOMINATIONS FOR NAWCC DIRECTOR TO BE VOTED ON IN THE 1999 ELECTION: BETTY BROWN (OH), WIFE OF CLYDE BROWN AND PAUL DEGNAN (PA). BOTH ARE CHAPTER 159 MEMBERS.



FIGURES 7A AND 7B: MOVEMENT AND BACKPLATE OF A PHASE-ONE BRACKET CLOCK BY HENRY JONES. THE DIAL IS SHOWN IN FIGURE 3. TYPICAL JONES FEATURES INCLUDE ELABORATE CLICKS AND DOUBLE CLICK SPRING, LARGE RACHETS, AND STRONG BORDER ENGRAVING ON BACK PLATE. PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF AUTHORS AND PUBLISHER OF REF. 13.

HENRY JONES AND THE THORN (continued)

apprentices. His second phase is when he had rather more apprentices and became more commercially oriented. The transition from phase one to phase two occurs about 1680.

Henry Jones was not a prolific maker like Tompion or Knibb, and his longcase clocks are rare. In Jones' first phase, 1672 - 80, and much in line with the practice of the day, his work acquired identifiable characteristics: his movements were very individual, almost unique, with little of the standardization that would come later, in his second phase. Figures 1, 4, and 5 show four of Jones' early

phase one-clocks. Jones' work during the early part of his first phase is characterized by double baluster pillars, square arbors, square dial feet, Dutch striking, and rimmed barrels. Late in his first phase, Jones produced perhaps more silver mounted clocks than any other maker. The late 1670s saw the end of the architectural style of case with the back almost identical to the front, with moldings on all four sides, and columns with Corinthian capitals. As his first phase evolves, Jones' design and execution are replaced with refinement of case, dial, and movement. Jones was among the first to mount the bell horizontally. During his second phase, 1680 - 1695, Jones' peculiarities have

either been cast off, or have become quite distinctive. His cases employ simple and unobtrusive moldings, yet his movements appear quite decorative, with their large ratchet wheels and double click springs with decorative filing. Late in Jones' second phase, his work increasingly conforms to the practice of his contemporaries in design and execution, yet retaining his penchant for simplicity, even to the use of mounts that were of common production, and available in quantity (Ref. 13).

Not surprisingly, the work of Henry Jones' first phase closely resembles that of his master, Edward East, and continues the traditional style of clockmaking. Like his master, Henry Jones constructed his clocks as would a traditionalist (Ref. 13, p. 84). A typical Jones dial with its heavy engraving and bold

hands is shown in Figs. 3 and 5 taken from Ref. 13, p. 301 and 302. Even in his second phase (see Figs. 8 - 10), when his work bears his own unmistakable stamp, the influence of East can still be recognized. This is not surprising, for Jones remained close to East throughout his life (Ref. 1). East outlived Jones by two years, dying in 1697 at the age of 95. Examples of Henry Jones' clocks are depicted in Refs. 1, 2, 7, and 13 - 18.

Some of Daniel Quare's clocks have a close affinity with the work of Henry Jones, some with Knibb or Tompion. This poses problems when trying to identify which clocks were actually made by Quare, for he used the productions of other makers (Ref. 13, p. 370). Figure 4

shows an early phase-one Henry Jones clock that is remarkably similar to a unique, phase-one special clock by Joseph Knibb (Ref. 12, p. 80). The same casemaker may have made both cases.

Edmund Zygowski (Ref. 19) notes that Jones' phase-one clocks have ratchet springs and return springs that are heavy, simple, and distinct, and are similar to work done by gunsmiths or locksmiths, and he wonders if Jones had a close relative who was a gunsmith. Perhaps Jones began an apprenticeship as a gunsmith before moving to London. Later, Jones became more commercial, and moved away from these heavy designs. East is like this, too, but not as much as Jones.

Jones' work is described (Ref. 13) as distinctive and recognizable, and the features peculiar to him are consistent, suggesting he was the actual maker, or had a strong influence on the actual maker. An example is the crown wheel cock being planted on the front plate instead of the back plate, as was normal (but Tompion did this, too). With this planting, the crown wheel rotates the reverse from usual, hence a different cutter was required for the wheel teeth. Also, the verge would be different.

Jones frequently used brass screws (Ref. 13, p. 308). His stop-work "runs" were made of brass with steel springs. His hammer springs and counter springs were brass. The springs were squared into the plates and cross pinned. His pendulum hold fast is fixed in the same way, while smaller springs were just squared and driven into the holes. Jones' barrel ratchets are normally on the back plate, elaborately turned with decorative clicks and often click

springs. Contrary to common practice, his hour hands were not as a rule squared onto the hour socket, but fitted with greater security into a maltese cross (see Fig. 5C). The decorative features are very pronounced, without being clumsy. His engraving often includes strong black lines and large circular dots. The shaping of such components as hands and clicks is bold and confident.

In his first phase (Ref. 13, p. 425), Henry Jones seems to have used the same casemaker as did his former master Edward East (see the clocks pictured in Ref. 13, p. 416, one of which is reproduced here as Fig. 5). Simple convex moldings are a feature of Jones' cases and are seen around the tops of two of these cases. These moldings remained a feature of Jones' cases for some time, as did the simple molding around the bottom of the case. This seems to suggest he was able to use the same casemaker continuously. Ronald Lee (Ref. 12, p. 70) notes that if a study were made of the cases of such makers as Henry Jones and Thomas Tompion, quite different treatment of moldings would be apparent. ⌚

Stuart Kelley's article on Henry Jones and The Thorn will be continued in the next issue of British Horology Times, to be published in March 1999.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

I would appreciate any help with the following: When and where was Henry Jones married? When was Henry the junior born, and when did he die? The wide separation of the birth dates of William in 1668 and Henry circa 1676 suggests other children, possibly girls. When did George Petty die? When did George Deane (mentioned in "Other People..." on page 10) die? About the time that Deane, Petty, and Evan Jones died, were there changes to the cases or back plates of Henry Jones' clocks? By examining the back plates of several of Henry Jones' clocks, can the hand of the different engravers be discerned?

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Doug Cowan for repeated encouragement and masterful photography.

To Jeremy Evans for alerting me to some previous work on Henry Jones of which I was unaware.

To Brian Loomes for correcting some misstatements, for providing a copy of John Rocque's map of 1747, and for helpful information exchanges.

Henry Jones in y Temple

HENRY JONES AND THE THORN BY STUART KELLEY REFERENCES

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OTHER PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH HENRY JONES

George Deane was an engraver. His surname is sometimes written Adeane. He was born circa 1650. He was apprenticed to Charles Bonner in August, 1662 for nine years, being freed in September, 1671. He took Richard Ellis as an apprentice in September, 1673. Ellis was subsequently transferred to J. Wolverston and freed in July, 1683. He took John Taylor as an apprentice in July, 1680. Taylor was freed in September, 1687. He took Thomas Darlow as an apprentice in April, 1685. Darlow was freed in May, 1692, after Deane's death. Deane took Jeremiah Mison as an apprentice in May, 1688. In September, 1677 Deane presented the Clockmakers' Company with a copperplate engraving of the Company's Arms for use in printing. He was Steward of the Clockmakers' Company in 1685. He must have died between 1688 and 1692.

Evan Jones was a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company and was working in Fleet Street by 1646. He joined

the Clockmakers' Company in 1647. Loomes believes he was related to Henry Jones, and that he probably worked for Edward East. He took several apprentices: Phineas Bradley in July, 1652, who came to Jones through D. Moody, and was freed in January, 1661; Marmaduke Jones in July, 1652, also through D. Moody, and may have been freed in January, 1661; John Delaville in January, 1662 through S. Horne; Edward Chambers in October, 1670, also through S. Horne; John Fort, through R. Bowen, and was freed in November, 1672; James Hellam in January, 1682 through D. Stevens. Hellam was later passed over to Henry Jones, and was freed in April, 1690. In the 1656 rebellion, Evan Jones supported the Clockmakers' Company administration. He is listed as working at Westminster in 1662. He was made Assistant of the Clockmakers' Company in 1660, but in 1666 was excused office of Warden etc. by paying a fine. In

September, 1684 he was "sick weak and confined to his bed" and was given charity by the Clockmakers' Company. He had died by April, 1685, when his widow received regular charitable payments that continued until 1694, and were consistently higher than those received by other widows. This charity was paid from Edward East's own charity. Loomes believes Evan Jones was a casemaker or an engraver who worked for East. None of his work is known.

Thomas Jones was born circa 1657. He was apprenticed for seven years to Jeremy Gregory in February, 1671 through B. Bell. He was freed in September, 1679. He witnessed the will of Thomas Whaplitt in 1678. He took several apprentices: John Stanford Clark in April, 1686, who was freed in January, 1696; John Berault in November, 1691; John Jones (the son of William Jones of Gosport, county Southampton, an apothecary) in August, 1700. Loomes believes John Jones could be a relative of Henry Jones. A watch by Thomas Jones is known.

-C. Stuart Kelley

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