

“The Carriage Way”



International Carriage Clock Chapter #195 Founded 2013

The National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors

Volume 2023 No. 4



L. Leroy & Cie #21229

President's Report



Stan Boyatzis

Welcome to our final newsletter for 2023. As the year draws to a close, I wish all members the joy of being with family and friends during the holidays and peace and good health as we enter 2024.

The past few years have taught us that these are precious aspects of our lives that we greatly value and cherish.

A special welcome to all our new members that Ken Hogwood signed up at the November regional in York. I again encourage current members to spread the word about Chapter 195 and invite friends with an interest in carriage clocks to join. Remember, this is your newsletter so if you have any helpful hints or unusual carriage clocks you own or have seen please share these with the membership. If you have any queries about a carriage clock, please do not hesitate to contact Doug or Ken. Details are at the back of the newsletter.

This month's feature article is by Tom Wotruba on 'A Miniature Pendule d'Officier by L. Leroy & Cie and its Curious "Two-Faced" Story. Some interesting detective work is carried out by Tom to investigate why the same clock by L.Leroy & Cie No. 21229 appears to have two different dials. This article was first printed in the Horological Journal, April 2019, pp. 166-170. Permission to reprint this article is gratefully acknowledged.

The second article is by Lindsay Bramall on the 'Restoration of a unique French Carriage Clock'.

Carriage Clock carry cases consist invariably of a wooden box covered with a very fine leather and lined with padded silk. Most cases open from the top to allow the clock to be lifted out but occasionally a very special clock had a very special carry case.

The restoration described in this article is one of those 'special cases'. The case is tall with double front doors and opening the full height of the case. Both Tom and Lindsay welcome any questions from the members.

Copies of previous newsletters, hints, and a question page are included on our website. There are also carriage clock articles from the Bulletin and carriage clock videos from the NAWCC library. You will need to be logged in as a NAWCC member to access these.

<https://new.nawcc.org/index.phpSEB195rosshogan@optusnet.com.aup/chapter-195-international-carriage-clock>

In this newsletter, I have included a section on carriage clocks sold at the last Schmitt Horan & Co Clocks, Watches and Antiques Auction held on Saturday/Sunday 6th and 7th May. This includes estimates, condition reports, and prices realized. I hope members find this useful and of interest

A link to the 1stdibs website is included. This is a useful website to research retail prices of carriage clocks and what is currently for sale. The website is updated weekly. We are happy to include other websites that may be of interest to the membership.

Members of the Executive Committee:

Stan Boyatzis: President (Aust.) Email: carriageclocks@optusnet.com.au

Ken Hogwood: Vice President (USA.) Email: kenhogwood@aol.com

Doug Minty: Secretary (Aust.) Email: dminty@optusnet.com.au

Chris Maher: Director (Aust.)

Tom Wotruba: Director (USA)

Leigh Extence: Director (UK)

Greg Cook: Director (USA)

Email: carriageclocks195@gmail.com

A Miniature Pendule d'Officier by L. Leroy & Cie And its Curious “Two-Faced” Story

By Tom Wotruba

This story is about a great miniature carriage clock in the *pendule d'officier* style. Besides being an interesting and desirable clock to collectors, its true identification presents a rather vexing problem – it has been represented with two different “faces” or dials making it a rather curious situation begging for research and investigation. This article presents the details and explores the possible answers.

L. Leroy & Cie #21229 Version 1

The story begins in that extraordinary book about carriage clocks authored by Derek Roberts and published in 1993.¹ In Chapter 7 on the subject of Miniatures the text begins:

The French miniatures are some of the most fascinating carriage clocks ever made; the enormous diversity of their designs and the meticulous attention given to their detailing is quite amazing.

Pictured in this chapter are dozens of examples, most in full color, with a section referring to Swiss miniatures as well. One of the French examples offered is seen in Figures 7-17 a and b (on page 125 of that book) showing the front and back of clock No. 21229 by L. Leroy et Cie, 7 Bd. de la Madeleine, Paris. The front image was shown in color while the back was pictured in black and white. Those same images are presented here in Figures 1a and 1b.

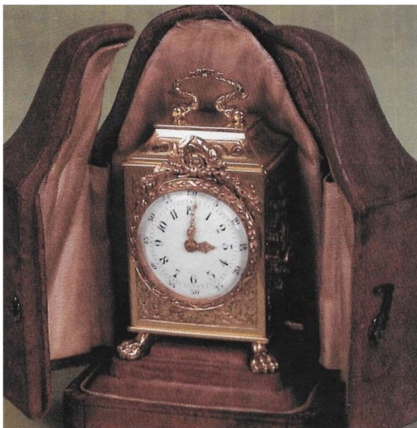


Figure 1a. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 front, as pictured in Derek Roberts book.

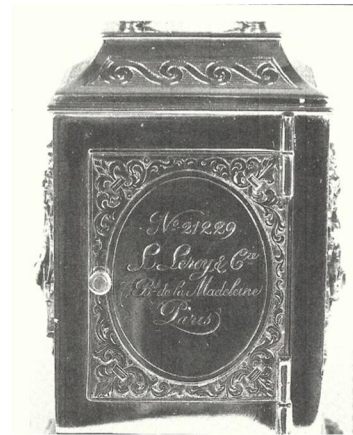


Figure 1b. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 back, as pictured in Derek Roberts book.

The front image of the dial face does not contain the signature of L. Leroy & Cie, nor its Paris address nor the clock serial number. All of that appears on the outside back door as seen in Figure 1b and, according to the description in Derek Roberts' book, also on the backplate. In retrospect, if these two pictures of this clock came from the same source, it seems unusual to find the image of the front of the clock presented in color to include its leather fitted box while the image of the back of the clock appears in black and white against a plain background. In further retrospect, it raises an interesting thought about whether these two images were obtained at the same time and involved the same clock. But this is just the start of the story.

¹Derek Roberts, *Carriage and Other Travelling Clocks*, Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 1993.

L. Leroy & Cie #21229 Version 2

In November 1993 in an Antiquorum auction in Geneva there appeared Lot 158, a gilt bronze mignonette carriage clock designed as a “*pendule d’officier*” in its original leather fitted box. It was identified as L. Leroy & Cie, 7 Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, #21229, and its image though without the fitted box appeared as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 as offered at auction
By Antiquorum, 14 November 1993, Geneva, Lot 158.

Like the clock pictured in Figure 1a, the front face of this clock contained no signature, address, or serial number. The back was not pictured but the description of this Lot stated that the clock was signed on the back door and the back plate. Given the visual and descriptive information available, this leads to the supposition that the clocks in Figure 1a and Figure 2 were the same. The case design and the face of both clocks appeared identical, and the hour and minute numerals appear the same in both as do the minute rings. The image in Figure 2 was not accompanied by a view of its back door corresponding to that in Figure 1a, however. Thus no direct visual evidence was presented in this source that the clock in Figure 2 was truly L. Leroy & Cie #21229. So the story goes on.

L. Leroy & Cie #21229 Version 3

All of the above information and observations were unknown to this writer when an opportunity arose to acquire a miniature carriage clock of the “*pendule d’officier*” style in 1996. It was the clock #21229 made by L. Leroy & Cie, 7 Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris. The purchase was made and the clock obtained is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 purchased by this writer in 1996.

After a few years and many references to the Derek Roberts book for other research reasons, I came across the images on page 125 and recognized that there seemed to be some discrepancy between that clock and mine. The face of the dial on my clock was definitely different from the face on the clock in Figure 1a . The dial face on my clock contained the signature of L. Leroy & Cie, an attribute missing in the other pictures of #21229. That signature made it seem this was likely a clock made by L. Leroy & Cie and that conclusion was confirmed when examining the back door inscription. See Figures 4a and 4b for these views of my (Version 3) #21229 from color photographs taken by me. Discussions with friends offered some possible conjectures that my clock had a replaced dial or perhaps that Leroy made more than one clock with the same number of 21229.



Figure 4a. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 front purchased by the writer in 1996.



Figure 4b. L. Leroy & Cie #21229 back purchased by the writer in 1996.

Some also suggested that the black and white image as shown in Figure 1b was from a clock with a different dial than that in Figure 1a (perhaps that in Figure 4a), though one with the same case style. But I postponed any further investigation at that time as other interests occupied my attention.

Then more recently, during another research project in which I was involved, I came across the Antiquorum auction of 1993. In particular when I saw Lot 158 in that auction my interest returned to this apparent discrepancy involving #21229. The case design in all three instances seemed identical. And a comparison of that image in Figure 1b with the corresponding back of my clock showed they also appeared identical. But the faces were not the same.

The issues raised in the past have now become more interesting and puzzling. The clocks in Figures 1a through 4b were the same clock in terms of its number 21229 but the clock in Figures 3 or 4a was clearly not the same clock as those appearing in Figures 1a and 2 with respect to the dial face. What was the explanation of this “two-faced” dilemma? Is there a conclusion to this story?

Investigation

Is it possible that different clocks produced by L. Leroy & Cie were given identical numbers? For instance perhaps clocks made in different size categories had separate serial number sequences. If they differed only in size, the same serial number might be attached to two (or more) clocks of differing sizes but with a common case design to indicate their design similarity. If so, a measure of sizes of these clocks is of interest. The size of the clock in Figures 1a and 1b was not provided. But the size of the clock in Figure 2 was included in the description of Lot 158 in the Antiquorum auction as 10 x 5.5 x 4.5 centimeters including the handle. When I measured my clock (in Figures 3 and 4a) I found that it had the same measurements, however, so the cases of these two clocks were identical in size. Upon reflection, it seemed likely that the same size measures were true for the clock in Figures 1a and 1b as well.

On the other hand, is it possible that clocks of the same size and case style shared a common serial number? Perhaps all the mignonettes of the *pendule d'officier* style made by L. Leroy & Cie were housed in cases of exactly the same design. The case design of the clock in Figure 2 was described in the Lot 158 description as “engraved with scrolls with applied hunting trophies on the side panels, laurel wreath above the dial.” This description certainly applies to the clocks in Figures 1a as well as 2 and 4a. But if all cases of this style of clock were identical, then perhaps some subtle difference or code elsewhere in the clock could distinguish why it had a different dial face. To check on this hypothesis I did a search of past auction catalogs and websites containing images of L. Leroy & Cie miniature carriage clocks of the *pendule d'officier* style. Figures 5a and 5b are examples of what I found.



Figure 5a. L. Leroy & Cie #16667 offered at auction by Antiquorum, 23 April 2006, Hong Kong, Lot 148.



Figure 5b. L. Leroy & Cie #17558 offered at auction by Christie's, 1 July 2005, London, Lot 8.

Clearly the clock in Figure 5a has a different Case from the clocks shown in Figures 1a, 2, 3, and 4a. The clock in Figure 5b has a case style like those in Figures 1a, 2, 3, and 4a but with a different handle. Further, the dial faces in these two clocks differ from those in the prior illustrations and are signed for Leroy (as is mine in Figure 3 and 4a but not that shown in Figures 1a and 2). The hands on #16667 are distinct from those on all the other examples shown as well. Further investigation uncovered other L. Leroy & Cie miniature clocks of the *pendule d'officier* style and found that each differed in some aspect of case style, handle, hands, or chapter rings.² Thus it seems likely that the case design is specific to the individual clock and each clock has a distinct serial number attached.

So the investigation turned its focus on the dial itself. Several ideas were offered by others with whom I shared this story. One suggestion was that perhaps Leroy's clocks were provided with two dials which gave the owner a choice or a chance to switch the dials over time. Since each clock was accompanied by a sizeable case or travel box, there might be space within that box to store a second dial. I looked carefully at the travel box for my clock (see Figure 3) to determine if it contained any pockets or spaces that might safely house an optional dial. But no such compartments or areas were found.

It struck me, however, that the dials on all the other *pendule d'officier* style clock from L. Leroy & Cie that I found in my search (Figures 5a, 5b, footnote 2) contained the maker's signature and address on their face. Was that this maker's normal practice? The dials in Figures 1a or 2 contained neither signature nor address and my clock's dial face (Figure 4a) showed only the maker's name but no address. Was #21229 a departure from the customary practice of L. Leroy & Cie or did it suggest that the dial of this clock was a simpler replacement by someone who chose not to follow the established practice of the original maker?

²Joseph Fanelli, *A Century of Fine Carriage Clocks*, Clock Trade Enterprises, 1987, item 75, clock #15470; Antiquorum, 15 December 1998, lot 235, clock #15157; Christie's, 11 July 2003, lot 7, clock #15568; Bonhams, 8 July 2015, lot 105, clock #18883.

The address reported on the dial itself raised a further interesting thought. L. Leroy & Cie changed its Paris address in 1899 from *13-15 Galerie Montpensier, Palais Royal* to *7, Boulevard de la Madeleine* in time for the Paris Exhibition of 1900.³ Might this change in location have brought about a change in the content of the dial face? Clock #21229 was made at the *Madeleine* location and contained no address on the dial face. But also made there were the clocks in Figures 5a and 5b and the address was shown on their dials. Clocks 15157, 15470, and 15568 (footnote 2) all contained the earlier *Palais Royal* address clearly stated in their dial faces. So the changing address of the maker seems not to have corresponded with the any differences in the content of the dial face.

A review of all the above considerations lead me to conclude that the clocks in Versions 1, 2, and 3 were in fact all the same clock but their dials had somehow been changed over time. So the next step in this investigation was to examine the dial itself to determine if it contained a number or code that might be compared with the number attributed to the case design (#21229). I could not examine the dials that existed on the clocks in Figures 1a or 2 when they were photographed, but could disassemble my clock and inspect the dial and especially the back of the dial to look for any number or other clues. Fortunately, this was not a difficult process as the bottom of the clock contained two screws that could be loosened to remove the movement and then two screws on the sides of the dial to remove the dial. In this process I noticed that the bottom of the case also contained the punched number 21229, as seen in Figure 6 and the back of the movement had the same number as shown in Figure 7. When all components were separated, the unattached dial was free to be inspected on both front and back sides.



Figure 6. The bottom of the case of Version 3.

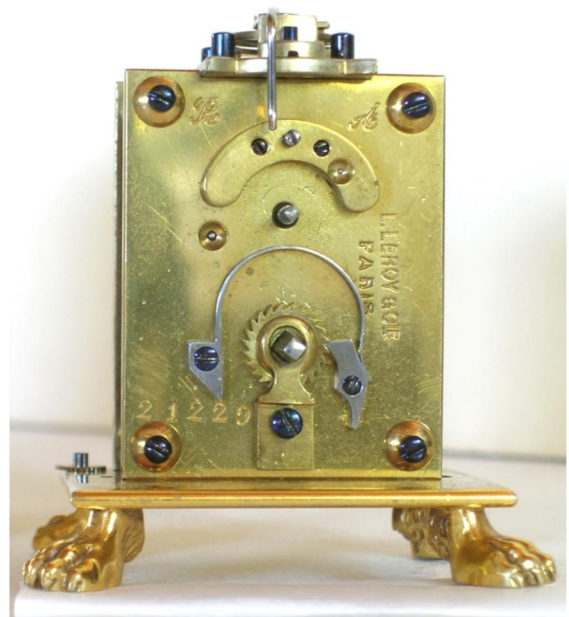


Figure 7. The back of the movement of Version 3.

³Charles Allix, *Carriage Clocks: Their History and Development* (Antique Collectors' Club, 1974) p. 122.



Figure 8. Dial of Version 3.



Figure 9. Components of Version 3 with the dial reversed to show its back.

Figure 8 shows the detached dial isolated from the movement with the hour hand in place. Figure 9 displays the separated components of the clock including the dial reversed to show its back. The back of the dial did contain the number 21229, and this is made clear with a close-up of the dial back in Figure 10. Thus the dial on this clock was clearly identified with the same number as the clock case number.

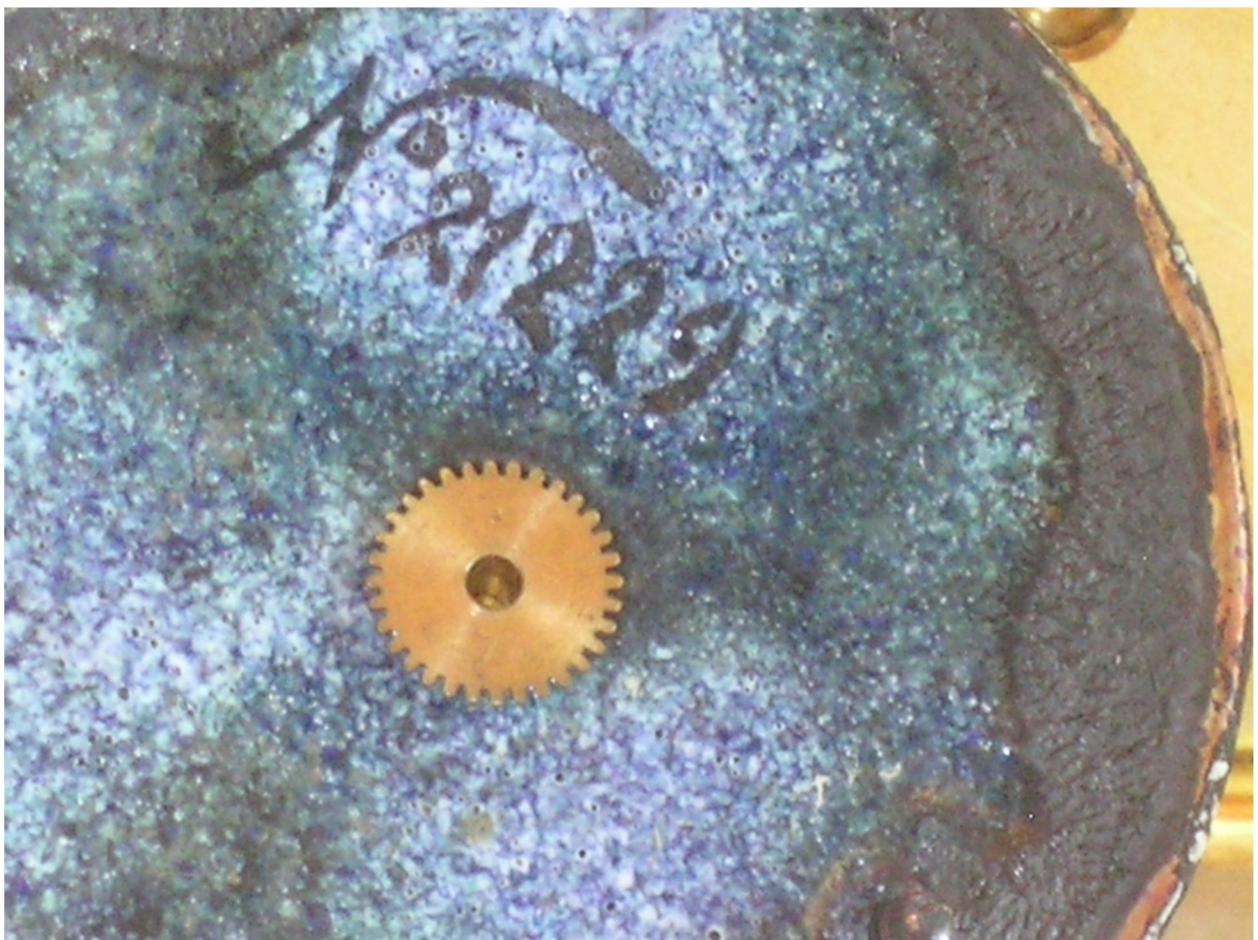


Figure 10. Back of dial of Version 3 with the No. 21229 clearly visible.

Conclusion

So what is the outcome of this investigation? All the components of Version 3 (my clock) contain the serial number 21229 – the back door, the movement, the case bottom, and the back of the dial. It would be difficult to dispute that this was L. Leroy & Cie #21229. But what can we conclude about the dial faces in this story?

From those in the carriage clock world with whom I have shared this story came a possible explanation as follows. Since this style of clock by L. Leroy & Cie typically contained the maker's name and address on the dial, the example in Figures 1a and 2 had most likely been previously restored sometime after the original making of the clock (circa 1910 according to the auctioneer Antiquorum) but before 1993. That restoration did not, however, involve putting back the name and address. Subsequently a new owner acquired the clock between the date of Figure 2 (1993) and the date of my purchase (1996) and had it re-restored, adding the name but not the address. A careful look at the rear of the dial in Figures 9 and 10 shows that the original firing, on which the number is written in ink, does not run to the edges. This suggests that it was either rubbed back to allow for a later ground to be added to the dial front and wrapped around the edges or else it melted at the edges during the re-restoration process. So the conclusion from this proposed chronicle of events is that the dial was restored at least twice during its lifetime, and photographed after each was completed, to produce the two different faces seen in this story.

Or are there yet other explanations? I would be very interested in hearing about any other conceivable account of the possible circumstances yielding this apparent “two-faced” story. My email is twotruba@sdsu.edu.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful for the ideas and comments received from those with whom I shared earlier versions of this story. Many of the possible explanations explored in this article were sparked by them. In particular, my special thanks are offered to Stan Boyatzis, Leigh Extence, David LaBounty, and James Simpson.

Restoration of a unique French Carriage Clock Carry Case.

By Lindsay Bramall Aust.

It is probable that every French carriage clock made in the 19th century came with a carry case. Also, the carry cases are invariably a wooden box covered with a very fine leather and lined with padded silk. Most had the top that opened to allow the clock to be lifted out BUT occasionally a very special clock had a very special carry case.

The case to be restored in this article is one of those “specials”. The case is tall with double front doors, opening full height of the case.



Leather covering has
much damage.



Silk lining had faded,
was perished, torn
and severely damage.



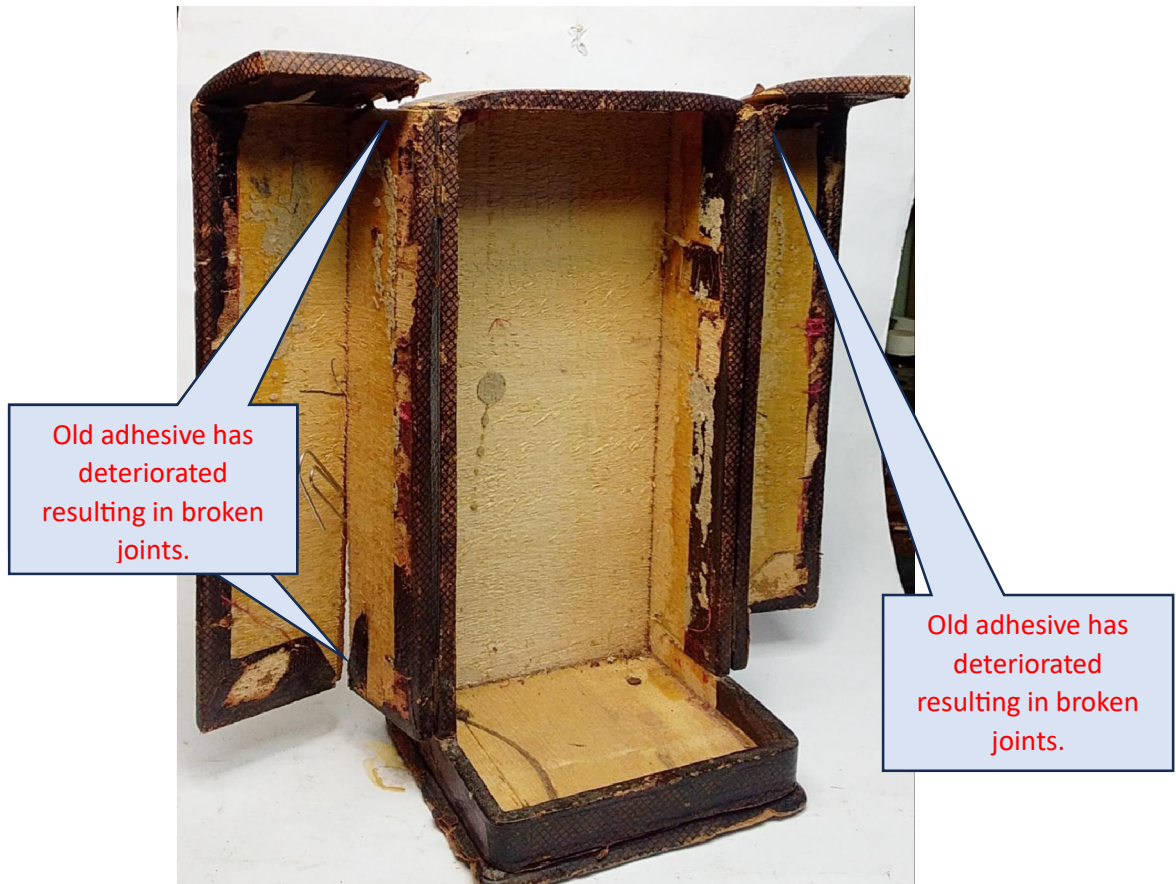
Sad condition overall.

To restore this case a full dismantle was required. The first step was to remove the entire lining.



Typically a cotton padding is covered by silk, which is then wrapped around and glued to basic cardboard panels.

With the lining removed the wooden carcass was revealed and subjected to inspection for damage.



Continuing the dismantle, the door latches and hinges were removed by prying up the nails holding the parts to the case.



The leather covering was then scraped away with a Stanley knife blade until the entire wooden carcass was clean and clear of old adhesive.



Old leather
removed by
scraping.

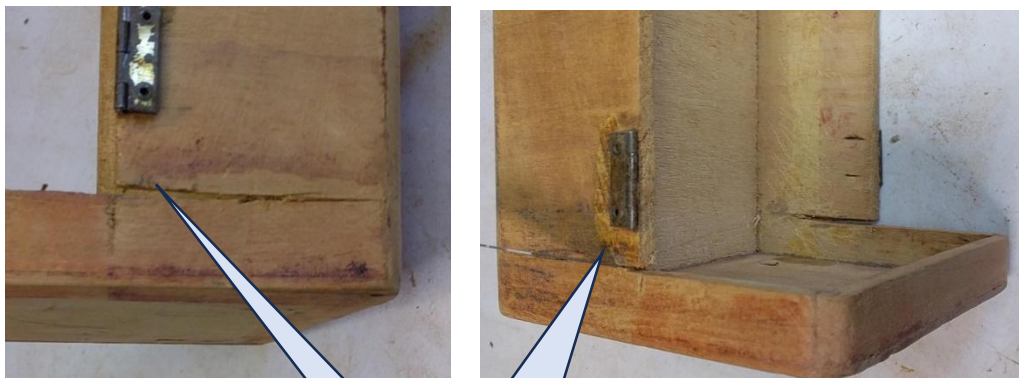


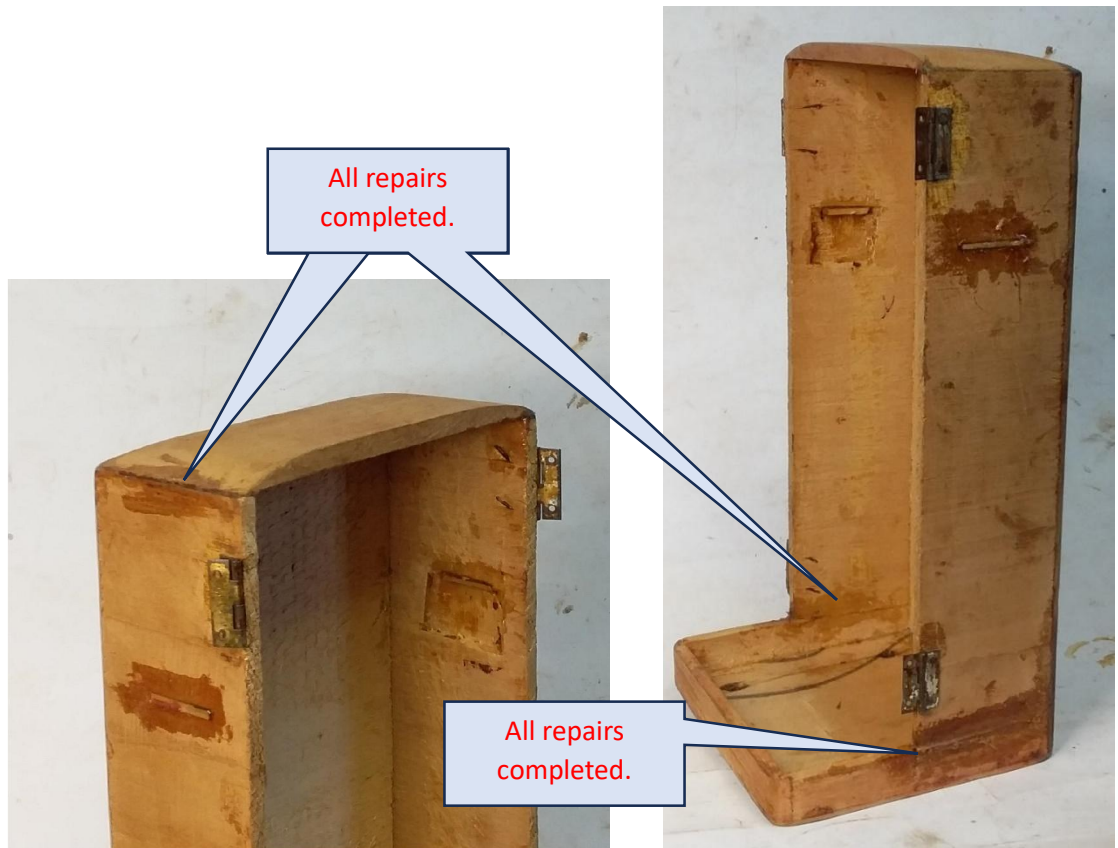
Having removed all the covering the wooden carcass was sanded to a smooth finish.



It was then possible to see any cracks, loose joints and damage that would have to be repaired before any new covering was applied.

5-minute epoxy adhesive was used to complete the repairs. Fast, and gap filling, this is my preferred method of repair for wooden cases.





With the case carcase repaired and stabilized, re-covering could begin. The original covering was a fine skived leather, **0.27mm thick**, with an embossed diamond pattern, however, I was unable to source such a material from local suppliers, eg. bookbinders, etc.

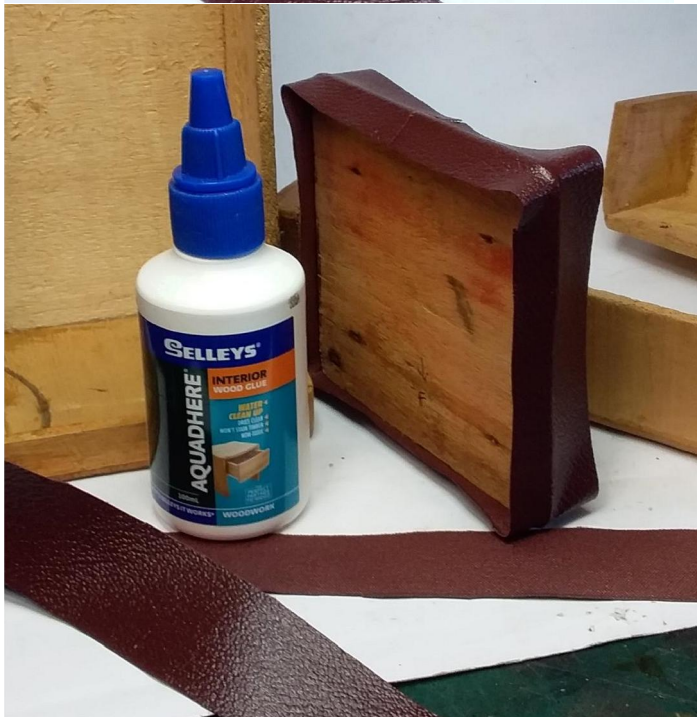
A suitable material was found at a bookbinders' materials supplier. An acrylic coated, fine cotton fabric of **0.265mm thick**. It has a leather style pattern in the surface coating and a very good colour range to suit my application.



Using a good quality PVA glue, as recommended by the supplier of the fabric, the carcase was gradually covered.



Strips of the "Arbetex" were cut and glued to the wooden carcase.



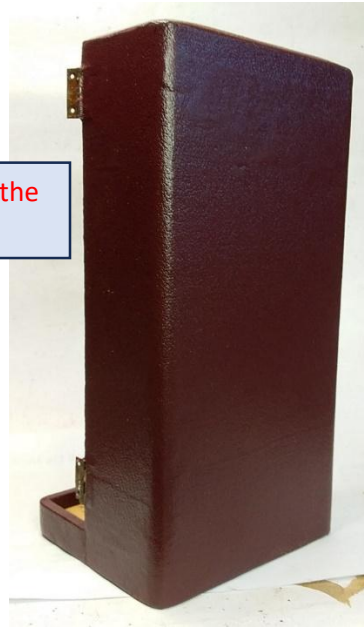


It's worth noting that the PVA adhesive works on the inner cotton layer of the Arbetex BUT does not work on the outer acrylic layer. By experimentation I found that a solvent-based adhesive was necessary if the acrylic surface was to be glued down, or onto itself. Typical, suitable, adhesives are "Selley's Fixall" or ,that good old favourite, "Tarzans Grip".

This fabric is excellent to work with, It has "give" that allows it to be drawn around curved corners and stretch where necessary.



Stretch over the hinges.



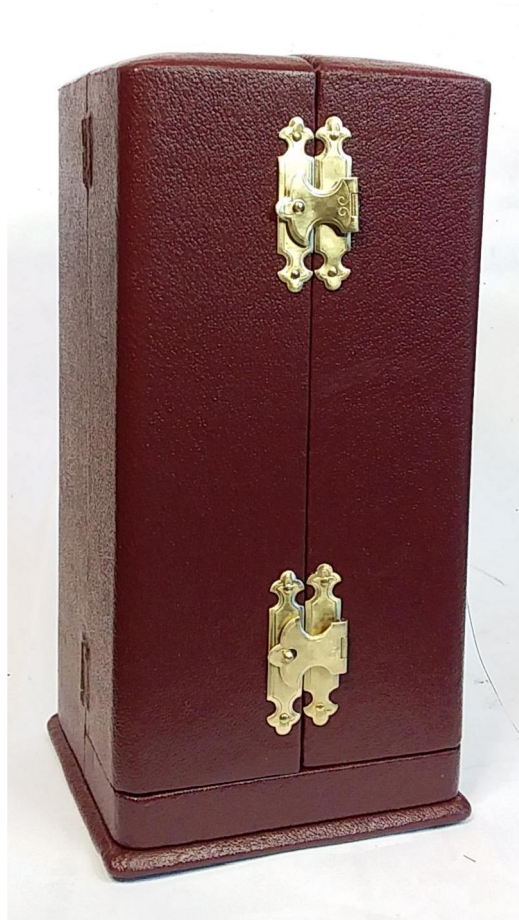
Smooth finish on rounded corners.



Joins almost invisible!



The original latches were cleaned, grained and lacquered before being re-fitted to the case.



With external covering complete attention turned to the internal lining

Using the original cardboard lining as a template, new card was used to make new panels.

The original padding was taken from the old ,and placed on the new, card and new red satin applied.



Original padding on new card backing.



New red satin cover fitted over the padding.



Scoring of the card aids the panel folding to fit the case.

Each panel was made using the same technique then the panels were folded up and glued into the case.



This completed the carry case restoration.

Now the finished case was worthy of containing a very unusual “Chinese pagoda” style clock, which had been fully restored just prior to the carry case.



Carriage Clocks sold at the recent Schmitt Horan & Co.

Rare American and European Clocks, Watches & Precision Regulators.

Saturday, October 28th 2023.

This is reproduced from the Schmitt Horan & Co Saturday, October 28, 2023 Catalog.

Lot 207: A large Anglaise Riche variant carriage clock with grand sonnerie striking.



Description:

France, a large Anglaise Riche variant carriage clock, the case with bowed sides, and on a molded base below a narrow, fluted band, the corners with spiral fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, and molded top with fluted band and carrying handle, matte, gilt dial mask with arabic numeral white enamel chapter ring, blued steel distaff hands, and subsidiary alarm chapter below 6:00, 8 day, three train movement with lever platform and cut bimetallic balance, sounding grand or petit sonnerie quarters on two gongs, and repeating the last hour and quarter on demand, the base with lever for chime mode selection.

Condition:

Case polished and lacquered, base with spotting and minor tarnish, rear door pull replaced, glasses good, time dial with short hairline at 9:00, hands, mask, and other dial related components good, movement good, running, striking, and repeating correctly, alarm functional.

Dimensions: 5in x 8.5in x 4in

Circa: 1885

Low Estimate: \$2,500

High Estimate: \$3,500

Sale Price: \$1,500

Lot 208: A gilt architectural gothic style desk clock with calender attributed to Brunelot.



Description:

Attributed to Jules Brunelot, Paris, a gilt architectural gothic style desk clock with calendar, the tower form case divided into two parts, the lower with molded base on turned feet, the corners buttressed, sides with shields, and the front with convex glass and a white enamel dial showing the date and day of the week, the center with polychrome enamel scene featuring clouds, the moon and stars on a blue ground, the upper portion with corners having tapering pilasters with foliate capitals, the sides with arched, beveled glasses, the top with trefoil form folding handle and quatrefoil aperture with beveled glass, and the front with roman numeral white enamel dial and gilt hands, 8 day, two train brass movement with lever platform, striking the hour and half hour on a gong, a disc geared to the strike barrel with lever to advance the calendar every 24 hours, the movement with provision for correcting the short months or if the clock has run down.

Condition:

Case with losses to gilding, spotting and tarnish, both dials very good, upper bezel glass with small chip, hands good, running and striking, calendar advances as it should.

Dimensions: 4.875in x 11in x 4in

Circa: 1880

Low Estimate: \$2,000 **High Estimate:** \$3,000

Sale Price: \$1,700

Lot 209: A good late 19th century repeating carriage clock with polychrome porcelain panels.



Description:

France, for B. Mallinson, Paris, a good late 19th century repeating carriage clock with polychrome porcelain panels, the gilt, Anglais Riche variant case with stepped, molded base, fluted columns, and top with molded cornice, folding handle, and beveled glass, roman numeral dial with distaff hands superimposed on a polychrome scene on porcelain, featuring a young woman reading outdoors, with landscape in the background, and signed "L. Simonet" at lower right, the side panels also featuring colorfully dressed young women, one in a landscape, and the other on a balcony, and signed "LS" at lower left, 8 day, two train movement with lever platform, striking the hour and half hour on a gong, and repeating the last hour on demand.

Condition:

Case with losses to gilding, top with a few small spots, column at door pull with dings, a few scattered dings, glasses good, dial and porcelain panels very good, hands good, movement very oily and dirty with tarnish and staining, scratches on back plate under platform, running, striking, and repeating correctly.

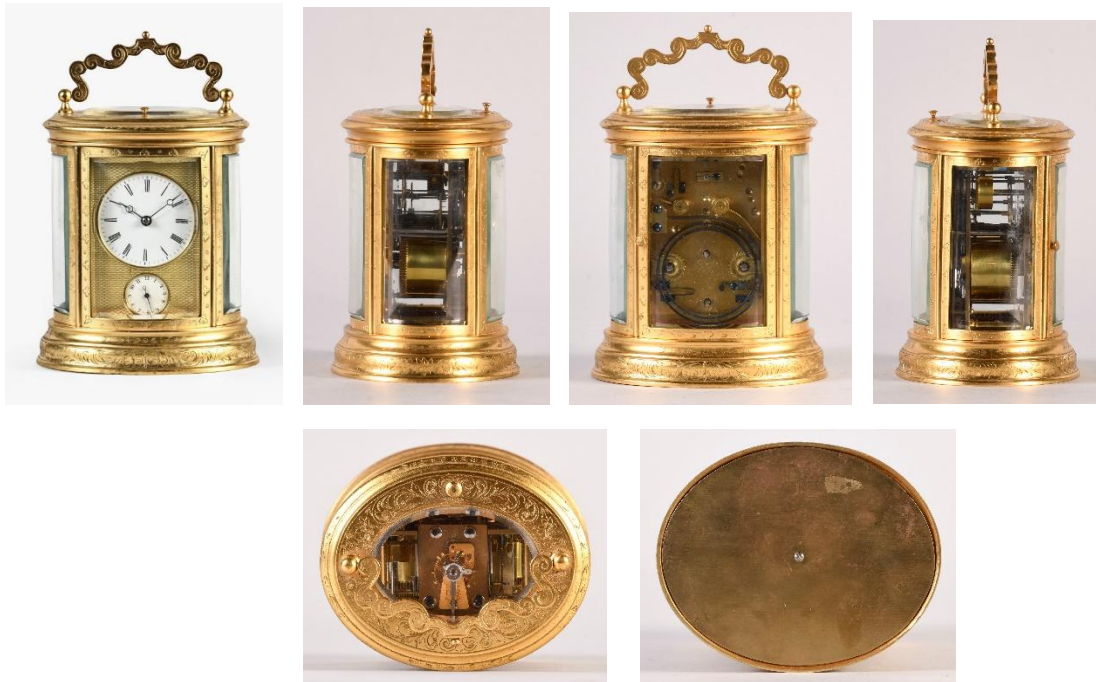
Dimensions: 4.375in x 7.75in x 3.875in

Circa: 1880

Low Estimate: \$1,600 **High Estimate:** \$2,400

Sale Price: \$1,900

Lot 210: A third quarter 19th century French engraved oval repeating carriage clock.



Description:

France, a third quarter 19th century engraved, oval repeating carriage clock, molded top and base with five beveled glasses set in engraved frames, the top with engraved, scrolling handle, roman numeral white enamel dial with blued steel Breguet style hands, subsidiary alarm chapter, and gilt, engine turned mat, 8 day, three train movement with lever platform, striking the hour and half hour on a gong, and repeating the last hour on demand.

Condition:

Minor losses to gilding, glasses good, dial good, alarm chapter restored and a slightly different color, movement good, running, platform replaced, striking and repeating correctly, alarm functional.

Dimensions: 4.875in x 7.25in x 4in

Circa: 1870

Low Estimate: \$1,000 **High Estimate:** \$1,500

Sale Price: \$850

Lot 211: A small Viennese quarter repeating carriage clock with alarm by F. Saller.



Description:

F. Saller, in Wien, a small mid-19th century quarter repeating carriage clock, the gilt case on a rectilinear base with cylindrical feet, the corners with octagonal, engaged columns, and surmounted by gadrooned finials, the stepped top with carrying handle and repeat plunger, signed roman numeral white enamel dial with typical blued steel Viennese hands, and subsidiary arabic numeral alarm chapter, 30-hour movement with verge escapement, repeating the last hour and quarter on demand.

Condition:

Case with minor dirt and fine scratches, beveled glass with chips at bottom center and upper right corner, screw attaching handle at left replaced, dial with filled losses at upper right and lower left, alarm hand replaced, running and repeating correctly, alarm functional, alarm hammer not hitting gong, needs adjustment. An unusual hanging skeleton clock with duplex escapement by this maker can be seen at <https://www.andreewitch.com/en/produkt/miniature-dachlclock-f-saller-vienna/>

Dimensions: 2.5in x 4.5in x 1.5in

Circa: Mid 19th C

Low Estimate: \$800 **High Estimate:** \$1,200

Sale Price: \$1,300

Lot 212: A good late 19th century French carriage clock with gorge case.



Description:

France, a good late 19th century French carriage clock, gilt gorge case with five beveled glasses and folding handle, roman numeral white enamel dial with blued steel Breguet style hands and subsidiary alarm chapter, 8 day, three train movement with lever platform, striking the hour and half hour on a gong, and repeating the last hour on demand.

Condition:

Case good, with a few small spots of corrosion, re-gilded, glasses good, dial surround with minor discoloration at upper right, dial restored, alarm hand broken, movement good, platform with losses to plating, running, striking and repeating correctly, alarm functional.

Dimensions: 3.875in x 7in x 3.375in

Circa: 1890

Low Estimate: \$800 **High Estimate:** \$1,200

Sale Price: \$300

Do you own a carriage clock?

If so, you may have questions about your clock. Such as,

1. When was it made and by whom if it is not signed by a maker?

Many carriage clocks are marked by retailers, such as “Tiffany”. Many times, the maker is not identified. However, the maker can often be identified by the construction style and other tell-tell signs found on the movement.

2. Should I clean the case, or not?

3. And the greatest question of all, what is its value.

This is the hardest question to answer because of the many variables, such as the condition of movement and case, the name and standing of the clockmaker, & the quality and rarity of the clock. We are not licensed, appraisers. We can only advise you where to look for comparable clocks so you can make your own "best guess" as to the actual value, always remembering the oldest approach to a value is "Willing Buyer, Willing Seller".

Members of our chapter have many years of experience collecting, researching and restoring carriage clocks. Many are willing to help you answer some of these questions.

This free service is for NAWCC members only.

Email questions and pictures of your carriage clock (one clock at a time, please) to:

Tom Wotruba: (USA) twotruba@sdsu.edu

Doug Minty: (Australia) dminty@optusnet.com.au

Ken Hogwood: (USA) kenhogwood@aol.com

Leigh Extence: (UK) leigh@extence.co.uk

Greg Cook (USA) gcookie16@yahoo.com

Link to the 1stdibs website:

<https://www.1stdibs.com/search/?q=carriage%20clocks>