

**FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING -  
MANUFACTURERS AND SELLERS OF ART  
NOUVEAU PEWTERWARE - W H HASELER LTD ,  
CONNELLS OF CHEAPSIDE, WILLIAM HUTTON &  
SONS LTD**

**W.H. HASELER LTD**

*chronology:*

*William Hair Haseler 1848/49-1901*

*W.H. Haseler Ltd 1901-1946*

*associated with Liberty & Co (Cymric)  
Ltd 1901 — 1926*

*Haseler & Restall Ltd 1946 - the present  
since 1963 an associated company of  
Marples & Beasley Ltd*

This firm was established in 1848 or 1849 by William Hair Haseler (born 1821) as a manufacturing jeweller at 42 Vyse Street, Birmingham, having served his apprenticeship with Thomas Perry Bragg, manufacturing jeweller of Northwood Street, Birmingham<sup>1</sup>. He moved in the late 1860s to 1 Gladstone Buildings, 12 Richard Street, Birmingham, and opened a London office at 34 Hatton Garden, EC [both 14.11.1876], from where he advertised in 1880 as a 'Goldsmith and Jeweller, Manufacturer of the Patent Jointed Locketts, Springless Split

Rings, Charms, Compasses, Masonics, Medals, Crosses, Seals, Keys, etc.<sup>12</sup> Following the burning of his Birmingham premises on Sunday, 15th May 1887, when a large number of patterns, dies and tools were destroyed<sup>3</sup>, W.H. Haseler moved to 8 Hylton Street, Birmingham. In 1888 he advertised from here as well as his new London office at 38 Hatton Garden, as a 'manufacturer of Charms, Compasses, Masonic Jewellery, Seals and Keys, Crosses, Chain Appended, etc. etc.'<sup>4</sup> The business was converted into a limited liability company under the style of W.H. Haseler Ltd, registered on 25th July 1901, 'to carry on the business of goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewellers (manufacturing and otherwise), dealers in gold, silver, and precious stones and metals, carvers, gilders, watchmakers, draughtsmen, die-sinkers,' recorded at 8(-26) Hylton Street [19.4.1905], with W.H. Haseler and his sons, William Rabone Haseler<sup>5</sup> and Frank Haseler [19.4.1905] as the first directors<sup>6</sup>. W.R. Haseler and Frank Haseler, with J.W. Howe and John Llewellyn of Liberty & Co Ltd of Regent Street, W. were also directors of Liberty & Co (Cymric) Ltd, registered on 17th May 1901, thereby consolidating the connection between Haseler's and Liberty's for the manufacture of the latter's 'Cymric' range of silverware and jewellery which had existed since 1899, and of pewter wares launched by Liberty & Co Ltd during 1901 under the style of 'Tudric.'<sup>7</sup> Apart from their work on behalf of the latter, W.H. Haseler Ltd continued to manufacture for the general retail trade 'High-class Gold and Silver Medals, Locketts, Miniature Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, and Sovereign Purses. Masonic Jewels and Pendants for all degrees,' in addition to 'Artistic and Hand-Made Gold Jewellery and Silver Plate. Our Designs are made by well-known English Artists and Students, and are quite distinct from the Continental so-called "Art Nouveau" '<sup>8</sup> (TA: 'Solkets').

W.H. Haseler Ltd and Liberty & Co (Cymric) Ltd, going into voluntary liquidation, were acquired by a new company under the style of W.H. Haseler Ltd (no.217926), registered on 2nd December 1926, with W.R. Haseler, T.R. Haseler, M.R. Haseler and F. Haseler as directors<sup>9</sup>. In 1934 they moved to 11 Warstone Lane, Birmingham<sup>10</sup>. Under the style of Haseler & Restall Ltd<sup>11</sup>, the company continues today at Marbee Works, 5/7 South Road, Hockley, Birmingham, B18.

At the Jewellers' Exhibition of 1912 W.H. Haseler Ltd showed 'an ample assortment of artistic jewellery in gold and silver, much of unique design... Specimens of their silver-plated goods from cigarette cases to presentation bowls and from toilet ware to ink-stands were also shown, while medals and tokens and caskets found a place at the stand side by side with a handsome collection of English pewter and copper bronzes, in connection with which last-named a new idea in enamel is utilised.'<sup>12</sup> Their display at the Jewellers' Exhibition of 1913 was of a similar nature, including 'some very fine original specimens of early Limoges enamel work, with curious mother-of-pearl frames, from the principal's private collection, and also a number of modern enamel plaques of great merit...'<sup>13</sup>

Private addresses: William Hair Haseler, Alinde, Hampstead Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham [14.11.1876], and at the time of his death in 1909<sup>1</sup>; Frank Haseler, 28 Holly Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham [19.4.1905], 88 Church Lane, Handsworth Wood Road, Birmingham, in 1926<sup>9</sup>; William Rabone Haseler, listed in 1913 at 43 Handsworth Wood Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham, and with Tom R. Haseler and Max R. Haseler in 1926<sup>9</sup>.

mk: 15095, 15096

ref: 7/109/4, 12/129

1 There would appear to be a connection between W.H. Haseler and George Carter Haseler who was in business with George Bush Hair, manufacturers of the tops of smelling bottles and jewellery of every description, Birmingham, until the dissolution of their partnership on 1.8.1843 (LG p.3059). W.H. Haseler, who married the only daughter (died 1896) of John Rabone in 1851, died aged 89 on 11.10.1909 (BJGS 9.7.1908 pp.483 and 485, 21.10.1909 p.104, 13.11.1909 pp.214 and 216, obit; JM 1.11.1909 pp.1646 and 1648, obit. with photo; WJS 1.11.1909 p.1469, obit. with photo, 1.1.1910 p.65). See: T. & J. Bragg.

2 Kelly's *Directory of the Watch & Clock Trades*, London, 1880, p.25, illus. advt.

3 WJS 1.6.1887.

4 JM 15.8.1888 and 15.4.1892, both supp. advts.

5 W.R. Haseler O.B.E., who died on 25.2.1936 aged 76, was president of the Birmingham Jewellers' Association in 1902/03. When he retired in 1934 W.H. Haseler Ltd continued with his sons, Tom R. Haseler and Max R. Haseler (see note 7 below) as directors (WJS 15.10.1909 p.1576, photo, April 1936, obit. and photo).

6 BJW 15.8.1901 p.11; WJS 2.9.1901 p.1117.

7 For a detailed account of the connection between W.H. Haseler Ltd and Liberty & Co Ltd, see Shirley Bury, 'The Cymric and Tudric Schemes', *Liberty's 1875-1975*, an exhibition catalogue, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1975 pp.13-17, and Shirley Bury, 'New light on the Liberty metalwork venture,' *The Bulletin of the Decorative Arts Society 1890-1940*, no.1, 1975, pp.14-27, the latter incorporating information given by Max R. Haseler (see note 5 above). See: Liberty & Co Ltd.

8 WJS *Home & Colonial Number*, Aug. 1905 pp.39 and 40, illus. advt. They are also noted to have executed in 1902 the Birmingham University Mace in silver and enamel designed by Philip Webb under the supervision of Robert Catterton Smith (*The Studio*, vol. 29, 1903, pp.291 and 293; *Birmingham Gold & Silver 1773-1973*, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 1973, F27).

9 GJ Jan. 1927 p.567.

10 WJS May 1934 p.547.

11 *The Silversmiths of Birmingham*, p.312.

12 BJGS 3.8.1912 p.605.

13 WJS 1.8.1913 p.1055.

#### Isaac HASKER

Isaac Hasker is recorded at 4 Prospect Row, Balls Pond Road, Islington [5.12.1845].

mk: 8203, 8211

ref: 6/4/5

#### Samuel HASLEHURST

Samuel Haslehurst is listed in 1852 as a watch maker at 15 Chichester Place, Gray's Inn Road [3.5.1853].

mk: 13233

ref: 6/44/4

#### HASLUCK BROTHERS

This business appears to have been established c.1823 by Samuel Hasluck<sup>1</sup>. By 1841 he is listed as a gold chain maker and jeweller at 104 Hatton Garden<sup>2</sup> [21.1.1846]. Frederick Hasluck is

## G.L. CONNELL LTD

### chronology:

William Connell before 1839 - c.1877

William George Connell c.1877 - 1902

George Lawrence Connell 1902 - 1917

G.L. Connell Ltd 1917 - 1939

This largely retail business was commenced by William Connell, apprenticed in 1817<sup>1</sup> and later described as a clever watchmaker, whose first recorded premises were at 22 Myddleton Street, Clerkenwell<sup>2</sup> (before 1839), where he is listed as a chronometer maker. He succeeded to the business of Richard Pinfold Ganthony, master of the Clockmakers' Company, at 83 Cheapside on the latter's death in 1845<sup>3</sup>. William Connell, subsequently listed from 1846 as a chronometer and watch maker to the Royal Navy, showed a pair of two-day marine chronometers, Earnshaw's detached escapements; and a compound balance adjusted for high temperatures, at the Great Exhibition of 1851<sup>4</sup>. Although W. Connell is said to have died in 1862<sup>3</sup>, he is listed until 1876 at 83 Cheapside when his name was replaced by that of his son, William George Connell at the same address [27.4.1893]. The latter is listed from 1878 as a chronometer maker to the Royal Navy, watch and clock maker, gold and silversmith and jeweller. He is listed in 1879 and 1880 at temporary premises, 40 King Street, Cheapside, EC, presumably to allow re-building at 83 Cheapside where he returned thereafter. W.G. Connell died on 5th May 1902 when he was described as 'one of the pioneers of modern artistic silverware, a past master of the Plasterers' Company and a Freemason'<sup>5</sup>. He was succeeded by his son, George Lawrence Connell, similarly listed at the same address [1.9.1902], who seems more likely to have been responsible for introducing the 'modern artistic silverware' than his father. Early examples of this work to have been sold by Connell's include a silver belt buckle designed by Kate Harris, and a bowl (probably die-stamped) with flowers in Art Nouveau taste, both bearing the makers' mark of William Hutton & Sons Ltd of Sheffield, London, 1899<sup>6</sup>. Among their other regular suppliers of silver in the Art Nouveau and Arts and Crafts tastes was A.E. Jones Ltd of Birmingham<sup>7</sup>. In addition it would appear that G.L. Connell's wife, Christine, was herself a silversmith whose work, bearing the former's mark, was occasionally sold by the firm<sup>8</sup>.

G.L. Connell's business was incorporated as a limited liability company on 9th August 1917 under the style of G.L. Connell Ltd; the directors were G.L. Connell, Christine Connell and Hermann Julius Siemssen<sup>9</sup>. G.L. Connell died on 27th January 1933 after which Mrs. Connell took over the management. When the business went into voluntary liquidation by reason of its liabilities the following were among the creditors: Baume & Co, Bennell, King & Titmas, Deakin & Francis Ltd, W.H. Haseler Ltd, William Hutton & Sons Ltd, H.J. Hulbert & Co Ltd, Bernard Instone<sup>10</sup>, A.E. Jones Ltd, W. Pairpoint & Sons Ltd, R. Pringle & Sons Ltd, Rotherham & Sons Ltd, Roberts & Belk Ltd, Robert E. Stone, Stockall, Marples & Co Ltd, Turner & Simpson Ltd, White & Redgrove Ltd and J. Wainwright Ltd<sup>11</sup>.

Private addresses: William George Connell, 14

Doughty Street, WC [27.4.1893]; George Lawrence Connell, 50 Tierney Road, Streatham, SW [1.9.1902].

**mk:** 5994-5998, 14848, 14849

**ref:** 9/71/2, 10/127/1

1 G.H. Baillie.

2 Richard Daniel, goldworker, is recorded here in 1825 (Grimwade p.376).

3 Britten, 1904, pp. 584, 609. According to an entry in the PO Directory of 1888, W.G. Connell was successor to the old-established business of Richard Brook & Son, presumably indicating that the latter had given up business at about that time and had been absorbed. See Britten, 1904, p.571.

4 *Official Catalogue*, class 10, no.11.

5 WJS 2.6.1902 p.791; JM 15.5.1902 p.684.

6 SB 25.9.1979 lot 199, 12.1.1978 lot 209.

7 For example see SB 11.7.1979 lot 121, a bowl, Birmingham, 1904; SB 1.12.1977 lot 45, a sugar caster stamped: 162, Birmingham, 1914.

8 *The Studio*, vol. 42, p.136, a photo. of a silver dish chased with poppies apparently struck with the mark of G.L. Connell.

9 WJS Sept. 1917 p.935.

10 *Birmingham*, 1973, section H.

11 WJS May 1939 p.567.

## **William HUTTON & SONS LTD**

*chronology:*

*William Hutton 1800-1818*

*Hutton & Houghton 1818-1820*

*William Hutton 1820-1864*

*William Hutton & Son 1864-*

*William Hutton & Sons c.1870-1893*

*acquired business and plant of R. Favell  
& Co, 1893*

*William Hutton & Sons Ltd 1893-c.1930*

*acquired Creswick & Co, 1902*

*goodwill transferred to James Dixon &  
Sons Ltd, 1930*

This large well-known firm of manufacturing silversmiths and platers was established by William Hutton (1774-1842) in Birmingham in 1800, transferring to Sheffield in 1832<sup>1</sup>. Following the founder's death, the business was continued under the style of William Hutton by his son, William Carr Hutton [26.10.1863] (1803-1865) who, upon entering the firm's first mark in London, is recorded at (27) High Street, Sheffield [26.10.1863-3.3.1880], and 13 Thavies Inn Holborn, EC [26.10.1863-9.1.1891]. One of the Commissioners for the Children's Employment Commission of 1862 made a visit to the factory in Sheffield where he interviewed Hutton who said that, '- We carry on both branches of the electro-plate trade, viz., the spoon and fork branch, and the general or more ornamental branch. We do not perform the actual process of electro-plating ourselves, as that is more conveniently and better done on a large scale elsewhere, nor have we any casting. There are about 50 boys and girls under the age of 18 on the works, but they and the women are all employed by the men, who can keep them better to their work. The details of the business are so many that it would be impossible for us to attend to all; and part of the work, viz., buffing, is so dirty that only females of not a very superior class like to come to it, so that we would as soon not have the direct responsibility of them, and we do not inquire too much about

them. I believe, however, that the boys and others are perfectly well treated and paid. The females get from 3s. up to 12s. and 14s. a week, according to age, and the boys begin about 3s. and rise usually 1s. each year.

'Wherever there is machinery there are sure to be accidents at times if there is any carelessness. We have done what we can to make our's safe. There are two principles. One is to have the shafts over-head and the bands coming down from it, but our shops are not high enough for this. So we follow the other, *i.e.*, box off the shafts which are low down. We were required by the coroner to do this in consequence of a fatal accident. Another female had been caught in the same way, but, though this caused much alarm at first and it was thought that she was dead, it was found not to be serious. The boys get their fingers in the rollers, though we do what we can to make them safe. About 15 boys, from 10 years of age upwards, work in the rolling mill and stamping shop. In other factories where the same kind of business is carried on, young boys are probably employed in the same way.

'We find much inconvenience owing to our central position from the want of ground space. We tried to put up a washing room, but two would have been wanted, and we found that we could not spare the space. There are water taps about the place. There are separate privies, which is of importance. Some of the boys help in dipping things in acid, *viz.*, *aqua fortis*.

'There are several females in the warehouse, some engaged in wrapping up things, but most in polishing with the hand and rouge. Numbers of females are engaged in warehouses in Sheffield in like manner. In cutlery warehouses part of their work consists of whetting the blades on hones.

'Our hours are from 8 till 7, and overtime seldom happens, and never later than 9, or if it ever is, the children are not kept. The trade is in itself pretty steady, and our own business is long established, so that we can keep to pretty regular hours.

'Any moderate regulation of the hours of work would make so little difference to us that we should not mind it at all. I have no doubt that some arrangement for children working only half time could be made if it were necessary. The men would have to see to that and find more children.

'I am well acquainted with Birmingham and its manufactures, having come here from there. There are not nearly so many workers in small outshops here as there. Here they are more in factories. The effect is that the workers here are much more independent and better off. There is not near so much competition from small makers of inferior or worthless goods, and a larger manufacturer can afford to hold out better than the small makers, who from their necessities must sell at any price. What correspond most closely here to the Birmingham outshop workers are the makers of small and cheap cutlery, such as pocket knives, and these are some of the most poorly off classes in this town...<sup>2</sup>

W.C. Hutton was joined by his eldest son, Herbert Hutton (senior), in 1864<sup>3</sup> after which the firm was styled William Hutton & Son. They advertised in 1869 as 'The Sheffield Fork &

Spoon Manufactory... Platers and Gilders by Magnetic Electricity. Dessert Knives, Fish Carvers, Nutcrackers, & every Article for the Table.'<sup>4</sup> Shortly afterwards Herbert Hutton (senior) was joined by his brothers, Robert Hutton [11.6.1875] and (James) Edward Hutton [3.3.1880], after which the firm was styled William Hutton & Sons. R. Hutton retired on 31st December 1879<sup>5</sup>. The firm's Sheffield factory was moved this time to West Street [9.1.1891-8.5.1918], where in 1886 it was reported that, 'The works are divided into five departments — spoon and fork, hollow ware, cutlery, silver, and electro-plating — each being under separate management, and having a spacious warehouse set apart for its own use. The buildings are quadrangular in arrangement, with all modern machinery, and the power is supplied by Tangye's engine, etc. The metal, in its various qualities, is mixed on the premises, the ingot being rolled cold until a strip of the requisite gauge is produced, and in other departments is reduced to the requisite thickness, and, after a visit to the annealing furnace, is again taken to the cutting shop and cut by powerful "flys" into "blanks" for spoons and forks, which are afterwards stamped by powerful stamps into the pattern and shape required.

'This, of course, is the usual method of producing spoons and forks, but a visit to the spacious "patent machine shops" show that Messrs. Hutton & Sons have embraced a new process which places the usual method quite in the shade. In one department we find the sheet metal from the rolling mills being cut into long and narrow strips, or shorter pieces, by a revolving circular cutter, and after annealing, these strips come back in the shape of short and thick pieces of metal — technically "blanks" — very unlike forks or spoons. They are then ready to be formed by the "Patent Rolling Machines," which are used solely by Messrs. Hutton & Sons, and are really marvellous pieces of machinery. Four of these are working and fitted with dies formed of specially-made steel from Messrs. T. Firth & Sons, of Sheffield. These dies are semi-circular pieces of the finest steel, on which Messrs. Hutton's die-sinkers cut patterns of the various styles of fish eaters, forks, or spoons it is intended to produce. One die contains the obverse and the other the reverse side of the article, and these being fixed in position — fresh dies are required for every pattern — the machine is ready to work. When set in motion, the pair of dies in the machine have a backward and forward motion, and two men are employed, one filling with the "blanks" and the other taking out the same, stamped and ready for finishing. The "blanks", of course, are much thicker than the space between the dies, and the extraordinary pressure the machine affords forces the metal into the required shape, and in addition gives it a toughness which is difficult to obtain by the ordinary method. Standing by the machine we time their progress, and find that from the "blanks" they are producing beautifully-beaded spoons at the rate of sixty-four a minute. In this department, too, we see another of Messrs. Hutton's specialities — solid fish eaters made by this machine from one piece of metal without any solder or separate handle, and therefore

impossible of severance by washing in hot water. The process of forming bolsters from the solid, and the fastening of steel tangs into the handle by simply "burring" the tange and afterwards by pressure securing it in the haft without solder or heating, is also carried on in this department.

'The hollow ware department is likewise an extensive one, and a long time is occupied even in casually glancing through the several shops where dishes, trays, tureens, etc., are stamped out, various parts cast, and afterwards chased and engraved and soldered together. Then there is the lathe shops where, to novice at least, the curious sight is afforded of workers engaged "spinning" on a wheel sheets of metal into the required shape with almost the same ease as a potter moulds his clay. Close plating too is not obsolete, for here is a large workshop devoted to soldering on the steel blades for dessert and fruit knives, sheets of thin silver so that when complete they have all the appearance of electro-plated goods with the advantage of non-liability to rust, which is the difficulty of treating steel in the silver bath. Then there are two other large departments, one devoted to the manufacture of cutlery in all its branches, including pearl and ivory cutting for handles, and the other the electro-plating departments where huge baths connected with powerful dynamo-machines are depositing pure silver on the nickel, and girls and women are busy with scratch brushes, buffing wheels, and other appliances necessary in the production of spoons, forks, and hollow ware. In one department nothing but sterling silver goods are produced, and as we gaze round at the various articles in finished and unfinished state, ranging in size from a salt spoon to a two-handled cup, and from a napkin ring to a tea and coffee service we may, perhaps, be pardoned for a violation of the tenth commandment. But after glancing through the commodious offices and packing rooms we are conducted to the show room — certainly one of the finest in the provinces, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and abounding not only in goods of everyday requirement, but in novelties and chaste articles for presentation. Here in wall cases over ten feet high are rows of sterling silver and electro tea and coffee services, trays, cups, afternoon tea services, and the hundred and one requirements of the dinner, tea, and breakfast table. Cased goods, of course, are in great variety, and some exceedingly fine combination cases of dessert cutlery with painted handles and engraved blades are worthy of especial notice. There is also an assortment of Doulton ware mounted, the new "fairy lamp" to be placed on the table surrounded by flowers, new patterns in salad bowls, and turn-over soup tureens, and an elegant flower dish, beneath which is placed a musical box arranged so as to commence playing twenty minutes after being wound up, and when the guests are all comfortably seated.

'It need hardly be said that the firm employ a vast number of hands in keeping the various departments "going", especially when it is remembered that everything is done upon the premises, from designing and modelling in wax to the packing up of the finished article...<sup>6</sup>

The London showrooms were moved in 1892 from Thavies Inn to 7 Farringdon Road, EC

[13.1.1894-8.5.1918], premises formerly occupied by S. Maw, Son & Thompson, the surgical instrument makers<sup>7</sup>. In 1893 W. Hutton & Sons acquired the business and plant of Rupert Favell & Co, manufacturing silversmiths of Bucknall Street, Oxford Street, W<sup>8</sup>. The firm was converted into a limited liability company under the style of William Hutton & Sons Ltd, 'to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of silver and plated goods manufacturers carried on by... Herbert Hutton (senior) and Wm. E. Hutton at West Street, Orange Street, and Holland Street, Sheffield, and at 7, Farringdon Road, London, E.C...' Herbert Hutton (senior) [5.4.1894, 6.11.1896], who died in 1904<sup>9</sup>, and (William) Ernest Hutton [9.1.1891; 13.1.1894 represented by Charles W. Blackman], were appointed the first directors<sup>10</sup>, later joined by Charles W. Blackman [4.5.1899-18.10.1905], Elford Pearse [4.6.1913-8.5.1918], Herbert Hutton (junior) [4.6.1913-8.5.1918], who retired in 1923<sup>11</sup>, Robert S. Hutton [4.6.1913-1914], Sydney Coeah Gibbs [4.6.1913-5.1.1926], Wilfred Steel [4.6.1913-29.5.1914], and Joseph Bradbury [8.5.1918]. (TA: 'Silversmith'). In 1899 they opened a factory in Hanley Street, Birmingham<sup>12</sup>, and in 1902 they acquired the Sheffield firm of manufacturing silversmiths, Creswick & Co<sup>13</sup>. At about this time the firm's factory in West Street, Sheffield, were described as 'well built and modern in appearance, and have a frontage of over 230 feet. The internal arrangements are not only admirably adapted to the convenient and facile accomplishment of processes, but unusual attention is paid to sanitary and hygienic conditions. The works comprise seven separate departments, each having a responsible manager, as follows: Spoon and fork, hollow-ware, cutlery, silver Britannia metal, flask and electro-plating. The firm make a speciality of military plate, such as shields, and trophies of various descriptions for competitions. Beginning with the London market, the firm have gradually extended their business until it includes a large foreign and colonial connection.'<sup>14</sup>

At the British Industries Fair of 1915 William Hutton & Sons Ltd showed, in addition to silver and electroplated wares, 'oxydised silver-plate, brass, and pewter. Recognising that a large demand has sprung up for a class of goods to replace the German article, the firm have installed machinery which enables them to produce such articles. They showed some oxydised silverware of beautiful soft French-grey finish, and lacquered to prevent tarnishing; thus the various articles only required dusting with a soft damp cloth to preserve their original freshness.'<sup>15</sup> Their exhibit at the British Industries Fair of 1920 included 'a case of pearl dessert plates, in their natural shell shape, mounded in silver gilt... Some very choice specimens of pierced silver centre pieces were displayed, also small cabinets of mounted china, while the collection of canteens of stainless and other kinds of cutlery was a very high-class and comprehensive one... They are (also) manufacturing all sorts of fancy articles in brass, nickel, gilt, etc., including bronzes, inkstands, calendars, smokers' requisites, ladies' handbag frames and fittings, vases, fern pots, stationery articles, etc...'<sup>16</sup>

In addition to those already mentioned, the following are noted to have been connected with the firm: J.W. Burns, employed in the Spoon and Fork Department until ill-health forced his retirement in the early 1880s, who was elected to report on the spoon and fork trade at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and who died in 1891<sup>17</sup>; Harry Wilkins who in 1902 retired from a managerial position at the Sheffield factory having purchased the business of Marples & Co, 105 Napier Street, Sheffield. He was subsequently connected with Martin, Hall & Co Ltd before returning to W. Hutton & Sons Ltd where he became managing director, dying aged 68 in 1930<sup>18</sup>; Swaffield Brown, the firm's chief designer from 1880 to 1914, who had worked previously at Hunt & Roskell<sup>19</sup>; and Kate Harris, a young designer whose work in the Art Nouveau style has been much acclaimed<sup>20</sup>.

Among the many retail firms known to have been supplied with articles of silver by William Hutton & Sons (Ltd), the following may be mentioned: Ollivant & Botsford, Manchester (a crumb scoop, maker's mark of R. Hutton, Sheffield, 1873<sup>21</sup>, a three-piece teaset, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1885<sup>22</sup>); W.M. Turner, High Street, Ilfracombe (a pair of pepperettes, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1888<sup>23</sup>); Skinner & Co, Orchard Street, W (a pair of pepperettes, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1889<sup>24</sup>); Primavesi Brothers, Bournemouth (a pair of pepperettes, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1889<sup>25</sup>); The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co (a three-piece teaset, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1890<sup>26</sup>); Henry Lewis & Co, 172 New Bond Street, W (a salver in 1730s style, maker's mark of E. Hutton, London, 1892<sup>27</sup>); A. Webster & Co, 60 Piccadilly, W (a teapot, London, 1895<sup>28</sup>); Jay, Richard Attenborough & Co Ltd (a silver-gilt rose bowl, London, 1897<sup>29</sup>); Thomas Smith & Sons, 47 George Street, Edinburgh (a salver, Sheffield, 1899<sup>30</sup>); Connell, 83 Cheapside, EC (a belt buckle, London, 1899<sup>31</sup>, a tea and coffee set, London, 1900/01<sup>32</sup>, both designed by K. Harris); Mappin & Webb Ltd (a sugar caster in Arts & Crafts taste, London, 1902<sup>33</sup>); and Sharman D. Neill Ltd, Belfast (a tea tray, London, 1904<sup>34</sup>). Private addresses: William (Carr) Hutton, Claremont Place, Sheffield (26.10.1863); Robert Hutton, Sharrow View, Sheffield [11.6.1975]; Edward Hutton, 7 Heathfield Gardens, West Street, Hampstead, NW [3.3.1880], Outram Lodge, Addiscombe, near Croydon, Surrey<sup>7</sup>; (William) Ernest Hutton, 48 Grange Crescent, Sheffield<sup>7</sup> [9.1.1891]; Herbert Hutton (senior), Tupton Croft, Sheffield<sup>7</sup> [5.4.1894, 16.11.1896]; Charles W. Blackman, 102 Priory Road, West Hampstead, NW [4.5.1899-18.10.1905]; Sydney Coeah Gibbs, 153 Chevening Road, Brondesbury, NW [4.6.1913-8.5.1918]; ?, Elm Lodge, Elstree, Hertfordshire [29.5.1914].  
mk: 3308-3325, 3326-3328, 3329-3331, 3332-3340, 3341-3354, 3355-3361, 12164-12169, 15070, 15172-15189, 15190-15195, 15196-15201, 15202-15207, 15208-15213, 15214-15216, 15217-15220, 15221-15236, 15237-15251, 15252-15256, 15257-15259, 15260-15271, 15272-15277, 15278-15283, 15284-15289, 15290-15293, 15294-15297, 15298-15301, 15302

- ref: 6/126/2, 7/92/1, 8/12/1, 9/29/2, 9/86/5, 9/133/3, 10/32/5, 10/37/5, 10/96/1, 10/113/1, 10/135/1, 10/152/4, 10/161/2, 11/74, 11/176, 12/217, 17/223, 17/241, 17/251, 18/112, 19/188  
1 WJS 1.7.1904 p.835. For further information see Robert Salmon Hutton, *Notes on the History of William Hutton & Sons*, 1956, a typescript at Goldsmiths' Hall, London; Richard Vander, 'Some Sheffield Silversmiths,' *The Proceedings of the Society of Silver Collectors, 1972-1974*, London, Spring 1979, pp.122/3.  
2 *Reports of the Children's Employment Commission*, London, 1862, paragraph 219.  
3 JM 1.5.1901 p.612.  
4 *The Goldsmith*, 1.3.1869 p.ii, advt.  
5 LG 1880 p.3031.  
6 JM 1.5.1886 pp.163/4. For reports on trouble with the workmen in the holloware department, see WJS 1.7.1890 p.8, 1.8.1890 p.29.  
7 They were lighted throughout by electricity (WJS 2.5.1892 p.213, 1.12.1892 p.404).  
8 JM 15.6.1893 p.223, 15.2.1900 p.232.  
9 WJS 1.7.1904 p.835. Usually known as Colonel Hutton, he had been presented by his workpeople on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday with a silver statuette of him as Lt. Col. of the Artillery Volunteers. It was made in the firm's workshops from the models of Swaffield Brown (WJS 1.9.1893 p.145; JM 1.5.1901 p.612).  
10 JM 15.7.1893 p.264.  
11 *The Registers*, 19/188.  
12 WJS 1.5.1899 p.465.  
13 WJS 1.2.1902 p.183.  
14 JM 1.5.1901 p.612.  
15 JM 1.6.1915 pp.642B and 646.  
16 WJS April 1920 p.741.  
17 WJS 2.11.1891 p.90.  
18 JM 15.2.1902 p.232; JM 15.8.1930 p.938.  
19 Ian Cameron and others, editors, *The Collector's Encyclopedia, Victoriana to Art-Deco*, London, 1974, p.144.  
20 *The Studio* Oct. 1901 pp.60 and 62, illus.  
21 SB 15.1.1981 lot 296.  
22 SB 21.6.1979 lot 360.  
23 SB 28.9.1978 lot 180.  
24 SB 28.7.1977 lot 463.  
25 SB 21.3.1974 lot 199.  
26 SB 23.2.1978 lot 611.  
27 SB 8.5.1980 lot 240.  
28 SB 25.3.1976 lot 152.  
29 SB 26.7.1973 lot 58.  
30 SB 30.9.1976 lot 145.  
31 SB 25.9.1979 lot 199.  
32 SB 30/31.3.1977 lot 116.  
33 SB 6.11.1975 lot 107.  
34 SB 19.4.1977 lot 16.

#### John R. HUX

*succeeded by Hux & Sons -1862*

*Richard Rodwell Hux & Sons 1862-c.1869*  
John R. Hux is listed in 1841 as a watch manufacturer at 41 Percival Street, Clerkenwell. He later moved to 10 Spencer Street, Goswell Road, Clerkenwell [15.6.1849], where he went into partnership with Richard Rodwell Hux trading as John Hux & Sons, listed in 1852 as watch manufacturers. Designated watch and chronometer makers, goldsmiths and jewellers, their partnership was dissolved on 1st September 1862<sup>1</sup>, after which the business was continued at the same address as Richard Rodwell Hux & Sons, listed in 1863 as chronometer and watch manufacturers, goldsmiths and jewellers (wholesale and for exportation), the Clerkenwell watch factory and gold works. R.R. Hux died in 1869<sup>2</sup>.  
mk: 9946, 9947  
ref: 6/23/4  
1 LG 1862 p.4520.  
2 Britten, 1904, p.634.