

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The Emergence of the Antique and Curiosity Dealer 1815 – c.1850
The Commodification of Historical Objects

3 VOLUMES

VOLUME 3: APPENDIX VI

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September 2006

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APPENDIX VI

Alphabetical Dictionary of Dealer Biographies

Antique and curiosity dealers
& associated traders who also sold antiques and curiosities

Generally relating to the period 1800-1870.
Locations are in London, unless stated otherwise.

Isaac Abrahams

Abrahams was a curiosity dealer and art dealer trading at 28 Paradise Street, Liverpool in 1829 and 1830. He appears to be trading at Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool in 1831, and at 11 Brownlow Hill, near Blake Street, Liverpool in 1832. By 1833 Abrahams had moved back to Paradise Street, this time at number 32. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold several curiosities to Abrahams (Isaac writes that Abrahams is 'of Liverpool or Glasgow') in 1829, including ivories and a carved wooden crucifix and took in exchange some gold snuff boxes. Isaac also sold him 25 oil paintings for £20.0.0. in March 1830 and appears to have had a good relationship with Abrahams, even recording that he gave him 'a present' of 10 shillings in April 1843.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mr Acton

Mr Acton is mentioned as a 'bric-a-brac' dealer trading at Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey by the writer Herbert Byng-Hall in 1875. Byng-Hall mentions that Acton's shop contained 'a few moderate figures in Dresden and Chelsea, some old clocks, pictures etc.' According to Byng-Hall, Mr Acton's father was a well-known surgeon.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *The Bric-a-Brac Hunter; or chapters on chinamania*, (1868), (1875 edition), pp271-72.]

John Adams

Adams is listed as 'picture dealer' in 1817, and as 'curiosity and picture dealer' at 11 Duke's Street, St Martin's Lane in 1824 and at 10 Dukes Street in 1826. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) gave 5 marble busts in exchange for a suit of armour from Mr Adams in February 1820.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

William Alderton

William Alderton is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 3 George Terrace, Comel Road in 1832.

Isaiah Andrews

Andrews is listed as a 'furniture dealer' at 108 Wardour Street, in *Kelly's* directory in 1845 and 1846.

Robert Anning

Anning is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 60 Cannon Street, Radcliffe, London, in *Kelly's* directory in 1846.

Annot & Gale

Annot & Gale traded from Bond Street in the 1860s, they are mainly known to have been furniture makers, but also sold paintings, old French furniture and other antique furniture. Annot & Gale purchased a wide range of objects at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, including glass, silver, 'Raffaelle ware' (16th century Italian maiolica), weapons, armour and other curiosities and also considerable amounts of 'old marquetric' and some 'Chippendale' mirrors. They also loaned several objects to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857. Annot is also recorded as having made a copy of the Chippendale Nostell Priory library table, probably in the 1860s,

which was sold at Christie's in 1870 for £68. 5s. The firm was continued by Mr R Robson, at Berkeley Galleries, Bruton Street from c.1900. Extracts from the sales ledgers of the firm of Annoot were reproduced in the *Connoisseur* in 1903.

[*Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p175; W. Roberts, 'Collecting as an Investment', *Connoisseur*, volume III, no.25, September 1903, pp44-50; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p133, p152.]

Mrs Matilda Arnell

Mrs Arnell is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 18 Lisson Grove in 1860. The census returns for 1861 list Matilda Arnell as 'curiosity and tobacconist shop', a widow, aged 34, born in Marylebone.

Herr Arnold

Arnold is recorded as a 'curiosity dealer' trading at 26 The Linden, Berlin by the writer Herbert Byng-Hall in 1868.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p118.]

Charles Askew

Charles Askew was trading as a curiosity dealer from at least 1821, and Askew is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 165 New Bond Street in 1826, and is also recorded at 32 Rathbone Place (n.d.). Askew is listed at 432 Oxford Street in 1832 and as 'bird warehouse' at the same address in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. Abraham Davies (q.v.) sold Askew curiosities in April and May 1821, including 'Dresden china groups' and '24 enamels on copper', and also took some pieces of stained glass in exchange for some china ornaments and enamels in May 1821.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, 'waste book', *MS139/AJ53*, no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Richard Attenborough

Attenborough is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 36 Piccadilly in *Kelly's London directory* in 1860 and 1870.

George Baker

Baker is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 3 Bruton Street, New Bond Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record 3 Bruton Street occupied by George Baker, 'curiosity dealer', aged 43, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, together with his wife Lydia, aged 50.

Edward Holmes Baldock

Baldock was born in 1777 and died on 3rd December 1845. Baldock was initially a dealer in china and glass, trading from 1805, but first appears in the London trade directories in 1806 as 'Ornamental China Dealer', trading at 7 Hanway Street. By 1808 he also has a shop at 71 St James Street as well as Hanway Street. In 1814 Baldock is listed at 7 Hanway Street in partnership with William Holl (q.v.) as 'Ornamental China Dealers'. They appear to be in partnership until 1816 when Holl opened a separate shop at 13 Hanway Street as 'Antique Furniture Dealer' (the first recorded instance of the term antique furniture dealer in the trade directories). Baldock is listed on his own again as 'Chinaman' at Hanway Street in 1819 and in 1820 he is listed at 5 & 6 Hanway Street as 'Porcelain Warehouse', but next year he is back at 7 Hanway Street as 'Chinaman' (these listings in separate directories).

Baldock is listed as 'Antique Furniture and Ornamental China Dealer' in 1822, trading from 7 Hanway Street and also in 1829 at the same address. By 1826 he describes himself as an 'antique furniture warehouse' and is also selling Sèvres and Dresden china. In *Pigot's Directory* in 1826 he is listed as 'furniture broker' and as 'antique furniture and ornamental china dealer' in 1827. In 1829 he is listed at 1 Hanway Street as a 'foreign china warehouse'. In 1832 and 1833 Baldock is listed as 'Foreign China and Antique Furniture Warehouse, 1 Hanway Street'. He is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at no.1 & no.2 Hanway Yard in the 1842 directory - Hanway Yard had been widened in 1811 to form Hanway Street, partly at the expense of Baldock. Baldock was one of the most well known and high profile dealers of the nineteenth-century and sold objects to several important individuals including George IV and William IV. He sold a set of ebony chairs and sofas and other objects to George IV for use at Windsor Castle in 1828. He also acted as removal firm for Lord Lowther in 1837, moving his lordship from Cleveland Row to Carlton Terrace. Baldock bought 4 ebony chairs at the auction sale at Wanstead in 1822, and is also recorded as selling objects to the Lucy family at Charlecote Park in 1837. 'Baldock, Hanway-street' is recorded as buying Sèvres and an ancient fireback at the Strawberry Hill auction in 1842. Baldock is also recorded as supplying objects and making furniture for the Duke of Buccleuch, and also appears in the accounts of Sir Walter Scott, Baron Hatherton, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Harewood, George Hay Dawkins-Pennant at Penrhyn Castle and the Duke of Sutherland. Baldock's name also appears as a buyer and seller of pictures at various auctions houses during the period 1816-1835. Gabriel and Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) are selling to Baldock from at least 1820, when they sold him some Dresden china, silver and a large Buhl clock and bracket for £42.0.0. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) continued this relationship, selling to him in 1834 and 1835, and 1841. Baldock, like most dealers in the first half of the nineteenth-century, travelled to the continent to purchase curiosities, and a letter in the Isaac archive dated November 4th 1840 records the collector Ralph Bernal enquiring if 'Mr Baldock is returned?'. E.H. Baldock also made furniture and is known to have stamped his initials 'EHB' on some of the furniture he made, examples remain in the Duke of Norfolk's collections at Carlton Towers, Yorkshire, at Bowhill and in Leeds City Art Galleries collections at Lotherton Hall. Edward Holmes Baldock retired from dealing in 1843, when he is recorded as living at 5 Hyde Park Place, London. He also registered a coat of arms with the Royal College of Heraldry in 1843 and had very considerable real estate property in London by the time of his retirement. There was an auction sale of his stock, including 'Florentine cabinets, ancient carvings and Sèvres etc' sold by Messrs Foster & Son in May and July 1843. Baldock's shop was taken over by Samuel Litchfield (*q.v.*), the father of Frederick Litchfield (*q.v.*) author of *Illustrated History of Furniture* (1892). Samuel Litchfield was a buyer for Baldock. Edward Baldock (junior) is listed as a contributor to the Gore House exhibition in 1853 and the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857. Baldock's son, Edward Holmes Baldock Jnr married the daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet and became MP for Shrewsbury 1847-57. According to Frederick Litchfield, (writing in 1917), Baldock is known to have employed a porcelain decorator in the 1820s, a Quaker named Randall, to embellish old Sèvres with more ambitious designs. This was known amongst collectors during the first quarter of the twentieth-century as 'Baldock Sèvres'.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.161, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p175; 'Aleph', *The Old City, and its Highways and Byways*, (1864), p39; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p232; Byron Webber,

James Orrock, R.I., Painter, Connoisseur, Collector, (2 vols.), (1903), vol.2, p191; Frederick Litchfield, 'Imitations and Reproductions: Part 1 – Sèvres Porcelain', *Connoisseur*, vol.XLIX, September 1917, pp3-14; Geoffrey de Bellaigue, 'Edward Holmes Baldock', parts I & II, *Connoisseur*, August, 1975, pp290-9, & September, 1975, pp18-25; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp42-3 & passim; Christopher Gilbert, *Pictorial Dictionary of Marked London Furniture 1700-1840*, (1996); Amin Jaffer, *Furniture from British India and Ceylon*, (2001), p130; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), p166; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *Ibid*, pp177-201; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Stefano Bardini

Bardini (1836-1922) was dealer and collector based in Italy. He originally trained as an artist at the Accademia di Belle Arte in Florence and also, with Giuseppe Bezzuoli, was a prominent member of the Romanticismo Storico art movement in Italy. He worked for a while as an art restorer and left a unique photographic archive of over 8000 photographs of the more than 13,000 objects that he had sold. Bardini sold Medieval and Renaissance objects and paintings etc to many of the worlds most significant museums, including the South Kensington Museum, the British Museum, the Louvre and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. He was trading officially from at least 1874 and by 1892 he is listed at 1 Piazza Mozzi, no.12 Piazza Pitti, Florence and he also had several shops in the via Maggio, in Florence. Bardini listed among his clients some of the most important collectors of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-centuries, including Isabella Stewart Gardner, J. Pierpont Morgan and William K. Vanderbilt, in America; George Donaldson and the dealer Joseph Duveen (*q.v.*) in England, and the Rothschilds and Albert Figdor in Vienna. It is also recorded that Bardini fought alongside Garibaldi in Italy in 1866. Bardini staged a selling exhibition in London, at the New Gallery in Regent Street, in November 1898. Bardini bought the medieval church and monastery of San Gregorio della Pace, near the Pitti Palace in Florence in 1881 and converted it into a gallery. By 1918, with increasing difficulties arising over the export of works of art in Italy, Bardini concentrated on establishing his own collection. On his death Bardini bequeathed San Gregorio della Pace and his remaining stock and his own house, (built 1880-1883), now the Bardini Place, to the city of Florence to create the Bardini Museum.

[Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum IV, relationships with the trade: Webb and Bardini', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp63-78.]

Maurice Barnard

Barnard is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 85 Wardour Street in 1844.

Bernard Barnett

Barnett originally opened a shop in partnership with Joseph Duveen (*q.v.*) in Hull in 1867.

Barthelemy

Barthelemy is recorded as a dealer in curiosities in the Place Musée, Brussels in the 1820s to 1840s. Barthelemy is recorded as a buyer of pictures at auctions in Belgium and Paris during the period 1817-1838. He is also recorded as the dealer who sold the Lothair Crystal to the dealer Samuel Pratt (*q.v.*), who then sold it onto the collector

Ralph Bernal. The crystal was eventually acquired by the dealer John Webb (*q.v.*) for the British Museum at the auction sale of the collector Ralph Bernal in 1855.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp52-3; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Baur

Baur was a curiosity dealer trading in Paris in the 1850s and 1860s. John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum made purchases on behalf of the museum from Baur in 1864, including a 15th century Spanish altarpiece (V&A 1217-1864) and a 12th century gilt-bronze figure (V&A 630-1864).

[Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p56.]

Ellis Bearckley

Bearckley was a 'curiosity dealer' listed at 14 Newington Causeway in 1832.

Begot

Begot was a curiosity dealer in Fürth, Germany, he sold objects to Gabriel Davies (*q.v.*) in the 1820s.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library University of Southampton]

Jos Belfort

Belfort was listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 10 Duncan Place, Hackney in 1832.

Bendorffer

Bendorffer are curiosity dealers with a shop in Munich, but by 1844 John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) mentions that they have given up trading.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.61, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Benjamin Benjamin

Benjamin is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 7 Marylebone Street, Golden Square in 1860. Benjamin is listed as a purchaser at the Bernal auction sale in 1855. The census returns for 1861 list 7 Marylebone Street occupied by Benjamin as 'curiosity dealer', aged 52, born in England, with his wife Hannah, aged 51, and born in America, together with their six children.

Mr Bentick

Mr Bentick is recorded as a curiosity dealer who, according to John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), bought 'twelve Dresden cups and saucers' and other porcelain etc in Venice in October 1857.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.98, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

John Edward Collingwood Bentley

John Bentley 'china dealer' is listed at 5 Wigmore Street in *Kent's* London directory in 1820, and as a 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in *Robson's* London directory in 1822 and 1826. Bentley is recorded as trading from 192 Regent Street by 1826 and is also listed variously as 'curiosity dealer', 'picture dealer', and 'picture restorer' at 5

Wigmore Street between 1826 and 1832. *J E E* (sic) Bentley is listed as 'picture and curiosity dealer' at 5 Wigmore Street in 1833. John Bentley is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 3 Great Newport Street in *Pigot's London directory* in 1836 and John Bentley is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 16 Bedford Place, Covent Garden in the 1841 *Post Office Directory* and as a 'picture and curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1846. Bentley's name appears consistently as both buyer and seller of pictures at various auction rooms in London during the period 1824-1840, and with particular frequency during the 1830s. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold and also exchanged curiosities with Bentley in October 1826 and sold him tables and frames etc in 1827. John Coleman Isaac also sold him pictures in 1830 and sold him 8 suits of armour and a large amount of other curiosities to the value of £360 in August 1833 and also some oil paintings in 1834 and a 'Derby cup & saucer' in May 1840. It is recorded that Bentley was buying at auction from at least 1809 and that he sold the Nessus and Dejanira bronze to William Beckford in 1814, for £20.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p232; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: the Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), p190; Bet MacCleod, *ibid*, p165; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Mr Bernheim

Bernheim was a curiosity dealer in Nuremburg in the 1840s. In 1844 John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought some small carved frames from Bernheim whilst in Nuremberg. Isaac describes him as 'a very quiet good sort of man' but he has nothing to sell except 'a few mended old china groups and figures'. Isaac also states that Bernheim regularly comes to London in order to buy and sell.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.62, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Alfred Beurdeley

The dealer E.H. Baldock (*q.v.*) bought objects from a dealer named Beurdeley in 1839, when Beurdeley is trading from 364 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris. Beurdeley's stock was sold at auction by Christie's in 1848. Alfred Beurdeley is also recorded as a dealer who sold maiolica to the collector Sir Richard Wallace in 1872, he may be the same dealer or perhaps the son or a relative of the dealer whose collection was sold in 1848? Beurdeley is listed as a purchaser of Sévres at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, and Alfred Beurdeley loaned some objects to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. An auction sale of the collection of 'Beurdeley' (Alfred) was sold by Hotel Drouot in Paris, 9th & 10th April 1883.

[Francis Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924*, (1924), p2; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p186.]

Mr Binns

Mr Binns was a dealer in 'articles of an antique nature' in Leeds in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There does not appear to be a record of when Binns died but it is known that Binns was dead by the time that Thomas Fenteman Senior (*q.v.*) opened his book shop (later a curiosity shop) in Leeds in 1817.

[Frank Kidson, *Thomas Fenteman, memoir*, (n.d. 1892?); James Lomax, 'Buying Antiques in Victorian Leeds: the 1843 Exhibition', *Furniture History*, vol.XXXIII, 1997, pp275-85.]

Boasberg

Boasberg was a curiosity dealer trading in the Calverstraat in Amsterdam between the 1860s and 1880s. Lady Charlotte Schreiber records that she bought a Bow china figure from him in 1869 and she records that he had some Battersea and Chelsea enamels in 1882. It is recorded that the art dealer Henri Duveen (*q.v.*) noticed some Nanking porcelain in Boasberg's shop in 1870, 'Boas-Berg has at last gone in for Nankin. He always called it Kitchen-ware'.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p.45; J.H. Duveen, *The Rise of the House of Duveen*, (1957), p24.]

Mr. Bonheur

Mr Bonheur was a curiosity dealer trading from Paris in the 1830s. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought a Buhl clock, a small secretaire and other furniture from Mr Bonheur 'from Paris' in July 1832.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Adolphe Bouillancy

Bouillancy is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 19 St Anne's Court, Wardour Street in 1870.

Mr Brett

Brett may have been a curiosity dealer trading at Oxford Road, Manchester in the 1830s. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold a number of curiosities including a 'very fine ivory carving' and a wardrobe and some carved frames to him in December 1830 and some carved frames, paintings etc in December 1838.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mr Brinco

Brinco is recorded as a curiosity dealer trading in Italy in the 19th century.

Mr Broadway

Mr Broadway is recorded as the dealer who bought the two robe chests, said to be time of James I but actually contemporary objects made for William Beckford, at the Fonthill auction sale in 1823, they are now in the Wallace Collection, London. Broadway is said to have bought these chests on behalf of the Duke of Buckingham. Broadway may be Broadwood (see below).

[Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), p188.]

David Broadwood

David Broadwood, listed as 'furniture dealer' at 116 Wardour Street in 1852 in *Kelly's* directory.

John Broadwood

John Broadwood, listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 16 & 17 Wardour Street in *Kelly's* London directory in 1860.

Henry Brooks

Brooks is listed as 'carver, gilder and picture dealer' at 113 Wardour Street in 1845 and 1849, and as 'picture restorer' at the same address in 1852.

Rawdon Lubbock Brown

Rawdon Brown, (1803-1883), was a collector and an agent for the South Kensington Museum in the 1850s and 1860s. He also had many dealings with the German art dealer and historian Otto Müндler, whilst Müндler was a travelling agent for the National Gallery during the period 1855-58. Brown spent almost 50 years as a resident in Venice, at Palazzo Ferro, and was well known to many significant figures in the art and literary world in the nineteenth-century, including John Ruskin.

[The Travel Diary of Otto Müндler, *The Walpole Society*, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, p75 & p86; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p51.]

William Brown

Brown is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 9 & 14 Wardour Street in *Kelly's* London directory in 1860 and at 14 Wardour Street in 1870. The census returns for 1861 record 14 Wardour Street occupied by William Brown, aged 48, 'cabinet maker', born at Bucklershard, Hampshire, living with his wife, Mary, aged 40, together with three sons and two daughters.

John Bryant

Bryant is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 17 Wardour Street in 1839.

William Bryant

William Bryant 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 71 St Paul's Churchyard in 1826 and 30 St James Street in 1832 and at the same address in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840.

William Buchanan

Buchanan (1777-1864) was one of the most famous picture dealers of the early nineteenth-century, but he also sold antique furniture to the Lucy family at Charlecote Park, some of which he purchased from the dealers Samuel Isaacs (*q.v.*) and John Swaby (*q.v.*). Buchanan was author of *Memoirs of Painting* (1824) and was apparently still working on his plan for a companion volume at the time of his death. Buchanan was the eldest son of Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch, Dunbarton, and studied law in Edinburgh before turning to art dealing. He died at the house of his brother, Thomas, at 3 Jane Street, Blythswood Square, Glasgow in January 1864.

[Obituary, *Art Journal*, (1864), pp131-2; Francis Haskell, *Rediscoveries in Art*, (1976), pp27-9; Hugh Brigstocke, *William Buchanan and the 19th century art trade: 100 letters to his agents in Italy and London*, (1982); Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p43 & p47.]

Sophia Bull

Sophia Bull, 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 124 Leadenhall Street in 1824, 1826, and again in 1829 & 1832.

William Bullock

William Bullock, a Liverpool merchant, moved his collection of armour and curiosities from Liverpool to London in c. 1818 and staged exhibitions of ancient armour at the famous Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly in the 1820s. Bullock is known to have purchased some of the armour from the collection of Samuel Rawle, the accoutrement maker of the Strand, some of whose objects were illustrated by Francis Grose *A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons* (1786). Bullock sold objects to Sir Walter Scott in the early 1820s and, like J.C. Isaac (*q.v.*) and other dealers, was often on the Continent on buying trips. William Bullock sold armour etc for Gabriel and Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) at auctions at the Egyptian Hall in 1821. A boxwood reliquary 'formerly the property of the late William Bullock' was illustrated in Sir Samuel Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* (1836). William was the brother of the cabinet-maker George Bullock (1782/3-1818).

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Francis Henry Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924*, (1925), pxxxvii; Richard Altick, *The Shows of London*, (1978), pp235-252.]

Thomas Burgess

Burgess is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 72 Newman Street in *Kelly's London directory* in 1870.

Patrick Butler

Patrick Butler is recorded as a 'furniture broker' at 33 Liffey Street, Dublin, Ireland in 1855. The business was continued by his son Michael Butler who traded from Upper Abbey Street, Dublin during 1885-1912. 'BUTLER DUBLIN' is occasionally to be found stamped on the underside of eighteenth and nineteenth-century furniture.

Horatio Byard

Byard, 'picture dealers' are listed at 20 Wardour Street in 1844/5.

Robert Carter

Carter was listed as an 'antique china dealer' in London, at 15-16 The Minories in the City of London in 1870. Lady Charlotte Schreiber records that she bought a Plymouth china figure from him in 1869. Carter is recorded as a significant purchaser at an auction of ceramics at Christie's in 1867.

[Montague Guest (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p57.]

Ann Carmichael

Ann Carmichael, 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 44 Lambs Conduit Street in 1829.

Alessandro Castellani

Castellani was a jeweller, collector and dealer, trading in London in the middle of the nineteenth-century. It is recorded that Castellani exhibited some ancient Etruscan and other jewellery at the Fine Arts Club in 1861.

[Ann Eatwell, 'The Collector's or Fine Arts Club, 1857-1874, the first society for collectors of the Decorative Arts', *Journal of the Decorative Arts Society 1850 to present*, volume 18, (1994), pp25-30.]

Luigi Celotti

Abbé Celotti was born about 1765 and died about 1846, and from 1801 he was the Secretary and Librarian to Count Giovanni Barbarigo in Venice. Abbé Celotti operated as a dealer from the 1810s onwards and his name regularly appears as a seller of pictures at auction rooms in Paris during the period 1807-1819. Celotti was also involved in the importation of the Borghese table formerly in the collection of William Beckford at Fonthill and now at Charlecote Park, with the dealer E. H. Baldock (*q.v.*). Celotti also supplied Venetian chairs to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. He appears to have premises both in Paris and London and held an auction sale of French furniture in Paris in 1819. Celotti is also recorded as a seller at the first known auction of a collection of medieval manuscripts in London, at Christie's 25th May 1826.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 175-1850*, (1989), p47, 193-4; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), p187; Sandra Hindman, Michael Camille, Nina Rowe and Rowan Watson, *Manuscript Illumination in the Modern Age*, (2001), p.53; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

William Chaffers

William Chaffers junior (1811-1892) was a curiosity dealer from at least the 1850s and was also the author of the famous '*Marks & Monograms*' book on ceramic marks, which was first published in 1863, and the first book on English silver hallmarks, also published in 1863. William Chaffers junior was trading at 20 Old Bond Street, as numismatist and antiquary in 1853 and at 66 Jermyn Street in 1859. The writer John Timbs, in his *Curiosities of London* (1868) mentions that Chaffers' had a collection of '1000 specimens discovered in London excavations' and was well worth visiting. Chaffers was a subscriber to the collector Charles Roach Smith's *Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities* (1854) and is frequently mentioned by Roach Smith in his publication, in particular Roach Smith mentions that Chaffers was the first person to designate 'Bellermine' jugs with that name in an article that Chaffers published in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Chaffers bought a very wide range of objects at the Ralph Bernal sale in 1855, including china, metalwork, ivories, 'Raffaelle ware' and other curiosities. William Chaffers was a member of the Society of Antiquaries and was also a member of the organising committee for the 'Museum of Ornamental Art' at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857, and is also known as an advisor and a frequent supplier of objects to the South Kensington Museum. He was also responsible for cataloguing the collection of glass formed by Felix Slade (1790-1868) and the collection of William Henry Forman which were acquired by Major A.H. Brown of Callaly Castle, Northumberland in 1890. Chaffers was not always considered reputable, in 1865 John Charles Robinson of the museum wrote that 'Mr Chaffers habitual indiscretion is such as to make him unsuitable to be associated with the expenditure of public money'. There is a William Chaffers, cloth and wool merchant listed at 74 Queen Street, Cheapside in 1821, who may be William junior's father, and a William Chaffers 'pawnbroker' at 42 Watling Street and 10 Greek Street in 1841, and at 42 Watling Street in 1846, who could be William Chaffers or indeed William Chaffers senior.

[Charles Roach Smith, *Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities*, (1854), p122; *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p137; William Chaffers, *Marks and Monograms on European and Oriental Pottery and Porcelain*, (1863); William Chaffers, *Hallmarks on English Silver*, (1863); William Chaffers, *Catalogue of the Collection of Glass formed by Felix Slade*, (1871); William Chaffers, *Catalogue of the Works of Antiquity and Art Collected by the*

Late William Henry Foreman (1892); Anna Somers Cocks, The Victoria and Albert Museum: the making of the collection, (1980), p20; Clive Wainwright, The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850, (1989), p52.]

Mrs Caroline Chilves

Mrs Chilves is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 85 Wardour Street in 1852.

John Chittleburgh

John Chittleburgh is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 126 Great Portland Street in the 1841 *Post Office Directory*.

Samuel Clare

Clare is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 11 Great Marlborough Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record Samuel Clare, 'dealer in antiquities', aged 44 resident at 11 Great Marlborough Street, together with his wife Ann, aged 48 and their five children, all 'scholars'.

George Clarke

George Clarke is listed as 'picture dealer' at 80 Wardour Street in 1844.

Robert Clarke

Robert Clarke is listed as a 'picture restorer' at 103 Wardour Street in *Pigot's London directory* in 1840.

Thomas Clarke & Co

Thomas Clarke is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 68 New Bond Street in 1860.

William Clarke

William Clarke is listed as 'picture dealer' at 41 Wardour Street in 1844.

Miss Clarke

Miss Clarke is trading at the 'Antique Lace Warehouse', 154 Regent Street, in *Tallis' London Street Views* of 1838/1840.

Clément

Clément was an art dealer in Paris; he is recorded as a purchaser at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884.

Mrs Jemmina Clement

Mrs Clement is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 11 Brownlow Street, Holborn in 1860. The census return for 1861 records 11 Brownlow Street occupied by Jemmina Clements, widow, aged 33, as a 'curiosity dealer' who was born at Faversham, Kent, together with one son and one daughter.

Coelho

Coelho is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading at 13 Rua Annunciata in Lisbon, Portugal, in the 1860s and 1870s. Lady Schreiber noted that she purchased some enamels and china from this dealer in 1875.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Moses Cohen

Cohen is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 12 Charles Street in 1841 and in 1860. The 1861 census records Moses Cohen as 'general dealer', at 12 Charles Street, aged 76, a widower who had been born at High Wycombe.

Mr Collin

Collin was a curiosity dealer in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) mentions that there was 'nothing at all for me in his things' when he saw Mr Collin when he was in Fürth in Germany in September 1835.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.33, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Francis Collins

Francis Collins is listed as 'picture dealer' in 1817, and trading as 'print seller' at 11 New Cavendish Street in 1822.

Henry Collins

Henry Collins is listed as a 'picture dealer' in 1817, and is trading at 31 Cockspur Street in 1822.

Mrs Collins

Mrs Collins traded as a curiosity dealer; John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) mentioned that she had a shop in Wurzburg during the late 1830s and early 1840s.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.53, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Paul & Dominic Colnaghi

Paul Colnaghi, son of a distinguished Milanese family, came to London from Italy after his father died in debt. He joined the London print sellers and scientific instrument makers Giovanni and Anthony Torre in 1783, before setting up an art and print dealing business with a partner named Sala. Colnaghi & Sala are listed as print merchants at 23 Cockspur Street in 1799 and as Colnaghi & Co print merchants by 1805. Paul Colnaghi had a shop at 23 Cockspur Street until 1826 when he closed this shop and set up with his son, Domenic, at Pall Mall East. Colnaghi & Puckle are still listed at 23 Cockspur Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) had several transactions with Mr. Colnaghi, and the Isaac archive also indicates that Colnaghi sold armour to the collector Ralph Bernal in 1838, and also had significant dealings with the collector and expert on armour, Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in the same period. Domenic Colnaghi sold a large collection of arms and armour to Meyrick comprising some 23 suits and others arms to the amount of £2000 in 1818, probably purchased by Sir Samuel's son Llewellyn, who had inherited the property of Sir Samuel's father due to Sir Samuel marrying against his father's wishes. P&D Colnaghi bought 'old Chelsea china' at the Strawberry Hill auction in 1842, and Colnaghi bought weapons at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. 'P. Colnaghi esq.' is listed as a contributor to the 'paintings by modern

masters' section at the Manchester Art Treasures exhibition in 1857. The census returns for 1861 record Dominic Colnaghi resident at 15 Warwick Street, a 'print publisher', aged 71 and born in Chelsea, together with his wife, Katherine, aged 55 and son Charles, aged 12. Martin Colnaghi, the son of Dominique, bought majolica at the Fountaine sale in 1884. In 1894, the dealer and art expert, Otto Gutekunst (*q.v.*) joined Colnaghi, and in 1911 the firm was also joined by Gustavus Mayer. Colnaghi continue to trade as art dealers and print sellers in Bond Street, in a building especially designed for the firm by the architects Lanchester and Richards in 1911.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letter no.152, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857); Frank Herrmann, *The English as Collectors*, (1972), p32; P. & D. Colnaghi, *Art, Commerce, Scholarship: a window into the art world – Colnaghi 1760 to 1984*, (1984); Clive Wainwright, 'Curiosities to Fine Art, Bond Street's First Dealers', *Country Life*, 29th May 1986, pp1528-29; Rosalind Lowe, *Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick and Goodrich Court*, (2003), p.79, p.135.]

Thomas Cooper

Thomas Cooper, 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 22 New Bond Street in 1832.

M. Cousin

M. Cousin, a dealer in antiquities and paintings, is listed at Place de la Bourse, Paris in 1837. The diarist Thomas Raikes records that M. Cousin, 'a dealer in antiquities', purchased a 'small picture covered in dust' for just 53 francs, at the auction sale of the property of the Duc de Maillé in April 1837, which after cleaning turned out to be a portrait of St. John the Baptist by Raphael. Cousin tried to sell the painting for 100,000 francs, but was forced to release the painting by the Liste Civile into the care of the Musée Louvre after the Maillé auction sale was declared 'null and void.' Cousin was required to return the painting 'on penalty of 100 francs per day'. Cousin was selling paintings at auction in Paris in 1844 in collaboration with the dealer Samuel Mawson (*q.v.*).

[Thomas Raikes, *A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes Esq from 1831 to 1847*, (1856), (4 vols), vol.1, p.173 & p.232; John Ingamells, (ed), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981), p.13, fn.17.]

Mr Couvreur

Couvreur was a curiosity dealer trading at 48 Rue Nôtre Dame de Victoires in the 1850s, and by 1869 he had moved to Rue Lepelletier. John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum wrote in 1854 that Couvreur was 'sufficiently honest for a dealer'. Couvreur is listed as a purchaser at the Soltikoff auction sale in 1861.

[V&A Library, Cole Papers, *Box XVI*; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p47-8.]

Augustus Cove & Son

Augustus Cove & Son, 'curiosity dealers' are listed at 31 Houndsditch in 1829 and 1832. Thomas Cove is listed a 'curiosity dealer' at 5 Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital in 1833 and Augustus Cove is listed as 'China and Glass Warehouse' at 31 Houndsditch in 1833.

Crispin

Crispin, a dealer in Paris, at Boulevard Beaumarchais, is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, who bought two Bow porcelain figures from him in February 1875.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p356.]

Henry Cureton

Henry Cureton is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 81 Aldersgate Street in 1829 and he is listed as 'medalist' at the same address in 1833. Cureton was still trading in the early 1850s, the collector Charles Roach Smith mentions 'Mr. Harry Cureton, the well known and respectable coin dealer', in 1854.

[Charles Roach Smith, *Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities*, (1854), p.vi.]

Joseph Curt

Curt is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 33 Great Portland Street in 1860. The census return for 1861 lists Joseph Curt as aged 55, and a 'professor of languages', however the premises at 33 Great Portland Street are also occupied by Samuel Lea (*q.v.*) 'Foreign China Dealer', aged 71.

Danlos

Danlos was an art dealer in Paris, he is recorded as a purchaser at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884.

Jacob Wolf Dantziger & James W Dantziger

Jacob Dantziger is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 35 Wardour Street in 1829 and James W. Dantziger as a 'working jeweller' at 35 Wardour Street in 1832. J.W. Dantziger is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 29 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839 and in *Pigot's* directory in 1840 and 1844. In 1849 Jacob W Dantziger is listed as 'dealer in ancient coins' at 29 Wardour Street. There is a 'Dantziger' recorded as buying some ancient silver rings at Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Jacob Dantziger is listed as 'jeweller' at 29 Wardour Street in 1852.

Gabriel, Henry and Sarah Davies

The Davies family were curiosity dealers trading from 41 Craven Street, London in the 1810s and 1820s. The firm was later operated by John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) following his marriage to Sarah Davies late in 1824 or early 1825, and moving to 12 Wardour Street in April 1829. Gabriel Davies was born in Germany in c.1760 and died 5th October 1838, apparently of consumption, after 'an illness of three months'. Gabriel lived in Germany, with periodic visits to London, his son Henry Abraham Davies ran the London shop with his sister Sarah. Sarah was also born in Germany in c.1793. Abraham Davies wrote confidently to his father Gabriel in 1812 that 'my name in London is good for £5000'. An auction sale of armour sale by 'H.A. Davies' took place on 6th June 1822, at which were sold the 'fluted suits of the Dukes of Leiningen and Lacklen'. Henry Abraham Davies appears to have established trading relationships with several significant collectors, including the Duke of Rutland and Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. Henry Abraham Davies died late in 1822 and Sarah died in February 1875. In 1817 the Davies family advertised an exhibition of armour at 20 Brook Street, admission 1 shilling, which was held in the shop of the armour dealer Thomas Gwenapp (*q.v.*). The Davies family are trading from at least 1812, and from the 41 Craven Street address from at least November 1817. By January 1826 John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) is registered as trading from 41 Craven Street. In directories of 1819, 1822, 1826 and 1829 the Davies family business is listed as 'Davies & Co. Merchants', 41 Craven Street. Prior to Davies moving to 41 Craven Street the premises were recorded as occupied by James Bruere, Wine and Brandy Merchant in 1817. Abraham Davies sold considerable quantities of ancient armour and other

curiosities to several important collectors, including the Duke of Rutland, Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, General Sir John Murray and the Reverend John Dymoke.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, MS139/AJ53, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Francis Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924* (1925), p.lxvi; Edward Joy, 'John Coleman Isaac: an early nineteenth-century London antique dealer', *Connoisseur*, December 1962, pp241-244; Martin Levy & Elaine Moss, 'John Coleman Isaac, "Importer of Curiosities"', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, issue 1, (2002), pp97-114.]

Davies

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall mentions Davies of Pall Mall as a reputable dealer in china in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *The Adventures of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p80.]

R. Davies

R. Davies, silver dealer, goldsmith and jeweller of York Street, Portman Square, London, was trading in the 1810s and into the 1820s. He is mentioned by the collector William Beckford, who ridiculed the activities of Davies, recording in his diary, 22 January 1819, 'Enter 'Magnus Berg' Davies with a salver of beaten silver etc-la, la', a reference to the 'Magnus Berg' cup now in the Royal collections.

[Boyd Alexander, (ed.), *Life at Fonthill 1807-1822, with interludes in Paris and London, from the correspondence of William Beckford*, (1957), p272; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Mary Ann Davies

Mary Davies is listed as 'picture dealer' at 23 Wardour Street in 1840.

Charles Davis

Charles Davis 'dealer in curiosities' at 29 Panton Street, Haymarket, London, is listed as trading between 1820 and 1823.

Frederick & Charles Davis

Frederick Davis was trading as 'curiosity dealer' at 100 New Bond Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record Frederick Davis resident at 100 New Bond Street, an 'importer of Works of Art', aged 35, and born in London, together with his wife Elizabeth, aged 37 and their five daughters and two sons, all under 10 years of age. Frederick Davis sold maiolica to the collector Sir Richard Wallace in 1872. Davis is the nephew of the dealer Isaac Falcke (*q.v.*). Frederick's son, Charles, compiled a catalogue of the works of art belonging to Alfred de Rothschild in 1884. Charles Davis was active at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884 and negotiated the sale of the Lord Tweedmouth collection of Wedgwood ceramics to Lord Lever in 1894. Frederick Davis bought at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855 and was listed as a contributor to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857. Frederick Davis and his son were in St Petersburg in 1866 and bought the Tilsit Table (now at the Wallace Collection) and sold it to Lord Hertford in 1867. Frederick Davis also bought a French commode 'with mounts by Gouthiere' which he purchased from Lord Conyngham in the 1860s. Frederick and Charles Davis of Bond Street sold a suite of ebony furniture to the Duke of Norfolk in 1898. Charles Davis was trading 147 New Bond Street in 1905, when he displayed the Tweedmouth Collection of Wedgwood, the catalogue of which was written by the dealer Frederick Rathbone (*q.v.*). 'Fred Davis' was also a member of the syndicate active at the Fountaine sale in 1884, the

syndicate was formed to acquire objects from the Fontaine sale in order to offer them to the South Kensington Museum and the British Museum, members included aristocracy and leading collectors and dealers.

[*Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176; Charles Davis, *Descriptions of the Works of Art Forming the Collection of Alfred de Rothschild*, (2 volumes), (1884); Ralph Nevill (ed.) *Leaves from the Note-Books of Lady Dorothy Nevill*, (1907), pp209-11; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), passim; Ann Eatwell, 'Lever as a Collector of Wedgwood, and the fashion for collecting Wedgwood in the nineteenth-century', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.4, no.2, 1992, pp239-256; Amin Jaffer, *Furniture from British India and Ceylon*, (2001), p130.]

Mr Deacon

Deacon was an auctioneer listed at 2 Berners Street in 1830 and also in 1844. Deacon's saleroom was regularly used as a means of disposing of objects and for purchases by members of the curiosity trade, including John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), Edward and George Hull (*q.v.*), Samuel and Henry Pratt (*q.v.*), etc.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Charles Andrew Debegér

Debegér is listed as 'furniture broker' at 34 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839, 1840, 1844/45 and 1849. Charles De Beger is listed as 'appraiser' at 34 Wardour Street in 1852.

Delange

Delange was a curiosity dealer trading at 5 Quai Voltaire in Paris in the 1850s. John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum wrote in 1854 that Delange's prices were 'somewhat high, but he is a most respectable dealer.' In 1856 Delange supplied a terracotta plaque depicting the Last Supper, now attributed to della Robbia to the South Kensington Museum, (V&A 3986-1856). Delange was also active at the Soltikoff auction sale in 1861, purchasing the Saint Hubert Crozier, which was later acquired by the South Kensington museum in 1892 (V&A 665-1892).

[V&A Library, Cole Papers, *Box XVI*; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p47, p56; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum IV: Relationships with the trade: Webb and Bardini', *ibid*, pp63-78, p68.]

Delamotte

Delamotte was a dealer trading at 18 Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau in Paris in 1819. He supplied the collector William Beckford with works of art in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century. Delamotte is recorded as a purchaser of paintings in the Paris auction rooms during 1816-1819.

[Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

John Dench

Dench is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 2 Clarence Place in 1860.

Francois Deschryver

Francis Deschryver is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 3 Great Newport Street in *Pigot's* London directory in 1840. Deschryver appears to have come to England from Belgium and is regularly recorded as a purchaser and seller of paintings in Brussels during the 1820s and 1830s and at Fosters (*q.v.*) auction rooms in London from 1834. His stock was sold at auction in 1841 – Charles Scarisbrick bought at this auction sale, including a 'Gothic panel in two pieces', and a small shrine and some Gothic fragments. The auction catalogue of 1841 described him as 'many years an importer, the late Mr F Deschryver'.

[Scarisbrick archive, *DDSC 78/4, (1), (10)*, Lancashire County Record Office; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

John Desouret

Desouret, 'picture dealer' listed in trade directories in 1817.

Henry Desvignes

Desvignes is listed as 'picture restorer' at 8 Wardour Street in 1840.

George Dickinson

Dickinson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 44 Tabernacle Walk in 1832.

Mr Dina

Mr Dina is recorded by John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) as a curiosity dealer trading in Italy in the mid nineteenth-century.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Dirksen

Dirksen was a dealer in The Hague, Netherlands, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Derby biscuit porcelain figure from him in October 1873.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p229.]

John Doubleday

Doubleday is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 5 Hyde Street, Bloomsbury in 1832.

George Doveston

Doveston is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 4 Berkeley Square in 1826.

Drey

Drey is recorded as a curiosity dealer in 1863 by Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum, and as a good prospective source for objects. Lady Charlotte Schreiber also mentioned Drey as a dealer trading in Munich in the 1860s and 1870s. Lady Schreiber records that Drey's was 'The great curiosity shop in Munich,' which had 'very good things, but is very dear'. She purchased a small Meissen beaker from Drey (purchased as 'Venetian') in 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911); Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p55.]

Durlacher Brothers

Henry Durlacher traded from 113 New Bond Street in the 1850s, and was buying at the Stowe sale in 1848, when he was recorded as trading from Brook Street. Henry Durlacher Junior is listed as a 'picture dealer' at 131 Regent Street in *Kelly's* 1846 directory. 'Messrs Durlacher' loaned objects to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857. Durlacher bought paintings and porcelain and other curiosities at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, and they also purchased a pair of medieval candlesticks at the same sale on behalf of the Duke of Hamilton. The census returns for 1861 record Henry Durlacher resident at 113 New Bond Street, aged 35, born in St. James Westminster, with his wife, Adelaide, aged 30. The 4th Marquess of Hertford declined to purchase a Sevres 'Pink Vase' from Mr Durlacher in 1861, despite the fact that it was the 'finest' he had ever seen. Lord Hertford's illegitimate son, Sir Richard Wallace did buy objects from Henry Durlacher in the 1860s and 1870s, including the 'Londonderry Cabinet' in 1869. Murray Marks (*q.v.*) was in partnership with the firm in the 1870s, when they traded at 395 Oxford Street. In 1885 Marks & Durlacher moved to 23A Bond Street and by 1887 they had moved to 142 New Bond Street and Marks' name was dropped from the firm. Durlacher owned the lower part of the cross by Valerio Belli (1468-1546), which eventually was sold by the dealers Henry Farrer (*q.v.*) and John Webb (*q.v.*) to the South Kensington Museum. Henry Durlacher was a member of the Fountaine auction sale syndicate in 1884. Durlacher Brothers are listed at 142 New Bond Street in 1910, where they stayed here until 1938. In April 1938, Christie's sold the remaining property of George Durlacher, Esq 'last surviving partner of Messrs Durlacher Bros'.

[*Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176; Byron Webber, *James Orrock, R.I., Painter, Connoisseur, Collector*, (2 vols.), (1903), vol.2, p191; George Williamson, *Murray Marks and his friends*, (1919); Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p132-33; John Ingamells, (ed.), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981), p.131; Clive Wainwright, 'Curiosities to Fine Art, Bond Street's First Dealers', *Country Life*, 29th May 1986, pp1528-29.]

Mr Dux

Dux is recorded as a dealer and agent trading from Hanover, who sold many objects to the South Kensington Museum in the 1860s. Henry Cole and John Charles Robinson of the museum both made purchases from Dux, but often questioned the authenticity of objects that Dux sold. Robinson recorded that he had returned a mounted nautilus shell sent over to the museum by Dux in the 1860s, 'The precious (object) is described by Mr Dux as an ancient work. This piece is however, entirely modern, it belongs to a class of spurious fabrications.....I have no doubt that Herr Dux is perfectly aware of the real character of these objects... '.

[Anna Somers Cocks, *The Victoria and Albert Museum: the making of the Collection*, (1980), p20; Helen Davies, 'John Charles Robinson's work at the South Kensington Museum, Part II – from 1863 to 1867: consolidation and conflict', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.11, no.1, 1999, pp95-115; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p55.]

Joseph, Henry & James Duveen

Joseph Joel Duveen senior (1843-1908), (later Sir Joseph) was born in Hull, and set up a shop with Bernard Barnett (*q.v.*) in Hull in 1867, moving to London by the late 1870s. Joseph's brother, Henry Duveen, opened an art and antiques gallery in Boston, USA in 1876 and had moved to New York in 1879. The Duveen brothers sold

to all the major art collectors in America and Europe during the second half of the nineteenth-century. James Duveen, the nephew of Joseph Duveen senior, opened J.M. Duveen & Son, art and antique dealers at 47 Bold Street, Liverpool in the late nineteenth-century sold oriental porcelain to Lord Lever in the early twentieth-century. The most famous member of the family was the art dealer Joseph Duveen (1869-1939), (later 1st Lord Duveen).

[J.H. Duveen, *The Rise of the House of Duveen*, (1957); Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste*, volume II, (1963), passim.]

William Edkins

Edkins was a dealer in old china and glass in the 1860s, he presented a considerable number of objects to the British Museum between 1876 and 1891. Edkins was the grandson of Michael Edkins, a china-painter, working at the Bristol China Factory in the eighteenth-century. The remainder of William Edkins collection was sold at auction by Sotheby's on 21st May, 1891.

[Aileen Dawson, 'Franks and European Ceramics, Glass and Enamels', in Marjorie Caygill and John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, nineteenth-century collecting and The British Museum*, (1997), pp200-19, p212.]

Edwards & Roberts

Edwards & Roberts were primarily cabinet makers, but are listed as 'antique furniture dealers' at 20 & 21 Wardour Street in *Kelly's* London directory in 1860. By 1870 Edwards & Roberts had expanded to 16, 17, 18, 20 & 21 Wardour Street and 7 Little Chapel Street and 14 Great Chapel Street.

Egger

Egger is recorded as a dealer with shops in Vienna and Paris, he bought at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884.

Emanuel Bros

There are several dealers named Emanuel, (see below). John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) gave a dealer named Emanuel an 'Ivory Tankard Silver Gilt mounted, quite perfect' for £52.10. on sale or return in September 1829. Charles Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick Hall bought an 'Ebony cabinet' and 'Boule Coffre' from Emanuel (probably Town and Emanuel (*q.v.*) in 1846, probably via the dealer George Hull (*q.v.*). Emanuel Bros loaned objects to Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857. An individual named Emanuel bought some silver spoons at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Emanuel brothers also operated a diamond business in Lamb's Conduit Street in the 1830s and 40s.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176.]

Emanuel Emanuel

Emanuel Emanuel is listed as 'picture dealer' at 16 Great Portland Street in 1833. Emanuel was also known as a curiosity importer and took a partnership with Charles Town, an artist of 103 New Bond Street, in the 1830s to form Town and Emanuel (*q.v.*), furniture manufacturers and ancient furniture dealers.

[Francis Collard, 'Town & Emanuel', *Furniture History*, volume XXXII, 1996, pp81-89.]

Ezekiel Emanuel

Ezekiel Emanuel is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 116 Great Portland Street in 1836 and as 'curiosity dealer' at 51 Great Portland Street in 1860

Israel Emanuel

Israel Emanuel is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 1 Wigmore Street in 1824, 1826 and 1829.

R. Emery

Emery made several purchases at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, where he is listed at Bury Street. Emery is recorded as both a buyer and a seller of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1820-1840.

[Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Thomas Emmerson

Emmerson was a primarily a picture dealer, trading at 20 Stratford Place, London, although he also sold a contemporary table with an antique Florentine pietre dura top to George Lucy at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, in 1824. Emmerson also sold decorative objects to the collector William Beckford in the early nineteenth-century. Emmerson regularly sold paintings at various auctions rooms during the 1830s and by the 1850s Emmerson is trading in paintings only, and is mentioned by Gustav Waagen in this capacity in 1854.

[Gustav Waagen, *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, (1854), (1999 edition), p338; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p222-3; Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Thomas Epps

Epps is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 7 Upper Kennington Street in *Kelly's* London directory in 1860.

Escudier

Escudier was a dealer in curiosities listed at 21 Quai Voltaire, Paris in 1836. Edward Holmes Baldock (*q.v.*) purchased Sèvres porcelain from Escudier in 1836.

[Geoffrey de Bellaigue, 'Edward Holmes Baldock, part I', *Connoisseur*, volume.190, August 1975, p.292.]

Esmeir

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall records that Esmeir was curiosity dealer who had a shop in Rue Parcellis, 22, Marseilles in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p41.]

Thomas Esworthy

Esworthy is listed as 'furniture broker' at 51 Wardour Street in *Pigot's* London directory in 1840.

Henry Kay Evans

Evans is shown at 281 Holborn, in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. He is listed at 282 High Holborn as a 'curiosity dealer' in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841 and in *Kelly's* in 1846.

Thomas Evans

Thomas Evans is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 17 Maddox Street in the 1841 directories.

Evans

Evans is recorded as a curiosity dealer at 3 Quai Voltaire, Paris in the 1850s and sold several objects to the South Kensington Museum. In 1854 Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum mentioned that Evans prices were 'generally very reasonable.'

[Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p48.]

Charles Everingham

Everingham is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 32 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden in 1824.

Henry Eyre

Eyre is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 11 Lower Grosvenor Place in 1860.

Isaac, David, Jacob and Hannah Falcke

Isaac Falcke (1819-1909) and David Falcke are listed at 127 Wardour Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840 and continue to trade from there until the 1850s, after which they traded from New Bond Street. Jacob Falcke is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 127 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839 and as well as the Wardour Street address he is also listed at 394 Oxford Street in 1841. Hannah Falcke & Sons are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 394 Oxford Street in *Kelly's* Directory in 1846. James Falcke is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 171 New Bond Street in 1860. Mr Falcke (probably Isaac or David) supplied some armour to Lord Brougham in 1844. Isaac Falcke is the uncle of the dealer Frederick Davis (*q.v.*). Isaac Falcke was buying Wedgwood ceramics at the auction sale of the collection of Charles Augustus Tulk (1786-1849) in 1849-50, and Isaac and David Falcke loaned objects, including a piece of Wedgwood, to the ceramic court at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in 1856. Isaac Falcke had, according to the dealer Frederick Litchfield (writing in 1879), an 'excellent and unique collection' of Wedgwood. David Falcke purchased a considerable amount of objects at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, including Dresden china, 'Raffaella ware', weapons, glass and other curiosities, and in the same year David Falcke sold an Arabic astrolabe for £30 to the collector A.W. Franks, for the British museum (OA 1855.7-9,1). The *Magnificent Collection of Mr David Falcke*, 'who is finally retiring', was sold by Christie's on April 19th 1858, the sale lasting 19 days. Isaac Falcke and David Falcke also loaned objects to Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857, and Isaac Falcke also loaned some maiolica to the Exhibition at the South Kensington Museum in 1862 and to the National Exhibition of Works of Art in Leeds in 1868. Isaac Falcke sold a large collection of majolica and lusterware ceramics to Sir Richard Wallace, and some

renaissance bronzes to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin. Isaac and David Falcke appear at irregular intervals in the purchase accounts of the collector Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks (1820-1894), later Lord Tweedmouth, during the period 1849-1871, probably selling Marjoribanks Wedgwood ceramics (Tweedmouth's collection of Wedgwood was later acquired by Lord Lever). Isaac Falcke also presented about 500 pieces of ceramics to the British Museum in 1909 along with associated printed and manuscript information. The final parts of the Isaac Falcke collection were sold at Christie's in London 19th & 20th April 1910

[*Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, A Guide to Collectors*, (1879), pp179-80; Ann Eatwell, 'Lever as a collector of Wedgwood, and the fashion for collecting Wedgwood in the nineteenth-century', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.4, no.2, 1992, pp239-256, p239; Lucy Wood, *Lady Lever Art Gallery, Catalogue of Commodities*, (1994), p.28 (fn.149), p268 (fn.8); Aileen Dawson, 'Franks and European Ceramics and Glass and Enamels', in Marjorie Caygill and John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, nineteenth-century collecting and The British Museum*, (1997), pp200-19, p211; R.G.W. Anderson, 'Early Scientific Instruments and Horology', in Caygill & Cherry (eds.), *Ibid*, pp286-95, p288.]

Mr. Farmer

Farmer was a well known dealer in 'articles of vertu' trading from Tavistock Street, London during the opening decades of the nineteenth-century. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold him a large amount of Dresden china, silver and a metal gilt mounted ostrich egg in February 1821.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Henry Farrer

Henry Farrer was one of the most well-known dealers of the mid nineteenth-century and is listed as 'picture dealer' at 13 King Street, Soho in 1826, and may have been a son of an individual named Farrer, who is recorded as selling paintings at Christie's auction room in London in 1797. Henry & William Farrer are listed as 'picture dealers and residents' at 14 Wardour Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* 1838/1840 and *Kelly's Directory* in 1844 & 1846. Thomas Farrer, possibly a brother, is listed as 'picture dealer' at 111 Wardour Street in 1844 and at 105 Wardour Street in 1845 and 1849. Henry Farrer is listed as 'picture dealer' at 14 Wardour Street in 1852 and he is listed as a picture dealer and as a 'curiosity dealer' trading from 106 Old Bond Street in the 1860s. Farrer appears regularly as both buyer and seller of paintings in auction catalogues in London during the period from the 1820s to the 1840s, and is recording as buying pictures at very low prices (eg 'an Italian scene' at Fosters (*q.v.*) for £2.0. in 1824) as well as pictures for large sums, which are obviously commission purchases, (eg 'Teniers, View of a Chateaux' at Christie's in 1837 for £362.5.0.). 'Farrer, Wardour Street' bought paintings and silver and ancient jewels at the Strawberry Hill auction in 1842. Farrer also bought paintings by Rosa and Rembrandt (at £1050 & £850) at the Stowe sale in 1848, and sold some paintings in Paris in 1853 in collaboration with the dealer Samuel Mawson (*q.v.*). Farrer is recorded as supplying paintings to several well known collectors, including the 1st Lord Penrhyn at Penrhyn Castle in 1861. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) writes that Farrer is abroad on a buying trip in 1838 and in 1858 Farrer wrote to Isaac saying there is a cheque for him. Farrer bought paintings and some Limoges enamels at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. At the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition 1857 Farrer loaned several 'Ancient Masters' paintings and some metalwork, and he also loaned ancient furniture to the

Marlborough House exhibition in 1852 and to the Gore House exhibition in 1853. In 1854 Gustav Waagen mentions that Farrer has good selection of pictures and objects of virtu. Farrer sold a crystal cross, made by Valerio Belli (1468-1546) to the South Kensington Museum in 1864, it seems he is in partnership for this object with John Webb (*q.v.*), and was trading at the Bond Street address at the time. The cross was formerly in the stock of Durlacher (*q.v.*), and the base associated with the cross was in the stock of John Webb, who seems to have acquired both sections (it formerly belonged to Baron Rothschild). John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum wrote that Farrer mostly dealt in 'forgeries' by the late 1860s. Farrer is also recorded as having loaned some objects to the South Kensington Museum, including a 'carved oak press' that was illustrated in Frederick Litchfield's *Illustrated History of Furniture*, (1892). Farrer also dealt in contemporary art, he was in possession of Sir John Everett Millais' *Ophelia*, which he bought from Millais before it was finished on 10th December 1851, for 300 gns. He sold *Ophelia* to the collector G. B. Windus. Farrer already owned Millais' *Christ in the Carpenter's Shop* and *Mariana*. Farrer lived at Albert Road, Regent's Park after his semi-retirement.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.151, no.159, no.357, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of Specimens of cabinet work...exhibited at Gore House* (1853); C. Thurston Thompson, *Photographs of Furniture Exhibited at Gore House, 1853* (1853); *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176, p149; John Ingamells (ed), *The Hertford Mawson Letters* (1981), p13, fn17; Stephen Wildman (ed.), *Visions of Love and Life – PreRaphaelite Art from the Birmingham Collection, England*, (1995), p58; Helen Davies, 'John Charles Robinson's work at the South Kensington Museum, Part II, from 1863 to 1867: consolidation and conflict', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.11, no.1, 1999, pp95-115; Clive Wainwright, 'The Banker the Prince and the Dealers: three Renaissance objects in the Victoria & Albert Museum', *Apollo*, February, (2000), pp41-6; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Jules Felix

Felix is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 99 Wardour Street in 1870.

Thomas Fenteman & Sons

Thomas Fenteman senior dealt in books, trading in Leeds from 1817 and his son Thomas Junior (1815-1892) was later also a partner in the business. Fenteman & Sons were trading in Leeds, at 3 Swann Street by 1826 and at 7 Land's Lane by 1837 (in both locations it appears, trading in books and as general traders). In 1837 Fenteman is listed at 13 Duncan Street selling old books and furniture and pictures. Fenteman & Sons are listed at 42 Boar Lane by 1845, trading in curiosities etc. Thomas Fenteman & Sons loaned a number of curiosities, most of which were for sale, in a 'museum of antiquities' at a public exhibition of 'Paintings, Sculpture, Curiosities' in Leeds in 1843. Thomas senior died 1848 and in 1871 his other son Cooper Fenteman retired, when there is an auction of his property.

[Frank Kidson, *Thomas Fenteman: memoir*, Leeds, (n.d. 1892?); James Lomax, 'Buying Antiques in Early Victorian Leeds: The 1843 Exhibition', *Furniture History*, Vol.XXXIII, (1997), pp275-85.]

Casimiro Flandoli

Flandoli was a dealer in Bologna, Italy, he sold an Italian maiolica relief to the South Kensington Museum in 1858.

Flaudin

Flaudin was a female curiosity dealer, trading in Paris, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea-Derby porcelain from her in April 1873.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p184.]

Robert Fogg

Fogg & Son Chinamen (Robert Fogg senior and junior) were registered at 50 New Bond Street by at least 1783 (*New Complete Guide to ...the City of London, 1783*) and remained there until 1800. By 1805 R. Fogg, 'Chinaman' is listed at 16 Warwick Street, Golden Square. Fogg is listed in the trade directory at 16 Warwick Street, Golden Square in 1822. Robert Fogg 'Chinaman to the Prince Regent' is listed at 150 Regent Street during the period 1826-28. Fogg sold French furniture to the Prince Regent in 1812 and also to William Beckford during the opening decades of the nineteenth-century, and appears in the accounts of Vulliamy in 1811, Vulliamy having made some ormolu mounts for china belonging to Fogg. Fogg also sold the pair of pietra dura cabinets, still remaining at Alnwick Castle, to the Duke of Northumberland in 1822, (where the invoice states Fogg's address at the time as 150 Regent Street). Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold 'seventy six pieces of Roman or Raphaelware' etc to Fogg in May 1820. Fogg is recorded as the buyer of 2 ebony chairs at the auction of the contents at Wanstead in 1822 and Fogg is occasionally recorded a buyer of pictures at Christie's auctions during the period 1801-1807. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought china at 'Squibb's sale of Mr Fogg' in February 1831. The diarist Thomas Raikes records that Fogg 'tried in vain', in 1837, to buy the collection of old Sévres belonging to the Earl of Harewood.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Thomas Raikes, *A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes Esq from 1831 to 1847*, (4 vols.), vol.1, p184; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p232; Clare Baxter, 'A pair of pietra dura cabinets at Alnwick: the history of their acquisition', *Apollo* June 1992, pp350-2; Hugh Roberts, 'Quite Appropriate for Windsor Castle; George IV and George Watson Taylor', *Furniture History*, vol.XXXVI, (2000), pp115-137; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p166; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp177-201, p179-80; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

George Foord

Foord is listed as 'carver and gilder' at 52 Wardour Street in 1840.

William Forrest

William Forrest's shop is illustrated in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840 as selling 'Clocks, Curiosities and Works of Art', at 54 Strand and is also listed as 'importer and dealer in curiosities' in the same publication. Forrest continues to be listed as 'importer and dealer in curiosities' at 54 Strand in *Kelly's London directory* in 1846. The census returns for 1841 record William Forrest at 54 Strand, aged 40, a 'curiosity dealer'. Forrest bought 'old Faenza ware' at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842 and he also bought a set of six 'old mahogany chairs' at the Stowe auction sale in 1848. Forrest bought stained glass from John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) in 1833 and Isaac also sold curiosities to him in 1841 and 1842. However, by 1844 Isaac mentions that Forrest is selling 'modern' things, such as china and French furniture. The collector A.W. Franks bought a fifteenth-century Spanish earthenware vase from Forrest in 1852, now in the British Museum (MLA 1852.6-30,1) and also

some delftware and some Japanese objects from W.M. Forrest in 1855, whilst he was still trading at 54 Strand. There is also a W. Forrest, who may be the same individual, who wrote to John Coleman Isaac from 49 North Bridge, Edinburgh (n.d.).

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letter, no.67, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p232; Aileen Dawson, 'Franks and European Ceramics, Glass and Enamels', in Marjorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp200-219, p204; Jessica Harrison-Hall, 'Oriental Pottery and Porcelain, in Caygill & Cherry (eds.), *Ibid*, pp220-30, p225.]

Forrester

Forrester was a 'Russian Broker', who was buying in London in 1836 and was also buying in France around this time, 'with a large sum', according to the diarist Thomas Raikes. Raikes also records in August 1836 that Forrester was sent to prison for 6 months for using a false passport whilst in France.

[Thomas Raikes, *A Portion of the Diary kept by Thomas Raikes Esq from 1831 to 1847* (4 vols.) (1856), vol.1, p.24.]

Foster's Auction Rooms

Auctioneer trading at 410 Oxford Street, London by the 1820s and 1830s, they are used regularly by the antique and curiosity trade. They are listed at this address in *Kelly's* in 1838. Foster began as an auctioneer in 1794, under Peter Coxe, as Coxe, Burrell & Foster. Foster's continued to operate until the early decades of the twentieth-century, trading at 54 Pall Mall, London.

William Foster (or Forster)

William Foster 'dealer in second hand plate and all kinds of curiosities etc.' is trading in partnership with David Gordon (*q.v.*) at 134 St. Martin's Lane by 1811 and had dissolved the partnership and moved to the Strand after 1817. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) left several suits of ancient armour and various ancient weapons with 'William Foster St. Martin's Lane' in May 1817, and Davies continued to trade with Foster, when he moved to the Strand after 1817, until the early 1820s, selling him Dresden china, curiosities and considerable amounts of armour. Foster bought 'a magnificent cabinet of Ebony' at an auction sale of William Beckford's possessions in London in 1817, and he also bought a curious old chest and Cardinal Wolsey's hat at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, (the hat was purchased on behalf of the actor Charles Kean). The auctioneer George Robins (*q.v.*) mentioned that 'Mr Forster' had helped considerably with the cataloguing of the contents of the Strawberry Hill auction in 1842. There is a William Foster, 'curiosity and picture dealer', listed at 4 Lower James Street, Grosvenor Square in 1826.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp177-201, p189.]

Fournier

Fournier is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading in Paris in the 1880s. Lady Schreiber purchased 'a very good Dresden (Marcolini) medallion', from Fournier in 1880.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

William Foy

William Foy, 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 56 Shoe Lane, Holborn in 1824 and 1826.

Gregorio Franchi

Franchi (1770-1827) was primarily known as the agent for the collector William Beckford, he resided in Baker Street but does not appear to have traded from commercial premises. He appears to have acted as a broker in hardstones and to have begun acting for Beckford sometime around 1800 and continued until his death in 1827, sometimes working in conjunction with the dealer and furniture maker Robert Hume (*q.v.*). Franchi is also known to have acted in the same capacity for the Marquis of Douglas. Franchi's collection was sold at auction in two sales held by Christie's in May 1827 and in 1829.

[Boyd Alexander, *From Lisbon to Baker Street: the story of the Chevalier Franchi, Beckford's friend*, (1977); Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p113, pp117-120, p139, p262; Adriana Turpin, 'Filling the Void: The Development of Beckford's Taste and the Market in Furniture', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp177-201, p179, p180, p191; Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Ostergard, (2001), *Ibid.* p163-72, p166-72.]

Jacob Franks

Franks is listed as 'furniture dealer' at 71 Wardour Street in 1852.

Mrs Ann Fraser

Mrs Fraser is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 87 Dean Street, in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Freppa

Freppa was an art and curiosity dealer in Florence who in 1859, according to Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum, sold modern maiolica as old pieces. Freppa's shop was at the Via di Rondinelli, Florence in 1858. Otto Müндler, the German art dealer, historian and travelling agent for the National Gallery during the period 1855-58, called on Freppa in October 1856 and noted that he had a painting that was said to be by Raphael. According to Müндler the painting was 'a wretched, black Bolognese copy, badly drawn, about 1640.' Freppa is known to have employed the sculptor Giovanni Bastianini (1830-1868) to make copies of Renaissance sculptures.

[*The Travel Diary of Otto Müндler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, p132; John Pope-Hennessy, 'The Forging of Italian Renaissance Sculpture', *Apollo*, volume XCIX, no.146 (New Series), April 1974, pp242-267, p250-1; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p54.]

Herr Frescati

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall records that Frescati was a curiosity dealer trading at 21 The Linden, Berlin, in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p118.]

Gagliardi

Gagliardi probably trained as a painter and was well known as a dealer trading in Florence in the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s. M. Gagliardi, 'a painter of Florence' is recorded as supplying the Duke of Lucca with a painting by Angelo Falconi, named

'The Good Samaritan' , which was sold by the Duke at Christie's in July 1840. Gagliardi sold Renaissance sculpture and other objects and is mentioned by Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum in this capacity. Herbert Byng-Hall mentioned that Gagliardi was a dealer 'well known in London and Florence', and that he also traded from Vienna in 1868. The German art dealer and historian Otto Mündler called at the shop of Gagliardi in 1856 and 1857. On his visit in 1856 Mündler noted that 'the picture dealer Gagliardi...boasts of having a picture by Andrea del Sarto' but his 'ideas of this work are very much exaggerated.'

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p199; *The Travel Diary of Otto Mündler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, p131 & p165; Helen Davies, 'John Charles Robinson's work at the South Kensington Museum, Part II, from 1863 to 1867: consolidation and conflict', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.11, no.1, 1999, pp95-115, p97; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Richard Gale

Gale is listed as a 'picture dealer' at 47 High Holborn in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846.

Ganz

Ganz is recorded as a dealer in Amsterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea porcelain (which she records was sold as Dresden) from him in August 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p33.]

George Gasley

Gasley is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 93 Newman Street in *Pigot's London directory* in 1832.

S. Gasparoni

Gasparoni was a 'dealer in curiosities' trading in Venice, he bought the collection of the Marina Place in Venice and sold it to Town & Emanuel (*q.v.*), after first unsuccessfully offering it to Dom Colnaghi (*q.v.*) in about 1834. Gasparoni had retired by 1855, according to Otto Mündler, the German art dealer and historian. Whilst in Venice, Mündler commented that Signor Gasparoni, was 'formerly a picture dealer', after Gasparoni had left some pictures for Mündler to view for possible purchase. S. Gasparoni sold a number of Italian pictures at Christie's during 1824 and 1825.

[*The Travel Dairy of Otto Mündler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, p87; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p48; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Gaudin

Gaudin was a dealer in Paris who supplied the collector William Beckford with works of art in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century.

[Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Henry Geere

Geere is listed as 'picture dealer' at 18 Wardour Street in 1852.

Getz

Getz was a dealer in Fürth, Germany, who had business dealings with Gabriel Davies (*q.v.*) in the 1820s.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Gherardo

Gherardo is recorded as a curiosity dealer trading at Via San Teresa in Turin in the 1860s and 1870s. Lady Charlotte Schreiber mentioned that Gherardo was 'very civil', and had 'two fine (unmarked) Wedgwood tureens...he asks about £2 for them, and they were worth it, but they were too cumbersome to transport.'

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Joseph Gill

Gill was listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 2 Great May's Buildings in 1832.

Edward T Godden

Godden was established as an auctioneer and dealer in works of art in Kingston-on-Thames by the mid 1860s. Edward had four sons who all entered the trade in antiques. Edward's eldest son, Frank Godden, immigrated to Australia and opened a shop in Melbourne. Frank was considered a leading expert in works of art and retired from business in 1920. Arthur Godden opened a shop in Worthing and retired from business in 1928, the business continuing under his son, Leslie Godden, who later moved to 7 Paddington Street, London in 1937. Geoffrey Godden, Leslie Godden's son, continues to trade as a specialist ceramics dealer in Worthing, Sussex.

L. Goetz

Goetz traded at 3 Portland Street, Southampton, and had a close business relationship with John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) in the 1830s and 1840s. Goetz was often travelling around Britain during the 1840s, and is recorded as writing to John Coleman Isaac whilst on buying trips to Edinburgh, Scarborough and Newcastle. Isaac sold Goetz several objects including some paintings in 1842, which included a 'Canaletto' for £12. Goetz is recorded as selling a small number of pictures at Foster's (*q.v.*) auction rooms in February 1835 and buying a few pictures at very small value at Christie's in May 1835.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.332, no.362, no.363, no.365, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu]

Robert Goldring

Goldring is listed as 'picture dealer' at 78 Wardour Street in 1838, 1840 & 1844, and at 41 Wardour Street in 1849. Goldring made several purchases at the Stowe auction sale in 1848. Goldring is recorded as the buyer and seller of paintings at various London auction rooms in the period 1832-1840.

[Getty Provenance Index Databases, ww.piweb.getty.edu.]

Goldsmidt

(see Wimpfen & Goldsmidt)

William Gooding

Gooding is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 20 Wyndham Street in 1832.

David Gordon

David Gordon is in partnership with William Foster (*q.v.*), 'dealer in second-hand plate and all kinds of curiosities' at 134 St. Martin's Lane in 1811. The partnership had dissolved by 1817.

Thomas Grimshaw

Grimshaw was a tinsplate worker and later an 'armourer'. Grimshaw made 'fake' armour for the dealer Samuel Pratt (*q.v.*) in the 1830s and 1840s. Grimshaw was born in London in 1806 and lived at 33 Eyre Street Hill, Clerkenwell, (listed as tinsplate worker) by 1838. In 1846 he is listed as 'armourer' at Whiskin Street and continued to work as armourer at Penton Place, Pentonville in 1859. The census returns for 1861 record Thomas Grimshaw, 'an armourer', at 6 Lamb's Conduit, born in Middlesex, aged 55, together with his wife Anna, aged 29.

[F. Gordon Roe, 'Some Nineteenth Century Forgeries of Armour', *Connoisseur*, volume LXIII, no.252, August 1922, pp.210-13; Francis Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924*, (1924), p12, p72, p248; K.N. Watts, 'Samuel Pratt and armour faking', in Mark Jones (ed.), *Why fakes matter, essays on the problem of authenticity*, (1992), pp100-105.]

William Grindlay

Grindlay is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 52 South Molton Street in 1860.

William Greenall

Greenall is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 31 Old Compton Street in 1824 and 1826.

Otto Gudekunst

Gudekunst, was an art dealer in Vienna, he made several purchases at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884, before joining the firm of Colnaghi & Co (*q.v.*) in 1894. Gudekunst worked with the young Bernard Berenson, and together they helped to form the collection of Mrs Isabella Stewart Gardner in Boston, Mass.

George Gunn

Gunn is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' in Paris, at 64 Rue Amelot in 1830s. He sold several objects to the collector William Beckford, including the famous 'Rubens Vase' and also sold objects to Lord Stuart de Rothesay of Highcliffe Castle, Hampshire (now Dorset). Gunn had a working relationship with the carver and dealer James Nixon (*q.v.*), both of them supplying de Rothesay. Gunn also sold old French furniture to the Duke of Sutherland in 1838.

[Sarah Medlam, *The Bettine, Lady Abingdon Collection*, (1996), pp30-4; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Thomas Gwenapp Snr & Thomas Gwenapp Jnr

Thomas Gwenapp is listed as 'Commission Repository for Pictures, Antiquities, Bronzes, Shells etc' at 44 New Bond Street in 1806. By 1807, he is listed as selling 'Old China' at the same address, and by 1808 he is dealing in pictures & curiosities. In 1809 'Thomas Gwinnap' (sic) is listed as picture dealer trading at 48 New Bond Street and also at 41 New Bond Street in some directories. In 1810 he has moved to 47 New Bond Street, as 'repository for antiquities', and in 1814 he is listed as dealer in pictures and curiosities at 48 New Bond Street. In the 1815 directory he has moved to 20 Lower Brook Street, as 'dealer in pictures etc' and is also listed at this address in 1817, 1818 and 1819 as 'dealer in ancient armour'. Gwenapp apparently disappears from the directories after 1819, and some of Thomas Gwenapp senior's paintings by the artist William Hogarth were sold at Christie's in April 1821. Gwenapp Snr was the most famous ancient armour dealer in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century and was well known for his exhibitions of ancient armour at 'the Oplotheca', 20 Lower Brook Street during the 1810s and at the 'Gothic Hall' in Pall Mall in the 1820s, which were often staged with the help of the collector and armour expert Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. Charles Tennyson, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, made substantial purchases of armour from Gwenapp's 'Gothic Hall' in Pall Mall in 1821. Henry Dymoke, the King's Champion at the Coronation of George IV in 1821 and also his two squires at the Coronation wore suits of armour supplied by Gwennapp for the Coronation. In 1832 Gwenapp's son, T Gwenapp Junior, is listed as 'picture cleaner' at 21 Titchborne Street and as 'picture dealer' at the same address in 1833. There were auction sales of Thomas Gwenapp senior's stock of armour and curiosities at the Gothic Hall in Pall Mall and at the Oplotheca, 20 Lower Brook Street, on 10th June 1833. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) and John Swaby (*q.v.*) and John Bentley (*q.v.*) and Mr. Sack (*q.v.*) collectively bought two horse armour figures at this sale and offered the armour to Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. Meyrick wrote to Dom Colnaghi (*q.v.*) that he had offered 'Isaacs' (sic) £400, 'and not a sixpence more' for the two mounted suits in June 1833. 'Mr. Gwennapp' (sic) was in possession of a 'chamber organ executed at Vienna in 1592, by C.H. Hoffheimer' illustrated in Sir Samuel Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, 1836 (it was in the possession of 'Mr Cartwright, the celebrated dentist' by the time *Specimens* was published, according to Samuel Meyrick). T. Gwennap, probably Thomas junior, also submitted a drawing of an oak chest for *Specimens* (plate XXXII). In 1842 A.W.N. Pugin mentioned to the Earl of Shrewsbury that the casket that he was thinking of buying from 'Gwenup' (sic) was 'not worth it'. Samuel Meyrick, whilst writing to the artist William Etty, wrote that he had purchased some armour at Gwennap's sale in 1838. Etty also recorded that he had bought armour from Gwenapp at that time. An auction sale of the *collection of paintings, fine ancient armour, prints, drawings and a finer (sic) organ etc of the late Thomas Gwenapp* took place in 1845. Gwenapp was also dealing in paintings and according to the historian T. H. Whitley, writing in 1928, Gwenapp sold some pictures of dubious authenticity to a merchant named Edward Grey, of Harringay House, Hornsey, in 1817. This transaction resulted in court action, with Grey successfully suing Gwenapp.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, MS139/AJ53, letter no.181, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of a most splendid and instructive collection of antient armour exhibiting at the OPLOTHECA* (1816); Francis Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924*, (1925), passim; William Whitley, *Art in England 1800-1820* (1928), p267-8; Charles B. Read, 'The Armours of the King's Champion - part II, *Connoisseur*, June 1937, pp316-20; Mark Girouard, *The Return to Camelot, Chivalry and the English Gentleman*, (1981), p72; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the*

James Samuel Hadnutt

Hadnutt is listed as 'dealer in ancient furniture' at 17 Wardour Street in 1838, and as 'curiosity dealer' at 17 & 40 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839 and 1840 and there is also a Hadnutt listed as 'carver and gilder' at 40 Wardour Street in 1838. James Hadnutt is listed as 'ancient furniture warehouse' at 122 Wardour Street in *Thompson's* directory in 1844 and *Kelly's* directory in 1845 and 1849. James Hadnutt is listed as 'ancient furniture dealer' at 122 Wardour Street in 1852 and as 'antique furniture dealer' at 60 Wardour Street in *Kelly's* London directory in 1860. By the 1861 census returns 60 Wardour Street is occupied by James Hadnutt, 'shopman', aged 25, the son of James Samuel Hadnutt. There is a W. Hadnutt, 'carpenter' at 71 Oakley Street Lambeth in 1820 who maybe a relation, or indeed James Hadnutt's father?

Thomas Hall

Hall is listed as 'Museum and Antiquarian Repository' in 1817 at 10 City Road, Finsbury. Hall is listed under the category of 'Dealers in Natural and Antiquarian Curiosities' in the 1820s. Hall is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1826.

Thomas Hamlet

Hamlet, who was the natural son of Sir Thomas Dashwood, of 'Hellfire Club' fame, traded as a goldsmith and jeweller from c.1800 until he was declared bankrupt in 1842, he is believed to have died in 1849. His first shop was opened at St. Martin's Court, in partnership with the jeweller Francis Lambert. Hamlet later moved to 1 Prince's Street, Leicester Square, and was holding a royal warrant as jeweller to King William IV and Queen Adelaide in 1835. As well as supplying silver and jewellery, Hamlet also sold a range of antiques and curiosities, including Dresden porcelain, ivory carvings and a 'beautiful old Bohea table, formerly the property of Louis XIV' as well as a table previously in the possession of Queen Anne to Roland Jones, of Broomhall, Caernarvonshire during the late 1820s and 1830s.

[Alfred Jones, 'A Collector of Works of Art in Wales a Century Ago', *Apollo*, vol.XXXVII, no.217, February 1943, pp43-44.]

John Christopher Hampp

Hampp (1750-1824) was born van Hampp in Mainbach, Wurtenburg in Germany and came to England in 1750 and was established as a glass painter in Norwich by 1782. He was also trading in ancient glass in the late eighteenth-century, in partnership with a man called Stevenson. Hampp issued a catalogue of an exhibition of ancient stained glass for sale in Norwich and at 97 Pall Mall in London in 1804. Hampp & Stevenson consigned a large quantity of ancient painted glass for sale by auction at Christie's in 1808. It is recorded that Hampp purchased some objects from the collector Alexandre de Lenoir.

[Bernard Rackham, 'English Importations of Foreign Stained Glass in the Early Nineteenth-century', *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass Painters*, vol.II, no.2, October 1927, pp86-94; Jean Lafond, 'The Traffic in Old Stained Glass from Abroad during the 18th & 19th centuries', *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass Painters*, vol.XIV, no.1, 1964, pp58-67; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home, 1750-1850*, (1989), p66.]

Handelaar

Handelaar is recorded as a dealer trading in Brussels, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea-Derby porcelain from him in October 1874. There is also a J. Handelaar trading from Hanway Street, London, in the 1880s and 1890s.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p321.]

Samuel Hanson

Samuel Hanson is listed as 'cabinetmaker' at 16 John Street, Oxford Street in 1832 and as 'antique furniture dealer' at the same address in 1836 and in 1840. According to John Loudon, (*Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture*, published in 1833), 'Hanson of John Street, (off Hanway Yard) London, has an extensive collection of Elizabethan and Dutch furniture and carvings.'

[John Claudius Loudon, *An Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture*, (1833), p1101.]

John Harris

Harris is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Princess Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Michael Hart

Hart is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 11 Ship Alley, Wellclose Square in 1832.

Samuel Hart

Hart is listed as 'picture dealer' at 57 Wardour Street in 1849.

Hartmann

Hartmann is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading from Place de St. Jean in Paris in 1870.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Joseph Harvey

Joseph Harvey is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 9 Burlington Place, Old Kent Road in 1832.

Thomas Harvey

Thomas Harvey is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 5 Cannon Street in 1832, and as 'curiosity dealer' at 16 Cannon Street in 1841.

James Harwood

Harwood is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 80 Houndsditch in 1826 and in 1836.

James (or Joshua) Hawkins

Hawkins is listed as 'picture dealer' in 1817, and is trading at 7 High Street, Bloomsbury in 1822.

Thomas Hawksley

Hawksley is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 14 Wardour Street in 1826 and 1836. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold Hawksley '16 carved wooden figures' for a total of £17.0.0. in September 1829.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book' no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

William Hawley

William Hawley, 'curiosity dealer' is listed at 51 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839.

J M Heberlé

Herberlé was an auctioneer with a saleroom in Cologne and also in Bonn in the 1850s, which was used regularly by the curiosity trade.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector a home 1750-1850*, (1989), p52.]

George Hunt Heigham

Heigham is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 139 High Holborn in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record George Heigham resident at 139 High Holborn, a 'silversmith and dealer in works of art', aged 33, born in Norfolk, together with his wife Lucy, aged 32.

Mme. Henry

Mme. Henry is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading in Paris in 1870.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

William Henry

Henry is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 148 High Holborn in 1860.

J D Herman

Herman is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 23 Great Waterloo Street in 1826 and 1836.

Abraham Hertz

Hertz was a curiosity dealer trading from Regent Street in the 1830s, and also, by 1842, at Marlborough Street. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) exchanged some curiosities with Mr. Hertz in July 1832, including '2 small ivory carvings of David and Goliath for 12 ivory figures and some wood carvings'. Isaac also sold Hertz 'a pair of spurs and a horse bit' for £6 in January 1839 and a Lapis Lazuli tazza sometime in the early 1830s, and Isaac records that he sold 'Mr Bram Hertz of Marlborough Street', 'a pair of bronze tripods' and 'three French bronze busts' in April 1843. Isaac writes that Hertz is abroad on a buying trip in 1838. Hertz is recorded as the purchaser of some pictures at fairly low values at Christie's in July 1839. Hertz sold an ivory hunting horn to Charles Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire in 1846. Hertz bought some bronzes at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842 and some miniatures, seals and 'Raffaelle ware' at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. 'Benjamin Hertz Esq. Great Marlborough Street' is listed as a subscriber to Charles Roach Smith's *Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities* (1854). Henry Bohn mentions that the collection of Hertz was purchased by the collector Joseph Mayer in the 1850s.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.12, no.151, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Scarisbrick archive, *DDSC 78/4, (1) (10)* Lancashire County Record Office; Henry Bohn, *A guide to the Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain*, (1857); Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu]

Robert Heslop

Heslop is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 62 Whitecross Street, Cripplegate in 1826 and 1836.

Hiams

Hiams is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 130 Fetter Lane in 1829.

Mrs Ann Hill

Mrs Hill is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 56 Shoe Lane in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Charles Hitchcock

Hitchcock is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 19 Rathbone Place in *Pigot's* London directory in 1832. Hitchcock is also known to have dealt in old china, trading from a location in Hanway Street.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323.]

Robert Hitchcock

Robert Hitchcock is recorded as a dealer supplying the collector William Beckford with decorative objects in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century.

[Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a celebrated collector', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Mr Hodder

Hodder was a dealer trading in Bristol in the 1860s. He was trained as a chemist but also sold curiosities and antique china. Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought an eighteenth-century porcelain sauce boat for 30s from him in 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Mr Fred R Holach

Holach was a dealer who wrote to John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) from Ostend in 1834. Holach sold a small number of low value pictures through Foster's (*q.v.*) auction rooms in July 1836

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, no.232, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

William Holl

William Holl is in partnership with Edward Baldock (*q.v.*) from 1814 as 'Ornamental China Dealers' at 7 Hanway Street. In 1817 Holl is listed separately as 'Antique Furniture Dealer' at 13 Hanway Street (the first instance of the term antique furniture being used in the trade directories). Holl does not appear in the trade directories after 1819.

Robert Burkett Howard

Howard is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 253 High Holborn in 1860.

Howe, Leonard & Co.

Howe, Leonard & Co were Auctioneers and Commission Merchants in Boston USA, they sent John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) an announcement of their intentions to open a gallery in Boston in 1844, selling 'antique and rustic furniture'.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, no.468, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Edward and George Hull

Edward Hull is listed as 'broker' at 20 Change Alley, Cornhill in *Robson's* London directory in 1826, and as 'curiosity dealer' at 55 St Martin's Lane, Charing Cross in 1832 and 1833. Hull was trading from this address, according to the historian Clive Wainwright, from at least 1828. There was an Edward Hull listed in the 1814 directory as boot & shoe-maker at 4 Little St Martin's Lane, who may be the same Edward Hull who later became a curiosity dealer. In 1834 Hull opened another shop at 109 Wardour Street, taking over the shop of the dealer John Swaby (*q.v.*), whilst still retaining the St. Martin's Lane shop until 1835. Hull 'ancient furniture warehouse', is listed at 109 Wardour Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. Edward Hull is still listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 109 Wardour Street in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846. Hull is described in the directories as 'ancient furniture dealer' and 'Gothic and Elizabethan furniture manufacturer'. Edward Hull sold a considerable amount of carvings and other ancient objects to Charles Scarisbrick at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire. From at least 1833, when Edward Hull was trading from 55 St Martin's Lane, Hull had extensive dealings with Charles Scarisbrick, including supplying standard contemporary furniture, arranging and overseeing alterations to interior decorations, as well as supplying him with ancient carvings and other woodwork for Scarisbrick Hall and Scarisbrick's London house at 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. Edward Hull sold Scarisbrick '120 Elizabethan Pannels from Windsor Castle' in July 1841, 96 of which were installed in an anteroom at Scarisbrick's London house at Suffolk Street. It is also clear that Edward Hull was renting some property, certainly 'rooms in 108 Wardour Street', from Charles Scarisbrick, as Scarisbrick notes in some of his accounts that restoration bills from Hull should be 'charged against rent', and the settlement of the account of the 'the late Edward Hull' includes a debit for £55, charged for rooms at 108 Wardour Street from September 1846 to June 1849. Edward Hull also sold Charles Scarisbrick some panelling from Strawberry Hill in 1841, (this prior to the auction sale in 1842). Charles Scarisbrick noted that he last bought from Hull in September 1848. Edward Hull died in 1844 and there was an auction sale of the 'first portion' of the stock of Edward Hull 'dealer in curiosities' on 4th June 1845. Mr Saxton, the executor for Edward Hull, delivered a final account to Charles Scarisbrick in July 1847. The curiosity business was continued by Edward Hull's son George, who was born in 1808, and according to the 1851 census was listed as 'upholsterer', and was born at Bisley in Bedfordshire. Edward Hull also produced a lithograph picture of 'The Champion, Henry Dymoke at the Coronation of George IV', in 1821, (the drawing was made by Abraham Cooper). Edward and George Hull also sold objects to A.W.N. Pugin, and also supplied and made furniture (to Pugin's design) for Pugin's house St. Marie's Grange, Salisbury. Pugin's diary records a payment of £10 to Hull in 1835 and in 1841 Pugin's diary records that he owed Hull over £400. Pugin often used Edward Hull's address in London when he was in town and also used his address for

mail, for example in 1838 Pugin used Hull's address for an advertisement for his book *'Ecclesiastical Ornaments.....'*. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold several curiosities and carved furniture to Edward Hull during the 1830s and 1840s, including 10 carved chairs and a large oak cabinet in May and December 1840 and he also loaned him £100 in May 1840. Hull bought a large (5'6") oak carved statue of Emperor Rudolph at the Pryor's bank auction sale in 1841, for £33.1s.6; Pryor's bank was the home of the collector and antiquarian Thomas Baylis. 'Mr. Hull, Wardour Street' owned the brass reading desk illustrated in Sir Samuel Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* in 1836. The reading desk was sold to St Chad's Cathedral, and was probably bought by the Earl of Shrewsbury for St Chad's. The lectern is now in The Cloisters, a branch of the Metropolitan Museum New York (where it has been since 1967). Edward Hull bought objects at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, including 'old Peruvian ware', 'Raphaelware', enamelled objects, 'a part of a stone gothic canopy', 'a portrait of Catherine de Medici', '8 giltwood chairs of the 18th century', and stained glass, some of these purchases were clearly on behalf of Charles Scarisbrick. Hull is also listed as the purchaser of an ancient sword at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, the only object he is recorded as purchasing at the sale. The painter E. W. Cooke bought an ancient chair from Hull's in 1835, which he portrayed in his painting *'The Antiquary's Cell'* (the painting is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum). George Hull is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 109 Wardour Street in *Kelly's London directory* in 1852 and 1860. George Hull lived at 21 Highgate Road by 1871, and wrote to Scarisbrick's heirs in 1871 about the possibility of renting Scarisbrick's Suffolk Street house.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Scarisbrick archive, *DDSC 78/4*, (1) (3), (1) (10), (1) (13) & (1) (14), Lancashire County Record Office; Benjamin Ferrey, *Recollections of A.W.N. Pugin and his father*, (1861), p117; Charles B. Read, 'The Armours of the King's Champion – part II', *Connoisseur*, June 1937, pp316-20; Phoebe Stanton, *Pugin*, (1971), p17 & p27; Alexandra Wedgwood, *A.W.N. Pugin and the Pugin Family*, (1985), pp80-5; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989) p39-40, p40-43; Margaret Belcher, *The Collected Letters of A.W.N. Pugin, vol.1, 1830-1842*, (2001), *passim*; Clifford Tracey, *Continental Church Furniture, a traffic in piety*, (2001), pp58-63, p76.]

Robert Hume & Son

Robert Hume was a carver and cabinet maker, trading as Robert Hume & Son, (his son was also called Robert), between 1808 and 1840. Hume is listed at 11 Crown Street, St. Giles in 1808, moving to Great Titchfield Street in 1809-11, and 4 Little Portland Street by 1820. In the same year he moved to 53 Wigmore Street, trading as Hume & Son, Carvers and Gilders, but is also listed at this address as '*curiosity dealers*'. In 1829 Hume moved to 56 Berner's Street and by 1837 Hume & Son had moved to 65 Berners Street. Although Hume was primarily a high-class cabinet maker, making many spectacular pieces of furniture constructed using semi-precious materials, he also appears to have dealt in curiosities. He bought 'faenzaware' at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, and also bought objects for the collector William Beckford at the same sale. Hume had been supplying William Beckford with furniture and curiosities since the second decade of the nineteenth-century, sometimes in conjunction with Gregorio Franchi (*q.v.*) and also bid at auction on behalf of Beckford for paintings. He also supplied the Duke of Hamilton in 1823 and worked for the collector George Watson Taylor and Lord Grosvenor as well as working at St James's Palace and York Minster. Robert snr was dealing with the Duke of Hamilton from about 1808, and Robert Jnr with Beckford from 1815. Robert Jnr continued to

act for the Beckford family until 1848. Robert Hume & Son also supplied pictures and carried out various interior repairs and gilding for the Lucy family at Charlecote Park in 1829-32 and in again in 1836.

[A. Tait, 'The Duke of Hamilton's Palace', *Burlington Magazine*, vol.125, no.964, July 1983, pp394-402; Geoffrey Beard & Christopher Gilbert (eds.), *Dictionary of English Furniture Makers, 1660-1840*, (1986), p462; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p119-20 and passim; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector' in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165, p169-72; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

George Humphrey

Humphrey is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 4 Leicester Street, Leicester Square in 1824.

John Hutchinson

Hutchinson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 243 Shadwell High Street, in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Marcus Hyam

Hyam is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Canton Street in 1826 and 1836.

Julius Ichenhauser

Ichenhauser was a dealer trading at 68 New Bond Street in 1888. He advertised in 1877 that he had a warehouse in Bridle Lane, London and at Fürth, near Nuremberg. In 1888 he gave a second retail address at Goudge Street, London and boasted a warehouse in Brussels. He sold oak carvings from church interiors etc., and informed the public in an advertisement that he had a 'speciality for oak panellings'.

[Charles Tracey, *Continental Church Furniture, a traffic in piety*, (2001), pp81-2.]

Robert Innocent

Innocent was a goldsmith, toyman, and dealer in natural curiosities, trading at 15 Little Newport Street, Leicester Square in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-centuries. His stock was sold at auction by Christie's on 2nd, 3rd & 5th June 1807, the catalogue stating that Innocent was retiring from business.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home, 1750-1850*, (1989), p33.]

Robert Innocent

Innocent was listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 16 Gwynne's Place in 1832. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold some objects to a Mr Innocent, through Mr Nathan (*q.v.*) in 1815.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Interlacken

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall in *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868) mentions Interlacken of King-street, London, as a reputable dealer.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p286.]

John Coleman Isaac

John Coleman Isaac was born in about 1803, the youngest child of Joseph and Mary Isaac, and died at his home in Gordon Street, London on 16th March 1887 aged 85.

He was a curiosity dealer trading from 41 Craven Street, London, first with the Davies family (*q.v.*), and later with Sarah Isaac (née Davies), (c.1793-1875). Isaac married Sarah Davies (*q.v.*) sometime in the last six months of 1824 or possibly early in 1825. He moved the business to 12 Wardour Street, with Sarah Davies, on 1st April 1829. In 1822 J.C. Isaac was trading in clothing at 325 Strand, after which date he is associated with the Davies family. After the death in 1822 of Sarah's brother Abraham Davies, Isaac and Sarah along with her father Gabriel, appear to have taken over the running of the curiosity business and by 1826 Isaac took out an insurance policy for his possessions and stated his business as 'Dealer in Curiosities' at 41 Craven Street. Isaac also briefly took a second shop in The Quadrant, Regent Street in 1826, (closed in 1827). Isaac & Davies (Gabriel Davies *q.v.*) took out advertisements in the *Morning Herald* and the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Post* during 1825 and 1826 advertising armour and other curiosities that they had for sale. 'John C. Isaac' is listed as curiosity dealer at 12 Wardour Street in *Robson's* directory of 1832, 1833, and 1839, and also in *Kelly's* Directory in 1846, although he is listed as 'picture dealer' in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. J.C. Isaac continues to be listed as 'curiosity dealer' in Wardour Street until 1866. Isaac was apparently a leading dealer during the period and as well as trading with a number of significant dealers, including Baldock (*q.v.*), Hull (*q.v.*), Swaby (*q.v.*), Webb (*q.v.*), Rodd (*q.v.*) and Pratt (*q.v.*) he also supplied many of the most significant collectors of the day. He counted among his clients the Earl of Shrewsbury, Duke of Rutland, Lord Brougham, 1st & 2nd Marquis of Breadalbane, Ralph Bernal, Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the Earl of Dunraven, Thomas Baylis, Lady Charlotte Bury, Sir John Erskine, Henry Augustus Langley of Brittas Castle, Hollingworth Magniac, Bernard Brocas, as well as members of the Rothschild family and many other important collectors at the time. Isaac was born, according to an 1851 Census, in St. Martin's, London, he later retired in about 1866 and moved to live at 30 Gordon Street, Golden Square. Isaac also sold objects to the architect A.W.N. Pugin, cashing a cheque from 'A Welby Pugin Esq' for £10 in November 1840. In November 1836 Isaac wrote to Sarah whilst he was in Venice that when he was in Fürth he had ordered a 'one of those large Gothic arm chairs' (costing £2.7.) and had also asked the man making the chairs to make 'a model' of 'the sideboard' 'for my inspection' all to be made to the designs from 'Pugin's book' (this will be *Gothic Furniture in the End of the 15th Century*, which was first published 1835). Isaac travelled to the continent on buying trip in 1822, certainly his first trip, and almost every year between 1829 and 1845, sometimes making twice within a twelve month period, and he continued to make trips with less frequency in the 1850s and 1860s. John Coleman Isaac and his wife Sarah died childless and their estate passed to Sarah's sister, Fanny Levy. Isaac's shop, at 12 Wardour Street, was demolished by 1910. Subsequent relatives of the Levy family, George H. Levy and his son Martin Levy continue to trade in antiques in the twentieth and the twenty-first-century, trading as H. Blairman & Sons.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Edward Joy, 'John Coleman Isaac: an early nineteenth-century London antique dealer', *Connoisseur*, December 1962, pp241-44; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp43-4; Martin Levy & Elaine Moss, 'John Coleman Isaac, "Importer of Curiosities"', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, issue 1, May 2002, pp97-114; Rosalind Lowe, *Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick and Goodrich Court*, (2003), p.135, p.186. p.206.]

J. Isaacs

Isaacs is listed as 'glass and china man' at 55 Borough (Southwark) in 1816.

Samuel Isaacs

Isaacs is listed at 131 Regent Street, 'Importer of paintings, china and curiosities, and dealer in jewellery and bronzes', in *Tallis' London Street Views* 1838/1840, and as 'curiosity dealer' in the directories in 1841. Isaacs sold curiosities to the Lucy family at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire in the 1830s, including a Dutch marquetric wardrobe and some ebony furniture and a set of six Dutch walnut chairs, (in the style of Daniel Marot, sold to Lucy as 'Louis XIV'), in 1837. Sometimes these objects were sold to the Lucy family through the art dealer William Buchanan (*q.v.*), who had written to Lucy that he (Buchanan) was not generally the purchaser of such items. Isaacs is also listed amongst the suppliers to the collector William Beckford. 'Mr Isaacs' sold the 'Reliquaire of the Kings' to the collector Ralph Bernal for £28 and which was subsequently purchased on behalf of the British Museum at the Bernal auction sale in 1855 by the dealer John Webb (*q.v.*) for £66. Mr. Foster the auctioneer sold the 'capital collection of pictures' of Samuel Isaacs on 14th February, 1844, when Isaacs retired, although he appears to have continued to have dealings with the Lucy family until 1871.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp225-6 and *passim*; Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a celebrated collector, in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p.165.]

Mr. Isaacs

Isaacs, 'a broker, in or near Cromer Street', was how John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) described this dealer after he had bought some oak carvings from him in December 1839.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Solomon Israel

Israel is listed as a 'broker' at 16 Leman Street, Goodman's Fields in *Wakefields* directory in 1794. Israel probably dealt with curiosities etc, as such trading does not appear to be directly specified in the trade directories before the opening decade of the nineteenth-century.

Mr. Israel

There is an S. Israel listed as 'furniture broker' at 60 Cromer Street in 1832, and a Leonard Israel, 'curiosity dealer' at 8 London Road in 1829. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought a carved oak bench from 'Mr. Israel' in May 1830, - this is probably Leonard Israel.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mrs Isabella Jacobs

Isabella Jacobs is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 4 Bury Street in 1870.

Joseph Jacobs

Joseph Jacobs is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 103 Wardour Street in 1836. He is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 6 Beavis Marks in 1841, and as 'importer of

ancient furniture', at 4 Bevis Marks in *Kelly's Directory*, 1846 and at the same address in 1860.

Michael Jacobs

Michael Jacobs is listed as 'furniture broker' in the King's Road, Chelsea in 1832. There is also a Michael Jacobs listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 130 Piccadilly in the directories in 1841, and as 'dealer in ancient furniture, paintings and china etc' at 66 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846.

John & Samuel Jacobs

In 1832 J & S Jacobs are listed as 'curiosity dealers' and as 'curiosity and foreign china dealers' at 4 Curzon Street. J & S Jacobs are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 37 Princes Street, Leicester Square in 1833. In *Kelly's Directory* in 1846, J & S Jacobs are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 8 Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, and again at the same address in 1860. By 1870 J & S Jacobs are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 36 Brook Street.

John Boykelt (or Boykett) Jarman

Jarman (sometimes spelt Jarmin) began trading in the Strand from about 1814 and is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 34 St James's Street Pall Mall in 1824 and 30 St James's Street in 1826, and at 130 New Bond Street in 1832. Jarman is listed as back at 30 St James's Street in 1836. Jarman is known to have traded in 'old china' during the 1820s and also bought a portrait of Henry VIII by Holbein at the sale of the collection of Thomas Baylis at Pryor's Bank in 1841, for £137.11s. Jarman is recorded as the buyer of paintings at auctions in Amsterdam in 1807, and may have come from the Netherlands to England in c.1810. Jarman is regularly recorded as both buyer and seller of pictures at various auction rooms in London during the period 1814-1840, particularly the rooms of Stanley (*q.v.*). Henry Bohn (1857) mentioned that Jarmin (sic) sold a pair of Sévres vases to the collector Ralph Bernal.

[Henry Bohn, *A guide to the Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain*, (1857); Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Jenkins

Jenkins, a 'curiosity dealer' is recorded as selling objects to William Beckford in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century.

[Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a celebrated collector', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Jenkinson & Weeks

Jenkinson & Weeks are listed as 'antique furniture and china dealers', at 3 Titchborne Street in 1832. Mr Weekes may be the same Weeks who operated the 'Museum' at Titchborne Street and also made mechanical toys in the late eighteenth-century.

David Jewell

Jewell is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 550 Oxford Street in 1870.

William Johnson

Johnson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 86 Wardour Street in 1852.

Jordan & Co Woodcarving Company

Jordan & Co are recorded as working at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in 1848, through the dealer George Hull (*q.v.*), supplying carved Gothic wood work.

[Scarisbrick archive, *DDSC 78/4, (1) (10)*, Lancashire County Record Office.]

Abraham Joseph

Abraham Joseph is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 39 North Audley Street in 1841. Abraham Joseph is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 92 New Bond Street and also at 3 Woodstock Street in 1860. 'Mr Joseph' is mentioned by Henry Bohn as supplying information on ceramic marks for Bohn's book, published in 1857. In 1868, according to the writer Herbert Byng-Hall, Joseph of Bond Street often made visits to St Petersburg to purchase antique objects.

[Henry Bohn, *a guide to Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain*, (1857); Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p80.]

Solomon Joseph

Solomon Joseph is listed as 'curiosity dealer and importer of Dresden porcelain' at 21 Wardour Street in 1826, 1829 & 1832, 1833, 1839 & 1840.

Jurnel

Jurnel is recorded as a dealer in Paris, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a pair of Chelsea-Derby china figures (sold to her as 'Saxe') from him in November 1880.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.2, p323.]

Kalb

Kalb is recorded as a dealer in Amsterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea porcelain from him in November 1872.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p172.]

Fred Katterbach & Co

Katterbach is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at Dufours Place, Broad Street in 1836. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) exchanged some French furniture and 'three ancient enamels' for a 'curious engraved vase' containing the 'sacred waters of the Ganges' with Fred Katterbach in July 1833.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Moses Kasner

Kasner is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 46 Greek Street in 1832, and as a 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1832, 1836 and 1841. Moses Kasner is listed as 'ancient furniture dealer' at 116 Wardour Street in 1844/5 and 1849.

Benjamin Kebble

Kebble is listed as 'picture dealer' at 80 Wardour Street in 1849.

William Kensett

Kensett is listed as 'chair manufacturer' or 'upholsterer' at 66 Mortimer Street in 1822, and as 'upholsterer' at the same address in 1832 & 1833. According to John

Loudon, *Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture*, (1833), 'Mr Kensett sells curious specimens of both Elizabethan and more ancient furniture and also makes good copies of Glastonbury Chairs'. The census returns for 1841 record William Kensett, a 'cabinetmaker' aged 50, together with his wife, Elizabeth, aged 50. Kensett is proposed as the probable maker of the 'Glastonbury Chair' at the Victoria & Albert Museum, (formerly in the collection of the collector Walter Behrens.)

[John Claudius Loudon, *An Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture*, (1833), p1101.]

George Kerr

Kerr is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 200 High Street, Poplar in 1826 and 1836.

Kerridge

Kerridge is recorded as a dealer in Great Portland Street in the late nineteenth-century, Lady Schreiber bought an eighteenth-century teapot from him in 1884.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

William Kerry

Kerry is listed as 'picture restorer' at 45 Wardour Street in 1852.

John Kinsey

John Kinsey is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 57 Great Queen Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Kryser

Kryser is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading at Wagen Straat, Rotterdam in the 1873.

[Montague Guest, (ed.) *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Lambeth

Lambeth is recorded as a dealer who sold objects to the collector William Beckford in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century.

[Bet Macloed, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Mr d'Lange

Mr d'Lange is recorded as a curiosity dealer in France in the mid nineteenth-century.

Henry Langlois

Langlois is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 293 Euston Road in 1860.

Mr. Lantheimer

Lantheimer was a dealer trading in Germany. According to Gabriel Davies (*q.v.*), Lantheimer bought a cabinet with medals and enamels in Germany in 1832. Gabriel obviously thought that Mr Lantheimer was untrustworthy, and told his son-in-law, John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), 'for God's sake, don't lend him any money'.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.372, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

John Latham

Latham is listed as 'dealer in artificial curiosities' at 4 Old Compton Street in 1824, 1826, and as 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1829 and 1836.

Lazard

Lazard was an art dealer trading in Marseille, France. The novelist Honoré de Balzac may have used Lazard as the model for his fictional dealers, Elias Magus (the art and curiosity dealer) or Rémonecq (the scrap dealer turned curiosity dealer) in his novel *Cousin Pons* (1848). Balzac recorded that he bought some ceramics from Lazard in 1845.

[Werner Muensterberger, *Collecting, an unruly passion – psychological perspectives*, (1994), pp.131-2.]

Lazarus

Lazarus is recorded as a dealer in Hamburg, Germany, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a pair of Chelsea china candlesticks from him in 1867.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p45.]

Samuel Lea

Samuel Lea is recorded in the 1861 census return as residing at 33 Great Portland Street, a 'Foreign China Dealer', (see Joseph Curt).

Samuel Lee

Samuel Lee is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 57 Great Queen Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Mr Leonard

'Mr Leonard' was a customer of John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), and bought several curiosities from Isaac in 1833. He may be a dealer?

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Herr Leuschner

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that Leuschner was a dealer trading at 15 Tannen-strasse, Berlin in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p102.]

Samson Levy

Levy is listed as a 'broker' at 9 Grocers Alley, Poultry in *Wakefields* London directory in 1794.

Simon Levy

Levy is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Charles Street in 1826 and 1836. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) records that he purchased a 'Japan screen and 2 commodes with marble slabs', from Mr Levy in May 1830.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Levy

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded a dealer named Levy trading at 20 Dorotheen Strasse, Berlin in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p102.]

Kensington Lewis

Kensington Lewis (1790-1854) was a silversmith and silver dealer, he opened a shop at 22 St. James's Street in 1822 and another shop in 1824 at 146 Regent Street. Lewis is listed as 'silversmith' at 22 St James Street in 1832 & 1833, and as 'silversmith' and 'jeweller' at the same address in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. Lewis mainly appears to have sold contemporary silver but he also sold antique pieces, including the Aldobrandini Tazze (now in the Wernher Collection at Luton Hoo). Samuel Solomon (*q.v.*), the father of Lewis, was also a silver dealer at 2 New Street Covent Garden. Kensington Lewis changed his name from Lewis Kensington Solomon in or before 1811 (he was born in Kensington). Lewis was also involved in a public disagreement with Mr. Phillips, the auctioneer at the Fonthill auction sale in 1823, concerning the veracity of the 'Cellini Vase' belonging to William Beckford. According to Clive Wainwright, Lewis sold some ebony furniture to George IV in 1825. Lewis retired from the business of silversmith in 1838 and became a property speculator; eventually he became bankrupt shortly before his death in 1854.

[John Culme, 'Kensington Lewis, a nineteenth-century businessman', *Connoisseur*, vol.190, September 1975, p26-41; Clive Wainwright, *The Romanic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p.42.]

Samuel Lewis

Lewis is listed as 'picture dealer' at 3 Litchfield Street, in *Kelly's* 1846.

Frederick Litchfield

Frederick Litchfield, the son of Samuel Litchfield (*q.v.*), was a well-known antique dealer in the late decades of the nineteenth-century. He was also notable as the author of a number of articles and books on antique collecting, most famously *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide for Collectors*, in 1879, and *Illustrated History of Furniture*, in 1892, when his states that his address is Hanway Street. Frederick Litchfield made purchases at the Hamilton Palace auction sale in 1888, and was a prominent member of the syndicate at the Andrew Fountaine auction sale in 1884. Litchfield traded as 'Sinclair Galleries' at 55, 57 & 59 Shaftsbury Avenue from 1895 and retired from business in 1903, when Foster's (*q.v.*) held an auction sale of Litchfield's stock on the premises in July 1903. Litchfield & Co, probably a son or relative, continue to be listed as 'antique furniture dealers' at 3 Bruton Street in the 1910 directories.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide for Collectors*, (1879); Frederick Litchfield, *Illustrated History of Furniture*, (1892); Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p43; Aileen Dawson, 'Franks and European Ceramics, Glass and Enamels', in Marjorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp200-219, p208.]

Samuel Litchfield

Samuel Litchfield worked for the dealer E. H. Baldock (*q.v.*), before establishing his own business by 1840; he is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 52a Mortimer Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841. Litchfield's son was the antique dealer Frederick Litchfield (*q.v.*) who wrote *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors* in 1879 and *Illustrated History of Furniture* in 1892. Samuel Litchfield bought Sévres, weapons,

armour and other curiosities at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Litchfield & Radclyffe are listed as 'antique furniture dealers' at 30 Hanway Street & 19 Green Street, Leicester Square in 1860 & 1870, Leopold Radclyffe is recorded as 'China Dealer' at 30 Hanway Street in the 1861 census returns. Samuel Litchfield lived at The Lordship, Cheshunt in the early 1890s.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p42.]

Lissauer

Lissauer is recorded as a dealer in Hamburg, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea porcelain from him in October 1880.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.2, p306.]

Locker

Locker is recorded as a dealer in the 1860s. John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum noted that Locker had purchased some drawings by the Dutch artist Van de Velde at the Leemburgen auction sale in Amsterdam in March 1866 and offered them to the museum for £60, the same price that he had paid for them at the sale.

[Helen Davies, 'John Charles Robinson's work at the South Kensington Museum, Part II, from 1863 to 1867: consolidation and conflict', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.11, no.1, 1999, pp95-115, p107.]

Francesco Lombardi

Lombardi (1787-1864), was a goldsmith & silversmith and a dealer in art and curiosities on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence in the mid nineteenth-century. Lombardi sold Renaissance sculpture and goldsmith work to several significant nineteenth-century collectors, as well as selling copies of Renaissance sculptures etc. In 1859 Lombardi is known to have sold the collector Charles Fortnum an unfinished relief he had made in the style of the Renaissance sculptor Desiderio da Settignano (now at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford). Lombardi is also known to have sold objects to the art dealer Samuel Woodburn. Henry Cole visited Lombardi in 1859 whilst on a buying trip for the South Kensington Museum. Lombardi sold some important paintings to the National Gallery, London for the sum of £7000 in 1857. This transaction was negotiated through Otto Müндler, the German art dealer and historian who visited Lombardi on several occasions during the period 1856-57. A marble relief commemorating the life of Lombardi was erected in Medici chapel in Santa Croce, Florence in about 1860.

[*The Travel Diary of Otto Müндler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, passim; John Pope-Hennessy, 'The Forging of Italian Renaissance Sculpture', *Apollo*, volume XCIX, no.146 (New Series), April 1974, pp242-267, p247, p248.]

Lazare Lowenstein

Lowenstein was a member of a family of dealers with shops in Frankfurt, Vienna and London from the 1850s. He gave the South Kensington Museum some nineteenth-century drawings for goldsmith's work by Rheinhold Vasters, the famous nineteenth-century goldsmith. There was an auction sale, held by Christie's in London, of the 'Vienna Museum, the works of art, the property of Messrs Lowenstein Brothers', sold March 12th, 1860. The catalogue for this sale is said to be the first catalogue which was illustrated with photographs, (36 albumen pics) and the works included in the sale included Tycho Brahe's astronomical dial.

[Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The making of the South Kensington Museum III', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, pp45-61, p49.]

de Maan

de Maan is recorded as a dealer in Rotterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Bristol porcelain from him (sold to her as Chelsea) in March 1874.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journal*, (1911), vol.1, p252.]

Maggi

Maggi was a curiosity dealer at Strada Carlo Felice, Genoa, Italy. According to John Murray *Handbook for travellers in Northern Italy*, (1852), Maggi had 'a good collection of curiosities', but at 'most unreasonable prices, which he has been known to abate 50 per cent'.

Charles Mannheim

Charles Mannheim was a dealer and 'expert' in resident in Paris who sold objects to the South Kensington Museum in the 1860s and 1870s, and also sold objects to the 4th Marquess of Hertford and was an agent for the Rothschild family. He opened his shop in Paris, at 10 Rue de la Paix in 1841. Mannheim is also cited (along with Lazard) as the model for the novelist Honoré de Balzac's character Elias Magus in the novel *Cousin Pons* (1848). 'Mannheim' is recorded as a purchaser of maiolica at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884.

[Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p130, p134; Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The making of the South Kensington Museum III', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p49.]

William Manser

Manser is listed as 'Chair Japanner' at 27 Wardour Street in 1832 & 1833 and as 'antique furniture dealer' in 1836, and 'ancient furniture and carver and gilder' at the same address in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840 and in *Pigot's* London directory in 1840 and 1844.

William Mapleton

Mapleton was listed as a 'furniture broker' at 10 Portsmouth Street in the 1860s. The census returns for 1861 list William Mapleton, aged 49, a 'furniture broker', born in Reading, together with his wife, Sarah, aged 38, born in Southwark.

Louis Marcy

Louis Marcy, (1860-1945), whose real name was Luigi Parmiggiani, traded mainly in Paris but also had a shop in Marylebone, in London and sold several objects to the South Kensington Museum. It is recorded that Marcy was dealing by at least 1890 and also had links to both anarchist and forgery circles by that date. Marcy made a number of forged medieval works of art and was notorious in the museum world. Marcy produced a journal in Paris between 1907 and 1914, called *Le Connaisseur* in which he wrote articles criticizing museums and fellows dealers. He eventually moved to Italy and continued to trade, he sold a collection of objects to the municipality of Reggio Emilia, which opened as a museum, the Galleria Parmeggiani, which still exists, with Marcy, who by then had reverted to his real name, as the curator.

[Marion Campbell & Claude Blair, "'Vive le vol", Louis Marcy, anarchist and faker', in Mark Jones, (ed), *Why Fakes Matter, essays on the problem of authenticity*, (1992), pp134-47; David Phillips, *Exhibiting Authenticity*, (1997), pp117-19.]

Emanuel Marks

Emanuel Marks was the son of a curiosity dealer named Emanuel Marks van Galen (*q.v.*), who traded in Amsterdam in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century. Emanuel Marks was trading from 395 Oxford Street by at least 1850, sharing the premises with a carpet manufacturer and the removal firm of Pickfords. By the late 1850s Emanuel had taken his son, Murray Marks (*q.v.*), into the business, which had expanded, and by 1862 Emanuel Marks was listed in the directories as 'Importer of antique furniture, sevres, dresden, oriental china & curiosities'. Marks is listed as a buyer at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, where he bought some enamel snuff boxes. Emanuel had retired from trading from the Oxford Street shop by the mid 1870s, although he is recorded as still an active buyer up to the 1880s. The business was continued by his son, Murray Marks.

[Clive Wainwright, 'A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuffe', Murray Marks, connoisseur and curiosity dealer', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp161-176.]

Murray Marks

Murray Marks (1840-1918) was one of the most well known dealers in both paintings and other decorative objects during the second half of the nineteenth-century. Marks' connections with many of the most important individuals of nineteenth-century art and literature is well known, he was friends with Swinburne, Morris, Whistler and Rossetti, and he sold objects to a wide range of collectors including the painter E.W. Cooke, Richard Norman Shaw, Sir Henry Thompson, Wilhelm von Bode and J. Pierpont Morgan. Murray Marks was the grandson of Emanuel Marks van Galen (*q.v.*), and originally worked with his father, the dealer, Emanuel Marks (*q.v.*). Murray left his father's employ in the early 1860s and was trading at 21 Sloane Street by 1864 as a dealer in works of art, and then moved to 129 High Holborn in 1865-69 as curiosity dealer. Murray Marks then moved back to his father's premises at 395 Oxford Street and after his father had retired, in the mid 1870s, he had the premises re-designed by the architect Richard Norman Shaw in 1875, (the shop was demolished in the early twentieth-century). Marks often bid at auction on behalf of the South Kensington Museum and sold several objects to the museum during the 1870s and 1880s. Marks also presented a considerable number of objects to the South Kensington Museum in the last 10 years of his life, as well as presenting other objects to Brighton Museum, where he had a house at 75 Marine Parade. The writer and collector James Orrock mentions that Marks was employed by Durlacher Brothers (*q.v.*), of Bond Street, but it may be that he confuses the fact that Durlacher Bros merged with Marks in the 1870s. 'Marks Durlacher Brothers' are recorded as purchasers of maiolica at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884. In 1885 Marks & Durlacher moved to 23A Bond Street, and by 1887 Marks' name was dropped from the firm and they had moved to 142 New Bond Street. Murray Marks lived at 57 Egerton Crescent, London, and after his death his remaining collection was dispersed at several auction sales held at Christie's in 1918.

[Marks manuscript letters, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Byron Webber, *James Orrock, R.I., Painter, Connoisseur, Collector*, (2 vols.), (1903), vol.2, p191; George Williamson, *Murray Marks and his Friends*, (1919); Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p203, p207-9; R. Miles, 'Murray Marks and Thomas Elsley, importers of Dutch tiles', *Journal of the Tiles and Architectural Ceramic Society*, 2, (1978), pp3-9; Clive Wainwright, 'Curiosities to Fine Art, Bond Street's first dealers', *Country Life*, 29th May 1986, pp1528-9; Dianne S. Macleod, *Art and the Victorian Middle Class: Money and the Making of Cultural Identity*, (1996), p314, pp432-3; Clive Wainwright, 'A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuffe', Murray Marks, connoisseur and curiosity dealer', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp161-76.]

Charles Marriott

Marriott was a brass founder and armourer in the period 1815-1847. He supplied ancient armour and also made armour, possibly supplying Matthew Russell at Brancepeth Castle, Northumberland. Marriott became Master of the Company of Brass Founders and Brasiers.

[Mark Girouard, *The Return to Camelot, Chivalry and the English Gentleman*, (1981), p66.]

Thomas Mash

Mash is listed as 'furniture dealer' at 102 & 103 Wardour Street in 1845 and 1849. Mash is listed as 'upholsterer' at the same address in 1852.

Sarah Mawe

Sarah Mawe is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 149 Strand in 1832.

Samuel Moses Mawson

Mawson (1793-1862) was a dealer and picture importer from at least 1829, when he was selling to the dealer Foster (*q.v.*), and is most famous as Lord Hertford's agent. He was trading from various addresses, in 1837 at 3 Carlisle Street, Soho Square and in 1841 at 3 Berners Street. According to John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), who bought 'two small oval tables' from Mawson, he was trading at 7 Thomas Street, near the Cobury Theatre in August 1832. John Coleman Isaac mentions that Mawson bought a collection (he does not state of what type) in Baden in 1857 for £80, which Isaac had just missed the possibility of purchasing by one week. In 1854 the German museum director Gustav Waagen mentioned that Mawson sold good pictures. Mawson was selling paintings at auction in Paris in 1844 in collaboration with the dealer M. Cousin (*q.v.*), and in 1853 in collaboration with the dealer Henry Farrer (*q.v.*). In 1855 Mawson announced his retirement and sold off his stock at Christie's on 19th May 1855, although he appears to have continued to trade and act as agent. Mawson regularly appears as both buyer and seller of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1830-1840. In 1859 he moved from Berners Street to 29 Soho Square. He is recorded in Scotland in 1860, and died on 25th August 1862 at his house at 13 Bridge Street, St John's Wood.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letter no.90, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Gustav Waagen, *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, (3 vols.) (1854), (1999 edition), p338; Frank Herrmann, *The English as Collectors*, (1972), pp280-87; John Ingamells, (ed.), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981); Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Meder

Meder is recorded as an art dealer trading in Berlin, he bought at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884.

Alvise Meneghetti

Although not strictly a 'curiosity dealer' of the early nineteenth-century kind, Meneghetti was the type of dealer from which many of the later antique dealers emerged. Meneghetti was a dealer in Venice in the mid eighteenth-century and he opened a shop in Ruga di Rialto in the late 1740s, which was continued after his death by his nephew, Bonaventura, who was, like his uncle, also a jeweller. On Bonaventura's death the business continued by his son, Giovanni, who did not trade from the shop, but sold antique sculpture, bronzes etc from home.

[Anna Maria Massinelli, 'The Meneghetti, Venetian Antique Dealers and Forgers', *Apollo*, August 1990, pp90-94.]

Herr F. Meyers (or Mier, or Meier)

Meyers is recorded as a dealer trading at 1 Zeigstrasse, Berlin in the 1860s. Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum mentioned 'Meyers of Berlin' as a prospective supplier of objects for the museum in a letter in 1863. The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that 'Mier' was a dealer in antique china trading from 2 Grenzhaus, Berlin in 1868. (See Myers)

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p102, p117; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p55.]

Alphonse Monbro

Monbro is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 370 Oxford Street in 1860.

M. Money

Money was a dealer trading during the period 1830-60 and is recorded as making several purchases of paintings and curiosities at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842 and at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Money is also regularly recorded as buyer of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1833-1840.

[Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Mrs Mary Ann Moore

Mrs Moore is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 25 Tottenham Court Road in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Moore & Co

Moore & Co are listed as 'dealers in foreign china and ancient furniture' at 25 Tottenham Court Road in *Tallis' London Street Views*, 1838/1840.

Benjamin Moses

Moses is listed as 'silversmith' at 23 Hanway Street in *Kent's London directory* 1822, and as 'foreign china and curiosity dealer' at 10 & 23 Hanway Street and 1 Wigmore Street in 1832 and as 'curiosity dealer' at 6 & 10 Hanway Street in *Kelly's*, in 1842 & 1846. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold objects to Moses from at least 1820, including 'Dresden china, silver, ivories and tortoiseshell snuff boxes'. There is also an Emanuel Moses, 'silversmith and jeweller' at 23 Hanway Street in 1817. Benjamin Moses is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 6 & 10 Hanway Street and 189a Sloane Street in 1860. Moses is recorded as a purchaser at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Isaac Moses

Isaac Moses is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 3 Gray's Inn Passage, Red Lion Square, in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846.

Moses Moses

Moses is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 14 Upper East Smithfield in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Henry Muller

Muller is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 72 Berners Street in 1860.

Joseph Muller

Joseph Muller is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Castle Street, Oxford Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought '9 very common pieces of stained glass', from 'Mr Muller', in July 1832.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

John Murray

John Murray (1670-1748), was known as the 'Houndsditch broker', and was a friend of the antiquary George Vertue and dealt mainly in books. Murray was really an antiquarian collector and therefore does not really fit in the social and cultural profile of the nineteenth-century antique dealers here, but is often included by historians as an early 'dealer'. Murray, as expected, is not listed in the trade directories in London in the 18th century.

[C.E. Wright & R.C. Wright (eds.), *The Diary of Humphrey Wanley, 1715-1726*, (1966), p103, p205, p271; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p41-2.]

Myers (or Meyer)

Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter* (1868) mentions Myers of New Bond-street as reputable. Myers is listed as the purchaser of some weapons at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Messrs Meyer (almost certainly the same dealer) offered an Islamic geomantic device dating from the thirteenth-century to the trustees of the British museum in the 1880s, which the museum eventually acquired through another source.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p286; R.G.W. Anderson, 'Early Scientific Instruments and Horology', in Marjorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), p292.]

Lewis (or Louis) Nathan

Nathan is listed as 'foreign china dealer' at 13 Castle Street East, Oxford Market in 1832, and as 'antique furniture and china dealer' in 1836. Louis Nathan is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 35 Wardour Street in *Robson's* London directory in 1839 and 'antique furniture dealer' at the same address in *Kelly's* Directory in 1846. Nathan is listed as 'broker' at 39 Wardour Street in 1852 and as 'antique furniture dealer' at 32 Wardour Street in 1870. A dealer called Nathan bought Dresden china, 'Raffaelle ware' and weapons at the Ralph Bernal auction sale 1855. Henry Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold various objects to 'Mr Nathan' from at least 1816, and John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) continued to have trading relations with 'Mr Nathan'. It is clear that some of the transactions of both Davies and Isaac were certainly with Nathaniel Nathan (*q.v.*), but these transactions also probably include some with Lewis Nathan.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Morris Nathan jnr.

Nathan is listed as 'antique furniture and china dealer' at 14 Hanway Street, Oxford Street in 1832.

Nathaniel Nathan

Nathan is listed as 'china dealer' at 1 Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital in *Kent's* London directory in 1822, and as a 'curiosity dealer' at 1 Charles Street in 1824 and 1826, where he is listed as selling 'antique furniture'. Also at this date (1826) N. Nathan 'china warehouse' is listed at 113 Great Portland Street, he is probably a relative (brother?) of Louis Nathan (*q.v.*). In 1829 Nathan is listed as 'importer of ancient furniture' at 123 Wardour Street, and 'importer of curiosities' at the same address in 1832 & 1833. Nathan is listed as 'antique furniture and china dealer' at 22a Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square in 1836. Nathan was a regular trader with Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) from at least 1816, and later also had significant business dealings with John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), Isaac selling him, for example, considerable amounts of ancient furniture, Sévres China and curiosities in January 1833. Nathan (Nathaniel or Lewis?) is regularly recorded as the buyer of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1828-1839.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

William Neate

Neate is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 3 & 20 Sweetings Alley in 1824, 1826 and 1836.

Negri

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall records that Negri was a dealer trading at Nevsky Prospect, in St Petersburg in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, 1868), p78.]

William Newhouse

Newhouse is recorded as a dealer who sold several objects to the collector William Beckford in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century.

[Bet MacCleod, 'William Beckford, a celebrated collector', in Derek Ostergard, (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75, p165.]

Mrs R Newton

Newton is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at No.4 Hanway Yard in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841 and at the same address in *Kelly's Directory* in 1842.

David George Nisbett

Nisbett is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 92 Wardour Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 records Edward George Nisbett at 40 Wardour Street, a 'dealer in misc goods', aged 57, together with his wife, Esther, aged 40.

George Nightingale

Nightingale is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 143 Leadenhall Street in 1826 and 1832. 'George Nightengale' (sic) is listed as 'carver and gilder' at the same address in

Tallis' London Street Views in 1838/1840. The census returns for 1841 record George Nightingale at 143 Leadenhall Street, aged 78.

James Nixon & Son

James Nixon traded from 123 Great Portland Street from 1816 until at least 1839. Nixon is listed as cabinetmaker at this address in 1817. Nixon & Son are also, according to John Loudon, *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* (1833), upholsterers who sold furnishings in the style of Louis XIV. James Nixon sold ancient objects to Lord Caledon in 1829, for Caledon's London house in Carlton terrace, and he is also mentioned by the architect Decimus Burton in this respect in 1829. Nixon is also known as an importer of ancient marbles and ancient furniture and carvings, and is mentioned by John Loudon (1833) as having a good collection of ancient carvings, and the architect William Burn also mentions Nixon & Son in this capacity in 1839.

[John Claudius Loudon, *An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture*, (1833), p1101; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p58, p60.]

Anthony (or Antonio) Nosedà

Nosedà is listed as 'dealer in curiosities' at 30 Coventry Street and 11 Norris Street in 1822 and only at 30 Coventry Street in 1826 and 1829. Nosedà is listed as a 'curiosity warehouse' at the same address in 1833 and 1836. Anthony is probably the brother of Giovanni Nosedà (*q.v.*).

Giovanni Nosedà

Nosedà is listed as 'dealer in curiosities' at 27 Warwick Street, Golden Square in *Kent's* London directory in 1822 and 1824. Giovanni Nosedà is trading as 'curiosity dealer' at 91 Quadrant, Regent Street in 1826 and 1836. Giovanni is probably the brother of Anthony Nosedà (*q.v.*). Nosedà (Anthony or Giovanni?) is regularly recorded as the buyer of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1818-1840, and is also recorded as selling a few pictures at Christie's in 1813.

[Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Oberndorffers

Oberndorffers were curiosity dealers in Munich in the 1830s and 1840s, although they are 'nearly done up' by 1844, according to John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*).

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letters no.49, no.61, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Oppenheim

Madame Oppenheim is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading at 64 Rue Aboukir, Paris between the 1860s and 1880s. Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought porcelain from her in 1869 and a Chelsea china bottle from her in February 1874.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p351.]

William Oppenheim

Oppenheim is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 75 Newman Street in 1870.

Oppenheimer

Oppenheimer had a shop in Frankfurt, (and also maybe in Wurzburg), John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) recorded that the armour dealer Samuel Pratt (*q.v.*) bought objects from Oppenheimer in 1841.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.53, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mrs Oven

Mrs Oven had a curiosity shop in the High Street, Cirencester. John Hungerford Pollen, of the South Kensington Museum, visited the shop whilst searching for objects for the museum on 26th April, 1864. His report records that the shop had a 'large and extremely promiscuous stock' with 'lofts, sheds and other receptacles of rickety furniture without end'. Pollen noted that Mrs Oven had a 'Chippendale looking glass frame..£1.15.', but John Charles Robinson, commenting on Pollen's report, wrote that amongst her stock, '*none are desirable.*'

[Victoria and Albert Museum archive, Olympia, *Ed 84/209.*]

Robert Owen

Owen was a curiosity dealer trading from New Bond Street from at least 1842, he bought china at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in the same year. Owen bought some ancient candlesticks and furniture at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855 and he bought a lock of hair belonging to Mary, daughter of Henry VII (£7. 10s), at the Stowe auction sale in 1848. Robert Owen is recorded as selling and buying paintings at Phillips London auction rooms during the period 1834-1840. By 1860 Owen is at 95 New Bond Street, however Robert died before 1861, as the census returns for 1861 record that 95 New Bond Street is occupied by Anna Owen, a widow, aged 49, born in Manchester and trading as 'Keeper of India Warehouses'. According to the dealer Frederick Litchfield, Owen was well-known as a dealer in 'old china' during the mid nineteenth-century.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Oxenham Auction Rooms

Oxenham auctioneers traded from 333 Oxford Street, London in the 1820s. They periodically sold armour for Samuel Pratt (*q.v.*) and also armour and curiosities for other dealers, including John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*). Isaac bought two 'Reisener encoignuers' in January 1830 from their salerooms. Oxenhams are listed at 354 & 353 Oxford Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

William Pacy

Pacy is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 17 Princess Street, Leicester Square in 1824.

Pardieu

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that Pardieu was a dealer trading at 43 Rue de Paradis, Marseilles in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p41.]

Patent Woodcarving Company

The Patent Woodcarving Company traded at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London in the 1840s. They issued a catalogue in 1845 listing furniture and carvings

including 'Glastonbury chairs' etc. They also had a workshop at Ranelagh Road, Thames Bank. In *Tallis' London Street Views 1838/1840* they are listed as having an office at 444 Strand.

[Rosamund Allwood, 'Machine Carving of the 1840s and the catalogue of the Patent Wood Carving Company', *Furniture History*, vol.XXXII, (1996), pp90-126.]

Joseph Pelly

Joseph Pelly is recorded in the 1861 census returns as 'furniture broker', at 17 Wardour Street.

Sarah Pettygrove

Pettygrove is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Old Compton Street, London, in 1824.

Joseph Phillip

Phillip is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 38 Trinity Square, London, in 1824.

Mr A. Pickert

Pickert is recorded as a curiosity dealer trading in Nuremburg in the middle of the nineteenth-century. Pickert sold several objects to the South Kensington Museum in 1871 and 1872. Pickert may be the dealer that John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) calls 'Prickett', active in the 1830s who also had two brothers-in-law who were also active in the curiosity trade, and according to Isaac they often went to Munich to sell their stock. (See also Mr Prickett).

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, Hartley Library, letters, no.371, no.380, University of Southampton, *MS139/AJ53*; Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p59.]

William Pollentine

Pollentine is listed as 'picture dealer' at 41 Wardour Street in *Robson's London directory* in 1839 and 1840, and at 48 Wardour Street in 1844.

Thomas Potter

Potter is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 65 Oakley Street in 1826, 1832 and 1836.

James Powell

Powell is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 7 Princes Street, Soho in 1832.

Samuel, Henry & Samuel Luke Pratt

Samuel Pratt senior and his sons Henry Pratt and Samuel Luke Pratt jnr traded in ancient armour etc from 47 New Bond Street from the early 1820s until 1878. Samuel snr died in 1849 and Samuel Luke Pratt, who was born in Holborn in 1805, died aged 73 in 1878. The Pratt family are also trunk manufacturers, trading from various premises during the period 1820 to c.1860. Samuel Pratt senior is listed as Trunk maker at 119 Holborn Hill in 1815 and at another shop at 40 Holborn by 1819. S & T (sic) Pratt, Trunk Manufactures are listed at 123 New Bond Street and at 19 Cockspur Street in 1832. S & T (sic) Pratt trunk makers continue to be listed at 123 New Bond Street and at Cockspur Street in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846. Samuel Pratt jnr is listed separately as 'importer of ancient furniture & armour' at 47 New Bond

Street in the 1840s, and as 'antique furniture dealer' at 47 New Bond Street in 1860 & 1870. Samuel Pratt snr and Henry Pratt leased another shop at 3 Lower Grosvenor Street and held an exhibition of ancient armour here, opening in April 1838. The central feature of Pratt's exhibition was 'six grim figures, in full armour, apparently in debate'. The shop was fitted out by the architect L. N. Cottingham. S & H Pratt issued catalogues of their stock, similar to the practice adopted by the dealer Horatio Rodd (*q.v.*) in the same period. The catalogues, which are held at the British Museum, describe Pratt's stock in contemporary 'Romantic' terms: 'to gaze on the plumed casque of the Mailed Knight equipped for the Tournament and to grasp the ponderous mace, yet encrusted with the accumulated rust of centuries, cannot fail to inspire admiration for the chivalrous deeds of our ancestors'. Samuel and Henry Pratt supplied almost all of the armour (either for sale or hire) for the combatants at the Eglinton Tournament in 1839, and also supplied the stands and marquees and was charged with the administration of the Tournament. Pratt's showroom at 47 New Bond Street was also the location for preliminary meetings for the Tournament. Much of the armour supplied for the Tournament was returned to Pratt and sold by them at auction at Oxenhams (*q.v.*) in various sales in 1840, 1841 and 1843. Samuel Pratt snr bought the 'Lothaire Crystal' from the dealer Barthelemy (*q.v.*) and sold this to the collector Ralph Bernal for £10. This was later sold at the Bernal auction sale 1855 for £267 and was bought by the dealer John Webb (*q.v.*) on behalf of the British Museum. 'Messrs. Samuel & Henry Pratt, Bond Street', are in possession of a pair of brass fire dogs, illustrated in Sir Samuel Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* (1836). Samuel Pratt jnr loaned armour to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857 and, according to J.R. Planché, was contracted to do other work at the exhibition as well. Samuel Pratt also loaned objects to the Gore House exhibition in 1853. Samuel Pratt, and his two sons, Edward (*sic*) and James (*sic*) (according to Janet Myles) of New Bond Street, supplied Lord Brougham with furniture to the design of the architect Lewis Cottingham in 1844. Pratt bought 'Raphaelware', and the armour of Francis I, at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842 and also purchased a considerable amount of objects including weapons, glass, armour and other curiosities at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. Samuel Luke Pratt supplied some 'ancient furniture' to Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth at Gawthorpe Hall in Lancashire in 1852, where two 'Elizabethan chairs' remain at the house. Samuel L. Pratt is also known to have supplied Knebworth House at the same time. An auction sale of the collection of ancient armour of Mr S Pratt took place in 1846. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold S & H Pratt various curiosities over a long period of business transactions and Isaac records that Samuel Pratt (probably Samuel junior) is often in Europe when Isaac is also there on buying trips in the 1840s. Isaac also records that sometimes Samuel Pratt undertakes his tours with Mrs Pratt. Edward and George Hull (*q.v.*) purchased several objects at Pratt's auction sales, held at Deacon's (*q.v.*) and Oxenham's auction rooms (*q.v.*), in the 1830s and 1840s, selling them onto the collector Charles Scarisbrick. Pratt is also known to have employed Thomas Grimshaw (*q.v.*) to fabricate 'ancient helms' and other armour and sold them onto collectors with 'faked' provenances. The 4th Marquess of Hertford recorded in a letter to his agent Samuel Mawson (*q.v.*) that 'Mr. Pratt' had reneged on an agreement with him in January 1858(?), much to Lord Hertford's annoyance. The purchase accounts of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks (1820-1894), (later Lord Tweedmouth) record amounts totalling over £3000 to Samuel Luke Pratt during the period 1856-74. The remaining collections of Samuel L Pratt were sold after his death at Christie's 19th & 20th February 1879.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.50, no.52, no.72, no.141, no.142, no.144-50, no.155, no.249, no.306, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Scarisbrick archive, *DDSC 78/4, (1)(10)*, Lancashire County Record Office; *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Arms & Armour, No.3 Lower Grosvenor Street, Bond Street* (1838); *Catalogue of Specimens of Cabinet Work...exhibited at Gore House, Kensington*, (1853); C. Thurston Thompson, *Photographs of Furniture Exhibited at Gore House, 1853*, (1853); *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857*, (1857), p156; Francis Cripps-Day, *A Record of Armour Sales 1881-1924*, (1925), passim; Richard Altick, *The Shows of London*, (1978), p391; John Ingamells, (ed), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981), p105, fn3; Ian Anstruther, *The Knight and the Umbrella: An Account of the Eglington Tournament, 1839*, (1986), pp128-32, p235; Clive Wainwright, 'Curiosities to Fine Art, Bond Street's first dealers', *Country Life*, 29th May 1986, pp1528-9; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p52-3 and passim; K.N. Watts, 'Samuel Pratt and armour faking', in Mark Jones (ed.), *Why Fakes Matter*, (1992), pp100-105; Lucy Wood, *Lady Lever Art Gallery, Catalogue of Commodities*, (1994), p28, fn149; Janet Myles, *L.N. Cottingham 1787-1847, architect of the Gothic Revival*, (1996), p47, pp142-3; Rosalind Lowe, *Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick and Goodrich Court*, (2003), pp.188-9, p.199, pp.232-3.]

Mr. Presting(?)

Mr Presting(?) is certainly a curiosity dealer, Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) gave him a number of curiosities on sale or return in December 1819, including 'Bronze medals, an Ostrich gilt mounted egg and a Dresden snuff box.'

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mr. Prickett

Prickett is a dealer in Fürth, in Germany, John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought curiosities from him in the 1830s. Isaac mentioned that he had been 'involved in a (auction) knockout with Mr Prickett' in Nuremburg in 1833. Prickett attended the knockout after an auction sale in Nuremburg in 1833, and he is also at Frankfurt in 1835 when Isaac is there. Mr Prickett is close to the Isaac family and he attended the funeral of Gabriel Davies (*q.v.*) in Fürth in 1839, despite the fact that Gabriel Davies considered Prickett something of a rogue. (See also Mr. Pickert)

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letters, no.33, no. 70, no.380, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

George Quantrell

Quantrell is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 126 Wardour Street in 1870. The firm was continued by his sons as A. & S. S. Quantrell at 203 Wardour Street in the 1890s.

John Ramsden

Ramsden is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 85 Wardour Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Isaac Ramus

Ramus is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 148 Strand in 1860 and at 494 Oxford Street in 1870. The census returns for 1861 record Isaac Ramus resident a 100 Waterloo Road, a 'general dealer', aged 50, together with his wife, Martha, aged 44.

Raphael

Raphael is recorded as a dealer in Madrid, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Bow china figure from him in March 1872.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p139.]

Frederick Rathbone

Rathbone is recorded as a dealer in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Frederick Rathbone was born in 1837 and died in 1919 and trained as a bookseller and also worked for the art dealers Agnews in Liverpool and Manchester. He later worked as a salesman for Wedgwood & Co where he sold both new and old Wedgwood at a shop in Brighton. By 1883 Rathbone had left Wedgwood and opened a shop at 20 Alfred Place West, South Kensington. Rathbone sold Wedgwood ceramics to Lord Tweedmouth and also compiled a catalogue of the Tweedmouth collection of Wedgwood for an exhibition at the shop of Charles Davis (*q.v.*) in London in 1905. Rathbone also sold objects to collectors such as Lord Lever and to the collector, dealer and artist James Orrock.

[Frederick Rathbone, *The Collection of Old Wedgwood formed by Lord Tweedmouth*, exhibition catalogue, 1905; Ann Eatwell, 'Lever as a Collector of Wedgwood and the collecting of Wedgwood in the nineteenth-century', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.4, no.2, 1992, pp239-256; Lucy Wood, *Lady Lever Art Gallery, Catalogue of Commodes*, 1994, p28, p30, p32.]

James Ray

Ray is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 1 King Street, West India Dock Road in 1860. The census returns for 1861 records James Ray resident at 1 King Street, Poplar, a 'curiosity dealer', aged 64, together with his wife, Janette, aged 55, and their daughter, Martha, aged 20.

Samuel Rayner

Rayner is listed as 'antique furniture and china dealer' at 27 Wardour Street in 1836.

Charles Redfern

Redfern was a curiosity dealer listed at Jury Street, Warwick. Redfern bought the famous rosewood 'Walpole Cabinet' at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, as well as other articles. In the same year John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold him some curiosities. Redfern also acted as agent for Lord Hertford at the Stowe auction sale in 1848. Redfern purchased a considerable amount of objects at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, including Sèvres china, paintings, weapons, delftware, silver and other curiosities. The census returns for 1861 record Charles Redfern resident at Jury Street, Warwick, a 'dealer in works of art', aged 63, born in Warwick, living with his wife, Sarah, aged 64. Redfern is recorded as the buyer of paintings at several London auction rooms during the period 1818-1838. C. Redfern Esq is listed as a contributor to the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Catalogue of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom collected at Manchester in 1857* (1857), p176; John Ingamells, (ed.), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981), p12, p22; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

James Reeks

Reeks is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 6 Crosby Row in 1860.

Daniel Rees

Rees is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 6 Gray's Inn Passage in 1832.

Reeves & Son

Reeves and Son were antique dealers in the second half of the nineteenth-century trading at Courthouse Street, Hastings. They were supposedly established as antique dealers in 1818, but at this date they were probably general dealers. A nineteenth-century albumen photograph, (c. 1850), purportedly depicting the shop of Reeves & Son was sold at Christie's South Kensington auction sale on 18th November 2003, lot 1. Anecdotally, Reeves & Son's premises at 2 Courthouse Street were destroyed in a German bombing raid in 1943. The business also had premises at 43 High Street, Hastings in the period around 1900. The last member of the Reeves family retired in the late 1990s and the business, and trading name, is continued by Mr C. J. Hawkins at 4-6 Courthouse Street.

[Information concerning the later history of Reeves & Son kindly supplied during a telephone conversation with Mr C.J. Hawkins in November 2003.]

Mr Riatti

Riatti was a dealer with a shop in Venice, Italy. There appear to be two Riatti's, John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) mentions the one in the Ghetto 'not the rich one', in 1855. This Riatti had two broken raffael ware plates in 1855, which Isaac mentions Riatti had offered to Mr Tironi (*q.v.*).

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.83, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Richetti

Richetti is recorded as a curiosity dealer trading in Venice in the 1870s and 1880s. He had several dealings with the South Kensington Museum in the early 1880s.

[Clive Wainwright, (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum III: Collecting Abroad', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p59.]

William Rimell

Rimell is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 12 Wardour Street in 1824 and at 15 Castle Street in 1829, and 'antique furniture dealer' at 15 Castle Street East, Oxford Market in 1832/33 and 1836.

Righini

Righini was recorded as a dealer in Genoa trading from 279 Palazzo Franconi, in the Piazza Lucoli, in 1852. The publisher John Murray, writing in his *Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy* (1852), mentioned that Righini is 'the best for velvets'.

George Robins

Robins was an auctioneer at Warwick House, Regent Street in 1824, and took charge of many of the most significant auction sales of collections in the first half of the nineteenth-century, including the contents of Strawberry Hill in 1842 and the contents of The Pryor's-bank in 1841. Robins is also famous for introducing modern auctioneering practices into the profession and for being very flamboyant. Henry and John Robins, one of which was probably George's father, are listed as auctioneers at Great Piazza, Covent Garden in 1800.

James Robinson

Robinson traded from 56 Rathbone Place in 1837 and also had a shop at 27 Oxford Street, where he is described as 'picture warehouse' in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840, by 1841 he is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Rathbone Place. Robinson of Oxford Street bought an old carved chest at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842. A table at Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, supplied by Robinson in 1837 has a label, 'Robinson, Decorater and Furnisher a l'Antique, Carvings, Books, Curiosities etc', which states his address as 27 Oxford Street and 56 Rathbone Place.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p230.]

Horatio Rodd

Horatio Rodd is listed as 'picture dealer' in 1822 at 3 Panton Street, Haymarket, and at the same address in 1833. He is also listed as picture dealer at 17 Air Street, Piccadilly in 1826. By 1824 Rodd is also trading from 9 Great Newport Street, Long Acre. Rodd issued catalogues of his stock in 1824 and 1842 from his Great Newport Street address, copies of which exist at the Art Library in the Victoria and Albert Museum. In the catalogues Rodd lists several pieces of ancient oak furniture and other curiosities as well as prints of British portraits and topographical prints of British counties. Included in the 1824 catalogue was 'ancient stained glass', and 'six antique high-backed chairs, very finely carved in walnut-tree...£7.7s. The 1842 catalogue included a 'prie-dieu of the time of Francis Premier...£5.5s' and an 'Elizabethan chimney-piece from an old house at Bow, Middlesex...£15.15s'. Rodd also sold ancient objects etc to the collector G. W. Braikenridge of Broomwell House near Bristol in the 1820s and 1830s. Rodd offered Braikenridge a pair of candlesticks in 1834, purchased in conjunction with the dealer John Swaby (*q.v.*) from the auction sale at Lee Priory, as well as selling Braikenridge the set of six walnut-tree chairs that Rodd included in his 1824 catalogue and a large amount of carved woodwork which Braikenridge installed at Broomwell House. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold Rodd a pair of enamel candlesticks in the 1830s. Rodd bought portraits, miniatures, some delft bottles, and rare and curious porcelain and an antique marble Greek vase at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842. Despite the variety of his stock Rodd is still listed as just a 'picture dealer' at 9 Great Newport Street in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846. Horatio Rodd is regularly recorded as both buyer and seller of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1824-1840. There is also a bookdealer and print seller called Thomas Rodd who trades from 2 Great Newport Street in 1820, 1822 and also in 1832, and a T & H Rodd booksellers and publishers at 17 Little Newport Street in 1820.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.51, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; George Weare Braikenridge archive, *14182(HB)/C/38-46*, Bristol City Record Office; Sheena Stoddard, *Mr Braikenridge's Brislington* (1981), p18, p25, p36, p53, p57; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp56-8; Clifford Tracey, *Continental Church Furniture, a traffic in piety*, (2001), p45, p63; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Henry Rogers

Rogers is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 44 Holywell Street in 1860.

William Gibbs Rogers

W.G. Rogers was born in 1792 and died in 1875, he was a celebrated carver and cabinet maker trading at 18 Church Street, Soho, London, but he is also known to

have traded in curiosities. Rogers is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 18 Church Street in trade directories in 1832, and in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846 Rogers is listed as carver and gilder and collector of ancient carvings, trading at 3 Great Newport Street. Rogers is known to have employed an agent on the continent to obtain ancient wooden carvings and sculpture. In 1834 Rogers exhibited 'several hundred figures in boxwood and oak by the most celebrated carvers of the 14th and 15th centuries', as well as coffer and carvings by 'Grenlin Gibbons'(sic). In 1842 the architect William Burn mentioned Rogers as selling all sorts of carvings. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) exchanged some pictures with Rogers for a Buhl writing table in October 1830 and Isaac accepted a bill from John Bentley (*q.v.*) for William 'Gibbins' (sic) Rogers in June 1834. In September 1843 the *Art Union* mentioned that Mr Rogers had an extensive collection of wood carvings 'ancient and modern' at his shop in Great Newport Street. Rogers was one of the most famous wood carvers in the 19th century, exhibiting at the Great Exhibition in 1851 and the Dublin Exhibition in 1853, where he won a gold medal. He carved a cradle for Queen Victoria in 1851, which is still in the royal collections. Rogers was a member of the organising committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851 and also carved work for the new House of Lords in the 1840s, and he was also cited by the architect C.R. Cockerell in his capacity as witness to the Select Committee on Arts and Manufactures in 1835 as one of the foremost carvers in the country. Rogers was also well known for his respect for the work of Gibbons and devised a method of preserving Gibbons' carvings at St Paul's cathedral. Rogers worked for Lord Hatherton in the 1830s and supplied a drawing for a large oak roundel, the drawing for which is in a private collection. He is also known to have worked for the Duke of Sutherland at Lilleshall in Staffordshire in the 1830s, and also worked at Chatsworth and at Keele Hall. A large collection of carvings by 'the celebrated Mr Rogers' was sold by Christie's (date unknown), the collection also included some older carvings by Gibbons etc. Rogers also exhibited an ancient coffer at the Society of Antiquaries in 1838.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Obituary, *Art Journal*, vol.XIV, 1875, pp206-7; Richard Altick, *The Shows of London*, (1978), p397; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home, 1750-1850*, (1989), p61.]

Rollin & Feuardent

Charles Rollin, in partnership with Feuardent, traded in Paris and London in the 1880s, and made purchases at various auction sales on behalf of the British Museum.

[Marjorie Caygill, 'Franks and the British Museum', in Marjorie Caygill and John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, nineteenth-century collecting and The British Museum*, (1997), pp51-114, p79-80.]

John Rood

Rood is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 3 Panton Street in 1832.

Madame Roussel

Madame Roussel was a dealer in curiosities trading at 13 Quai Malaquais, Paris in the 1830s. Roussel sold French furniture and porcelain to Edward Holmes Baldock (*q.v.*) in 1836. The collection of Mr Roussel was sold in Paris in the 1850s, he may be a relative of Madame Roussel. Roussel of Paris is recorded as a purchaser at the auction sale of the collection of Ralph Bernal in 1855.

[Albert Jacquemart, (trans. by Mrs Bury Pallister), *A History of Furniture*, (1878), pvi.]

David Aaron Ruebens

Ruebens is listed as 'antique furniture and china dealer' at 32 Minories in 1836. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) purchased a 'black carved ebony cabinet' and other objects from 'Mr Rubens' in December 1830.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Ruggieri

Ruggieri is recorded as a dealer in Venice, 'near the Ponte della Piavola' in the 1860s. Lady Charlotte Schreiber mentioned that Ruggieri was 'an industrious little dealer', during her visit to Venice in June 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Rundell & Bridge

Rundell & Bridge were silversmiths to George IV and William IV during the first and second quarters of the nineteenth-century, but it also appears that they sold curiosities. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) recorded that he had bought a pair of wooden spoons from Rundell & Bridge in October 1842. John Bridge (1755-1834) was the main partner in Rundell & Bridge, he lived at Wood House and was noted as a collector of Indian sculpture.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Michael D. Willis, 'Sculpture from India', in Majorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp250-261, pp252-4.]

Rusca

Rusca was a dealer in Italy, at Banchi Ceretani in Florence, he sold objects to Henry Cole on behalf of the South Kensington Museum in 1859.

[Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The making of the South Kensington Museum III', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61.]

Israel Russell

Russell is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 31 King Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840, he also had a shop in New Coventry Street in the 1840s. The stock of 'Mr Russell', including 'ancient furniture' etc was removed from his premises at New Coventry Street and sold at auction in 1848. An Israel Russell was trading as 'curiosity dealer' at 53 Upper Charlotte Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 records Israel Russell resident at 53 Charlotte Street, aged 63, an 'importer and dealer in works of art', together with his wife, unnamed, aged 59. Russell purchased Dresden china, forks and watches at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, where he also acted as an agent for Baron Meyer Rothschild.

Jno. Russell

J. Russell is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 18 Newcastle Street in 1829 and he is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 11 Godge Street in 1832.

Edward Rutter

Rutter was an agent for the South Kensington Museum in Paris, after starting in the same capacity with the Government Schools of Design in the 1840s, and often bid at auction on behalf of the museum in the 1860s. Henry Cole recorded that he

purchased an ivory comb from Edward Rutter for £40 in 1869, which Rutter had acquired at the Soltikoff sale in 1861.

[Clive Wainwright, 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum, IV, Relationships with the Trade: Webb and Bardini', *Journal of the History of Collections*, 14, no.1, (2002), pp63-78, p68.]

J. Sabberton

Sabberton is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 6 Chapel Street, Pentonville in 1860.

Mr Sack

Mr Sack bought a suit of horse armour at the sale of the stock of the dealer Thomas Gwenapp (*q.v.*) in 1833, in conjunction with John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), John Swaby (*q.v.*) and John Bentley (*q.v.*).

[John Coleman Isaac, *MS139/AJ53*, letter, no.181, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Charles Salter

Salter is listed at 1 Hanway Street as 'foreign china warehouse' in 1829. He bought a delft tureen figure of a turkey from Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) and also cleaned china and made china repairs for Davies in 1818. Salter is listed as 'China Mender' at 29 Hanway Street in 1832.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Joseph Sams

Sams is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 56 Great Queen Street in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Samson

Samson is recorded as a dealer trading at Via San Filippo, Turin in the 1860s and 1870s. In 1869 Lady Charlotte Schreiber mentioned that Samson had 'a very fine pair of Battersea enamel candlesticks, large size, of unusual form and in good order, but he asks £20 for them, which is absurd!'

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Samuels

Samuels is recorded as a dealer in Oxford Street in the 1870s. Lady Charlotte Schreiber noted that Samuels was 'a new dealer' when she bought an eighteenth-century vase from him on 18th December 1879.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Marcus Samuels

Samuels is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 13 Upper East Smithfield in the directories in 1841 and at the same address in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846.

Mr Sand

Mr Sand was a curiosity dealer at 19 Broad Street, Golden Square, London. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) records that he beat Mr. Sand to the purchase of a carved sideboard in Munich in 1835. In the same year Isaac wrote that Sand has bought up

'all the common glass' that Isaac had left in Fürth, Germany, 'but from what I understand he did not find any good ones'.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.33, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Mr Sanquirico

Sanquirico was a dealer in Venice, and according to the publisher John Murray, Sanquirico had a very fine collection of antiquities in the 1840s. Thomas Raikes, the diarist, records that he bought an 'old Genoese fan, for 25 francs' at the 'fine hotel' of Sanquirico on 12th September 1838.

[Thomas Raikes, *A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes Esq from 1831 to 1847*, (1856), (4 vols.), vol.1, p.308.]

Mr Schmidt

Mr Schmidt is recorded as a curiosity dealer trading in France in the second half of the nineteenth-century.

John Schofield

John Schofield is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 45 Dean Street, Soho, in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

William Schofield

Schofield is listed as 'furniture dealer' at 36 Holywell Street, London in *Kelly's* directory in 1847. Although not strictly listed as an antique and curiosity dealer Schofield's trade may have included some 'antique' objects. His shop is important in that his is one of only two shops for which there exists a contemporary image (the other is that of Reeves & Son (*q.v.*)). See the watercolour by J.W. Archer, 'Old Entrance to Lyon's Inn, Holywell Street, Strand April 1847', in *Drawings of Buildings in London and the Environs*, vol. 10-4, *British Museum*.

Schwab

Schwab was a dealer in Mainz, the author Honoré de Balzac made purchases from him in 1848, and managed to negotiate 'a whole year's credit' for objects purchased from him.

[Werner Muensterberger, *Collecting, an unruly passion – psychological perspectives*, (1994), pp132-3.]

George Seyffert

Seyffert is listed as 'upholsterer and picture dealer' at 77 Wardour Street in 1844 and as 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1845 and 1849. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) loaned the collector Ralph Bernal 5 guineas to pay for an 'old jacket' from Mr Seyffert December in 1844. Isaac purchased 'four mosaic birds' from 'Mr Seyffert' in January 1845. George Seyffert is listed as 'general dealer' at 77 Wardour Street in 1852. A dealer named Seyffert is recorded as the buyer of two paintings by 'Holbein' at the London auction rooms in 1829.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

James Shankey

Shankey is listed as 'tea dealer' at 43 Houndsditch in 1826, although by 1829 he is listed as 'curiosity dealer' in 1829. Shankey & Son are listed as tea dealers at the same address in 1833. James Shankey & Son are listed as 'curiosity dealers and East Indian china dealers' in 1832.

Edward Shelley (or Shellatt)

Edward Shelley is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 18 High Street, Marylebone in 1832, and Edward Shellatt is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 9 Wardour Street in 1836. Edward Shelley is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1841. He is listed as 'picture dealer' at 9 Wardour Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840.

James Sherrard

Sherrard is listed as 'picture dealer' at 48 Wardour Street in 1845.

Peter Sherlock

Sherlock is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 64 South Molton Street in 1860.

P. Sichel

Sichel is recorded as an art and antiques dealer in Paris in the 1880s, he has business relations with Murray Marks (*q.v.*).

[L.A. Randall (ed.), *The Diary of George A. Lucas: An American art agent in Paris 1857-1909*, (1979).]

Joshua Simmons

Simmons is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 52 Great Queen Street in 1860. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) recorded that he purchased a small object with a carved ebony head from 'Mr Simmons' in October 1843. The census returns for 1861 record Joshua Simmons resident at 52 Great Queen Street, an 'Old Chair seller', aged 42, together with his wife, Esther, aged 47.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Slaes

Slaes is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading in Liège in the 1870s. Lady Schreiber purchased a stoneware jug with the Arms of Queen Elizabeth I and dated 1594, from Slaes in 1876.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Samuel Sloman

Sloman is listed as 'furniture broker' at 45 Wardour Street in 1844.

Charles Sloper

Sloper is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 30 George Street in 1870. The census returns for 1861 record Charles Sloper resident at 35 George Street, a 'general ornamental carver and moulder', aged 43.

Charles J. Smith

Smith is a 'picture dealer' listed at 76 Wardour Street in 1844, and at 92 Wardour Street in 1845 and 1852. A dealer named Smith sold objects to William Beckford in the 1820s.

William Mountjoy Smith

William Smith is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 417 Strand in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841.

Solomon Lewis & Co

Solomon Lewis & Co was a partnership between father and son Samuel Solomon and Kensington Lewis (*q.v.*). Solomon was a silver dealer trading at 2 New Street, Covent Garden, London by 1802. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold Solomon Lewis & Co a silver gilt chalice in 1818 and some other silver in 1819. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold Harry Solomon some silver in 1827 and also bought some silver candlesticks from 'Mr Solomon of the Strand', in 1832. Harry may be a relation or Samuel or perhaps another name by which he was known. Solomon is named as the purchaser of a silver epergne at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; John Culme, 'Kensington Lewis, a nineteenth-century businessman', *Connoisseur*, vol.190, September 1975, p26-41.]

Zimlor Solomon

Solomon is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 15 Duke Street, Manchester Square in 1860.

Sondier

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that Sondier was a curiosity dealer with a shop at Rue Masquire, Marsielles in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p41.]

Soujet

Soujet is recorded as a dealer in Amsterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea porcelain from him in November 1872.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p172.]

Mr. Southall

Mr Southall traded at 8 Kennedy Court, Crop Lane, Newton Street, Holborn, he cleaned armour for Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) from 1818, and also later for John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*). Isaac also used a man called Mr. Levington for armour cleaning in 1831 as well as still using Mr. Southall.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Spence

Spence is recorded by John Charles Robinson of the South Kensington Museum as a dealer in Florence in the 1860s onwards.

[Helen Davies, 'John Charles Robinson's work at the South Kensington Museum, Part II, from 1863 to 1867: consolidation and conflict', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.11, no.1, 1999, pp95-115, p97.]

Aaron Joseph Speyer (or Spyer)

Joseph Spyer is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 27 Great Prescott Street in 1860. Aaron Speyer & Son are listed as 'antique furniture dealers' at 8 Magdalen Row in *Kelly's* London directory in 1870. There is also a Speyer trading at St. Anthony Breestraat, Amsterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea-Derby porcelain from him in August 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p33.]

Myer Spyer

Spyer is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 7 Magdalen Row in 1860.

Frederic Spitzer

Spitzer was a dealer/collector and later retired as one of the most important collectors of medieval art in Europe, he was born in 1815 and died 1890. Spitzer moved his headquarters from Vienna to Paris, to the 'Musée Spitzer', in 1852. He established his firm, 'Spitzer, Kunst-und-Antiquitäten-Handlung', in Ursulinerstrasse in Aachen in the 1860s. By 1878 Spitzer had opened the Musée des Arts Industriels in his private hotel on the Rue Villejuste, Paris, in order to display his growing collection of medieval works of art. Spitzer published a large catalogue of his collection, compiled by many important scholars of the period, and his collection was well publicized in the French press. Spitzer bought most of the Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick armoury in 1871, and sold much of it to Sir Richard Wallace. All of Spitzer's other objects were sold after Spitzer's death in 1893.

['Le catalogue de la Collection Spitzer', *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 3 (1890); Collection Spitzer, *Catalogue des Ojects d'Art et de Haute Curiosité*, (1893); Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), passim; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p256, p266; Hugh Tait 'Reinhold Vasters: Goldsmith, Restorer and Prolific Faker', in Mark Jones (ed), *Why Fakes Matter, essays on the problem of authenticity*, (1992), pp.116-33, p.117; Rosalind Lowe, *Sir Samuel Meyrick and Goodrich Court*, (2003), p.231-2; Elizabeth Emery & Laura Morowitz, 'From the living room to the museum and back again, the collection and display of medieval art in the *fin de siècle*', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.16, no.2, 2004, pp285-309, p298.]

Charles Spratt

Spratt is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 10 Arabella Row, Pimlico in 1860.

George Stanley

Stanley is recorded as an auctioneer, listed at 21 Old Bond Street in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. Abraham Davies (q.v.) used Stanley's auction room to sell armour and curiosities in 1818. Stanley was in possession of the 'Cellini Vase' and eventually sold it after having it for over a year to E.H. Baldock (q.v.), who later sold it onto William Beckford. Stanley was called as an expert witness to the 1836 Parliamentary Select Committee into Arts and Design. The census returns for 1841 record George Stanley, 'auctioneer' aged 50, at 21 Old Bond Street.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Bet Macleod, 'William Beckford, a Celebrated Collector', in Derek Ostergard (ed.), *William Beckford, 1760-1844, an eye for the magnificent*, (2001), pp163-75.]

Stern

Stern is recorded as female curiosity dealer in Wex Strasse, Hamburg, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea porcelain from her in October 1880.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals* (1911), vol.2, p306.]

Mr. Stockley

Stockley is listed as dealer trading from Holywell Street in 1832, John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought carved doors etc from him in 1832.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Francis Street & Son

Francis Street is listed as 'auctioneer and appraiser', Brewer Street in 1822, and as 'curiosity dealer' 21 Brewer Street in 1826 & 1829, and F. Street & Son are listed as curiosity dealers at the same address in 1833 and also in some directories in 1841. They are listed as 'importers of ancient furniture' Brewer Street, Golden Square in 1832. In 1839 they are still in Brewer Street, Golden Square, selling 'old oak carvings' and in 1842 the architect William Burn recommended Street & Son for the purchase of old oak carvings. Henry Street is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 21 Brewer Street in 1860.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p60.]

Stroobant

Stroobant is recorded as a dealer at Boulevard d'Anvers, Brussels, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Chelsea figure from him in March 1874.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p248.]

Stroud & Johns

Stroud & Johns are listed as 'picture dealers' at 2 Wardour Street in 1844.

S Stuckbury

Stuckbury is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 110 Fetter Lane in 1824. Sl & Hy Stuchbury, (sic) 'curiosity dealers' are listed at 47 Theobalds Road in 1832.

John Swaby

John Swaby was trading from at least 1816, and is listed as 'dealer in curiosities' at 109 Wardour Street from 1817 to 1834. Edward Hull (*q.v.*) took over the shop in 1834, John Swaby's remaining stock was sold at auction in that year. Before 1819 John Swaby had been employed by the Crown, 'under Bantings to value the china and glass of every description'. Swaby is regularly recorded as buyer and seller of paintings at various London auction rooms during the period 1810-1840. An auction sale of Swaby's paintings, mainly portraits, including at least 12 portraits by or after Hans Holbein and 3 portraits by Sir Peter Lely, took place at Wheatley's rooms on 31st March and 1st April 1829. Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) sold to him from at least 1816, when he paid a commission of £1.13.6. via Mr Nathan (*q.v.*) for Swaby, and later John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought from him and sold to him as late as 1838. Swaby is also, like Isaac, frequently abroad on buying trips. In 1827 Isaac bought 'very common shell cameos from Swaby's sale'. Swaby bought a pair of candlesticks from Lee Priory sale in conjunction with Horatio Rodd (*q.v.*) in 1834. Jno Swaby is listed

as 'curiosity dealer' at 109 Wardour Street in 1832. Swaby appears to have supplied curiosities to many of the most significant collectors of the period, including Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick and Sir Walter Scott. By at least 1815 Swaby must have had a good relationship with Sir Samuel Meyrick because in that year he gave Meyrick's son, Llewellyn, 'a pedestal for a crucifix in ivory' for his 'Meyrickian Museum' when Llewellyn was aged just eleven. Archibald Constable (Walter Scott's publisher) bought two Venetian armchairs and other items from Swaby in 1822 from his Wardour Street address, and gave the objects to Sir Walter Scott. The chairs were from a set of 10 that supposedly came from the Borghese Palace, six were sold by Swaby to the Duke of Rutland, 2 to Scott, 2 to Newstead Abbey. Swaby also may have supplied altar rails and an altar for Otterburne Church for Charles Scarisbrick. He also probably supplied articles to Henry Cockayne Cust, son of Lord Brownlow of Belton House in the 1820s. And he is also known to have supplied 'several pieces of old carved wood' to the value of £8.0.0. in 1821 to Charles Winn at Nostell Priory in Yorkshire, which were used in the refurbishment of the chancel at Wragby Church. 'J. Swabey' (sic) supplied a number of antiques and curiosities to the collector Roland Jones of Broomhall, Caernarvonshire between 1829 and 1831, including 'a French marqueterie table, £35', ivories, a 'XVth century Murano vase' and 'a set of ancient enamels representing the life of Christ, £18'. In 1822 Swaby bought four of the ebony chairs from the auction sale at Wanstead (£16.0.0 each), and also bought at the Fonthill auction sale in 1823 and the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, buying ebony chairs for £65, bronzes, a magnificent inlaid shield of the 15th century and some stained glass. At the Stowe auction sale in 1848, J. Swaby Esq., of Muswell Hill bought an alabaster topped table. He also bought some miniatures, ancient stained glass, armour and other curiosities at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, the purchases recorded as being made by 'J. Swaby Esq.'. Swaby loaned articles to the Gore House exhibition in 1853. In 1853 Swaby is recorded at Torriano Place, Kentish Town. An ancient table belonging to Swaby was illustrated in Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* in 1836. His collection, including the table illustrated in *Specimens*, was sold by Phillips in 1860 after his death, (it appears that the table was acquired by the 2nd Lord De L'Isle and Dudley and is presently at Penshurst Place). George Weare Braikenridge, the Bristol antiquarian, mentioned that Swaby sent him a 'receipt for darkening new oak to look like old'. The *New Complete Guide to.....the City of London* (1783) lists a 'Samuel Swabey, Esq.' as 'potter', located in Vauxhall. Samuel must have been a Justice of the Peace or held some other office entitling him to the title 'esquire'. It is possible that Samuel was the father or some other relative of John Swaby, given that John was employed as some kind of expert in ceramics and glass in the 1810s. The entry records for death of John Swaby in 1860 record that he was born in Lincoln.

[John Coleman Isaac, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.12, no.178, no.181, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; George Weare Braikenridge MS Papers, *14182(HB)/C/38-46*, Bristol City Record Office; *Catalogue of Specimens of Cabinet Work...exhibited at Gore House, Kensington*, (1853); C. Thurston Thompson, *Photographs of Furniture exhibited at Gore House*, (1853); Alfred Jones, 'A Collector of Works of Art in Wales a Century Ago', *Apollo*, vol. XXXVII, no.217, February 1943, pp43-44; Clive Wainwright, 'Myth and Reality, Sir Walter Scott and his Collection I', *Country Life* 16th September 1982, pp804-6; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850* (1989), pp44-5, & passim; Charles Tracey, *Continental Church Furniture, a traffic in piety*, (2001), p76; Rosalind Lowe, *Sir Samuel Meyrick and Goodrich Court*, (2003), p.64; Sophie Raikes, 'A cultivated eye for the antique: Charles Winn and the enrichment of Nostell Priory in the nineteenth-century', *Apollo*, April 2003, pp73-77; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu]

Sypher & Co

Sypher & Co, were antique dealers in New York from 1866 to 1907. The firm comprised Obadiah Lum Sypher and his younger brother Asa Mahan Sypher, who continued a furniture business begun by Daniel Marley in about 1840. Sypher & Co traded from 557 Broadway, New York, by 1851, moving to 246 Fifth Avenue by the early 1890s. Obadiah is recorded as making purchases at the Hamilton Palace auction sale in 1882, and counted many of the most wealthy and influential collectors as his customers, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and Giovanni Morosini. The firm suffered a financial disaster in the late 1890s due to a US court case concerning under declaration of customs duties on antiques imported into the USA, and never fully recovered its prominent trading position after the judgment. The firm continued under the name of French & Co.

[F.J. Sypher, 'Sypher & Co, A Pioneer Antique Dealer in New York', *Furniture History*, volume 28, 1992, pp168-79; F.J. Sypher, 'More on Sypher & Co, A Pioneer Antique Dealer in New York', *Furniture History*, volume 40, 2004, pp151-66.]

Francis Tailor

Tailor is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 6 Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place in 1826 and 1836.

Targett

Targett is recorded as a dealer in High Street, Salisbury, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Bow porcelain from him in September 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journal*, (1911), vol.1, p36.]

Edmund Terry

Edmund Terry is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 122 Wardour Street in 1839 and 'ancient furniture warehouse' at the same address in *Tallis' London Street Views* in 1838/1840. Terry is listed at 15 Wardour Street in 1841, and as 'ancient furniture dealer' at 15 Wardour Street in *Thompson's* London directory in 1844 and in *Kelly's* Directory in 1846 and still at the same address in 1870. The census returns for 1861 record Edmond Terry as 'Dealer in Furniture', aged 58, and born in Wege, Kent, and married to Hannah aged 58.

Charles Tessayman

Tessayman was primarily a bookbinder but it is recorded that he also traded in curiosities during the second half of the nineteenth-century. His shop in Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn was supposedly the model for Dickens' 'Old Curiosity Shop'. The premises, at 13 & 14 Portsmouth Street, London were later illustrated in etchings, and from the beginning of the twentieth-century were often depicted in postcards. The shop still exists and remains a tourist attraction, at present it is occupied by a Japanese designer shoe shop. Tessayman does not appear to be listed as a curiosity dealer in the trade directories in the mid nineteenth-century and the census returns for 1861 list Charles Tessayman, aged 59, a 'book binder', together with his wife, Caroline, aged 59, and their six children, at 4 & 5 Portsmouth Street (not 13 & 14 Portsmouth Street; the census in 1861 records that number 13 was empty and 'To Let', and 14 was occupied by a tailor). A report published in 'Lloyd's Newspaper' on 29th November 1896, records that Tessayman was a tenant in the 'Old Curiosity Shop' during the nineteenth-century, and that he was 'Thackeray's bookbinder' as well as 'a

dealer in curios'. It is proposed by Bernard Lewis (1964) that the 'Old Curiosity Shop' was owned by Samuel Hadley from 1813-22, and that following Dickens' death in 1870, Clayton Clarke, better known as the illustrator 'Kyd', suggested to the owner that beneath the inscription 'The Old Curiosity Shop' should be added 'Immortalized by Charles Dickens', an inscription that has remained for much of the subsequent existence of the shop.

[Hanslip Fletcher, *London Passed and Passing*, (1908), p239-40; Bernard Lewis, *About The Old Curiosity Shop*, (unpaginated), (1964).]

Ann Thatcher

Ann Thatcher is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 18 Wardour Street in 1832.

Richard Thatcher

Richard Thatcher is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 51 Newman Street, Oxford Street in 1824.

Daniel Thorn

Thorn is listed as 'antique furniture and china dealer' at 10 Stanhope Street, Clare Market in 1832 and 1836 and as 'curiosity dealer' at the same address in 1841.

Mr Tironi

Mr Tironi, a dealer in Italy, in Venice, is recorded by John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) in 1855. Isaac wrote that Tironi tried to buy two broken 'Raffaeware' plates from Mr Riatti (*q.v.*) for £16 in 1855. Otto Mündler, the German art dealer and historian called on Tironi in March 1857 and noted he had some good pictures for sale.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter no.83, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *The Travel Diary of Otto Mündler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp69-254, p145.]

G. Tognolati

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall records that Tognolati was a dealer trading from 39 Kamenney Ostrowskey Prospect, St Petersburg in 1868.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p78.]

Town and Emanuel

Town and Emanuel are recorded as furniture makers and curiosity dealers at 103 New Bond Street from c.1830 until 1849. Charles Town was an artist, of 103 New Bond Street, and his partner, Emanuel Emanuel (*q.v.*) was an importer of curiosities, possibly originally trading from Lamb's in Conduit Street. The magnificent and extensive stock of Messrs Town and Emanuel of New Bond Street was sold by Christie's at King Street on April 19th 1849 (seven days) and again on 14th May (three days), 'in consequence of the death of Mr Emanuel'. After the sale of the stock the shop was continued by Mr Toms, as Toms and Luscombe, 103 New Bond Street. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) sold objects to Town and Emanuel in 1838, when they are listed in *Tallis' London Street Views* as 'Importers of Antique Furniture'. Town and Emanuel are listed in *Kelly's* 1846, at 103 New Bond Street, 'Importers & Manufacturers of Buhl, Marquetrie, Resner, and carved furniture, by Appointment to the Queen'. They bought 'Raphaelware' and also an ebony table at Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842 for £50. Town & Emanuel purchased the shipment of furniture

and works of art from the Doges Palace at Venice imported by the Italian dealer Gasparoni (*q.v.*) and sold many pieces to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Frederick Litchfield, *Illustrated History of Furniture*, (1892), p233; Francis Collard, 'Town & Emanuel', *Furniture History*, vol.XXXII, 1996, pp81-9; Amin Jaffer, *Furniture from British India and Ceylon*, (2001), p139.]

Tuck

John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) exchanged a half suit of armour for a picture by 'Franks' and a tea caddy with Mr. Tuck in November 1827. Tuck had earlier purchased miniatures of Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves from Mr Barrett at Lee Priory, Kent, which he sold to the collector Francis Douce in 1826 for 50 guineas. Tuck is regularly recorded as a buyer of paintings at various auction rooms in London during the period 1824-1838. Tuck may have been the husband of the dealer Charlotte Tuck (see below), who possibly continued the business after his death? Tuck may also be a relative of W. H. Tuck who bought maiolica at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884 and French furniture at the Hamilton Palace auction sale 1882.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p267; Getty Provenance Index Databases, www.piweb.getty.edu.]

Mrs Charlotte Tuck

Mrs Tuck is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 22 St. Martin's Ct in the *Post Office Directory* in 1841, she may have been married to the dealer named Tuck (*see above*), and continued the business after his death?

William Tucker

Tucker is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' and 'repository for curiosities' at 83 Regent Street Quadrant in 1826, 1832 and 1836. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought two agate cups from him in March 1827, when Isaac himself had taken a second shop at the Quadrant, (1826-27). Tucker continues to be listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 83 Quadrant in the 1841 directories. The 1841 census records William Tucker, a 'naturalist', aged 56, at the Quadrant.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

John Turner

Turner is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 16 Sidney Place, Commercial Road in 1826 and at 22 Sidney Place in 1832 and 1836.

Mary Turner

Mary Turner is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 12 Commercial Road, St George's East, London, in 1826 and 1836.

Benjamin Usigly

Usigly was a dealer trading in Venice, he wrote to John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) from Paris in 1833. (see below)

Credi Usigly

(Is Credi a title or a name?) Usigly is a dealer in Italy, in Venice in the 1830s and 1840s. The bankers of John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*), Schielin Brothers, negotiated the purchase of a pair of giltwood tables from Usigly in 1841.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letter, no.324, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Jacob Valentine

Valentine is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 60 Wych Street, Strand in the *Post Office Directories* in 1841.

Valli

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that Valli was a dealer with a shop at 24 Rue de Paradis, Marseilles, in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p41.]

Varley & Son

Varley & Son are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 80 Fleet Street in the *Post Office directory* in 1841.

Emanuel Marks van Galen

Emanuel Marks van Galen is recorded by James Orrock as a dealer in Amsterdam in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century, and was, according to Orrock a friend of the dealer E.H. Baldock (*q.v.*). His son, Emanuel Marks (*q.v.*) and grandson, Murray Marks (*q.v.*) continued to trade in art and curiosities in the second half of the nineteenth-century. The van Galen (*q.v.*) family appear to have continued to trade in curiosities in Amsterdam into the late nineteenth-century (see below).

[Byron Webber, *James Orrock, R.I., painter, connoisseur, collector*, (1903), p191.]

Van Galen

Van Galen is possibly a member of the family of Murray Marks (*q.v.*). Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Bow figure (sold to her as Dresden) from Van Galen's in Amsterdam in October 1873.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p235.]

Van Gelder

Van Gelder is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading in The Hague in the 1870s. Lady Schreiber recorded that she purchased 'a grand old cruche of Tiger Ware, with the Royal Arms of England, and the date 1604', at Van Gelder's in 1874.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

Van Herck

Van Herck is recorded as a dealer in Antwerp, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Chelsea figure from him in November 1881.

[Montague Guest, (ed.) *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.2, p371.]

Van Minden

Van Minden is recorded as a dealer who bought silver, he was trading in Amsterdam in 1872, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought a Chelsea box from him in 1872, and a Chelsea figure from Van Minden in Rotterdam in 1873.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p251.]

Van der Pluyn

Van der Pluyn is recorded as a dealer in Rotterdam, Lady Charlotte Schreiber bought Chelsea and Derby porcelain from him in October 1873, he had 'a shop full of Oriental China'.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911), vol.1, p231.]

Van Praagh

John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought two commodes, four pieces of tapestry and other furniture from Mr Van Praagh in 1830. In an advertisement in 1868 Van Praagh & Co Diamond Merchants state they were established in 1827, they traded from 46 Bloomsbury Square in 1868. There is also a B.M. van Praagh listed as 'Merchant' at Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch Street in 1822.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

Vial

Vial is recorded as a French curiosity dealer trading in the 1820s, his stock was sold at auction in 1822.

Richard Waller

Waller is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 8 Great Newport Street in the *Post Office directory* in 1841.

William Wareham

Wareham is listed as dealer in works of art at 14 & 15 Castle Street, Leicester Square in the 1860s and 1870s. The writer Herbert Byng-Hall, in *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868) mentions Wareham of Castle-street as reputable. Wareham is recorded as a purchaser of ceramics at a Christie's sale in 1867. Wareham supplied the collector and late nineteenth-century Darwinist Sir John Lubbock with several ethnographic objects from Eskimo and Inuit cultures during the period 1863 and 1870. W. Wareham was a member of the syndicate at the Fontaine auction sale in 1884, and also bought at the sale for his own stock. Wareham possibly supplied objects to the British Museum, through Charles H. Read, in the late 1880s, his name appears in the personal notebooks of Read in the British Museum archives.

[Herbert Byng-Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p286; Janet Owen, 'Collecting artefacts, acquiring empire', *Journal of the History of Collections*, volume 18, no.1, 2006, pp9-25 p17.]

John Warwick

Warwick is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 1 Newman Street in 1832.

George Watermouth & Co

Watermouth & Co are listed as 'curiosity dealers' at 105 Houndsditch in 1826 and at 59 Houndsditch in 1832 and 1836.

George & Henry Watson

Watson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 31 Duke Street, Oxford Street in 1860.

John Watson

John Watson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 499 Oxford Street in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record John Watson, aged 34, a 'dealer in works of art' at 499 Oxford Street.

Alfred Weaver

Weaver is listed as 'carver and curiosity dealer' at 46 Wardour Street in 1849 and as 'carver and gilder' at the same address in 1852.

John Frederick Weaver

Weaver is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 28 Wardour Street in 1870.

John Webb

John Webb (1799-1880), was a cabinet-maker, furniture manufacturer, upholsterer and dealer and collector. He traded at 8 Old Bond Street, between 1825 and 1851, moving in 1851 to 11 Grafton Street until the late 1860s. Webb's father, Charles Webb, is variously described as a 'gold laceman' trading in Old Bond Street and Piccadilly, and is also recorded as a manufacturer of military braid trading at 48 Piccadilly. John Webb is recorded as being the brother of the artist Edward Webb, and is also said to have other brothers, Charles and William, who worked with Charles Webb senior. The Webb brothers were the uncles of the architect Sir Aston Webb. The architect William Burn mentions Webb & Cragg, 8 Old Bond Street as suitable suppliers of furniture etc in 1839. 'Mr. Webb, Old Bond Street' was in possession of an ebony chair from Strawberry Hill in 1832, 10 years before the sale of the contents, and a cabinet, 'time of Elizabeth, or James I,' both illustrated in Sir Samuel Meyrick and Henry Shaw, *Specimens of Ancient Furniture* (1836). Webb sold an ebony and inlaid tester bed to the 10th Duke of Hamilton in 1826 or 1828, an object constructed from older fragments and made by John Stuart of Charlotte Street, London. In 1839 E.H. Baldock (*q.v.*) bought a teapot from Webb and sold it onto Lord Lowther. Webb supplied choir stalls for Oscott Church in 1838, purchased through A.W.N. Pugin and paid for by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Webb bought 'Raphaelware', a curious hunting horn, paintings, an old English lock and a marble mosaic shrine at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, and also bought Sèvres, miniatures, paintings, ancient coffers and other curiosities and at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. He also supplied modern furniture in the Gothic style to the antiquary Thomas Baylis at The Pryor's-bank, Fulham during the 1830s, and objects and furnishings for Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1848. The Marlborough House exhibition in 1852 exhibited some Velvet that had been purchased from Webb. Webb both loaned objects and was in charge of furniture removals at the Gore House exhibition in 1853, and also contributed to the catalogue. Webb acted as a juror for 'Class xxvi, Furniture, Upholstery..' along side the decorator John Gregory Crace and William Grüner, at the Great Exhibition in 1851. Webb also made some of the Gothic Revival furniture, to the design of the architect A.W.N. Pugin, for the House of Lords, and also made reproductions of French furniture for the Marquess of Hertford, some of which survive at the Wallace Collection in London. John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) accepted several bills from John Webb, on two and three months payment for various

amounts of £100, £80 etc in the 1840s. Isaac also sold many ancient articles to Webb in the 1830s and 1840s including 'ten very large gilt carvings' and 'a large piece of stained glass', in 1845 and also loaned John Webb £1 in April 1845. In 1857 J.C. Isaac mentioned a large engraved Venetian mirror in a carved frame, 'finer than the one he sold to Webb for £100' – (Isaac may be referring to the Venetian mirror that Webb loaned to the Gore House exhibition, which was photographed by C. Thurston Thompson in 1853, V& A photograph 32.608). Mr & Mrs Webb visited John Coleman Isaac when they took a buying trip to Venice in 1857 and they bought four bottles with handles from Mr Zen (*q.v.*), which they asked Isaac to send home. Isaac noted, in a letter to Sarah Isaac, that Mr & Mrs Webb were 'travelling in rather a good style', and that Webb tried to buy a 'very small round silver box' from Isaac, but he refused to sell it to Webb, because he thought it was made by 'Cellini'. Webb was sent by John Charles Robinson and Henry Cole at the South Kensington Museum to Toulouse to report on and to photograph the Soulages collection and Webb also valued and reported on the Soltikoff collection for the museum. Webb often acted as agent, bidding at auction for the South Kensington Museum and the British Museum. He was appointed as one of the commissioners to purchase objects on behalf of the South Kensington Museum at the Paris Exhibition 1867, although according to the collector A.W. Franks, who was also commissioned at the same time, Webb was too ill to attend in Paris. Webb did however remain an adviser to the South Kensington Museum until his death in 1880. In 1854 Gustav Waagen mentioned that Webb sold a few pictures but mainly had artistic furniture and objects of vertu. John Webb had retired to his villa in Cannes by the 1860s, called Villa Hollandia, and during the 1850s Webb also owned a country house, Wrotham Place in Kent. He died on the 14th June 1880, his obituary notice was written by Henry Cole of the South Kensington Museum, to which Webb left £10,000 (John Webb Trust Fund) for purchases of objects.

[John Coleman Isaac Archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.12, no.86, no.102, no.348, Hartley Library, University of Southampton; *Museum of Ornamental Art – a hand-book guide for visitors, Marlborough House*, (1852); *Catalogue of Specimens of Cabinet Work...exhibited at Gore House, Kensington*, (1853); C. Thurston Thompson, *Photographs of Furniture exhibited at Gore House*, (1853); Gustav Waagen, *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, (3 vols.) (1854) (1999 edition), p338; Obituary, *The Times* 21st June 1880, p12; Simon Jervis, 'The Pryor's-bank, Fulham', *Furniture History*, vol.X, 1974, pp87-98; John Ingamells, (ed.), *The Hertford Mawson Letters*, (1981), p44; Clive Wainwright, 'Curiosities to Fine Art, Bond Street's first dealers', *Country Life* 29th May, 1986, pp1528-9; Clive Wainwright, *he Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), pp45-6 and passim; Clive Wainwright, 'Furnishing the New Palace: Pugin's furniture & fittings', *Apollo*, May 1992, pp303-06; Marjorie Caygill, 'Some Recollection of me when I am gone': Franks and the Early Medieval Archaeology of Britain and Ireland', in Marjorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp160-183, p161; Anthony Burton, *Vision and Accident: the story of the Victoria and Albert Museum*, (1999), p34; Clive Wainwright, 'The Banker, the Prince and the Dealers: three Renaissance objects in the Victoria & Albert Museum', *Apollo*, February 2000, pp41-6; Amin Jaffer, *Furniture from British India and Ceylon*, (2001), p131; Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The making of the South Kensington Museum II', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp25-44, p27, p34; Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The making of the South Kensington Museum III', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp45-61, p48; Clive Wainwright (edited for publication by Charlotte Gere), 'The Making of the South Kensington Museum IV, relationships with the trade: Webb & Bardini', *Journal of the History of Collections*, vol.14, no.1, 2002, pp63-78.]

Salomon Weininger

Weininger (1822-1879) was a celebrated goldsmith and also set up as an antique dealer in Vienna in the mid nineteenth-century. He was employed to restore some renaissance bronze works of art and reliquary's by various museums and collectors, including the Modena ducal collection. Objects entrusted to Weininger were copied by him and he returned the new reproductions to the museums, selling the originals to private collectors etc. Weininger was eventually apprehended and was jailed for a total of seven years for fraud in 1877. He died in an Austrian State prison on 21st November 1879.

[J.F. Hayward, 'Salomon Weininger, Master Faker', *Connoisseur*, vol.187, no.753, November 1974, pp170,79.]

Joseph Welch

Welch is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 206 High Holborn in 1860. The census returns for 1861 record 206 High Holborn occupied by Joseph Welch, aged 38, born in Horsley, a 'dealer in works of art', together with his wife, Harriett (34).

Samson Wertheimer

Wertheimer was a dealer in works of art and antique furniture dealer at one time in Greek Street and then at 154 New Bond Street in 1860 & 1870. He sold objects to the dealer Frederick Rathbone (*q.v.*) in 1876 and also acted as the agent for Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The census returns for 1861 record Samson Wertheimer, 'ormolu dealer', aged 50 and born in Bavaria, together with his wife, Helena (44) and their sons, Charles (19) and Asher (17) and their daughter-in-law Friedrika (19), all listed as 'ormolu dealers'. Wertheimer bought the celebrated Leonard Limousin enamel at the Fountaine auction sale for 7000 guineas in 1884. Wertheimer is listed as buying furniture at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855 and made purchases at the Hamilton Palace auction sale in 1882. Samuel (*sic*) Wertheimer sold the famous Royal Gold Cup, formerly in the collection of Baron Jerome Pichon, to the British Museum in 1891. Samson's sons, Asher and Charles Wertheimer were also dealers. Mr Asher Wertheimer opened a new gallery at 158 New Bond Street in 1903, selling eighteenth-century French furniture and works of art. Charles died in 1912, when his stock was sold at auction, and Asher died in 1916, when there was a similar auction of stock.

[Anon. 'Mr. Asher Wertheimer's Exhibition', *The Connoisseur*, vol.v, no.20, April 1903; Gerald Reitlinger, *The Economics of Taste, volume II*, (1963), p137-8, p162, p294; John Cherry, 'Franks and the Medieval Collections', in Marjorie Caygill and John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp184-199, p194.]

Whelan

Whelan is listed as a 'dealer in ancient and modern coins', at 46 Strand, in *Tallis' London Street Views 1838/1840*.

Thomas Henry White

White is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 12 Cross Street, Newington in 1841 and again in 1860.

T M Whitehead

Whitehead was a dealer who often made purchase on behalf on behalf of the South Kensington Museum and the British Museum in the 1880s. T. M. Whitehead purchased some ivories at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. He was a member of the syndicate at the Fountaine auction sale in 1884. Whitehead also bought at the Hamilton Place auction sale 1882, including antique ebony chairs and the agate cup made by James Aldridge in 1815-16, which was bought for £562.4.0., purchased as a 16th century object, for the South Kensington Museum.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British Collector at Home 1750-1850*, (1989), p122; Amin Jaffer, *Furniture from British India and Ceylon*, (2001), p142.]

Thomas Whitton

John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) paid Whitton for repairing and cleaning armour from 1834 and also paid him to attend some suits of armour he loaned to the Cobury Theatre in January 1836.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

John Hedge Wickham

Wickham is listed as a 'carver and picture and curiosity dealer' at 21 Wardour Street in 1844/5. Wickham's trade card (at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York) records that he bought or sold on commission 'Old paintings, Carved Picture Frames, Antique Furniture, Pier Tables, Brackets, Bronzes, Ancient Books, Armour, China etc', he also advised that he would attend sales in London and the provinces and was prepared to bid for items on commission.

Wilkinson

Wilkinson is probably a cabinet-maker as well as trading as an ancient furniture dealer. He traded from Oxford Street, and according to John Loudon, *Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture* (1833), Wilkinson had an extensive collection of Elizabethan and Dutch furniture and carvings.

[John Claudius Loudon, *An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, farm and Villa Architecture*, (1833), p1101, p1039.]

John Willis

John Willis is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 2 Eyre Street in 1832, by 1841 Willis is listed as 'archery warehouse' and 'curiosity dealer' at 120 Chancery Lane.

William James Willis

Willis is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 43 Southampton Row in 1860. The census returns for 1861 list William Willis as 'Branch in the Archey Prints', aged 56, born in London, together with his son Alfred, a 'print and general dealer', aged 30.

Samuel Willson

Samuel Willson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 14 Bear Street, Leicester Square in 1841. Willson is listed as 'curiosity dealer' at 393 Strand in 1860. Willson made a considerable number of purchases at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855, including metalwork, ivories and other curiosities, and was well-known as a dealer in 'old china' in the mid nineteenth-century. The collector A.W. Franks bought some

Chinese porcelain from Wilson (sic) in 1880, whilst Wilson was still trading from 393 Strand. Samuel Willson's grandsons continued the firm into the twentieth-century as Willson Brothers. Samuel may have been related to the modern and second hand furniture dealer Thomas Willson, who traded during the first quarter of the nineteenth-century, and is believed to have commenced business in 1818. Thomas Willson first appears in trade directories in 1821, when he is trading from Little Queen Street and later moved to 68 Great Queen Street. During 1830-37 the business was continued by Thomas's wife, Mary Willson and by 1838 their son Matthew took over the business, which continued until 1854. 'T. WILLSON 68 GREAT QUEEN STREET LONDON' can sometimes be found stamped on late eighteenth and nineteenth-century furniture.

[Frederick Litchfield, *Pottery and Porcelain, a Guide to Collectors*, (1879), p323; Jessica Harrison-Hall, 'Oriental Pottery and Porcelain, in Marjorie Caygill & John Cherry (eds.), *A.W. Franks, Nineteenth-century collecting and the British Museum*, (1997), pp220-229, p225.]

Messrs Wimpfen & Goldsmidt

Wimpfen and Goldsmidt were curiosity dealers trading in Frankfurt, Germany in the opening decades of the nineteenth-century. Goldsmidt had dealings with Abraham Davies (*q.v.*) from at least 1816 and John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) continued the trading relationship, recording in a letter to his wife Sarah (*née* Davies *q.v.*) in March 1833, that he managed to 'get out of a deal with Wimpfen' for some pictures he had agreed to buy, because, as he wrote, 'the fact is we cannot sell any pictures'. And later, in August 1845 Isaac records that he purchased seven silvered metal dishes from Wimpfen & Goldsmidt for £2.10.0., and also mentions that they 'they know all the dealers'.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, 'waste book', no.467, letters, no.12, no.70, Hartley Library, University of Southampton.]

James Winter

James Winter was established as a retailer of furniture at 107 Wardour Street by 1823. Winter is listed as 'Furniture Broker' at 101 Wardour Street in 1832 and in John Tallis' *London Street Views* (1838/40) his shop is described as 'second hand furniture warehouse'. Winter trades from 100 & 101 Wardour Street in 1844/5 and again in 1849. Winter is listed as 'upholsterer' at 100 & 101 Wardour Street in 1852. The census returns for 1861 record that 100 & 101 Wardour Street are occupied by James Winter, aged 60, 'furniture dealer', together with his wife, Mary (61) and sons James (39) and Henry (30) and daughter Martha (34), all listed as 'furniture dealers'. The business survived until 1870, when it was operating at 151, 153 and 155 Wardour Street (re-numbered). Winter sold modern and second-hand furniture, and a number of pieces of eighteenth and nineteenth-century furniture have drawers stamped 'JAMES WINTER 101 WARDOUR ST'.

[Christopher Gilbert, *Pictorial Dictionary of Marked London Furniture 1700-1840*, (1996), p.47.]

Louis Wolf

Wolf is recorded as a dealer in Dresden, Germany, the novelist Honoré de Balzac made substantial purchases from him in 1848.

[Werner Muensterberger, *Collecting, an unruly passion – psychological perspectives*, (1994), pp132-3.]

Wolfsohn

Wolfsohn is recorded by Lady Charlotte Schreiber as a dealer trading in Dresden, Germany in 1869.

[Montague Guest, (ed.), *Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals*, (1911).]

John Wood

John Wood is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 148 Fenchurch Street in 1832 and at 161 Fenchurch Street in 1841.

Thomas W Woodgate

Woodgate is listed as 'antique furniture dealer' at 93 to 96 High Holborn in 1860 & 1870.

Samuel James Woollatt

Woollatt is listed as 'dealer in curiosities' at 13 New Bond Street, in *Tallis' London Street Views* 1838/1840, and as 'curiosity dealer' at 28 Wardour Street in 1844 and 1852.

Elizabeth Woolmer

Woolmer is listed as a 'curiosity, shell or picture dealer' at 179 High Street, Shadwell in 1826 and 1836.

William, S. & John Wright

William T. Wright is listed as 'carver and gilder' at 22 Wardour Street in 1839, and William Wright as 'antique furniture dealers and cabinet makers' and 'ancient furniture importers' at 26 Wardour Street in 1844. The Wright's traded from three addresses in Wardour Street in the 1850s, at numbers 20, 22 & 27, which comprised premises in which the Wright family lived together with workshops, warehouses and a yard. The census returns for 27 Wardour Street in 1861 list John Wright as 'upholsterer', aged 48, born Marylebone, and at 22 Wardour Street, William Wright, (age not recorded), 'upholsterer', together with his sons William (32), Frederick (29) and Edman (20), all 'upholsterers'. By 1870 they were trading at 22, 23 & 27 Wardour Street. Wright is listed as a frequent purchaser at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. By 1900 W & J Wright were at 144 Wardour Street. Mr William Thrale Wright, carver and gilder, is listed at 22 Wardour Street in 1840, he was also carver and gilder to HRH Princess Sophia Matilda.

[Clive Wainwright, *The Romantic Interior, the British collector at home 1750-1850*, (1989), p56.]

Mr Zen

Mr Zen was a dealer in Venice, Italy, John Coleman Isaac (*q.v.*) bought articles from him, but by 1844 Isaac writes that Zen had left off dealing and sold stationary and colours for artists. Isaac also records that in 1857 John Webb (*q.v.*) bought some bottles from a Mr Zen, which Webb had asked Isaac if he would send them back to England. This is probably a different Mr Zen, perhaps the art dealer who had extensive dealings with Otto Mündler the German art dealer and historian during 1856-58, whilst Mündler was a travelling agent for the National Gallery in London.

[John Coleman Isaac archive, *MS139/AJ53*, letters, no.64, no.102, Hartley Library, University of Southampton. *The Travel Diary of Otto Mündler*, The Walpole Society, volume LI, (1985), pp.69-254, *passim*.]

Mr Zenope

The writer Herbert Byng-Hall recorded that Zenope was an Armenian curiosity dealer trading at the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul in 1868.

[Herbert Byng Hall, *Confessions of a Bric-a-Brac Hunter*, (1868), p56.]

Godfrey Zimmerman

Zimmerman is listed as a 'curiosity dealer' at 48 Albany Street, Regent's Park in 1841 and also in *Kelly's Directory* in 1846. Zimmerman is listed as a purchaser at the Strawberry Hill auction sale in 1842, buying several objects including 2 'Welch triangular chairs'. By 1861 Godfrey Zimmerman, aged 70, had moved to 38 Old Bond Street and lived there with his wife Martha (68). Godfrey was born in Germany, his wife in Yarmouth and both are listed as 'Jeweller and Curiosity Dealer'. There was a purchaser also named Zimmerman who bought an altarpiece 'German, work of the 15th century' from A.W.N. Pugin's effects at Sotheby's in 1853, who may be the same individual or perhaps he was 'S. Zimmerman' (*q.v.*) see below.

S. Zimmerman

S. Zimmerman is listed as the purchaser of porcelains and a silver cup and some ancient weapons at the Ralph Bernal auction sale in 1855. The S. Zimmerman collection was sold at auction in Paris in 1875.