

Henry Jernegan, the Kanders and the client who changed his mind

by PETER CAMERON

1. Included in the exhibition *British Art Treasures from Russian Imperial collections in the Hermitage*, Yale Center for British Art, New Haven, USA, Oct 1996-Jan 1997. Illustrated in Larissa Dukelskaya *The Hermitage – English Art Sixteenth to Nineteenth Century*, Leningrad, 1979.

2. Dr N.M. Penzer, 'The Jerningham-Kandler Wine Cooler', *Apollo*, Sept/Oct 1956. For the sake of completeness I have re-told some parts of the story as written by Penzer and re-used some of the quotations, but the discovery of the cistern in 1880 by Cripps and the making of copies by Elkington & Co are adequately covered by Penzer.

3. Accessed through the Bernau Index at the Society of Genealogists.

4. Joseph Gillow, *A Literary and Biographical History or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics* 5 vols, London and New York 1885. John Nichols *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, 6 vols, London 1812, is the source of numerous inaccuracies, principally a confusion over the date of death of Henry Jernegan, who he confuses with a younger brother, Edward, who was a 'Dealer in jewels, plate and so forth', probably in association with Henry. Edward died in 1761, complaining of money problems and lack of help from his family. (PCC wills, PROB 11, reel 869, sig 357)

5. Sometimes called Great Russell Street to distinguish it from Little Russell Street, an adjacent alley. Nearby were the premises of Anthony Wright, another Catholic goldsmith/banker.

6. Historical Manuscript Commission 56th Report. *Printed Calendar of the Stuart Papers belonging to his Majesty the King preserved at Windsor Castle*, vol 3, p102-3.

A FOCAL-POINT in the Victoria and Albert Museum's re-furnished silver gallery is to be Elkington's long neglected electrotype copy of the most extraordinary piece of silverwork to be made in England in the eighteenth century. The wrought and cast original, hallmarked for London 1734, is in the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg.¹ The Jernegan-Kandler wine cistern is extraordinary not simply for its immense size and for the grandeur of its conception, but for the story of its sale by lottery. It is a story which has been told before, by Dr N.M. Penzer.² However, the discovery of a number of cases in the Court of Chancery,³ relating to the wine cistern and the lottery sale, provides a solution to the mystery, which Penzer was unable to answer, as to how the cistern came to be made and a more accurate understanding of the circumstances of the lottery sale. It provides too, an opportunity to re-examine the careers of Henry Jernegan (the retailer), and Charles Kandler (the silversmith whose Britannia standard mark the cistern bears).

Henry Jernegan

Henry Jernegan was a goldsmith-banker of the old-fashioned sort, involved in the sale of plate and jewellery and the practice of banking in equal-part, as opportunity for profit arose. He was born about 1688 into a devout Roman Catholic family, the fourth son of Sir Francis Jernegan (the family were also known by the name of Jerningham), third baronet of Cossey Hall in Norfolk, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir George Blount of Sodington in Worcestershire. He was educated at the Jesuit College in St Omers, as was his younger brother, Francis, who was ordained priest circa 1714. On returning to England Henry was apprenticed to Anthony Nelme (3 June 1706) but he never became a freeman of the Goldsmiths' Company.⁴

By 1715 Jernegan was established at the sign of the sun in Russell Street,⁵ Covent Garden. Jernegan's business was grounded upon the Catholic and Jacobite connections in England and Europe

which were associated with his family background and education. Archives of the exiled Stuart court testify to the Jacobite activities of Henry Jernegan and, more particularly, of his brother George, who was known by the alias 'Mr Hooker'.⁶ Amongst these archives a letter of 20 October 1716 from L. Inese to the Duke of Mar⁷, reveals Henry Jernegan's role:

'Yesterday I was with a Mr Pye, who goes here by the name of Warner, a friend and kinsman of Mr Booth's. He is a man of an estate, and has a good sum of ready money, which he is willing to advance to Patrick [ie Prince James]. He knows a club of people in London, who are also willing to advance considerably, but will trust only a man of their own choosing, to whom they would pay the money. The man they pitch on is a Mr Jerningham, a goldsmith, brother to him whom Patrick now employs in Holland. They would therefore have a full power sent by Patrick to this Mr Jerningham.... This Mr Pye is a mighty loyal hearty man, and has such an opinion of this Mr Jerningham, that he is positive making use of him will be very much for Patrick's advantage.'

A year later Jernegan was questioned by the Privy Council but released without charge. It may be that after this he was less active in the Jacobite cause, but he remained active on behalf of English Catholics. In March 1736, the Egmont diary refers to Jernegan

'Jerningham, the goldsmith, owned to a friend of his that he was the transmitter of those rents [of lands belonging to Catholic owners] to Popish seminaries abroad.'⁸

Jernegan was involved in the retailing of plate and jewellery from the beginning. Naturally, he supplied those Catholic families with whom he was already associated as a banker. One such client for plate was Henry, 1st Earl of Stafford (died 1719).⁹ Other clients came from amongst those Anglican Tories who were kindly disposed towards Catholicism and/or retained a residual sympathy for the Jacobite cause. Sir Walter Calverley Blackett of Newcastle and Wallington,¹⁰ was of this category, as was Littleton Pointz Meynell, of Bradley in Derbyshire.

Littleton Pointz Meynell

Meynell (circa 1695-1752), came from an old Derbyshire royalist family. His grandfather, Francis, a younger son, had become an important goldsmith/banker in London and bought the Bradley estate, originally the seat of the Kniveton family, in 1655. Littleton Pointz Meynell was an arrogant man and an unscrupulous but highly successful gambler who added substantially to the wealth he had inherited. Horace Walpole wrote of him that he 'had created a large fortune by play, and nobody doubted but by unfair play'. Dr Johnson knew him well, often visiting his house when staying at Ashbourne: 'I once knew an old gentleman who was absolutely malignant. He really wished evil to others, and rejoiced at it'. On another occasion Johnson related that Meynell offered to lend Frederick, Prince of Wales, £10,000 in return for 'a bond for £30,000 and a peerage if he should come to the throne'. Meynell is said to have acquired his estate at Ashley, Staffs, as part of his winnings from Charles Fleetwood. From the young Reginald Morton Bray of Shilton, Berkshire, a compulsive gambler later pronounced a lunatic, he won a total of perhaps £30,000.¹¹

From about 1719 Meynell started acquiring fine plate. Crucially, an important part of his silver has survived still bearing his arms (**fig.1**). Jernegan first began supplying Meynell with plate in 1730, as the Court of Chancery case which ended their business relationship reveals. An examination of the known Meynell plate shows a clear break in that year: the early pieces in almost every case bear the marks of Anthony or Francis Nelme; after 1730 the silver is marked by Charles Kandler (**app.1**).

Not only, then, was there a relationship between Jernegan, the retailer, and Charles Kandler, the working silversmith, for the purposes of the manufacture of the wine cistern; Kandler appears to have been the silversmith regularly used by Jernegan.

The court case: Jernegan's plea

Henry Jernegan v Littleton Pointz Meynell is a case of such importance that it is worth examining at length.¹² The initial pleading by Jernegan who, as the party seeking redress, is styled in accordance with the convention of the court *the orator*, was filed in the Court of Chancery on 13 May 1738.

About 1730, Jernegan, who already knew Meynell because he had made a large quantity of fine plate for him 'of considerable value' was approached by Meynell

'he, the said Littleton Poyntz Meynell, being desirous of making an addition to his plate by having a large silver cistern, did apply to your Orator for that purpose to get the same made and furnish him therewith and gave orders to your Orator that the same should be the largest and finest Silver Cistern that ever was or could

be made which Commission being so extensive and your Orator not knowing what was the largest or finest piece of plate....that had been made acquainted the said Meynell with the Difficulty and Hazard he might lye under in pursuing such extensive Orders for that in case he should give Room to fancy and embellish it with proper Ornaments and figures the same and Workmanship might be well worth a Guinea and half an ounce. Notwithstanding which the said Meynell still persisted in his Resolution and Orders and insisted that if your Orator made not the Cistern the largest and finest that should be made that he the said Meynell would return the same to your Orator and then Ordered your Orator to set about and finish it with all the speed he could.'

Therefore Jernegan

'immediately commissioned several curious Draftsmen and consulted with them and others in Order to procure Drafts of proper Subjects to adorn so magnificent a piece of Plate which having obtain'd your Orator immediately applied to one of the best statuarys to make a model in clay and wax' [Michael Rysbrack].

These were to be shown to Meynell for his

'Approbation in Order to prevent in Case he disliked the Design and form or was willing to have any Additions and Alterations.'

Meynell was 'exceedingly pleased' with the model in clay and wax and the designs and only wanted the work to be in

'a greater forwardness whereupon your Orator well knowing the said Meynell was a competent Judge of what a Cistern in silver made agreeable to the Model would cost...and not doubting but that as soon as the same was finished he the said Meynell would take it'

Jernegan immediately ordered 4,000oz of silver which

'being worked up were sufficient to raise the Body only of the said Cistern, and there being so large a Quantity of Silver to be made use of, yr Orator was obliged to obtain everything new to melt and contain the same in and was at very great Expence in procuring proper Moulds for casting the many and various figures with which the said Cistern was to be ordered and the Silver of the said Cistern was so large and thick (the Body thereof being oblinded to be of one piece)'

that Jernegan was

'obliged to send it to the Copper Mill the Silversmiths Hamers not having weight sufficient to make any Impression in it'

and in order to make the additions he was forced to use another 3,000oz of silver

'and notwithstanding yr Orator employ'd many curious hands in making and finishing the said Cistern yet by reason of several accidents attending so great an undertaking by a fire which happened in the House in casting the same and making and burning the several Silver Moulds'

The burning of each mould took three days and three nights before they could be used

'and also by the bursting a Mould which was not thoroughly dry by which the Lives of Several persons were endangered, And there being there upwards of one thousand two hundred ounces of Silver melted to put into the Mould, several Ounces of Silver were on that Occasion lost and by other unavoidable Accidents yr

7. The 6th Earl of Mar was attainted by Act of Parliament because of his support of the Stuart cause. In 1715 he was created Duke of Mar by James Stuart (the Old Pretender). He married 2ndly (in 1714) Frances, daughter of 1st Duke of Kingston. See Ruvigny *The Jacobite Peerage*. (Information kindly supplied by Gale Glynn)

8. Historical Manuscript Commission 63rd Report. *Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont -including the Diary of Viscount Percival, afterwards 1st Earl of Egmont*, vol 2 p248.

9. Duke of Norfolk's Archives, Arundel Castle; A126 no 46.

10. British Library Add Mss 47,420. *Letterbooks of Joseph Richmond, agent to Walter Calverley Blackett, 1728-34*.

11. Fleetwood was manager of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. The actor Charles Macklin described him as 'strange, unprincipled, swindling, gay, winning, fascinating Charles Fleetwood'. See Fleetwood v Maynell CII 2503/6. See note 18. Meynell was said to have played hazard with Bray for large sums between 1727 and 1736 and to have encouraged him to gamble 'at the Groom Porters tables at St James, at Newmarket, Bath, Tunbridge and other places of public diversion and resort'.

12. PRO C11 2073/24.



1 Engraved arms of Littleton Pointz Meynell on the waiter illustrated in fig3 (Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum)

Orator was not able to compleat the said Cistern in less than four years after the same was bespoke during which time he the said Meynell many times attended to see how the said work went on and was shown from time to time the several Pieces and figures in Bass relievo which were made in order to adorn the said Cistern of which he much approved and expressed the utmost satisfaction therein.'

Jernegan goes on to state that he told Meynell of the amount of silver used and the difficulties and expenses involved. He had employed nearly twenty workmen on a weekly basis. For 'the thousands pound worth of plate' which Meynell had already bought, some of it from Jernegan, Meynell had paid twenty shillings an ounce. Jernegan had often sent him messages and letters detailing the expenses and refers in the pleading to one in particular of 18 April 1734 – to which Meynell had replied that he had received the letter and had written to Sir Thomas Saunderson pressing him to pay Jernegan £525 before midsummer, and that Jernegan should receive £432 more from Mr Blackett or Sir Walter Calverley and £100 from Lord Delaware which was due on an annuity dated 10 July 1735, the annuity being secured on the lives of Lord Delaware and Robert Jansen, son of the banker Theodore Jansen.

Jernegan had thus received about £1386 on the basis of which part-payment he had proceeded to finish the cistern. In 1734 he duly finished it and expected that Meynell, upon hearing of it, would take it away and pay the outstanding balance. However, Meynell, to Jernegan's

'great surprize and without so much as seeing the said Cistern after it was finished or asking what it came to

absolutely refused to take and pay for the same pretending that [Jernegan] had exceeded his Orders and that the Price which he the said Meynell (as he alledged) by Report had heard it came to was more than he expected or intended to lay out whereas your Orator expressly charges that no Price was ever fixt or thought on...nor could the same possibly be known beforehand in a piece of work of so extraordinary and unusual a Nature'

Nor could Meynell

'be sensible but that the same would come to a large summe after your Orator had sent him such Letters aforesaid that your Orator was then four thousand pounds in advance and was continually laying out more in completion of the Cistern'.

Jernegan had then 'expostulated' with Meynell 'and told him the great Damage and Loss' he would suffer if the cistern was left upon his hands. He had no other hope of disposing of it. He feared that he would be forced to melt it and lose about £5,000. Still Meynell refused to discuss the matter, and Jernegan finally sent him a letter, dated 28 April 1735, suggesting that if Meynell were to send him a further £1,000 he would keep the cistern and the part-payment he had already received until such time as the cistern could be disposed of. After selling the cistern he would refund the £1,000.

In response Meynell sent Jernegan a letter making an appointment to meet him on the evening of 29 April at his own home. In the letter Meynell suggested he would settle the matter. Jernegan accordingly met him and discussed the whole transaction. In the course of the discussion Meynell admitted that he had approved the order and the completion of the cistern but Jernegan could not prevail upon him to come to any 'Determinate Resolution what he would doe or what satisfaction he would make.' It seemed to Jernegan, however, that Meynell inclined towards acceptance of the proposal he had made and he proceeded to attempt to dispose of the cistern. He first

'obtained leave to have [the cistern] carried and shewn to his present Majesty and the late Queen who were extremely pleased therewith and shewed their great likeness and Approbation thereof but their Majesties did not think fit to purchase the same.'

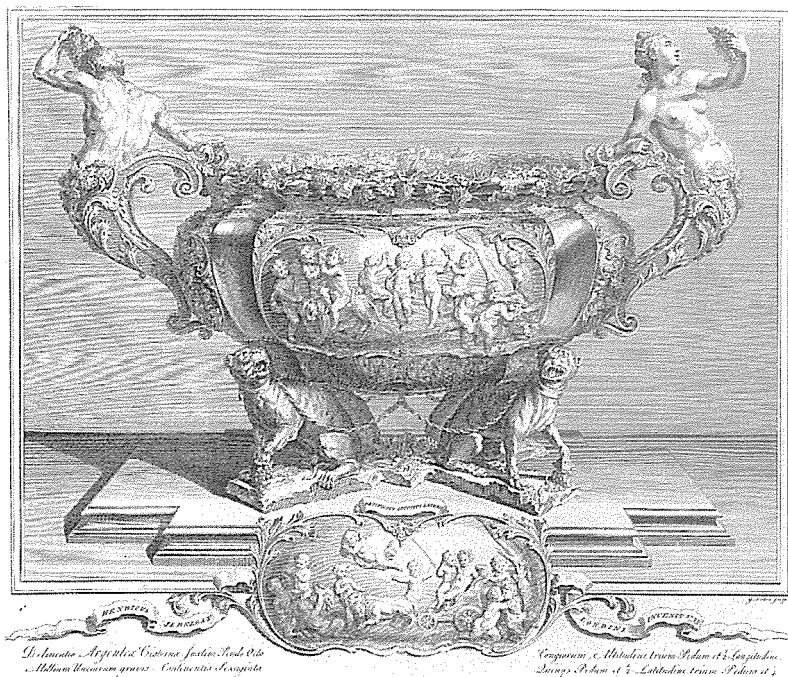
Jernegan had to convey the cistern home again. He next

'Invited several of the Nobility of this Kingdom and foreign Ministers and Envoys to see the same in hopes that either some of the Nobility or some foreign Prince by the Recommendation of their Ministers or Envoys would Purchase it but [Jernegan's] Endeavours after a years Application were rendered ineffectual.'

All this Jernegan told Meynell who still refused to give a clear answer to the proposition Jernegan had made to him.

Eventually Jernegan was approached by Prince 'Cantomar', Ambassador of the Russian Empress,¹³ who requested a 'draft' of the cistern that could be sent to Russia. To have this drawn cost Jernegan a

13. Mis-spelt: see later references to Cantemir; he arrived in England in 1732. *Gentleman's Magazine* vol 2, p720: 'Wed 5 April, 1732 Prince Cantemir, the Empress of Russia's Ambassador at this Court, had the first Audience of their Majesties...'. Cantemir seems to have spent some of his time in Paris during the period of his Embassy in England and finally departed for France in 1738; he died in Paris 1744. *The Craftsman* 9 September 1738: 'An Ambassador is daily expected to arrive here with the Character of her Russian Majesty's Ambassador to this Court in the Room of Prince Cantemir, who went from hence on Tuesday for the Court of France with a great Retinue.'



2 Engraving of the wine cistern, by G. Scotin after Gravelot, dated 1735, 54.5cm (21 1/2in) wide. (Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum)

further five guineas and he thought it prudent to have a copper plate engraved from it to enable him to send prints of the cistern to other potential clients. (fig.2) After three months of awaiting a reply from the Russian Empress, Jernegan had still heard nothing and he renewed his approaches to other foreign courts. Still nothing had resulted but further costs and loss of interest on the money tied up in the cistern and the rent of a house in which the cistern had to be kept and made available to view. Trying another tack, Jernegan applied himself to Parliament

‘to procure, if possible, an Act or some Clause in an Act to Impower [him] to dispose of [it] by Way of Lottery. And to Induce the Adventurers to come in [he] immediately raised four thousand prints of the said cistern to be worked off the said Copper Plate which cost [him] five hundred pounds and which [he] distributed to all the Noblemen and Members of the House of Commons and other Persons of Note in the City of London and other places at home and beyond the Seas’

At the same time he

‘did work up several curious peices of Plate of Different Sorts and Variety of other rich and valuable Curiosities to the amount of several thousand Pounds as a further Inducement for Persons of Distinction being concerned in the said Lottery.’

This first attempt at a lottery disposal was rejected by Parliament after some initial prospects of success. Funds were needed for a new bridge to be built over the Thames at Westminster and Parliament decided that a lottery should be set up to raise the money. Jernegan then attempted to have the cistern inserted into this lottery as one of the prizes but was refused permission to do this also.

Finally (as we know) Jernegan was successful in disposing of the cistern. Pretending that Jernegan had sold the cistern ‘to a considerable Advantage’.

Meynell now began to demand back the small payments he had made towards the purchase of the cistern during the period of its manufacture. He commenced two actions in the Court of the King’s Bench, the one for the money Jernegan had received, and the other in trover for the Delaware annuity which Jernegan retained. Meynell obtained judgement in both these actions and was threatening to execute the judgements, quite contrary to equity, as Jernegan claimed in his pleading. Jernegan stated that, far from gaining by the lottery sale, he had further lost, the more so if his loss of time and the neglect of his business were to be taken into account as well as the suffering of his ‘Credit and Reputation.’ He applied to the court for ‘his Majesties Writt of Injunction for stay of....Meynell’s proceedings.’

Meynell’s reply

Meynell’s reply was filed in court on 18 October 1738 and amounts to a point by point rebuttal of almost everything in Jernegan’s statement. He admitted that Jernegan had, in his way of business as a goldsmith, made for him ‘several Quantities of Plate of considerable value’ and that he had ordered from him a wine cistern. He had most certainly not stipulated that it should be so extravagant as the one which Jernegan finally made. There had been several discussions upon the subject, always initiated by Jernegan, who had solicited Meynell to employ him to make the article. Meynell and Jernegan had ‘Discourse about such Cisterns and a Silver Cistern then belonging to the Right Honourable the late Earl of Scarsdale being mentioned as the finest Cistern then in England and that the same cost one thousand six hundred pounds or thereabouts’ he did direct Jernegan ‘to make him a Cistern finer than that of the Lord Scarsdale or to that purport or Effect’.¹⁴ No further orders had been given to Jernegan and no price had been discussed because he looked ‘upon the Lord Scarsdale’s Cistern as a Rule for [him] to Go by and Judging that five or six hundred pounds would make a great addition to the same.’

Once only had Jernegan shown Meynell a Draft or a Modell in Clay or Wax, ‘but which this Defendant doth not remember, of the...Cistern at Rysbrachs the Statuary.’ He was not a competent judge of what the cistern would cost and not able from what he had seen at Rysbrack’s to form a judgement. He had expected a price of two-and-a-half-thousand pounds, or three at the most. Thus, shortly before the completion of the cistern, he had told some of his acquaintances that he had already paid more than half the cost. Meynell was unable to say why the manufacture of the piece had taken four years, although Jernegan had mentioned that one of the moulds had burst causing some delay. He had often come to see the cistern but had only once seen the

14. Paul de Lamerie, London 1726, it weighs 2,646oz; now in the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg. See Susan Hare (ed) *Paul de Lamerie... exhibition catalogue*, Goldsmiths’ Hall London, June 1990. Scarsdale was a Derbyshire neighbour of Meynell.

3 Tea kettle and stand, Charles Kandler, circa 1730-32, the waiter engraved with the arms of Meynell see fig1. (Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum)



actual body 'but it was then Rough and appeared to have been but Just brought into form'. It didn't seem to be worth more than two or three hundred pounds. Once or twice Jernegan showed him 'two or three small figures of beasts and some bunches of Grapes which he said were made to adorn the cistern.'

For the plate which he had bought previously from Jernegan he had never paid the rate per ounce which had been asked for the cistern. An exception was 'a small Tea Kettle and lamp after the rate of twenty shillings an Ounce'¹⁵ (fig.3) but he never imagined that he would have to pay that rate for so large a piece. He remembered receiving several letters from Jernegan but could not remember that of 18 April 1734. He did remember that, ignorant of the great cost of the cistern, he pressed Jernegan to finish it and said that, unless it was soon finished, he would cancel it.

Jernegan had often solicited him to make use of him as a banker 'and to let him receive and pay money' for him. He had given the Delaware annuity to Jernegan as a banker, to receive the money due upon it on his, Meynell's behalf, not as part payment towards the cistern – although, on occasion, when Jernegan had applied to him for money on account towards the cistern, he had reminded Jernegan of the annuity and desired him to receive the money that was due on account. Jernegan had in this way received £228 towards the cistern which was not mentioned in his pleading.

Meynell first heard that the cistern was completed about the middle of 1734; he never saw it. When Meynell was in Bath he had heard that 'Jernegan was expecting to receive £8,000 or some such sum for it'. He had come to London and asked Jernegan whether this was true – he refused to see the cistern or take it. He had never commissioned a

piece five times as expensive as Lord Scarsdale's. As to Jernegan's attempts to sell the cistern after this, he knew nothing more than was known by common report for it was quite simply no concern of his. Jernegan only tried to sell the cistern because he knew well that he could not oblige Meynell to buy it.

He refers to three letters that Jernegan sent him at this stage.¹⁶ Meetings were held between Meynell's agent in town and Jernegan. About Trinity [June] 1737 he brought two actions against Jernegan. Meynell detailed three earlier payments to Jernegan for plate already received for which he did not expect re-imbursement: £294 on 7 January 1730/1 from John Jeffreys, £500 on 5 July 1731 by way of the Duke of Bedford's draft on Sir Francis Child, and £1,000 on 29 January 1731/2 by a similar note of Sir Francis Child. Meynell in his defence complains to the court that Jernegan had 'used Arts and means to prevail upon [him] to lett him make a silver Cistern', that he had concealed the true expense from him, and that Jernegan had now brought in 'a Writt of Error' to prevent him from executing the judgements he had obtained in the Court of the King's Bench. His defence ends with a third letter from Jernegan:

'8 April 1738. [addressed as before to Littleton Pointz Meynell Esqr at Bradley near Ashbourne, Derbyshire]. – Sir – Give me leave to acquaint you that notwithstanding any Misconception you may have had of me I wish you and your Family all prosperity and desire you'll be pleased to think of me with Justice. I therefore must desire that you will not put me to further charges as filing a Bill in order to Stop proceedings at Common Law for I would Avoid if possible setting forth all letters or any other matters that ever passed between us concerning this Affair if think proper only to sustain on your part only the loss of the money paid into my hands together with Lord Delaware's Bond which I can demonstrate will bear no proportion to mine notwithstanding popular clamour and I can prove by witness that with my Expenses first and last and the whole Goods deliver'd Amounts to 40000 odd thousand pounds and with my 70000 Receipts & money Received of your Lord Delaware's Bond comes to no more than 36000 odd hundred pounds. And this I can make proof of & must if you Insist on it. I humbly intreat you therefore that as I began this piece of Work Amicably we may after all my expenses labour & fatigue End it in friendship for nothing is more sincerely Wish'd by Sir your Most Obed't & most humble servt. Henry Jernegan. I beg your Answer by Return of the post to or by any body.'

The Court's judgement

On Friday 27 October 1738 the Court determined that Littleton Pointz Meynell should be allowed to proceed at law and execute the judgement he had obtained in the King's Bench. A fortnight later, the Court considered a stay of its previous order but on

15. Victoria and Albert Museum (M49-1939), purchased from Lionel Crichton's estate but on loan since 1925.

16. The first two dated 20 March 1735 and 11 May 1736. Interestingly in the first Jernegan mentions that 'I Exerted my whole Interest in Parliament and succeeded in severall Divisions of the house but at last was oblig'd to Give it up...'

17. PRO C33 371/599, PRO C33 371/18, C33 373/436.

18. Meynell inherited a seventeenth century manor house but never built a finer country seat; the old house was pulled down and a substantial stable block built for a larger house but no further progress was made. The stable block was converted by Littleton's son Hugo into a house in the 1770s. For Littleton Pointz Meynell see Burke *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland*, 1848; also numerous Court of Chancery cases, in particular PRO C11 321/37, 1739, Reginald Morgan Bray of Shilton Berks, a lunatic, (pleading entered by the committee of his estate), v Littleton Pointz Meynell. For Meynell's will see PRO PCC Wills Prob 11 Reel 798, sig315 and British Library Add MS 6674 f427. See also Sir Lewis Namier and John Brooke, *History of Parliament. The House of Commons 1754-90*, vol 3, entry for Hugo Meynell. For the later Meynells see Gareth Evans *Hoar Cross Hall Staffordshire, Portrait of a Victorian Country House*, 1994. For the Meynell's later link with the Ingram family see James Lomax 'The grandeur of plate: 400 years of country house silver at Temple Newsam' *The Silver Society Journal*, no6, 1994. For Bradley and Meynell see Revd Daniel and Samuel Lysons, *Magna Britannia* vol5 for Derbyshire, 1817.

19. Burney Collection on microfilm British Library.

20. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 17 May 1735.

21. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 31 May 1735.

22. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 7 February 1735/6.

23. *Commons Journals 1735-6*. p601.

24. 21 June 1737 An Act for Building a Bridge across the Thames from New Palace Yard.

25. *The Craftsman*, 17 September 1737.

26. *The Craftsman*, 24 September 1737.

27. The first official bridge lottery, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, projected 125,000 tickets at £5 each but failed through lack of subscribers – it had raised only £43,116 by 1 February 1736/7. The second, amended, scheme of 1737 offered 70,000 tickets at £10 each with reductions for purchasers of larger numbers of tickets. 63,000

hearing from Meynell's counsel the Court upheld it. Finally on 17 May 1739, Jernegan agreed to withdraw his case:

'It is hereupon Ordered that ye Plaintiff's bill do stand Dismissed out of this Court without Costs. Mr.Evans of the counsel for ye Plaintiff consenting hereto.'¹⁷

Dr Penzer, unaware of the evidence of the court case, wrote that the cistern 'appeared to owe its origin to the personal whim of a certain Henry Jernegan' but, on the contrary the whim would seem to have been that of Meynell, an established customer of Jernegan. In all probability, Meynell had been eager to have the most important piece of silver in England and happy to accept Jernegan's enthusiasm for the project, but was unwilling, or perhaps unable, to pay the price.¹⁸

The sale by lottery

Dr Penzer was responsible for another, oft repeated, mistake: he implied that Parliament had allowed Jernegan to sell the cistern as a prize in the first of the Westminster Bridge lotteries. This was not the case and in order to dispose of the cistern Jernegan was forced to resort to an ingenious form of parasitic lottery, the legality of which was questionable, certainly not specifically permitted by Parliament. The sequence of events, after a final meeting between Jernegan and Meynell, can be followed in contemporary newspaper reports.¹⁹

'Thursday Mr Jarringham carry'd a fine Cistern, which he has lately finished for Mr Mennil, into St James's Garden, where the Royal Family was to see it. It is said to be the finest Piece of Plate in all Europe both for Size and Workmanship. Its Weight is 600lb and its value reckoned to be 8,000 l.'²⁰

'We hear that Mr Jarringham's fine cistern that was lately shewn to their Majesties at St. James's is to be drawn for in a Lottery with some other fine Plate and Jewels to the Amount of 20,000 l. The Cistern is to be the highest Prize, and the Tickets are to be 5 l. a-piece.'²¹

A more modest scheme by far than the final lottery scheme, it must have been shelved when, as Henry Jernegan says in his pleading, the then Russian ambassador, Prince Cantemir, expressed an interest on behalf of the Empress Anne. Jernegan only resurrected the lottery idea when he had waited in vain for a response from Russia.

'We hear that the famous Silver Cistern made by Mr Henry Jernegham, for a gentleman in Derbyshire, and which is valued at several Thousand Pounds, will this Session of Parliament be disposed of by way of Lottery.'²²

On 2 March, as Penzer noted, a petition from Jernegan was laid before the House of Commons. Jernegan, the Jacobite who had employed, among others, two immigrants, Rysbrack and Kandler, to make the cistern, now chose to appeal to British patriotic pride.²³

'A Petition of Henry Jernegan, Goldsmith, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioner, in the Year 1730, did design, and cause to be made, in the way of his Profession, a Silver Cistern, that has been acknowledged by all Persons of Skill, who have seen the same, to excel whatever of the Kind has been attempte in this Kingdom; and has manifested, that the Sculptors and Artificers of Great Britain are not inferior to those of other Nations; but that, after an Expence of several Thousand Pounds upon the Workmanship alone, exclusive of the Weight in Silver, and after great Variety of Hazards in the Furnace, and Four Years Application in raising and adorning the Model, the said Cistern remains on the Hands of the Petitioner; and, the same being of so great Value, there appears no Hopes of disposing thereof to any private Purchaser; and the Petitioner has used his best Endeavours, but without Success, to recommend it to several Princes, by Application to their Ministers for that purpose: And therefore, to prevent that unsupportable Loss which must unavoidably befall the Petitioner, in case the same remains in his Hands, or he is forced to melt it down, praying the House to give him such Redress in the Premises as to the House shall seem meet.'

The motion to consider the petition was carried by 195 to 2, and on 15 March the House, in Committee to consider the Westminster Bridge lottery scheme bill, determined 'That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to make Provision, in the said Bill, for the Relief of the Petitioner.'

However, a bridge lottery scheme, sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, was not successfully launched until the following year,²⁴ and it made no provision for the redress which Jernegan had petitioned for. The lottery sale which Jernegan organised is not described in his pleading in Chancery, and the advertisements for it, placed by Jernegan in newspapers from September 1737, are carefully worded. Jernegan knew that he was in danger of contravening the Bridge Lottery Act.

'Whereas Mr Jernegan, Banker, Being a large Subscriber to the BRIDGE LOTTERY, Gives Notice, that any Person who is desirous of having TICKETS in the said LOTTERY may have them of him, and match'd with the same Number of Receipts in his Sale of Plate, including the fine CISTERN, in which Sale there is near 70,000 Ounces of Plate, besides Gold, Gold and Diamonds, and Diamond Things as in his printed Catalogue.'²⁵

Others who sold tickets in the official lottery also offered tickets in Jernegan's sale – for that is how he took care to describe it.

Mr Francis Wilson who transacted all Business relating to the late Lottery at Young Man's Coffee House...has lately open'd an Office of the same Nature at the Charing Cross Coffee House, the Corner of Spring Garden [offers tickets for sale] either in the Lottery, or Mr Jernegan's curiously disposed Sale of the exquisite Cistern, etc; by which there is Nine to One in favor of such who are possessed of his Receipts.'²⁶

This lottery sale was an ambitious scheme. Jernegan offered 70,000 tickets or 'Receipts' priced at



4 Silver medal, issued to winners in Jerneagan's lottery, dated 1736. (Private collection)

of the tickets were blanks. The prizes were all monetary: a highest prize of £10,000, two of £5,000, three of £3,000, six of £2,000, eighteen of £1,000, thirty of £500, ninety of £100, 200 of £50, and 6,650 of £20. *The Gentleman's Magazine* (June 1737, Vol VII, pp368-9) carries a discussion of the pros and cons of this scheme.

28. *Silver Society Journal*, 1994, no5 p215.

29. Vertue (British Library Add MS 23,079, 19b) and Edward Hawkins, ed A.W Franks and H.A Grueber *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II*, 2 vols, London 1885 repr 1969.

30. The medals weigh approx 22gm; it is unlikely that they cost Jerneagan more than 3s.

31. *The Craftsman*, 1 October 1737.

32. *The Craftsman*, 24 December 1737.

33 *The Grub-Street Journal*, 21 December 1737.

34. British Library Add Mss 28,229 f152.

35. *The Grub-Street Journal* 29 December 1737.

36. *Daily Gazetteer*, 28 December 1737.

37. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 31 December 1737.

10s each – somewhat cheaper than the official lottery.²⁷ Of these 7,360 only were to be blank, the remaining 62,640 were to win silver medals and, perhaps, one of the 360 'Capital lots' or prizes. Jerneagan's medals, which survive in great numbers, sustained the patriotic theme of his petition and he gained permission to make use of the Royal Mint for them to be struck.²⁸ George Vertue commented:

'In time to come it may be a question how it came to pass that Mr Jerneagan had his silver medals struck representing Queen Caroline on both sides. The Queen did encourage his lottery sale of his fine large cistern, and as he had employed Gravelot to draw him the cistern to be engraved, he was the inventor of the conceit of the Queen on the medal, and drew the design for the engraving of the die, which was cut by Crocker, [an error for Tanner] graver of the Mint, and was there struck many thousands.'²⁹

The apparent skill with which Jerneagan organised his lottery sale would suggest previous involvements in the lottery schemes which proliferated at this period. He later set out some of the costs (app.2).

Jerneagan claimed that the medals (fig.4) cost him 5s each to produce³⁰ and that the value of the prizes, apart from the cistern, was £7,641-7s. Although later challenged as to the true costs of the lottery and of the prizes, neither Jerneagan nor his chief clerk, Charles Mayle, gave a detailed breakdown of the costs involved in the making of the prizes, or of the payments to the craftsmen who had made them. At one point Jerneagan complained that most of the people that he could have had as witnesses were 'either dead or beyond the seas.' As yet it has not been possible to discover a surviving catalogue of the sale and hence no complete listing of the prizes.

Winning numbers in Jerneagan's sale were determined by the numbers drawn in the official Westminster Bridge lottery, but Jerneagan's scheme, it might be argued, enhanced rather than competed with the Bridge lottery. The winning numbers in Jerneagan's sale apparently corresponded to those numbers which were drawn blank in the Bridge lottery. Inevitably, Jerneagan's opponents accused him of breaking the law; he was summoned before magistrates who

'did find the said Mr Jerneagan not liable to the said penal Statutes and unanimously acquitted him of the Said Accusation'.³¹

Drawing for the lottery began on Monday 14 November at Stationers' Hall, from nine o'clock in the morning. It continued amid heightening expectation to 19 December. Just as the biggest prizes in the Bridge lottery were at the end, rising to the final prize of an annuity of £10,000, so the cistern was the last prize in Jerneagan's sale. *Read's Weekly Journal* on 26 November announced:

'Wednesday the Commissioners of Excise attended at Mr Jerneagan's House in Jermyn-street, and weighed the fine Cistern, in order for Duty to be pay'd by Mr Jerneagan; it weighs 7700 ounces.'

The winning ticket in the Jerneagan sale was the last-but-one number to be drawn.

'Monday the Drawing of the Bridge Lottery was finished...The last drawn Blank, before last drawn Prize, which was entitled to the fine Silver Cistern in Mr Jerneagan's Sale came up Number 27,578.'³²

There was immediate speculation as to who had won the prize.

'The silver cistern in Jerneagan's sale has been given to at least 20 people; one says, a gentleman in Oxfordshire has it; another, one in Worcestershire; another says, it's gone into Sussex; there's as yet no certain account who has it; Mr Helburt the jew says, he sold the ticket last Saturday night in Change Alley for 12 guineas to a footman in a green livery; Wilson at the lottery office says, he has dispatch'd a messenger to acquaint a person in the country, who has it; when it's deliver'd, probably the real owner may be discovered.'³³

In fact, the winner was Major William Battine (1683-1770) of East Marden in Sussex. Jerneagan wrote to his friend John Carryll of West Harting: 'Your Neighbour Mr. Battine....has got the cistern & six medals with only 7 Receipts. £3-10'.³⁴

'The Ticket to which the Cistern fell was register'd by Lucas Shrimpton, jun. at Mr Norris John Hainks' office, facing Garraway's coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, and belongs to Will. Batton of East-Marden in Sussex... Mr Hainks set out on Monday to inform him of it. Yesterday Major Batrine came to Town with Mr. Wilson at Young Man's coffee house Charing cross, and made claim of the cistern at Mr. Jerneagan's, who elegantly entertained him.'³⁵

'On Wednesday last [clearly an error] Major Battine had the Fine Silver Cistern delivered to him by Mr. Jerneagan. When the News was brought to him in Sussex, he gave away 5 Barrels of Beer to the Populace. We hear that the said Gentleman has made Mr. Wilson, at Young Man's Coffee House, Charing Cross, who first brought him the agreeable News, a very handsome present, for his great Care and indefatigable Pains.'³⁶

'The same Day a Drawer and the Bar-keeper at the Ship Tavern Charing Cross had a large Silver Cup of exquisite Workmanship, valued at 150 l. delivered to them in the said Sale.'³⁷

Battine had no need of the wine cistern and was open to offers for it.

'We hear that Major Battine of Sussex, has been offered Five Thousand Pounds for the Silver Cistern which he got in Mr Jerneagan's Sale.'³⁸

The offer may have come via Prince Cantemir, for the cistern was in the collection of Empress Anne of Russia by 1740, the year of her death. A second state of the print used by Jerneagan to advertise the cistern prior to its sale was issued about this time and proclaimed the fact of the Empress's ownership. Whereas the first impression had been worded in Latin, a language comprehensible to all whom Jerneagan anticipated might buy the cistern, the second impression, published by Robert Clee, was worded in English.³⁹

The foolish adventurer

If there is a villain in the story of the wine cistern, there is also a fool. William Willis had first approached Jernegan in December 1736 and thereafter built up a running account with him. At the time of the lottery he was in debt to Jernegan to the tune of £1,200.

According to Jernegan, on the fourth day of the lottery-drawing Willis came to him with a scheme to buy all available and, as yet, unsold tickets with a view to reselling them at a profit as interest in the lottery increased and as the values of the prizes rose. An agreement was struck before witnesses. Willis claimed that Jernegan had been unable to sell the tickets and drew him into the scheme. Whatever the truth of the allegations, Jernegan held Willis responsible for all the unsold tickets which amounted to 5,475 with a further 4,521 due to be returned unsold from the provinces and overseas. Jernegan claimed that Willis was so greedy and so sure that the tickets that he held would win him the big prizes, that towards the end he refused 800 guineas for 100 tickets. On 14 April 1738 Jernegan and Willis met to settle matters. Jernegan computed that Willis owed him £4,600 net, having actually paid only £779 towards the cost of his tickets. Willis, of course, was unable to pay. On 11 July 1738 Jernegan's clerk, Mayle, had Willis arrested and he was sent to Newgate. Actions and counter-actions followed and the matter was still unresolved at Jernegan's death.⁴⁰

Willis's tickets entitled him to a number of prizes in the lottery sale. In a schedule to his pleading in the Court of Chancery Jernegan provided a list of these – with the exception of a pair of pearl earrings which he stated that Willis had already had. The list provides valuable evidence of the kinds of prizes Jernegan was offering in conjunction with the cistern. (app.3)

The aftermath

Meynell, doubtless in common with many others, believed that Jernegan had made a substantial profit from the lottery. Jernegan claimed that he had lost heavily. The truth of the matter can never be known. In all likelihood Jernegan lost substantially but exaggerated the losses in his pleadings against Meynell. In his statement against William Willis, Jernegan denied that the lottery sale was specifically for the purpose of selling the cistern: clearly this was not so. Jernegan was desperate to sell the cistern and the lottery sale was set up entirely to that end. It is difficult to believe Jernegan's plea against Meynell that the costs of the lottery and of the prizes totalled in excess of £40,000; it is equally difficult to accept his valuation of the cistern at the time of his Chancery case against Willis at £9,800 including interest.

The antiquarian William Oldys was an acquaintance of Jernegan and recorded in his diary a conversation with him shortly after the lottery.⁴¹ The result is a valuable insight into Jernegan's personality. Jernegan appears as a man of ability and charm, his great ambitions frustrated, seeking refuge in dreams of the ideal.

'March 31. Much talk with Mr Jernegan about his late lottery; the troubles and opposition he has had in it; by what means he avoided the Act of Parliament; how the ladies stood his friend; and upon what proffer his fine bason and ewer, which was at first so much admired by Lord B-n, came to be slighted. Also why he made those emblems upon his medals, rather than a representation of the great cistern or himself upon them. Also of the talents of Vanloo, the portrait painter, so much in vogue now at court; and concerning a print to be made of Capt Robert Jenkins, who had his ear cut off by the Spaniards; and, lastly, of his strange projects to prevent all disputes in religion, provide fortunes for all younger sons, and marry all the daughters without any portions. He certainly is a pleasant man in his nature, of an open, generous and brave spirit, and no wonder he should be somewhat conceited, or strive by uncommon flights and fancies to make the abilities of his mind appear extraordinary, who has been by nature so liberally endowed with those of the body, having been a man of the greatest agility in his time, very personable; and it is much his elegant form and features are not more declined, considering how much he has been lately harrassed by this troublesome engagement; how much more possibly by his amours and gallantries; and that though he appears not above forty, he is drawing on towards fifty years of age.'

Jernegan's death

Henry Jernegan died on 11 February 1745/6, his death unnoticed in newspapers obsessed with the Jacobite rebellion. He had married twice. His first wife, whom he married circa 1718, was Marie, daughter of Nicholas Jonquett de l' Epine, a merchant of Covent Garden. The Jonquett family came from Montpellier. By this first wife he had at least thirteen children, eight of whom survived to adulthood; she died after childbirth on 16 October 1735. He married secondly, Frances Roantree, probably the daughter of a local woollendraper, on 2 March 1742. This marriage produced no children. Shortly before his death, Jernegan wrote a will naming his second wife as sole executrix; it was proved three days after his death and the day before his burial. Thirteen weeks later Frances married Alexander Glass, the nephew of Jernegan's former attorney.

Jernegan's children disputed the provision which Frances claimed had been made for them.⁴² The most valuable part of Jernegan's assets lay in the form of precious metals and stones. The children said Frances had sold these to obscure Jernegan's true wealth and to deprive them of their inheritances. Frances and Alexander Glass said they had

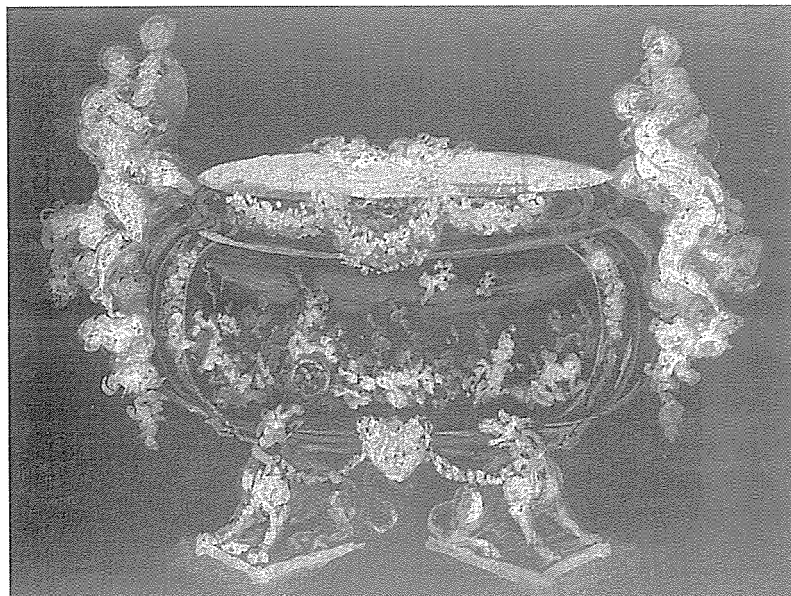
38. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 7 January 1737/8.

39. Victoria and Albert Museum, *Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England*, exhibition catalogue, London 1984, B9, p37-8.

40. PRO C11 2278/1, C11 2278/2, C11 2278/12, C11 2274/1, C11 532/45, C11 549/60. The Chancery cases appear to have been abandoned.

41. *Notes and Queries*, second series, vol 11, pp101-4, 121-4, 141-4.

42. Henry Jernegan's death (and that of some of his children) in parish registers St Paul's Covent Garden. PRO C11 568/11, 1747 *Children of Henry Jernegan v Edward Ashe Perkins, Richard Acton, Alexander Glasse, and Frances his wife, and John Glasse*. See also PRO C11 2459/36, C11 1452/19, C11 1422/26. PRO PCC wills, Prob 11 for wills of Nicholas Jonquett 1721 (reel 578 sig29) and his brother John Jonquett of St Martin-in-the-Fields, embroiderer, 1726. Information about the subsequent history of Jernegan's family can be found in *Recusant History*, vol 22, no3, May 1995, Margaret J. Mason *Nuns of the Jerningham Letter*; and Mark Bence-Jones, *The Catholic Families*, London 1992.



5 First sketch of the cistern by George Vertue. (Society of Antiquaries of London)

6 One of a pair of soup tureens, Charles Kandler, circa 1730, bearing the arms of Littleton Pointz Meynell, the handles in the form of the Meynell crest (Christie's; photo Sotheby archives)

7 Soup tureen, Charles Kandler, London 1728. (Sotheby's)

sold these assets abroad in order simply to realise the best price. An inventory of the contents of his house in Russell Street shows a comfortably furnished house but includes only 340oz of plate, a small amount of ready money, and a parcel of diamonds which the appraisers had not seen, but which apparently had been sold to a jeweller for £140.(app.4)

The Kandlers

What then of Charles Kandler? Apart from the fact of his mark upon the cistern, only one contemporary source refers to him. A first sketch of the cistern by George Vertue, who must have been one of the 'curious draughtsmen' whom Jernegan consulted, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries on 4 September 1740 (fig.5). Vertue made notes on both sides of the sketch. On the right-hand side he wrote:

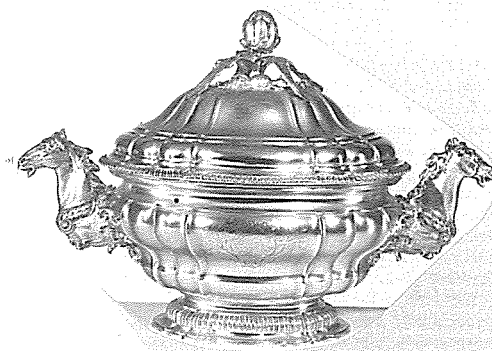
'The First design or Sketch made. Invented by GV [George Vertue] for that large Famous Silver Cistern Exhibited to the publick when finished by Mr Henry Jerningham and Sold by way of Lottery... the chance fell to...Batten Esqu. of Sussex. The Plate working Silver Smith...Kendelar a German. The Modeller in Wax Mr.M. Rysbrake. For the figures and boss relievos besides several chasers were imploy'd to finish it at work at least of three years, to compleat it.' [On the other side is written]: 'This is the first proposition, this shape was delivered first to be forged out at the Mill from one great lump of silver. To make the Cistern bigger a little than any one in being. At least an inch, and to make it better and more excellently workt by the best hands possible.'

The origins of 'Kendelar a German' have been the subject of much speculation. In the first place there is the obvious coincidence of surname between Kandler the immigrant silversmith in London and Kändler the precocious modeller of porcelain at the Meissen factory. In the second place the

decorative detail of Kandler the silversmith's work is undeniably of a particular quality. Relatively simple forms are subsumed by finely modelled applied ornament. Clear similarities can be seen between examples of Charles Kandler's 'highly plastic' work and early pieces of Meissen porcelain which were based upon silver forms. There is also an orderliness and a conservatism, and, even in the most ambitious pieces, no hint of the melting auricular element that became a distinctive part of de Lamerie's style.⁴³ Here, perhaps, is a vigorous restatement of the baroque, rather than the evolution of a new rococo style.

A closer examination of the parallels between Charles Kandler's *oeuvre*, Dresden silverwork and early Meissen porcelain is more properly the subject of another article. Some specific clues may, however, be noted in the earliest pieces of Kandler silver. Vertical fluting is characteristic of much contemporary German silver and of early surviving Kandler coffee pots and soup tureens (fig.7), the latter having domed lids rising up to baluster finials similar to those produced in some areas of Germany and in Meissen porcelain (the Meynell soup tureens of 1730 are an evolved form, fig.6). The handles of early Kandler coffee pots are held at the base by silver screws bolted from the back of the handle into the body of the pot, rather than pinned through a handle socket. This mode of attachment appears typical of north-east German and Baltic centres of silversmithing.⁴⁴

The facts suggest that Penzer's original assumption is correct and that two Kandler silversmiths



43. I refer here to work bearing the mark of Charles Kandler. The chased masks, faces and bats wings on the foot of Charles Frederick's cup of 1736 are reminiscent of van Vianen's work. See Alexis Butcher and Eric J.G Smith *A Catalogue of Silver at the Holburne Museum, Bath*, 1996, no38, pl 6.

44. See Vanessa Brett, *The Sotheby's Directory of Silver 1600-1940*, London 1986.

8 *The entries of Charles Kandler's marks at Goldsmiths' Hall 1727. (The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths)*

9 *Charles Frederick Kandler's marks, entered 25 June 1739. (The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths)*

10 *Charles Frederick Kandler's marks, entered 10 September 1735. (The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths)*

entered marks at Goldsmiths' Hall. The evidence of a number of sources supports this theory: the marks entered at Goldsmiths' Hall, the rate books for the parishes in which the Kandler workshops were located, the fire insurance records of these premises, records of tax paid upon apprenticeships (noted by Grimwade but not adduced in support of his theory), and a remarkable note discovered inside a gilt-metal tabernacle made for the Duke of Norfolk.⁴⁵ All the evidence prior to September 1735 refers to a 'Charles Kandler'; all the evidence after that date suggests that the business was taken over by a 'Charles Frederick Kandler', who preferred to be known as Frederick Kandler but who made use of his first name to imply a continuity of ownership of the family business.

Charles Kandler's first mark, the earliest evidence of his arrival in England, was registered at Goldsmiths' Hall on 29 August 1727. He entered sterling and new standard [Britannia] marks as a largeworker in partnership with James Murray: the address is given as 'Sant Martens Lein' (fig.8) Within a few months Murray died leaving no will.⁴⁶ Kandler immediately registered new marks for the new standard (KA with a mitre above) and probably also for the old Sterling standard (CK with a pellet or mullet below in a shaped shield) which appears double-struck above the first set of marks entered in partnership with Murray. He also used an unregistered mark (CK with a mitre above).

On 10 September 1735 a fresh set of sterling and new standard marks was entered for 'Mr Charles Frederick Kandler in German Street' (fig.10).

Penzer assumed that Charles Frederick must have been a nephew or cousin of Charles. More recently Grimwade suggested that Charles and Charles Frederick were one and the same man, an attractive argument which has been generally accepted by writers and cataloguers. Grimwade pointed out that the 'KA mitre above' mark of 1727 (the third Kandler mark), reappears in the 1735 new standard entry and claimed that 'Charles' and 'Kandler' were 'clearly in the same hand as those of the first two entries'. This argument does not bear closer scrutiny: certainly there is some similarity in the handwriting but this might indicate a close relationship or a shared upbringing. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that a member of the same family, upon taking control of a family business, might not continue or re-enter a new standard mark.⁴⁷

Although Kandler's address at the time of his first mark is given as St Martin's Lane, the name does not appear in parish rate books until 1728 when Kandler is entered, without a Christian name at an address at the very north end of St Martin's Lane close to the junctions with Castle Court and Castle Street.⁴⁸ By mid-1732 Kandler had moved and is listed in the rate books of St James's Piccadilly as 'Charles Chandler' on the north side of Great Jermyn Street against the church. (For the years 1736-37 Kandler's next-door-but-one neighbour is Henry Jernegan, this being the house rented to display the cistern.) By 1736 the name has changed to 'Charles Kandler'. In 1741 he moved to an address on the south side of the street, and is referred to as 'Frederick Kandler'.

45. Ratebooks of parishes of St Martin-in-the-Fields and St James Piccadilly at Westminster Archive Centre. Sun Insurance Company archives at Guildhall Library, London. PRO printed indexes to the apprentices of Great Britain extracted from the Inland Revenue Books – (1)&(2) PRO: IR 1 14 p52; (3)PRO Inland Revenue Books, vol21 p4025; (4)PRO Inland Revenue Books, vol25, p4887. The tabernacle is referred to in John Martin Robinson *The Dukes of Norfolk*, 1995, pp152 and 202; (information about the note from J.M Robinson, Arundel Castle).

46. Administration of his estate was granted to a son Jann, probably an abbreviation for Johannes. He was buried in St Martin-in-the-Fields on 14 October 1727. He remains an entirely unknown figure. The only slight clue to his identity is that he is described as 'Jacobi Murray Ar', or James Murray Armiger, in the grant of administration of his estate. This would suggest he was no ordinary tradesman. St Martin-in-the-Fields parish register PRO PCC Prob 6, Administration, Nov 1727, Middx, f103, left hand.

47. The first mark of Francis Nelme, for example, appears below his father's undated large mark with the note 'Francis Nelme the same marks March 20 1723'.

48. In previous years the ratepayer for this house had been 'Widw Auberry'; in 1732 the name 'Aberry' re-appears. The Christian name Charles (before Kandler) appears in 1731.

49. The same pattern of name change is shown by this evidence: (1) Charles Kandler, Goldsmith of St James's, Master in 1735 of Ralph Wilberforce. Saturday 12 July 1735 Ralph son of Ralph Wilberforce 8yrs. 14 June last; (2) Charles Kandler...Master in 1735 of James Rigby...; (3) Charles Frederick Kandler...Master in 1743 of William Moody...; (4) Frederick Kandler...Master in 1748 of William Reynolds; (5) Frederick Kandler...Master in 1760 of Peter Rooney.

50. Now in Arundel Cathedral, but made for the chapel of Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk. See note 45.

51. Considerable use has been made of volumes published by the Catholic Record Society for this article. See also G. Anstruther *The Seminary Priests*, vol 3 1976 and vol 4 1977. Details of surviving Roman Catholic registers can be found in Michael Gandy *Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880 Vol I London and the Home Counties*, London 1993.

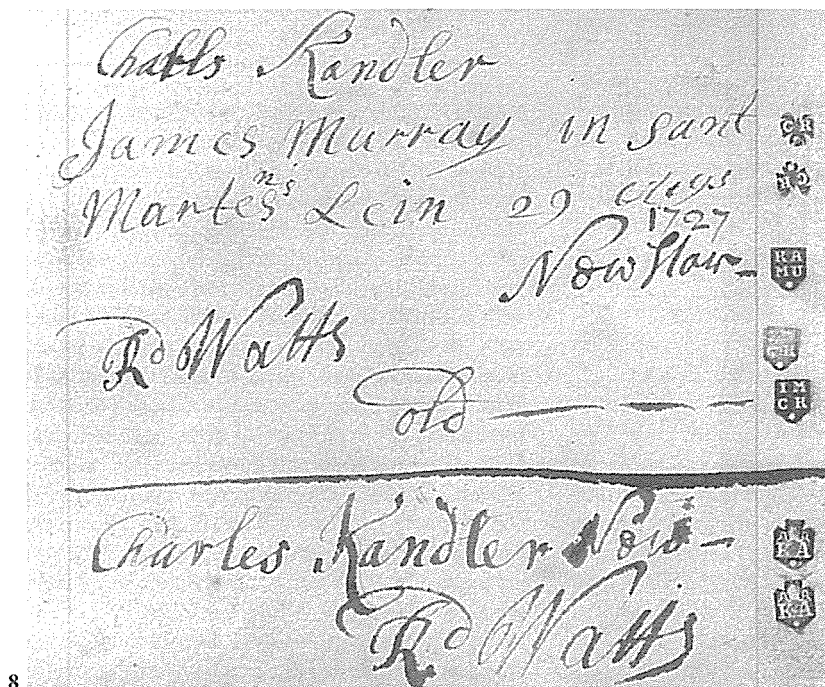
52. John Mathews, a member of an old Hampshire Catholic family, was born 1659. In 1704, working as a priest in Middlesex, he was arrested and committed to Newgate. See G. Anstruther *The Seminary Priests*, 1976-77, and Catholic Record Society vol 13, 1913, pp299-300, 'The Catholic Registers of Isleworth, Middlesex, 1746-1835'. When he died 8 September 1744 he left the greater part of his estate to his niece, Mary, and it was she to whom administration was granted. A nephew, Edward (b1704), a brother or perhaps cousin of Mary, was ordained in 1730, and by 1733 was living at Workshop, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

53. Greater London Record Office, parish register All Saints Church Road, Isleworth. Film XI/90-91. A transcription is available at Hounslow Library and the Society of Genealogists.

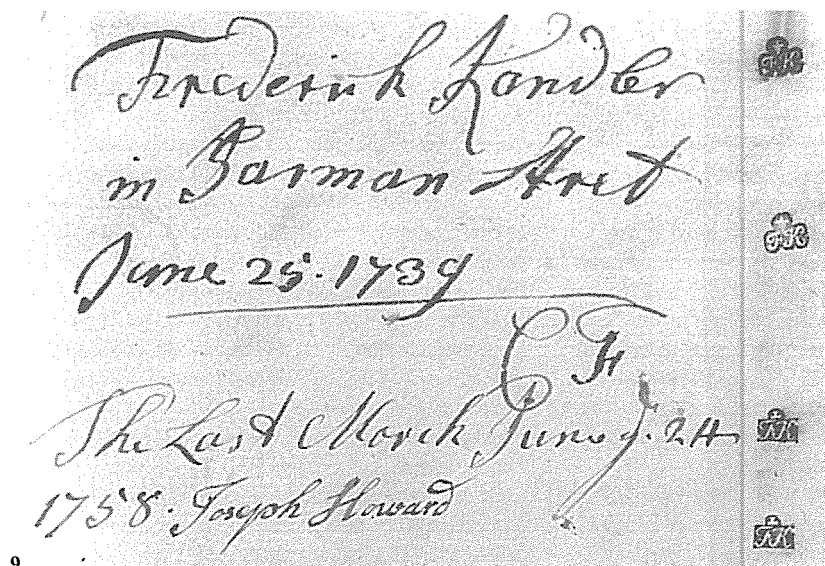
54. Information courtesy Catholic Family History Society who are in the process of indexing these registers.

55. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Jenkins, a family closely associated as servants and tenants with the Weston family of Sutton Place, near Woking; her brother, Peter (b1735) was a Jesuit priest. Her first husband was John Chamberlaine (29 April 1739 Portuguese Embassy Chapel) a cabinet-maker of Crown Court in Knaves Acre to the north of Piccadilly (d1742). She brought Kandler a dowry of £1,000.

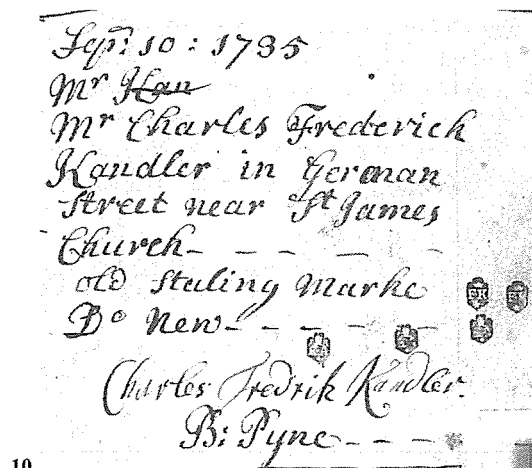
56 It is possible that one was the daughter of the first marriage. Elizabeth (died unmarried 1814 aged sixty-three); the others seem not to have survived childhood: Mary buried at Isleworth 12 January 1755 and Mary Sobieski christened 6 September 1757. (Portuguese Embassy Registers, transcripts held by Catholic Family History Society. Many Catholic children were named after Maria Clementina Sobieski, wife of Prince James, the Old Pretender.



8



9



10

No insurance policies can be found for the premises in St. Martin's Lane. Those for the Jermyn Street premises detail the same pattern of name change, although at least up to 1760, the first name Charles is retained.(app.5) Inland Revenue Tax records provide the last archival evidence (12 July 1735) of Charles Kandler before the entry of Charles Frederick's marks at Goldsmiths' Hall on 10 September 1735.⁴⁹

In 1979, during the cleaning and restoration of a gilt-metal tabernacle,⁵⁰ a manuscript was discovered within one of the doors. Upon it is written

'This tabernacle was made by Chas Kandler Goldsmith att the miter In St Martins Lane For his Grace Ths Howard Duke of Norfolk anno Dominie 1730'.

Here then, is an explanation for the mitre device in three of the marks. The Kandler family's silver-smithing business, at least until 1735, was 'at the sign of the mitre' – at first in St Martin's Lane and later in Jermyn Street. Furthermore, whoever secreted the manuscript, whilst they knew Kandler's address in detail, knew Kandler as Charles and not as Charles Frederick.

Charles Frederick took over the business shortly after Charles had taken on two apprentices on 14 June 1735. On 10 September 1735 he entered his own set of marks and a few months later re-insured the premises in his own full name. He almost certainly took over the apprentices, Ralph Wilberforce and James Rigby, for the remainder of their eight-year term and another apprentice was taken on in 1743. Grimwade avoids the problem of Charles's disappearance; in the absence of any evidence of his death (no record of any burial has been found and no will was proved or administration granted) it may be that he went abroad, perhaps back to Germany. The realisation that two Kanders worked in London implies the resurrection of this problem.

Whereas the evidence of Charles's Roman Catholicism is entirely circumstantial, that for Charles Frederick's faith is extensive.⁵¹ His first wife was Mary, the favourite niece of a Catholic priest, John Mathews, latterly chaplain to the Dowager Lady Shrewsbury at Isleworth.⁵² A son, Charles (II), was born in 1737. Mary was buried with her uncle, in Isleworth, on 1 April 1745.⁵³ The Bavarian Embassy Chapel registers⁵⁴ record Kandler's second marriage on 6 August 1749 to a thirty-one year old widow, Elizabeth Chamberlaine.⁵⁵ There were three daughters.⁵⁶ Surviving registers suggest that they were active members of the Catholic community in St. James's, for they are recorded as godparents to a number of children from the area. Elizabeth outlived her husband by many years, dying aged eighty-six in April 1804.

On 16 October 1778, *The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* reported the death of Frederick Kandler. 'Yesterday morning, about One o' clock, died of a fit of Apoplexy, Mr Kandler, a respectable silversmith, in Jermyn Street.' He was buried on 19

57. Frederick Kandler's will: PRO PCC Prob11 1778 Middx Oct 406 reel 1046. Also the wills of Mrs Elizabeth Kandler PRO PCC Prob11 1804, Middx May 337 reel 1409; Charles Kandler PRO PCC Prob11, administration with will 1807, Middx June 506 reel 1463; Miss Elizabeth Kandler PRO PCC Prob11 1814, Surrey Mar 151 reel 1553. The obituaries of these last, and Charles Kandler's wife, Martha, in Catholic Record Society Vol 12 1913.

58. Philippa Glanville 'Silver Torah Scrolls by Kandler', *National Art Collections Fund Annual Review*, December 1992.

59. Johann Jacob Irminger (master 1682, died 1724) was not only the Elector's Court Goldsmith, closely involved with the numerous highly skilled craftsmen who produced objects for the Elector and his court (see eg the silver-gilt coffee urn applied with figures modelled by the ivory carver and sculptor Balthasar Permoser, now in the Green Vaults, Dresden), but also, from 1711, the artistic director under Böttger of the porcelain manufactory. Irminger had been allowed to tour the works in October 1711 and he took back with him to his workshop in Dresden three tons of the finest red clay for modelling. His porcelain designs remained influential until the end of the 1720s.

60. Neil Caplan 'The Sussex Catholics 1660-1800', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* no116 1977 and 1978 Mary Nash *The Provoked Wife: The Life and Times of Susannah Cibber*, London 1977, pp13-15.

61. It has been suggested that John Michael Rysbrack was a lapsed Catholic but his name appears in Roman Catholic registers. He was a witness at the marriage of Francis Serarego of St James Westminster at the Portuguese Embassy Chapel, he was godparent to the son of Samuel Rysbrack christened at the Bavarian Embassy Chapel and to another child, whose surname was Reynard, at the Bavarian Embassy.

62. E.Croft Murray 'The Ingenious Mr Clay', *Country Life*, 31 December 1948; Francis J.B Watson, 'A Clock Decorated by Amigoni in the English Royal Collection' [photocopy of undated article supplied by English Heritage]; M.I Webb, *Rysbrack*, London 1954 pp137-9. Note also: David Bindman and Malcolm Baker *Roubiliac and the Eighteenth-Century Monument: Sculpture as Theatre*, Yale 1995, which touches on the possibility that Roubiliac was of Roman

October with his first wife at Isleworth. If a tombstone was ever erected, it cannot now be traced. His brief will left the bulk of his estate, after the deduction of his wife's £1,000 dowry, to his son Charles.⁵⁷ Charles, who had long worked with his father, carried on the silversmithing business for some years. He married Martha Pratt at St Clement Danes, Westminster on 14 June 1779. There were no surviving children and Charles Kandler (II) died in March 1807.

A possible link

Philippa Glanville has touched on the possibility of a link between the Kandler silversmiths in London and the family of the porcelain modeller Johann Joachim Kändler.⁵⁸ She reported the recent discovery by the Meissen porcelain scholar, Dr Rainer Ruckert, of the apprenticeship of an elder brother of Johann Joachim, Carl Rudolph Kändler, to the Dresden Court goldsmith, Johann Jacob Irminger in 1710.⁵⁹ Mrs Glanville started from the premise that, in accordance with Grimwade, only one Kandler silversmith had worked in London, and put forward the thesis that Carl Rudolph might have come to England and thereafter adopted the name Frederick. Given the evidence, however, it is more plausible that Carl Rudolph came to London and worked under the name Charles and that Charles Frederick was another, perhaps younger, relation. Support for this tentative thesis is provided by the parish records of Fischbach, in Saxony. (app.6) It may be that Carl Rudolph, accompanied by his younger brother Carl Friedrich, came to London to work as a silversmith, that Carl Friedrich was trained under his brother and took over the workshop in 1735. The elder brother would have called himself Carl, or Charles, the younger Friedrich, or Frederick.

There are a number of difficulties entailed by such a hypothesis. Kändler, although not common, was not a particularly unusual surname, particularly in Saxony. Johann Joachim Kändler had numerous kinsmen who would have been given similar Christian names; some of whom were craftsmen. A cousin, Johann Friedrich, worked at Meissen. Above all there is the problem of religion. Given the anti-Catholic laws in England in this period, it would be most unlikely that the immigrant son of a Lutheran would change his faith after his arrival in London. If two of the sons of Johann Joachim (the Lutheran pastor) changed their faith to Catholicism, then the change would most probably have taken place in Dresden, where, after the monarchy became established as Catholic in 1717, the Jesuits were very active proselytisers. Little research has been undertaken into the subject of religious conversion amongst the generally Lutheran craftsmen working under the Catholic electors.

The Catholic community

Roman Catholics belonged to a distinct, partially segregated, and defensive community in British society. Given the prohibitions against Catholic worship, albeit spasmodically enforced, and the limitations upon Catholic career opportunities, a degree of independence and self-sufficiency was essential. Catholic landowners tended to surround themselves with tenants, tradesmen and craftsmen of the same faith. In London, the embassies of Catholic countries provided chapels which afforded discreet worship. Elsewhere priests concealed themselves as the secretaries, tutors or stewards of large households. Within England as a whole the numbers of Catholics fell significantly during this period. Marriage in the Catholic faith implied marriage amongst an increasingly limited number of families. An alternative was marriage elsewhere in Catholic Europe, or perhaps from amongst those immigrant Catholic families attracted to London. Younger sons of landowning families turned to the priesthood, entered the service of Catholic governments or took up a trade which utilised their connections with continental Europe.⁶⁰

Despite his ambition Henry Jernegan was never able to escape the limitations of this pattern. His circle included a few Catholics, like George Vertue, Hubert Gravelot, Michael Rysbrack⁶¹ and James Gibbs, whose success extended into the greater part of Anglican society. For so important a commission as the cistern Jernegan approached Vertue for a design and Rysbrack for the modelling. It may be that Rysbrack was involved as a modeller in other silversmithing projects. Certainly he is known to have collaborated in the production of another high-profile work, Charles Clay's musical clock, now in the Royal Collection.⁶²

Charles Kandler too, enmeshed himself in the Catholic and Tory community. Such scant archival material for an understanding of his life survives, or has as yet been found, that he can be known only through those clients who bought Kandler-marked silver. These included the Duke of Norfolk,⁶³ Meynell, William 3rd Duke of Cleveland, and Hugh 3rd Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (fig.11).⁶⁴ Jernegan may have been retailer to the latter, for he had a close family tie with the Cliffords.⁶⁵

Charles Frederick continued to supply substantially the same religious and political group as Charles. The 9th Duke and Duchess of Norfolk were still regular customers when they died in the 1770s. The Earl of Shrewsbury, 6th Viscount Montagu, 1st Earl of Powis, Wrightson Mundy (Jacobite Tory MP. for Leicestershire)⁶⁶ and William, 4th Earl of Strafford, all bought Kandler silver. A working relationship with Jernegan was probably less important in the years after the manufacture of the wine cistern and as the Kandler silversmithing business became more established – although Jernegan was perhaps

11 One of a set of three casters, Charles Kandler, London 1731, crest of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. (Private collection)



the link between Kandler and the Duke of Perth who (probably) presented the fine silver-hilted sword to Bonnie Prince Charlie.⁶⁷ As the relationship with Jernegan loosened and as the Kanders' business evolved from plate-working to retailing, so the quality of the greater part of the silver which bore their mark diminished.

Catholic origin and the probability that he worked in Dresden in his youth under Permoser; and Katherine Eustace *Michael Rysbrack Sculptor 1694-1770*, exhibition catalogue City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery 1982. Rysbrack contributed silver sculptures of the Genii of the Arts and Sciences in Alto Relievo for the clock. His contribution is known from newspaper advertisements placed by Clay's widow in December 1743, offering the clock to public view. The clock had been substantially made in the 1730s and probably formed part of a series of musical clocks by Clay some of which may also have included Rysbrack's silver sculptures.

63. The tabernacle, already mentioned, designed by James Gibbs, and a suite of chapel plate which included a holy water bucket and sprinkler (now at Arundel Castle), six altar vases (listed in the chapel plate of Workshop Manor on the death of the 9th Duke (Inv 54 Arundel Castle Mss), of which four are now at Arundel), and four 'Cherubims Heads and Wings', weighing 25oz10dwt (Inv55). A sanctuary lamp engraved 'The Gift of James Aveline who died ye 7th of April 1726', now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, is closely related in style. No receipts survive amongst the Arundel Castle Mss for these acquisitions. The earliest

silversmithing receipt to survive is for Frederick Kandler 11 Sept 1742. Chapel plate bearing Charles Kandler's mark survives also at Wardour Castle. Amongst the Arundell of Wardour Mss at Wilts. Record Office (2667/21) a Charles Frederick Kandler receipt survives for 1738/9 – this lists six fine chased salts and shovels chased with figures and mermaids, for the making of which Kandler charged £2-5s each exclusive of the silver costs. At 42oz7dwt they were somewhat lighter than those made for Meynell.

64. He was a client in the brief period between his inheritance of the title in 1730 and his death in 1732. See Hugh Clifford *The House of Clifford*, 1987. The Cliffords apparently bought a fine parcel of Charles Kandler-marked silver in 1731/2 of which the following can be identified: a pair of small bowls and covers, a ciborium and cover, a pair of large salvers, a large tankard, a pair of small waiters, a single waiter, a chocolate pot, and the casters illustrated (fig.11).

Conclusion

A single article cannot encompass the careers of Henry Jernegan and the Kandler silversmiths. The principal thesis of this article is that Jernegan was a goldsmith of the first importance whose achievements have been sadly neglected. No mere retailer, he seems to have had a constant enthusiasm for the daring, the innovatory, and the large scale and he strove to find customers with an appetite for such pieces. In the midst of his difficulties with Meynell, the newspapers proclaimed his completion of another outstanding commission:

'Mr Henry Jerningham, the great Banker in Covent Garden (who made the fine Silver Cistern) has made the finest set of Jewels for his Serene Highness the Duke of Lorraine, as a Present to the Archdutchess his Wife, that ever was made in England; a fine Diamond Stomacher, set on black Velvet, the Jewels thereon form'd in the Shape of Butterflies, Serpents, and other Creatures; an exceedingly fine Watch, the outside Case set in a grand Manner with Diamonds, which alone is valued at 1000 Guineas; also a Diamond Necklace, Earrings, Solitaire all exceeding large and noble; Diamonds for the Hair, Girdle-Buckle, Shoe-Buckles, etc; the whole executed in an elegant Taste and valued at above 20,000 l.'⁶⁸

Just as the origin of the Kanders remains to be proven, so also the extent of Jernegan's relationship with them on their arrival in London has yet to be determined. However, it is possible to suggest a link between Johann Joachim Kändler and Charles and Charles Frederick Kandler, and it is probable that Jernegan was largely responsible for the establishment and success of their workshop in London. When Jernegan died his customer and friend, the poet and dramatist Aaron Hill, wrote a eulogy for his tombstone:⁶⁹

'All, that accomplished body lends mankind,
From earth receiving, he to earth resigned;
All, that e'er graced a soul from Heaven he drew,
And took back with him as an Angel's due'

Engraving a Brass Coat of Arms ——— 0:0:9
 1766 Porterage to the Shop in the Borough ——— 0:2:0
 June 28 Taking Cornish out of a Sallet Putting it }
 in Order } 0:2:0
 Aug 29 Engraving a Silver Belt Taking Cornish out }
 & Putting it in Order & Mending the same } 0:5:6
 a Silver Lining to a shoe pair of shoes 16:7/6 } 6:2:7
 Nov 10 old Silver Belt — 16:40 3/4 — 8:7:0 } £ 22:11:6
 Ditto a Ditto — 14:18 0 3/4 — 3:19:7 } 8:6:9
 £ 8:6:9 } £ 14:4:9
 July 6. 1768 R.^d of the R.^t Honble Lord Viscount Mountague
 as Executor of his Late Father Lord Mountague
 the Contents of this Bill in full of all Demands
 Frederick Kender

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Appendix 2

*Jernegan's estimate of costs of the lottery.*⁷²

'For an original Draft of the Cistern and Engraving the largest size Copper plate and printing off about Four Thousand in order to Facilitate the Disposal thereof £500

For printing proposals for the first Scheme and Engraving a Copper plate and taking off One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Receipts and their Counter parts £150

For Numbering the One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Receipts and their Counterparts £60

Reprinting proposals of the first Scheme the Lottery being altered and fifteen Thousand Catalogues, Two large Cheque Books Containing Duplicates of Seventy Thousand Receipts, paid Different Clerks for taking an Account of the Blanks as they arose in the Lottery and gave the Secretary for the Liberty of Tallying £300

Commission allowed on about Thirty Thousand Receipts for the Selling and Brokeridge some at three pence and some at sixpence each £400

Rent of a House in German Street hired on purpose and a servant to attend to look after the Cistern and the other Plate for near six years £550

For two Clerks delivering out all the Claims £60

By Several Incident Expenses Charges Losses by many persons taking Receipts and not paying for them and other Compounding for two shillings and sixpence in the pound £1000'

Appendix 3

'The Second Schedule to which the foregoing Bill refers being an account of such Capital Lots in the said Bill mentioned as belong to the Defendant William Willis with their several and respective values.

A Silver Cup of the value of	£6-12s-0d
A Silver half pint Mug	£3-11s-2½d
A small Silver Waiter chased	£2-15s-1d
A Silver Hand Candlestick chased	£4-5s-0d
A pair of Silver Salts	£2-1s-9½d
Two small Silver Cupps Gilt	£4-0s-0d
A Case with a Dozen Knives forks and spoons	£20-0s-0d
A pair of Gold Buttons	£1-1s-0d
[nine more of the same at the same value]	
A Gold patch or Snuffbox	£6-10s-0d
A Gold chased box	£21-0s-0d
A Tortoise shell studded Box and Gold Rim	£15-0s-0d
A Stone Box with a Gold Rim	£10-0s-0d
An aqua Marine	£30-0s-0d
A Gold seal set with Diamonds	£7-7s-0d
[three more of the same at the same value]	
a Neat Brilliant Diamond Seal	£7-7s-0d
[nine more of the same at the same value]	
A Neat Brilliant and Ruby Seal [two more of the same at the same value]	£7-7s-0d
A Brilliant Diamond Ring	£10-0s-0d
Another Brilliant Diamond Ring	£10-0s-0d
A Curious Group of figures	£150-0s-0d

72. PRO C11 2274/1.

73, Mormon IGI. 1969. See Otto Walcha *Meissen Porcelain*, London 1981. Helmuth Gröger *Johann Joachim Kaendler, Der Meister des Porzellans*, Dresden 1956, has information about the family of Kändler and suggests (which the IGI does not) that Johann Joachim Kändler senior had two wives.

Appendix 4

Part of the inventory of Jernegan's house in Russell Street, taken 31 May 1746, detailing the business areas.

The Back Parlour and Shop

A large Stool Stove fire Shovel tongs poker and Wire fender a Chimney Glass a Walnut Cabinet two pairs of red Wind Curtains and rod Six Chairs red Seates a Mohogony Claw Table thirty six Heads in plaster Ten prints a picture in a Gilt frame two Beggars a Glass Case a fire screen a [left blank]. stool a Counter with Drawers and Bedstead a feather Bed Bolster One Blanket a Quilt a Closet with Shelves Eight pattern Candlesticks a Nest of Drawers four pair of Scales five Bell fashion weights and several others five Copper plates a parcell of Wood Leather and other cases for plate Notes and Medals the Sign and Sign Iron. £12-17s-6d

The New Room in the Yard

A Marble Chimney peice coveing and slap two Marble tables two brass Locks a large Carpet a picture of the Earl of Orford and a view by Mr Green large Marble Tables a Marble Bust a Mohogony Dining Table Six Walnut Chairs black leather Seates and blew Damask Ditto a Chimney Glass in a Gilt frame the water Closet as fixt £10-5s'

Appendix 5

Sun Insurance records.

8 Aug 1732. MS11936 policy no58391 vol 37 Charles Kandler ...five hundred pounds

7 April 1736. MS11936 policy no70033 vol 45. Charles Frederick Kandler ...£500

1 April 1748. MS11936 policy no111582 vol. 83. Charles Frederick Kandler.....£1000

8 Oct 1760. MS11936 policy no178099 vol 134 p131. Charles Frederick Kandler...£1000.

Appendix 6

Johann Joachim Kändler's antecedents for several generations were stonemasons in the Vogtland. His grandfather, Martin, died in Zwickau in 1691. His father, also Johann Joachim, (1655-30 April 1736), was a Lutheran pastor in Fischbach. He had thirteen children, of whom nine sons are recorded in the Fischbach registers.⁷³ *Children of Johann Joachim Kaendler and Johanna Salome Kaendler registered at Fischbach, Zwickau, Sachsen.* Baptisms: Carl Rudolph Kaendler 5 March 1695; Christian Gottlöh Kaendler 13 Dec 1701; Christian Gottlöh Kaendler 10 June 1703; Johann Joachim Kaendler 16 June 1706; Christian Heinrich Kaendler 6 Jan 1709; Carl Friedrich Kaendler 20 April 1712; Christian Lobegott Kaendler; 24 April 1715; Joachim Friedrich Kaendler 2 June 1716; Carl Adolph Kaendler 12 Dec 1719.

Johann Joachim was apprenticed by his father to the sculptor and altarpiece carver Benjamin Thomä (also the son of a pastor), and began work at Meissen in 1731. Christian Heinrich worked at Meissen and Carl Adolph worked in porcelain at Rudolfsstadt. Christian Gottlöh went to Leipzig university and became a pastor in Thuringia.