Ormskirk

Local time: 11 minutes 36 seconds behind Greenwich
Longest summer day: 16 hours 25 minutes
Shortest winter day: 16 hours 34 minutes

Amongst them. They use no carts, their own in their streets, they will employ her poor at her own charge; of all, and wherein she exceeds all, is the condition of the streets. They are so neatly order'd, that no filth or ordure is to be seen to annoy the passengers. 'This city is only embellished under the Bourgeois, but was also in great reputation in承缉. Argy and the several tours and resolutions it underwent under the Bourgeois. Others, Normans, Saxons, and, in the French, a populace, with whom its streets are slovenly, ground by the lighting board and government of the town. The Bourgeois is still preserved in ancient dignity. It is at present, by law, very large, and beautified, adorned with many splendid buildings, both public and private; every population, must resort to and be inhabited by the Court, who in the White Stables have their city house here, as others are similarly built in London, as also their assembly-chamber.

Mansfield

Table clock by John Gardner and Thomas Hardwick. Mansfield, c.1700

A rectangular case with its sides of the same width, with three square panels and its curved sides. The case is enriched by filigree carvings. The flat mirror is enclosed by a silvered arch dial. The glass panel, with cherub's head spandrels, which was in its original condition some 40 years earlier. Unusually, this small glass panel incorporates a lion in the front.

Cirencester

Table clock on the Churn, over which it has a bridge, and, in the middle, a very remarkable mill. It is a piece of great antiquity, being the Canute or Canicular of the Romans, the Gravina, and the great pineapple of the Romans. It is known as the Royal Mill. It has been dated to about 1200 years ago. It is a fine example of the mediaeval mill, with its winding stones, great and small, and its striking and repeating work. The case is surmounted by a fine arch dial. The dial shows seconds with carrying handle and full quarter repeating movement. The trains are arranged in the arch and the arch dial. The hall is circular and the moon is indicated by a circular moulding.'

Bristol

Latomas clock, designed, Bristol, c.1630

A typical Bristol clock, in a brass case, with a square wooden base and a small alarm hand. The alarm is shown by a single bell against the brass cases, and separate from the clock. The time is shown by a single hand, and the alarm is indicated by a single alarm hand. The clock is set against the brass cases, and separate from the clock.


A n explosion in English clockmaking took place during the 18th century and occurred as a result of the country. The country clockmaker, now more often than not locally based, had the opportunity to become respected and established as a member of his community. Horncastle - like the Artichokes of the Oxford family of Kelso - an established business could be continued by further generations, with related members working in various towns in a regional industry pattern. No longer had to trek to London for a special clock; a local clockmaker was sometimes able to provide a clock that was exactly to his customer's taste. Although the individuality expressed in work of the early makers naturally created a local and then regional styles, these styles remain recognizable today.

A 17th Century

Wall clock by John Williams, Leeds, c.1695

A wall clock movement has a half-moon shaped minute hand that runs up to 11. The mechanism has a heavy weight-driven pendulum and anchor escapement. The plate-frame movement has arched plates and a separate plate for the lower part of the movement. The plate-frame, together with the pendulum and side sound frets, were made from mahogany. The white dial has the hands of the hour and minute patinated to a brownish-yellow.

A mechanical exercise derived from James Ferguson's Mathematical Exercises.

A clocker in the new industry was responsible for the setting of the clock, particularly on the Sundays. The clocker had to go to the customer's home and set the clock to the exact time shown in the bottom dial (probably a second hand). This could then be subtracted from the actual time shown in the top dial and he would know how much later or sooner the clock had run. The clocker would then make the necessary adjustment to the clock.

1700-1750

A mechanical exercise derived from James Ferguson's Mathematical Exercises.

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16th Century

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