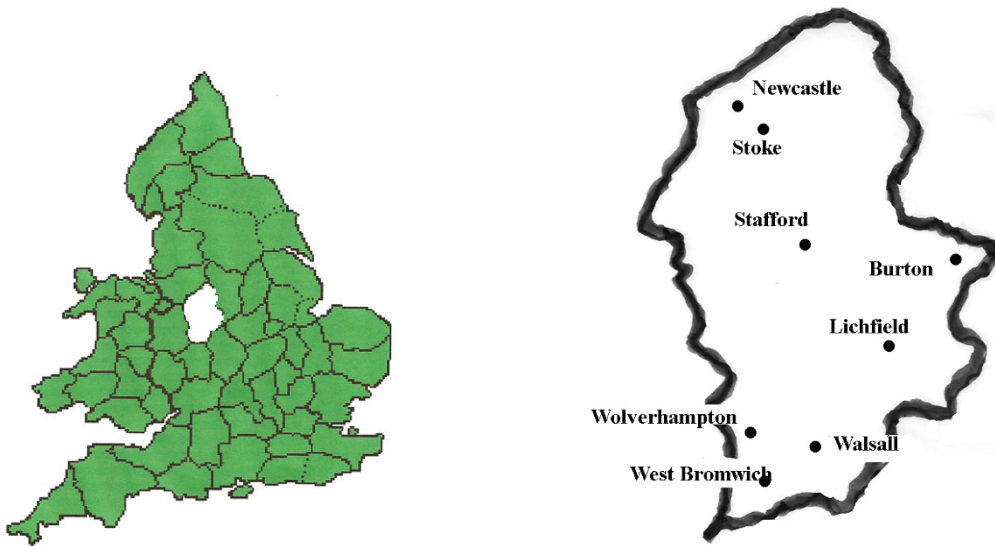


# STAFFORDSHIRE






The county of Staffordshire lies in the western part of the Midlands of England. It is bordered to the west by Shropshire and Cheshire, to the north-east by Derbyshire, to the south-east by Warwickshire, and to the south by Worcestershire. In the 18th and 19th centuries two large centres of industry developed. In the north of the county, the area around Hanley and Stoke-on-Trent became the centre of the ceramic industry, known as ‘The Potteries’, and in the south-west the iron industry flourished in the area that became known as ‘The Black Country’.

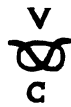


The county authorities were active in the inspection of weights in the early 19th century, and they were among the first to obtain Imperial Standards in 1825. Three inspectors were appointed in 1834. From 1847 some police officers were used as inspectors, but the county reverted to civilian inspectors in 1858.

There were several localities that had separate jurisdiction over weights and measures. Since medieval times Lichfield had been a county-in-itself, but by the 19th century it had declined in importance although there is some evidence of activity in the inspection of weights and measures. There were four ancient boroughs: Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Tamworth, and Walsall. These were joined as Municipal Boroughs by Wolverhampton (1848), Hanley (1857), Longton (1865), Stoke-on-Trent (1873), Burslem (1878), Burton-upon-Trent (1878), West Bromwich (1882), and Smethwick (1899). In 1889 Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton became County Boroughs, followed by Smethwick (1907) and Stoke-on-Trent (1910, united with Hanley, Burslem and Longton). All the boroughs, apart from Tamworth and the parts of Stoke-on-Trent, continued to act as Weights and Measures Authorities in the 20th century. In 1974 a large part of the southwestern area of the county, including Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton, was transferred to a new County of the West Midlands.

The trade in scales and weights in Staffordshire had a distinctive feature. Many iron foundries in the Black Country made weights among their many cast iron products. A few of these firms were also involved in the scale trade more generally, and these are included in Section C1, while the rest are listed separately in Section C2.

## A: Inspection by the county of STAFFORDSHIRE

Dates	Events	Marks	Comments
1825	One set of standards [16] verified; placed in custody of Henry Wright, High Constable of Cuttlestone (West) hundred.		From 1810, there are records of inspection within the ten districts formed from the Hundreds of Cuttlestone, Offlow, Pirehill, Seisdon and Totmonslow. Inspectors include Thomas Cooper, (Pirehill North 1829-34), replacing Mr Poole; John Kenderdine was appointed IWM in 1833.
1834	Two sets [521-2] verified; three inspectors appointed.		The mark is a representation of the 'Staffordshire knot'.
1835	Another set [586] verified.		
1839	When Kenderdine resigned, the Central Division was absorbed by the other two.		<b>Civilian Inspectors</b> <i>Southern Division No 1 (Wolverhampton)</i> Edward Jordan (1834-57)
1840	County police force set up.		<i>Northern Division No 2 (Leek)</i> Thomas Griffin (1834-39) John Joule, jnr (1839-40) William Alcock (1840-46)
1847	New standards [963] verified for Northern division; police inspectors take over inspection. Initially there were nine police districts A-K in the division.		<i>Central Division No 3 (Forebridge)</i> J. Kenderdine (1834-39)
1850	Three police superintendents acting as inspectors within the Northern Division [ <i>PO Birm</i> ].		<b>Police Inspectors</b> <i>Northern Division 1847-1857 including</i> Thomas Povey (1847-53) Charles Bailey (1853-56) William Lance (1847-53) James Blood (1847-50) James Kidney (1850-56) George Howell (-1850-)
1857	Police inspectors appointed for for three divisions, A, B, C, for one year only.		<b>Police Inspectors 1857</b> <i>A: North Staffordshire</i> PS Henry Higginson <i>B: Central Staffordshire</i> Supt John W. Myatt <i>C: South Staffordshire</i> Chief Supt James W. McKnight

Dates	Events	Marks	Comments
1858	Civilian inspectors appointed for all three divisions. A: North B: Central C: South		<b><i>Civilian Inspectors 1858-89</i></b> <i>A: North Staffordshire</i> Samuel Danks (1858-64) John E. Knight (1864-1887) E.W.H. Knight (1887-89&)
1875	When Richards retired the Central division was absorbed by A and C		<i>B: Central Staffordshire</i> Maurice Richards (1858-75)
1879	Numbers issued: N division 32 S division 33		<i>C: South Staffordshire</i> William Tullett (1858-67) J. George Horder (1867-86) John E. Morris (1886-89&) See also [4Rep: 291, 298-9]
			Marks with the date in the loops of the knot (and later in the arches of the crown) seem to have been used in the Northern division.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

**I** Do hereby give notice, That I shall attend with the Models of the Standard Weights and Measures at Sedgley, in this County, on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of adjusting Weights and Measures according to such Standard; and that I shall also attend at other places in this County for the like purpose, of which due notice will be given.

By appointment,  
**HENRY WRIGHT, High Constable.**

¶ Advertisement taken from the Staffordshire Advertiser, 15 April, 1826, p. 1.



¶ Detail from a 1 lb brass weight, stamped in the Northern Division 2 between 1835 and 1837, in the reign of William IV. It was later stamped in Victoria's reign, in the period 1847-56, when the weights in the Northern Division were stamped by the police within each district, using the District letter (E, G). The letter B probably refers to the same period but could indicate that the weight had been stamped in the Central Division in the period 1857-75.

¶ Detail from a ¼ lb brass weight, stamped in the Southern Staffordshire Division in the period 1857-79.




¶ The obverse and reverse of an 8 oz brass weight, variously stamped in the Northern Division. The obverse also the Staffordshire knot with shows the letter A, probably dating from the period of police inspection (1847-56), together with date stamps 70 and 72, and the uniform verification number 32; there are also faint traces of the City of Birmingham shield.

The reverse shows the date code 79 within the loops of the Staffordshire knot and the number 32 (1879-1901).





¶ The obverse and reverse of a ½ oz brass weight, variously stamped in the Northern Division. The obverse shows the Staffordshire knot, with the date code 79 in its loops and the uniform verification number 32 (1879-1901), with the date code 95 in the arches of the crown. The reverse has three stamps, with 94, 95 and 98 within the arches of the crown.

Dates	Events	Marks	Comments
1889	Staffordshire CC formed; the two divisions continued.		E.W.H. Knight and J.E. Morris continued as inspectors. Morris qualified in 1890/1. Knight never qualified but remained in office until his death in 1930 [MR 30:160].
1896	Offices: North: Stoke-on-Trent South: Wolverhampton		
	In 1922 the inspector for the Southern division was said to be also inspector for the City of Lichfield, the Boroughs of Tamworth and Wednesbury, and the Manor of Tutbury		
1923	Third division formed. No.26 issued and a Chief Inspector designated A (Stoke) 32 B (Stafford) 26 C (Wolverhampton) 33 [MR 23:31]		
1974	Parts of Staffordshire were transferred to the new West Midlands Metropolitan County		<p><b>Qualified inspectors:</b></p> <p><i>Chief inspectors:</i> E.W.H. Knight (1923-30) A.W. Butlin (1931-46) [MR 46:147] G.C. Jenkins (1946-69) [MR 69: 182, 75:26] W.A. Grainger (1969-72-) [MR 69:182]</p> <p><i>Deputy Chief Inspectors</i> A.A. Wallace (1946-63) W.A. Grainger (1963-69) M.H. Craggs (1969-72-)</p> <p><i>Northern division A (32)</i> J.E.H. Knight (son of EWHK, q.1913 1923-28 died) A.A. Wallace (1929-46) [MR 63:148] F.H. Jenkins (1946-55 died) [MR 55:83] W.A. Grainger (1855-63)</p> <p><i>Central division B (26)</i> R. Warwick (1923-47 died) H.A. Baker (1947-72-)</p> <p><i>Southern division C (33)</i> J.E. Morris (1891-94 died) [MR 94:325] Harold van Tromp (q. 1893/4, 1894-1927) [MR 95:111] A.A. Wallace (1927-29) F.H. Jenkins (1929-46) R. Thompson (1947-56) [MR 56:172] T.B. Amos (1956-72-)</p>

## B: Localities with separate WM jurisdiction in the county of STAFFORDSHIRE

*Because of the diverse nature of the boroughs, they are listed here in three sections.*

1. *The Black Country*
2. *The Pottery Towns*
3. *The rest of the county*

### 1. *The Black Country: Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton and Bilston*


Locality	Status	Marks		Dates & Notes
		Non-uniform	Number pre-1951	
<b>Smethwick</b>	CB:1899 -1966	---	370-376	s:1900 [2581] 370-4:1900- 375-6:1946-

Smethwick was created a County Borough in 1899 and acquired standards in 1900. The Avery works lay within this area, which explains why so many weights were stamped with the numbers 370-374. The first inspector was Howard Cunliffe (q1897/8 in Birmingham) who died in 1919 [MR 19:18-20]. G.A. Owen, who had qualified in 1909 in Smethwick, then took over as chief inspector until his death in 1940 [MR 40:130-2]. He was succeeded by T.J. Metcalfe (1941-68) [MR 68:172].

Smethwick was enlarged and became the CB of **Warley** in 1966. T.J. Metcalfe continued in post until 1968 [MR 68:172]. He was succeeded by F.L. Birkett (1968-72-) [MR 68:146].



¶ Four variants of the ER370 mark; in the EnR format, the number n indicates the date.

<b>Walsall</b>	AncBo MB:1835 CB:1888		245	s:1826 [135] r:1865 n:1879-1974
<p>The mark depicts a bear and ragged staff, the badge of Earl of Warwick, Lord of the Manor of Walsall.</p> <p>The inspector appointed in 1834 was Jonathan Rider (Ryder), who was also the chief of the borough police force. His successor as chief of the police force, John Raymond also acted as IWM [SG 12/12/40; SA 13/8/42]. John Hale, a spring hook and swivel manufacturer, was acting as IWM by 1846 [WC12/8/46], continuing in post until his death in 1859 [WF 15/11/59]. Hales was replaced by the superintendent of police, John Cater, who was listed as IWM in 1860 [Kelly] and 1884 [Kelly]. He relied on his assistants to do the work: Sergeant Wood, entrusted with the adjustment work for fifteen years, was promoted to assistant IWM in 1875 [SA 2/1/75], in 1876; Sergeant George Mason, replaced Wood [SA 5/2/76], who was in turn replaced by Sergeant Jackson whilst he was on sick leave [WF 12/5/77], Mason returning to duty in 1878 [WF 7/12/78]. Cater was succeeded by George Tewsley (CC 1885-87), who used PC Reeves as assistant IWM [WO 17/7/86], as did Christopher Taylor (CC 1887-1900). However, when Reeves was ill in 1890, and unable to act, it was decided to appoint a civilian inspector.</p> <p>John Whitworth was appointed [WO 12/7/90], subject to passing the BoT exam within six months, which he duly did. He continued in post until his death in 1920 [MR 21:15], when he was succeeded by his son Frederick Whitworth, as Inspector in Charge for the first five years and then as Chief Inspector (1921-47) [MR 47:19, 68]. He was followed by H.S. Buttle (1947-72-).</p>				



THE LATE MR. J. WHITWORTH,  
WALSALL.


¶ On the left is a detail from a 2 oz brass weight, showing the bear and ragged staff, the badge of the Earl of Warwick, Lord of the Manor of Walsall; on the right, a photograph taken from the obituary of John Whitworth, of Walsall, one of the inaugural members of the Incorporated Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures [MR 21: 15].



<b>West Bromwich</b>	MB:1882 CB:1888	---	270 131 -134	s:1894 [2421] 270:1892-1974 (ex Suffolk) 131-134:1950-74 (ex Lincs)
<p>The first inspector was George Davis, who qualified in 1894/5, resigning in 1919 [MR 19:58]. He was followed by Vincent Whitehead (1919-25) [MR 25:90], H.T. Fawkes (1925-46) [MR 25:124; 46:152], C. Denton (1946-58), A. Dixon (1959- 70) [MR 59:28; 70:153] and H. Till [MR 70:153].</p>				



¶ Three variants of the ER 270 mark, together with the GR270 mark, stamped in January 1926.

<b>Wolverhampton and Bilston</b>	MB:1848 CB:1888	 VR CW	65	s:1858 [1225] r:1863  n:1879-1974
<p>Although the VR 65 mark is very common, there is some doubt about the pre-uniform mark, which seems to be inexplicably scarce.</p> <p>The first evidence of WM inspection comes in 1830, when over eighty people were found guilty of offences against the Act [WC 17/11/30]; from 1834, the County Inspector for Southern Staffordshire was based in Wolverhampton.</p> <p>In 1856, it was recognised that the borough had not obtained standards, neither had an IWM been appointed [SA 12/4/56]. Whilst Captain Jordan was alive, he had acted within the borough but, with his death in 1857, the borough preferred to act for itself, which was not opposed by the County: Captain Henry Segrave, cc of the borough, was appointed IWM [SA 20/2/58]. At the time of Segrave's appointment, the borough held no standards; these were acquired from W. Banks [WC 14/7/58]. Segrave was active as IWM until his retirement in 1878; John Lavery was listed as his assistant in 1870 [Harrod]. Although his successor as CC, Major R.D.D. Hay (CC 1878-87) was listed as IWM in 1880 and 1884 [Kelly], there is no evidence of any activity from him, but Supt Lavery was still acting as the assistant IWM [SA 11/3/82; BC 18/8/87].</p>				
Continued				

L.R. Burnett (CC 1887-1916) may have been responsible for WM for a while, but in 1889 G.F. Allwood qualified as an inspector and a civilian WM department was established. In 1928 Allwood was succeeded as chief inspector by F.S. Milner, who served until 1967 [MR 67:230]. Milner was succeeded by J.D. Clarke (1967-72-) [MR 67:158].

**Bilston** is a Market Town close to Wolverhampton, where standards [1024] were issued to an inspector, Joseph Caddick, in 1849. There is evidence that he was active [SA 9/10/52]. Caddick also worked as assistant to the county inspector, Captain Jordan, and he applied unsuccessfully for his post on Jordan's death. Subsequently inspection in Bilston was carried out by the county, and latterly by the Wolverhampton inspectors.



¶ Two brass weights stamped with the scarce CW mark of Wolverhampton. Both weights have earlier Staffordshire marks, and the first one also has later Wolverhampton marks with the number 65.



¶ Details from brass weights showing the very common VR65 and ER65 marks.

## 2. The Pottery Towns: Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent




**BOROUGH OF HANLEY.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—TO SHOPKEEPERS, BUTCHERS, STALLKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—I hereby give notice that, having been appointed the Inspector of Weights and Measures for this Borough, I shall attend at the OFFICE provided for the purpose on the premises of the NEW CATTLE MARKET, BETHESDA-STREET, every THURSDAY, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., for the purpose of Examining, Stamping, and Adjusting Weights and Measures.**

Persons whose names commence with the letters specified below are requested to attend on the days named.

From A to H.		From I to Z.	
1870.		1870.	
February	3.	February	19.
"	17.	"	24.
March	3.	March	10.
"	17.	"	24.
"	31.	April	7.
April	14.	"	21.
"	28.	May	5.
May	12.	"	19.
"	26.	June	2.
June	9.	"	16.
"	23.	"	30.
July	7.	July	14.
"	21.	"	28.
August	4.	August	11.
"	18.	"	25.
September	1.	September	8.
"	15.	"	22.
"	29.	October	6.
October	13.	"	20.
"	27.	November	3.
Nov.	10.	"	17.
"	24.	December	1.
December	8.	"	15.
"	22.	"	29.

It is requested that Weights or Measures requiring to be adjusted shall be brought to the Office before twelve o'clock on the above days.  
T. B. ROBERTS, Inspector of Weights and Measures.  
29th January, 1870.

¶ Detail from a brass weight, showing the kneeling camel of Hanley and an advertisement from the *Stafford Advertiser*, 29 January 1870.

Locality	Status	Marks		Dates & Notes
		Non-uniform	Number pre-1951	
<b>Hanley</b>	MktTown MB:1857 CB:1888 - 1910		485	s:1835 [794] r:1847  n:1888-1910

The mark depicts a kneeling camel, part of the arms of the town. It is sometimes accompanied by a Staffordshire knot.

Standards [794] were issued in 1835 to G. Brownfield, inspector, and reverified for him in 1847; he died in 1854, having been Superintendent of the Market and IWM for “upward of 25 years” [SA 25/2/54].

Ten years later, in 1864, the Markets Committee recommended the appointment of an IWM: the matter was referred back [SA 25/6/64]. But in 1866 a house agent was the inspector. In 1869, John Roberts was appointed IWM, along with his other inspectorships, [SA 24/12/69]; the following year, he was paid £15 for his services [SA 12/11/70]. When the borough police force was formed in 1870, Stanford Alexander (CC 1870-72) was appointed, and acted as IWM, resigning in 1872, following a misunderstanding with the Inspector of Markets [SA15/6/72, 21/12/72]. Subsequent chief police officers were: George Williams (CC 1873-75), and Herbert Windle (CC 1875-1901). The last was listed as IWM in 1892 and 1896 [AR]. From 1901 to 1910 the inspector was W.H. Jones, who had qualified in 1891/2 in Carmarthenshire. In 1910 Hanley became part of the enlarged CB of Stoke-on -Trent, and Jones became the chief inspector for the new authority [MR 39:76].



**Burslem** Standards [271] were issued for this Market Town in 1826. William Walsh, the Clerk of the Market, offered himself as a County IWM in 1834 [*WC 22/10/34*], and again in 1835 [*SA 24/10/35*], arguing that he already held a set of standards; he was unsuccessful on each occasion. However, in 1835, the Trustees of Burslem Market submitted a testimonial that he be appointed the ‘Inspector for the Town and Parish of Burslem at large’ [*Q/SB 1835 TA/10/6*]. On his death, Walsh was replaced by Thomas Cooper [*SA 30/4/36*], whose father had been IWM for the Division and Hundred of Pirehill North. Cooper was similarly replaced by John Wade [*SA 30/3/39*]. In 1850 the Market Trustees held a meeting to appoint an Inspector of Provisions and WM, in the room of John Wade, deceased [*SA 9/3/50*]. However, after 1847, when the police became responsible for WM inspection in the Northern Division, Thomas Povey was active in the Burslem Police Division, and there is no evidence of separate inspection in the town.

Burslem became a municipal borough in 1878 and was absorbed into the new County Borough of **Stoke-on-Trent** in 1910.

**Longton** is a Market Town and in 1850 standards [1037] were issued to solicitors acting for the market company. Borough status was granted in 1865 and the standards were reverified in 1870. In 1879, there was a call to appoint a Collector of Market Tolls, who would also act as IWM [*SA 2/8/79*] and in 1882 it was asked how the borough could take over inspection of the weights and measures [*SA 6/5/82*]. But inspection was still the responsibility of the county in 1884 [*Kelly*]. In 1910 Longton was absorbed into the new County Borough of **Stoke-on-Trent**.

<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	MB:1873 CB:1910		485	s:1889 [2069] n:1910-1974
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Although standards were issued in 1889, there is no evidence that any inspection was done by the borough until 1910, when the CB of Stoke-on-Trent was formed by the amalgamation of the CB of Hanley with the boroughs of Burslem, Longton, and Stoke-on-Trent. The number 485 was taken over from Hanley.

W.H. Jones (q1891/2 in Carmarthenshire) had been chief inspector for Hanley since 1900, and in 1910 he was appointed chief for the new CB. He retired in 1939 [*MR 39:76*]. Subsequent chief inspectors were W.R. Hortin (1939-53) and P. Sherratt (1953-72-) [*MR 53:196*].



### 3. The rest of the county: Burton-on Trent, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Tamworth, and the Manor of Tutbury

Locality	Status	Marks		Dates & Notes
		Non-uniform	Number pre-1951	
Burton-on-Trent	MB:1878 CB:1901	<b>V R</b> <b>B B</b>	379	s:1871 [1496] n:1878-1974

Burton did not acquire standards until 1871, but the right to appoint an IWM was granted to the Lord of the Manor under a charter dating back to the reign of King John. In 1837 James Bladon was acting as IWM to the Court Leet and Court Baron of Henry William, Marquess of Anglesey [SA 4/11/37]. He held this post until 1852, at least. This situation continued, with Francis Bladon, a house agent and market lessee, listed as the IWM in 1864 [Jones] and 1870 [Harrod]. However in 1867, the Market and Fairs Committee instructed the Clerk to enquire of the High Bailiff whether the right to inspect rested with the Court Leet; if not, the Court of Quarter Sessions should be asked to appoint an IWM [BC 6/4/67].

Standards were issued in 1871 to Isaac Parker, inspector, but there was no activity until Henry Webster, a local ironmonger, was appointed in 1876 [BC 16/11/76]. He acted for six and a half years, before being sentenced to hard labour for brutally assaulting his wife! The VR/BB mark was probably used until 1878, when it was replaced by the number 379. Samuel Howarth was appointed the inspector in 1881 but was subject to bankruptcy proceedings in 1888 [BC 29/3/88]. John Bramham then acted as the IWM [BC 14/12/93], until the borough authorities transferred power to the County Authorities in 1890, and the county inspector John Morris first visited the borough in August and September of that year [BC 19/11/91]. This arrangement continued after the granting of CB status in 1901, H. van Tromp being cited as the IWM for Burton in 1903 [BC/23/7/03].


The borough resumed control in 1908, when William C. Hanson, who had been Superintendent of the Market for twenty years, qualified as an IWM. But he resigned in 1914, following 'certain irregularities and errors of judgement' [BC 17/12/14]. He was succeeded by John P. Roberts (q1908 in Smethwick), who was still in post in 1942. Subsequent IWMs were William Hicken (1945-50) and H.T. Leese (1963-72-) [MR 63:123].



¶ Detail from a ½ pound brass weight, made in the reign of George IV (1820-30). It bears the stamps of the Staffordshire knot of Victoria (1837-58) and of police division A of the Northern Division of Staffordshire (1847-58). The weight was then verified in Burton-on-Trent, prior to 1878, and again in the period 1878-1901.

<b>Lichfield</b>	CCorp MB:1835		446	s:1826 [339] r:1860 n:1881-1889
<p>Two inspectors were appointed under the 1834 Act, John Charles, gaoler, and James Naden, brazier and tinman. The following year, William Gilbert and John Charles were the IWMs for the ‘North and South Districts, No 1 and 2, of the said City and County’ [SA 28/11/35]. Two years later, James Burton, gaoler, and William Tomlinson were appointed IWMs, in place of William Gilbert and the late gaoler [WC 11/1/37]. James Burton was still in post as gaoler in 1856 [SA 19/1/56]. In 1860, it was reported that the state of inspection was extremely unsatisfactory but that Robert Moore, the gaoler and surveyor, had been appointed by the Recorder to the post of IWM, although the Council did now hold the power to appoint [SA 4/2/60]. Later that year there was a bill for the reverification of the standards [SA 18/8/60]. Moore was also listed as the Gaoler, Hall Keeper and IWM the following year [LM 8/9/93]. Moore died in 1864 and PS Joseph Page was elected Hall Keeper and IWM in his stead [WC 30/11/64]. But just over two years later there was a letter asking who was the IWM [SA 6/4/67]. The matter was resolved by 1870 when J.G. Horder, the county inspector, submitted his report as IWM for the City of Lichfield [SA 14/5/70]; William Hernaman was appointed Deputy IWM later in that year [SA 13/8/70]. A borough police force had been established in 1859 and William Hernaman (CC 1872-89) was recognised as the IWM, being listed as such in 1876 and 1884 [Kelly]. The police force was wound up, and inspection transferred to the county, in 1889. John Morris, the County Inspector, requested that the standards be transferred to the County; it was agreed that the standards should be verified by ‘Mr Avery’. The Inspector would then recommend that the County buy them at that valuation.</p> <p>Despite all the attempts to establish a functional system, there is no tangible evidence that inspection by the City of Lichfield itself actually occurred, and no mark has been identified.</p>				

**Tutbury** This Manor (also known as the Honour of Tutbury) acquired standards in 1836 [820]. Strangely, in the previous year another set [777] had been issued to J. Bennett of Tutbury, said to be ‘for private use’. The Manor covered large parts of Staffordshire and neighbouring counties. Inspection appears to have been a ceremonial function, although as late as 1922 [Hbk] the inspector for South Staffordshire was recorded as the inspector for the Manor of Tutbury.

Newcastle-under-Lyme	AncBo MB:1835		328	s:1834 [571] r:1867  n:1879-1974
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In 1834/5, Isaac Cottrill, the Head Constable, was appointed IWM [SA 3/1/35]; he was sworn in again as the IWM in 1845 [SA 12/4/45]. However, in 1849, he was dismissed for misappropriating fire brigade funds, the advertisement for a Superintendent of Police, also to act as IWM, only appearing in 1850 [SA 12/1/50]. Inspection remained under the control of the police force, and the chief officer was responsible: John Blood (CC 1850-55) [SA 20/4/50], Charles Barnes (CC 1855-57), Charles Booth (CC 1857-61), named as IWM in 1860 [Kelly], John Williams (1861-66) [SA 11/1/62], Stanford Alexander (CC 1866-70), named in 1870 [Harrod], Walter Jones (CC 1870-78), [SA 12/11/70]. Charles Blyth (CC 1878-81) was appointed IWM on assuming office as CC in 1878, along with Sergeants Dutton, Deakin and Swinwood [SA 8/6/78]; on his death, he was succeeded by Frederick Dutton (CC 1881-91), named, in 1884 [Harrod], together with John Deakin and Eli Bentley. Bentley was listed as the sole IWM from 1892 [AR] to 1914, but he never qualified.

The chief constable from 1912 to 1932 was William Forster, who qualified as IWM in 1914. He was followed as IWM by J. McPhail (1934-59) [MR 60:60, 72:31], who was not a police officer, and D. Hall (1960-72-) [MR 60:59].



¶ Detail from a 4oz brass weight, stamped by the inspectors for Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

<b>Stafford</b>	AncBo MB:1835		82	s:1835 [702] 1841 [888] r:1864 n:1879-1974
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In 1824, there was a contested election for the post of Town Sergeant, the man responsible for WM inspection; Francis Wynne was re-elected, as he had been for the seven previous years. Robert Jones, who had served previously, was appointed as the inspector in 1835. But, in 1839, his son, also Robert Jones, was writing about the ill-health of his father [*Q/SB 1839 E/57*]. Later that year, the Corporation appointed Mr Thomas Woolley, a brazier and tinman, as IWM. In 1841 another set of standards was issued to the inspector Hugh M. Thomson, the Superintendent of Police, who had been appointed IWM that year, by the Town Council [*SG 6/5/41*]; as the Council no longer had the power to appoint, he was appointed by the County the following year [*SA 2/3/42*]. But in 1843, an advertisement appeared from an IWM for Stafford [*SA 1/7/43*], with another one in 1844 [*SA 17/8/44*]; John Hartell had resigned after a year as IWM. Philip Dale was appointed in Hartell's stead but he was forced to resign three years later, after objections were raised that he had sold weights and measures at the time of his appointment, despite his then turning his stock over to his son, who had since sold them [*SA 12&19/8/48*]. Frederick Burgin was then nominated as the IWM for the borough [*SA 28/10/48*], continuing in post for less than three years. The final appointment in this chain was Maurice Richards in 1851 [*SA 8/2/51*]. Although the borough felt that he should resign his borough appointment in 1858, when he took on the County post, he was allowed to continue in both roles [*SA 30/1/58; 20/2/58*]. When Richards was dismissed by the QS from both his posts in 1875, having been convicted of drunkenness and then refusing to resign, the borough turned to the county police, acting in the town.

There followed a series of "birds of passage", including Caleb Hackney [*Kelly 1876*], Chaplin [*SA 6/7/78*], Harding [*SA 8/12/83*] who succeeded Chaplin, but by 1884 [*Kelly*] Thomas Hackney was listed as IWM, reappointed in 1887 [*SA 12/11/87*]. John Joule Tomlinson, the Market Inspector and Collector of Tolls, was appointed IWM in 1889 [*SC 16/11/89*] but was dismissed from office two years later, owing to irregularities [*SA 5/9/91*]. He was replaced as Market Inspector and IWM by J.H. Slinn [*SC 10/10/91*], who qualified in 1892/3, retired in 1925 [*SS 7/1/25*]. He was succeeded by Joseph H. Matthews (1925-58) [*MR 58:268*], and K. C. Hughes (1958-72-) [*MR 58:268*].

**Tamworth** received standards in 1826 [227]. It became a municipal borough in 1835, and James Duffy, a brazier, was appointed as the inspector. Duffy was also listed as inspector in 1851 [*White*].

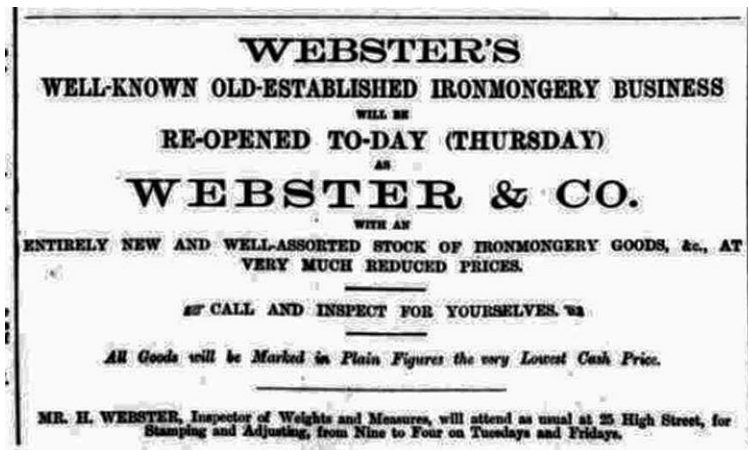
In 1866 it was reported that an ironmonger acted as IWM. John Bailey held the post of IWM in 1869, as it barred him from standing for Municipal elections [*SA 6/11/69*], and was reappointed in 1870 [*SA 6/8/70*]. In 1880, when there were complaints about the infrequent visit of the County Inspector to the area, it was pointed out that defective weights and scales could always be taken to Mr Bailey's, suggesting that he was the ironmonger cited in 1866 [*TH 15/5/80*]. In 1888, Inspector Dodd was appointed IWM for the coming year [*TH 14/7/88*], being paid two guineas for his work in the period 10 July, 1888 to 31 March, 1889. The County IWM had already contacted the Mayor, requesting the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of inspection and adjustment [*TH 4/5/89*].



## C1: The trade in STAFFORDSHIRE

The trade in scales and weights in Staffordshire was unusual because many iron foundries in the Black Country produced cast iron weights, among a wide range of other items. These firms are listed separately in part C2. The list that follows here contains only firms that were active more generally in the scale trade.

<b>BURTON on TRENT</b>	
<b>Webster</b>	<p>Henry Webster, ironmonger [BC 1/7/75] was appointed as inspector of weights and measures in 1876, although there were doubts about the legality of his appointment. In 1879 the firm advertised as Webster &amp; Co., with H. Webster being present to stamp and adjust weights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 High Street &lt;1875-1879&gt;</li> </ul>



¶ From the *Burton Chronicle*, 31 July 1879. The advertisement attempts to distinguish between the ironmongery business and the activities of the inspector.

<b>HANLEY, STOKE on TRENT and the Potteries district</b>	
<b>Avery</b>	<p>First noted [1908 Hbk].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 74 Piccadilly, Hanley &lt;1908&gt;</li> <li>• 56 Broad Street, Hanley &lt;1965&gt;</li> <li>• 9 Westport Road, Burslem &lt;1965&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Pooley</b>	<p>Repair shop [1908 Hbk] at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wharf Street, Stoke on Trent &lt;1908&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Berry &amp; Warmington</b>	<p>This firm was probably part of the Avery organization, but appeared to operate independently. In 1949 they advertised a branch in Hanley, close to Avery's 1965 premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 Broad Street, Hanley &lt;1949&gt;</li> </ul>

<b>SMETHWICK</b>	
<b>Avery</b>	Around 1820 the Avery family acquired an interest in the scale making business of Thomas Beach in Birmingham. (The claim that the firm was 'established' in 1732 is spurious.) In the 1890s the firm took over the Soho Foundry of Boulton and Watt in Smethwick, and this remained their main site throughout the twentieth century. However the company always stated that it was based in Birmingham.

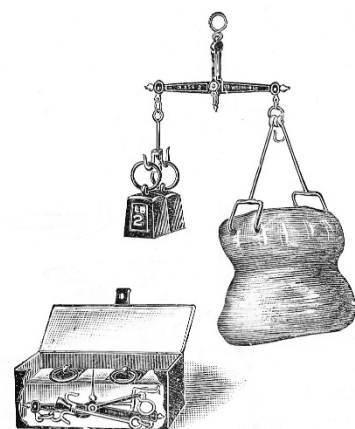
<b>STAFFORD</b>	
<b>Dale</b>	Philip Dale, inspector of weights and measures 1845-1848, was also a retailer. He claimed that his son was responsible for the retailing business.
<b>Halden</b>	The name J. HALDEN appears on a weight verified in the Northern division of Staffordshire. It may denote Joseph Halden, who was a printer, publisher and general dealer in Stafford [Census 1871, 1881]. The business moved to 44 Greengate Street in 1887 and closed soon afterwards.
<b>Avery</b>	A branch was operating in 1965 and had probably been established well before that. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albion Place &lt;1965&gt;</li> </ul>



¶ Brass weight with the name of J. Halden, who was probably the retailer, not the maker. There are Staffordshire county verification marks, including the date (18)75.

<b>WALSALL, WEDNESBURY, WILLENHALL, and district</b>	
<b>Ashmore</b>	Thomas Ashmore, scale beam and steelyard maker [1835 Pigot]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potters Lane, Wednesbury &lt;1835&gt;</li> <li>• Holyhead Road, Wednesbury &lt;1850&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Wilkes</b>	John Edward Wilkes, pocket steelyard maker [1850 PO]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catherine Cross, Darlaston &lt;1845-1850&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Davis and Southerton</b>	John Davis and R. Southerton, employed for many years by <b>Avery</b> , established firm 1898 [MR 1911:27]. Scale makers [1905 Kelly MT], [1912 Catalogue]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas Works, Stafford Street, and Green Lane, Walsall &lt;1905-1912&gt;.</li> </ul> Henry Bates is recorded as the maker of a bread scale bearing this firm's name, and it is likely that the firm was taken over by <b>Maylott &amp; Bates</b> .
<b>Hall</b>	The Inspectors Handbooks [1908-12] list several firms with the name 'Hall'. <b>Hall and Cooper</b> were previously listed in 1896 [Peck]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles Street, Walsall &lt;1896-1912&gt;</li> </ul> <b>T.C. Hall</b> , and <b>Hill and Hall</b> , were both in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wolverhampton Street, Walsall &lt;1908&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Avery</b>	First noted [Hbk 1908]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 143 Lichfield Street, Walsall &lt;1908&gt;</li> <li>• 36 Goodall Street &lt;1965&gt;</li> </ul>

Bakers' Cart Scales.



**No. 81.**

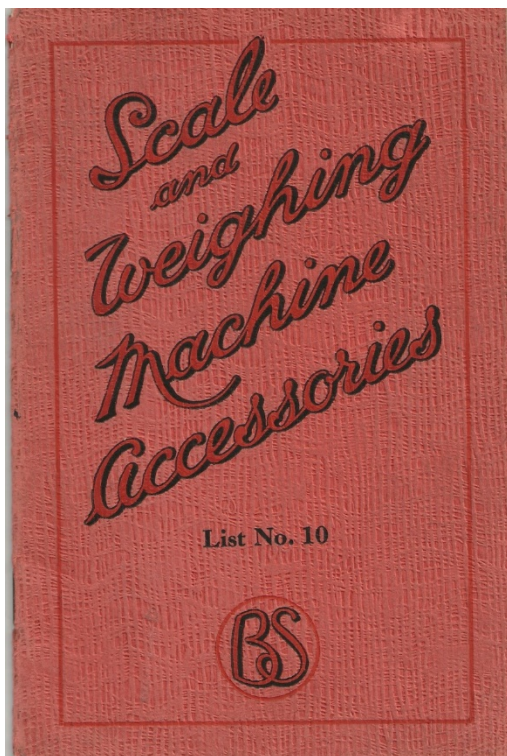
Box-end Beam, Japanned and Gilt, with hardened Steel Knife Edges and Bearings.  
Tinned Bread Hooks, complete in Japanned Tin Box, with 2-lb. Square Iron Ring Weights.

To Weigh.	4-lb.
Price complete—Scales, Weights and Box ... ..	17/-

¶ A bread scale made by Davis and Southerton, as pictured in their catalogue of 1912.



<b>Beacon (Platts)</b>	The Beacon Supply Company produced forgings for the components of weighing machines. A catalogue (c1912?) shows that the firm was taken over by a firm called Platts Forgings, possibly a branch of a larger firm, Samuel Platt & Co. of Wednesbury. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spring Bank, Willenhall .</li> </ul>
<b>Maylott &amp; Bates</b>	A catalogue dated 1932 exists. Probably successors to <b>Davis and Southerton</b> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stafford Street, Walsall &lt;1932&gt;.</li> </ul>
<b>Harper</b>	John Harper and Co. Ltd made simple kitchen scales in Willenhall [Advt 1954]. The firm registered designs in 1911 and 1912, and obtained patents for scales in 1951 and 1958.
<b>Hill</b>	Hill Brothers, makers of 'Resilient' spring balances for anglers [1949 Kelly] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lynn Lane, Shenstone &lt;1949-1955&gt;</li> </ul> Also in Birmingham at 22 Vittoria Street.



¶ Left: Catalogue of components made by the Beacon Supply Company in Willenhall. Right: Advertisement for Harper's kitchen scales, 1954. These scales became very popular, possibly because the mechanism was enclosed.



## WEST BROMWICH

<b>Siddons</b>	<p>Luke and Jesse Siddons, ironfounders, established around 1818. For a time they were in partnership with members of the Wathew family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hill Top &lt;1835-50&gt;.</li> </ul> <p>Joseph and Jesse Siddons, established 1846, at same factory.</p> <p>A catalogue published in 1936 illustrates many types of scales produced by this firm. In the 1950s they also made brass weights for the GPO. The business was acquired by the <b>Avery</b> organization in 1956 and continued as a going concern into the 21st century.</p>
<b>Cross</b>	<p>Abraham Cross &amp; Sons, ironfounders [1851 Slater]. William Cross, maker of box irons etc. [1865 Jones]. The firm became W. Cross &amp; Sons, and a catalogue from 1894 illustrates several types of scales and weights made by them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lyng Foundry &lt;1851-1912&gt;</li> <li>• High Street &lt;1908&gt;.</li> </ul>
<b>Salter</b>	<p>Richard Salter was recorded as a maker of spring balances in West Bromwich around 1780. He died in 1791. George Salter advertised as a maker of improved spring balances in 1843 [Wrightson &amp; Webb advt].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Street &lt;1835-1908&gt;.</li> </ul> <p>In 1885 the firm bought the Bullock iron foundry and continued making iron weights there. As well as spring balances, the Salter 1899 catalogue illustrates iron weights with a distinctive scalloped edge. From the 1930s (or possibly earlier) the firm had links with the <b>Avery</b> organisation and engaged in joint enterprises with them. In parallel with Avery, Salters eventually became part of the Weigh-Tronix organisation.</p>
<b>Horton</b>	<p>Moses Horton was recorded as an iron scale beam maker in West Bromwich in 1835 [Pigot]. Mary Horton was a scale beam and steelyard maker in 1879 [Hulley], and Robert Samuel Horton was at the same address in 1880 [Kelly].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 Trinity Street &lt;1879-80&gt;.</li> </ul>



¶ Left: A distinctive cast-iron weight with a scalloped rim, made by Salters after they took over the Bullock foundry. Right: A kitchen scale made by J.&J. Siddons, probably in the inter-war period 1918-1939.

## WOLVERHAMPTON, BILSTON, and district

<b>Westwood</b>	The brothers John and Obadiah Westwood were born in Bilston in the 1740s. They moved to Birmingham and in 1774 they were thanking their customers for supporting their venture into the scale trade [ABG 26/9/1774]. They went on to produce many types of scales and weights for checking gold coins. Branches of the Westwood family remained in the Wolverhampton area, and they were recorded as scale makers there for many years. In 1835, four Westwoods were described as ‘scale beam and stillyard makers’ in Wolverhampton [1835 Pigot], and fifteen years later two of them were still listed in a directory [1850 PO].
<b>Amos and Parkes</b>	Bilston was the centre for the production of japanned tin-boxes, which were often used to contain coin-scales and weights. Many of John and Obadiah Westwood’s scales were sold in boxes of this kind. Around 1780 John Amos and William Parkes made a similar set, with a label stating that they worked in Bilston. In 1835 [Pigot] a William Parkes, brassfounder, was still living in Wolverhampton.
<b>Dixon and Vardy</b>  <b>(Ready and Meynell)</b>	<p>The firm of Ready and Dixon were responsible for installing gas lighting in Wolverhampton in 1820. In 1822 John Dixon of Wolverhampton, brassfounder, was granted a patent. The name ‘Dixon and Vardy’ was recorded in 1828 [Pigot], at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilston Street, Wolverhampton &lt;1828-43&gt;</li> </ul> <p>The firm made cast iron weights, and brass weights of exactly the same design. James Vardy was made bankrupt in 1843, but the firm continued under the name of Ready and Meynell. They remained in Bilston Street [Melville 1851 advt], and a catalogue dated 1852 shows that they were still making stacks of weights at that time.</p>



¶ Left: Amos and Parkes label from a japanned tin box with weights and scales for gold coins, c1780. Right: Brass weight made by Dixon and Vardy, c1835. The firm also made iron weights with the same design.

¶ Benjamin Sollom's advertisement in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, 7 January 1835.

**NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

**B.** SOLLUM begs to inform his friends and the public that he is furnished, by permission of the High Constable of the Hundred, with an exact set of IMPERIAL STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, with which he is now adjusting every description, preparatory to the stamping by the legal authorities. All commands, either for new Weights and Measures or for adjusting, will be esteemed a favour, and attended to with accuracy and dispatch.  
Zinc, Copper, Tin, and Iron Guttering and Piping made to order.  
High Green, Wolverhampton, January 5, 1835.

<b>Sollom</b>	Benjamin Sollom was an ironmonger [1835 Pigot]. In 1835 he advertised that he would adjust weights and measures prior to their being stamped by the county inspector. He was still in business in 1847, and was succeeded by Joseph Sollom. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Green, Wolverhampton &lt;1835&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Hart</b>	Oxford & Hart are recorded as scalemakers in 1845 [PO], at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darlington Street, Wolverhampton &lt;1845-47&gt;</li> </ul> In 1850 [Kelly] Thomas Hart was at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salop Street, Wolverhampton &lt;1850&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Johnson</b>	Joseph Johnson, weighing machine maker [1850 PO}. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wolverhampton Street, Bilston &lt;1850&gt;</li> </ul>
<b>Shaw</b>	John Shaw (1782-1858) was the founder of John Shaw & Sons (Wolverhampton), wholesale ironmongers. They sold weighing machines etc. at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Church Lane &lt;1851-1970&gt;.</li> </ul> Brass weights marked J.S. & S / W. L <sup>TD</sup> , were supplied by this firm. The firm continued as a Major manufacturer and supplier of hardware and tools until about 1970, latterly under the name Britool.
<b>Avery</b>	First noted [Hbk 1908] at 63 Lichfield Street <1908>
<b>Preston (Barr and Grosvenor)</b>	The firm of Edwin Preston moved from Kidderminster (Worcestershire) to Wolverhampton in 1935. They continued to make weights there until about 1986, when the factory was acquired by Barr and Grosvenor. In 2020 this firm claimed to be the largest maker of weights in the UK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jenner Street &lt;1936-2020&gt;</li> </ul>

¶ Brass weight with the name of the retailer, John Shaw & Sons L<sup>TD</sup> of Wolverhampton.





## C2: The trade in STAFFORDSHIRE – Ironfounders

*This list contains brief details of some of the firms that made cast iron weights only. A few of the Black Country iron founders also made weighing scales, and these are covered in list C1.*

<b>COSELEY</b>	
<b>Green</b>	John and David Green, firm set up 1820, at Coseley Foundry [1835 Pigot]. Later known as D. Green (& Co.), who registered a design for oval 'pie-crust' weights 1847. Foundry acquired by <b>Avery</b> in 1854?
<b>E. Sheldon (Cannon)</b>	Edward Sheldon set up an iron foundry at Coseley in 1826. E. Sheldon & Co. weight makers [1865 Jones advt]. Name changed to Cannon Holloware in 1884.



¶ Weights made by the Green firm in Coseley. The first two date from the 1820s when John and David Green were the joint owners. The word ADJUSTED is very unusual and may be connected with the introduction of the Imperial Standards in 1826. The design for the weight with the 'pie-crust' rim was registered by David Green in 1847.

## SMETHWICK

<b>Middleton</b>	Thomas and James Middleton, at Smethwick Foundry, Rolfe Street [1870 Harrod]. Listed as weight makers [1874 White]. Weights with the name of James only are known.
<b>J.I. Parkes</b>	John Israel Parkes JP (1842-1917), owner of the Eagle Works, Rolfe Street, Smethwick, listed 1918 [ <i>Directory of Manufacturers in Engineering and Allied Trades (Wyman)</i> ]. Residence: Mayfield, Harborne Road, Edgbaston. Brother of E. Ebenezer Parkes MP, ironmaster, son of Israel Parkes, who at one time owned both the Atlas Works in West Bromwich and the Eagle Works. Possibly related to the family of Zachariah <b>Parkes</b> (Dudley Port). Several mentions in the Birmingham newspapers, including the bankruptcy of Israel Parkes in 1872 and a sensational lawsuit in 1913.



¶ Weights made in Smethwick by Thomas and James Middleton, and by J.I. Parkes.

## TIPTON, DUDLEY PORT, GREAT BRIDGE

<b>Z.Parkes</b>	Zachariah Parkes established an ironworks on the Birmingham Canal at Dudley Port in 1794, close to an old blast furnace at Coneygre. An iron weight with the name Z. PARKES (incuse) may belong to the years before the introduction of the Imperial Standards in 1826. In 1840 the foundry was sold [ <i>Aris's Birmingham Gazette</i> , 6 April 1840], but the buyer has not yet been identified. See also <b>J.I. Parkes</b> , Smethwick.
<b>Hawkins (Acme)</b>	Hawkins & Co., weight makers at Crown Foundry, Fisher Street, Dudley Port [1884 Kelly advt]. Registered design for 'bun' weight with trade name Acme 1892.
<b>Kendrick</b>	William Kendrick, iron and steel merchant, Tipton [1839 Robson Birm advt].
<b>Silk</b>	Silk & Co., iron founders at Globe Iron Foundry, Great Bridge [1870 Harrod].
<b>Slater (Victoria)</b>	George Slater, iron founder at the Victoria Foundry, Tipton [1870 Harrod].
<b>Whitehouse</b>	Jabez and John Whitehouse, established 1848 [1884 Kelly Worcs advt]. Listed as 'Makers of scales and weights' at Phoenix Foundry, High Street, Tipton [1896 Peck]



¶ The weight on the left has the name Z. PARKES cast incuse. This method of indicating the maker's name was used before it became possible to produce cast iron items with small raised lettering, and probably dates from the pre-imperial period. The weight on the right is typical of the decorative designs used by several makers on the rims of iron weights from the 1860s onwards.



## WEST BROMWICH

<b>Kenrick</b>	Archibald Kenrick set up as a maker of cast-iron goods, especially holloware, in Spon Lane, 1791. From 1812 to 1822 the firm was known as Archibald Kenrick & Co., and then as Archibald Kenrick & Sons. They made many kinds of cast-iron weights, and some in brass. <b>Samuel Kenrick</b> , set up separate firm at the Summit Foundry, Spon Lane in 1827. His firm was sold by auction in 1853.
<b>Bullock</b>	William Bullock set up an iron foundry in Spon Lane in 1805. William Bullock & Co. were listed as makers of weights etc. in 1821 [Wrightson advt]. Firm bought by <b>Salter</b> in 1885.
<b>Swindell</b> <b>Bagnall</b> <b>Redell</b>	James Swindell was listed as an iron founder at Hatley Heath in 1818 [Parsons]. Thomas Bagnall, almost certainly a member of the Bagnall family who were prominent ironmasters the Black Country, announced that he had acquired Swindell's foundry at Hatley Heath in 1827 [ <i>Aris's Birmingham Gazette</i> , 3 December 1827]. In 1833 Bagnall sold the works to Edward L. Redell.
<b>Cottom</b>	William Cottom, ironfounder in George Street [1851 Slater].
<b>Garter</b>	Garter Foundry, Haines Street [1882].
<b>Hope</b>	There was a Hope Works in West Bromwich [1865 Jones] but there were other foundries with the same name elsewhere. A design for iron weights with a decorated edge was registered on 25 September 1876.
<b>Izons</b>	John Izons was recorded as a holloware maker c.1776, and moved to West Bromwich around 1780. The firm was at Roway [1835 Pigot] and later at the Albion Works.
<b>Pugh</b>	G.J. PUGH WEST BROMWICH, seen on an iron weight.
<b>Siddaway</b>	Enoch Siddaway, ironfounder and manufacturer in George Street [1870 Harrod].



¶ The weight on the left was made soon after Thomas Bagnall took over the foundry of James Swindell in 1827. It is one of the earliest examples of a cast iron weight with raised lettering. The Kenrick weight is from the same period.



## WOLVERHAMPTON

<b>Atherton</b>	James Atherton and Henry Crane were joint owners of a foundry at Horseley Fields in 1827. They separated in the 1830s but the Atherton family continued in the iron trade and produced smoothing irons and cast-iron weights.
<b>Clark</b>	The Clark family set up a foundry at Horseley Fields around 1795. From 1820 to 1825 the firm was known as Clark and Son, and an iron weight with this name (incuse) exists. Later in the 1820s they produced weights with the name E. & T. Clark. By 1865 [Jones] T.& C. Clark were at the Shakespeare Foundry, where the firm continued until 1962 when it was bought by an American company. Clark's made several types of stylish iron weights.
<b>Crane</b>	Henry Crane appears to have taken over the Horseley Fields foundry in the 1830s and by 1847 the firm was known as the Crane Foundry Co. They made many types of iron weights, and a few (mainly smaller denominations) in brass. The firm was taken over in the 20th century, but continued to make weights, at least until 1937.
<b>Fenn</b>	Possibly Edward Fenn, blacksmith, living at Ashes Road, Bobbington, Wolverhampton [1881 Census].
<b>Holcroft</b>	Thomas Holcroft, at Bilston Foundry, Market Street, Bilston [1865 Jones]. Later known as Thomas Holcroft & Sons (T.H. &S), at Ettingshall Foundry. Continued until 1960.
<b>Keep</b>	Possibly Claude Keep, iron fencing manufacturer in Wolverhampton [1881 Census].
<b>Piper</b>	James H. Piper, scale maker in Merridale Street [1881 Census],
<b>H. Rogers</b>	The firm is recorded in Union Street, Wolverhampton 1856-1876. The name H. ROGERS SONS & Co. has been seen on a ¼ lb iron weight.
<b>T. Sheldon</b>	Thomas Sheldon moved from Bilston to the Springvale Foundry near Wolverhampton in 1879. T. SHELDON & CO seen on an 8 oz iron weight.



¶ The name Clark & Son was used by the Clark firm for a short while in the early 1820s, and is shown here cast incuse. In the 1870s Clarks were one of the firms that made weights with a distinctive decoration around the rim.

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J Jones's Mercantile Directory of the Pottery District of Staffordshire ST1225 1864  
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PO Post Office Directory of Birmingham with Staffordshire and Worcestershire ST1 1850  
W White's Directory of Staffordshire ST1223 1851.

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LM Lichfield Mercury 1879-95  
SA Staffordshire Advertiser 1818-1915  
SC Staffordshire Chronicle 1889-91  
SG Staffordshire Gazette and County Standard 1840-41  
SS Staffordshire Sentinel 1915-25  
TH Tamworth Herald 1880-89  
WA Walsall Advertiser 1891-95  
WC Wolverhampton Chronicle 1830-64  
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### *Original Documents*

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#### *County*

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Q/SByear X/no: Various documents relating to inspection.  
C/H/3/118: 1900-02: Inspectors for North and South Staffordshire.  
D615/PL/8/2: Scurrilous letters regarding the appointment of inspector in South Staffs, 1867.

#### *Stafford*

- D256/36/1-2: Documents concerning inspection of WM by Philip Dale (c.1845).  
D1323/P/1/2/2: Bonds for performance of duty by Philip Dale and John Slinn.  
D1323/P/1/13: signed declaration by John Joule Tomlinson re receipt of standards.

#### *Trade*

- D4721: Records of George Salter & Co. (19-20 century). Catalogues from 1870 onwards, papers regarding the 'arrangement' with Avery's, etc.

*There are also relevant records in the Archive Centres in Dudley and Wolverhampton.*