

Moncas of Liverpool. A short history of a nineteenth-century watch-making family

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John Moncas (1788–1853) is recalled for being a Liverpool based and prolific manufacturer of high-quality pocket watches during the opening decades of the nineteenth century. Many examples of his watches survive but confusion and misinformation proliferate about when, where and who the manufacturer was. This article results from many years of genealogical research into John Moncas and his family. The article aims to: provide a clearer picture of the Moncas watch-making business; remove much of the confusion about the signatures applied to these movements; and, assist collectors and dealers in dating Moncas products more accurately. There is an appendix listing 139 recorded Moncas watches.

Introduction

John Moncas was born on 5 February 1788, the son of a Liverpool grocer and upholsterer named Thomas Moncas.¹ Little is known of John's early life; his father died on 17 June 1793 (when John was just five years old)² and his mother, Hannah (nee Abbott), remarried three years later to a Liverpool ironmonger named Joseph Fogg.³ Whilst no records have yet been found relating to John's apprenticeship, the association of the Moncas family with other families bearing names associated with the watch-making industry (e.g. Abbott, Hadwen and Harrison) may yet prove to be significant. Of those family names, the Hadwens were clearly important to John Moncas and may have played a significant role in establishing him as a watchmaker: John named his second son Joseph Hadwen Moncas⁴ and

when this child died suddenly in infancy the next born son inherited the name.⁵ Both the Moncas and Hadwen families had been active in the commercial and civic life of Liverpool for many years and a number of the Hadwens were respected clock and watchmakers (including Joseph Hadwen, 1725–1807). There can be little doubt that the families were familiar with each other and the importance John attaches to the Hadwen name does not come from the families intermarrying.

On 28 January 1812, John married Catharine Harrison at Saint Anne's church in Richmond Street.⁶ Catharine was the daughter of a local husbandman Thomas Harrison and his wife Nancy (nee William).⁷ The marriage record confirms John as a watchmaker at this time and the 1813 *Gore's Street Directory* records him

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1. FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/NBH6-Y4M>), birth, John Moncas, 05 Feb 1788.

2. Liverpool Central Library and Archive: Parish records for Liverpool St. Nicholas: Burials, June 1793, entry number 107.

3. FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/NKV9-QX1>), marriage, Joseph Fogg and Hannah Moncas, 24 Feb 1796.

4. Parish records for Liverpool (a) St. Andrew, baptisms (283 AND/2/1 Liverpool Record Office) March 1816 entry no. 6; and (b) St. Nicholas, burials (283 NIC/4/1 Liverpool Record Office) Feb 1817 entry no. 1117.

5. Prescott Museum RJG/98/99/2785: Renshaw Street Unitarian Chapel, baptisms October 1817.

6. Prescott Museum RJG/98/99/2785: St. Anne, Richmond Street, marriages January 1812 entry no. 5313.

7. Parish records for Liverpool St. Nicholas: Baptisms (283 NIC/1/6 Liverpool Record Office) January 1788 entry no. 41.



Fig. 1. Castle Street in circa 1831. Number 14 currently stands in the left hand row of buildings approximately at the point where the carriage is parked at the side of the road. Photo from www.liverpool-city-group.com

operating from 22 Bevington Street. The marriage produced seven children, with those relevant to the family's watch-making business being: Thomas Burdett Moncas (b. circa 1813);⁸ Joseph Hadwen Moncas (b. 1817); John Francis Moncas (b. circa 1821); and, William Moncas (b. 1823). Whilst all four of these children are described in various official documents as watchmakers or watch-finishers, movements bearing the signatures of Joseph or William have yet to be found.

Business and community interests

From 1813 until 1832, trade directories show the business operating from a number of Liverpool addresses: 1813/14, Bevington Street; 1816–20, Hanover Street; and, 1821–32, Castle Street (Fig. 1). In early 1820 John was seeking to recruit an employee with the necessary skills and experience to 'clean and repair, in a satisfactory manner, clocks as well as watches, and give a respectable reference as to sobriety and general attention to

business'.⁹ By 1824 business was sufficiently profitable that John was able to support separate premises for domestic and business use, and by 1826 he had also bought farmland in nearby West Derby. John went on to lease further land in West Derby from 1827 and whilst the exact scale of his farming activities is unclear, he some years later described the land (in a letter to the editor of *The New Moral World*) as being of 'between 2 and 300 acres'.

Aside from his business activities, John played his part within the community. He was: one of the benefactors of a £6,000 modification and extension programme for the Blue Coat Hospital;¹¹ a proprietor and General Committee member of the Liverpool Library at the Lyceum, Bold Street, between 1818 and 1820;¹² and, a member of the Coronation Committee of Master Tradesmen, which was tasked in 1821 with developing suitable civic celebrations in recognition of the coronation of King George IV and the opening of the new Prince's Dock.¹³

John was clearly an educated man, with some advanced views and a tendency to struggle with the conservative and more radical sides of his personality. Whilst at least one of his children was baptised in a non-conformist chapel, John served at around the same time on the Parish of Liverpool Vestry Committee.¹⁴ Following the General Election of 4 May 1831, in which the ultra-conservative General Isaac Gascoyne lost his Liverpool seat in parliament, John stood firmly, at a meeting of the town's freemen, for nominating a political reformer. In choosing the town's candidate, John vowed that he would not give his support to a candidate that did not

8. Parish records for Liverpool St. Peter: Baptisms (283 PET/2/1 Liverpool Record Office) February 1814 entry no. 1975.

9. *Liverpool Mercury*, 11 February 1820.

10. *The New Moral World: or Gazette of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists* (No. 78 New Series, Vol. VII) 18 April 1840.

11. *Liverpool Mercury*, 12 July 1816, p. 16.

12. *Appendix to the Catalogue of the Liverpool Library*, published 1820, pp. xx-xxxi.

13. *Liverpool Mercury*, A detail of the proceedings of the Coronation Committee of Master Tradesmen, 13 July 1821.

14. *Liverpool Mercury*, report on the annual Vestry, 16 April 1819.



Fig. 2. Early full-plate lever watch movement. Signed: John Moncas, Liverpool, 549. Manufactured in 1815 whilst still at the Hanover Street address. Photo courtesy of and © Alan Treherne.



Fig. 3. Split-plate movement with Massey type II detached lever escapement. Signed John Moncas, Liverpool, 9188. Manufactured 1828/29. Photo © Michael W. Paice.

stand for reform or who 'might divide the friends of reform, and run the risk of giving to Ministers an opponent to reform in the representative of Liverpool'.¹⁵ Whilst John must have taken some satisfaction from the adoption of the Reform Act the following year, he was later to become a significant voice in Liverpool's early socialist movement, with his views heavily influenced by Robert Owen and William Hodson (founder of the Hodsonian Community Society at Manea Fen, Cambridgeshire).

John Moncas' products

Despite the many distractions in John's life, he quickly built a brisk local trade as a manufacturer of high-quality watches and this trade was complemented by solid export sales to America. Moncas' products ranged from plain-faced watches in silver cases, to high-end half-hunter and hunter pieces with intricately decorated tri-colour gold faces and fancy 18kt gold cases from respected case-makers like Thomas Helsby of Liverpool and William Morden of London. John also capitalised on the town's seafaring need for marine chronometers, producing two and eight day chronometers to extremely high standards. Clocks and

compasses bearing the Moncas brand were available but this work was outsourced to other manufacturers.

Whilst this article makes no attempt at being a technical piece (that would need to be left to others more qualified than myself), I will suggest that Moncas was a relatively innovative watchmaker. The bulk of his watch movements appear to be of full-plate construction and heavily jewelled for the export market, whilst watches for the home market appear generally to have movements with little or no jewellery (Fig. 2). However, I have collected details of almost 140 Moncas watch movements (see appendix) and this information demonstrates the use of a wide variety of different movement types, including split-plate movements (Fig. 3) in the production of less bulky timepieces. Perhaps most interesting to the assertion that Moncas was innovative is the very early half-plate movement #1804 (Fig. 4). This movement can confidently be dated to circa 1820, as movements numbered to either side of it are found in hallmarked cases of that period. Another particularly interesting movement is #5014 (Fig. 5) – a transitional stepped-plate movement dating to 1825.

15. *Liverpool Mercury*, report on election meetings, 27 May 1831.



Fig. 4. Very early half-plate movement with Massey type I detached lever escapement. Signed: John Moncas, Liverpool, No. 1804. Manufactured in 1820. Photo courtesy of and © Alan Treherne.

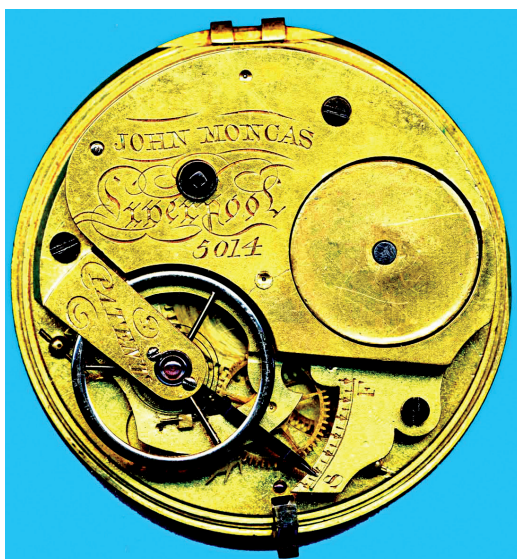


Fig. 5. Transitional stepped-plate movement with Massey type III detached lever escapement. Signed: John Moncas, Liverpool, 5014. Manufactured 1825/26. Photo courtesy of and © Alan Treherne.

Whilst Moncas and his contemporaries were obviously in competition with one another, it seems likely that there were occasions when they worked collaboratively to meet demand. Consider two unusual half-plate movements with the plate shaped into the outline of a phoenix or eagle. Moncas



Fig. 6. Right-angled single table half-plate lever movement, with three arm balance. Signed: John Moncas, Liverpool, 9098. Photo courtesy of and © Doug Cowan.



Fig. 7. Richard Hornby movement showing unfinished phoenix/eagle styled half-plate. Photo courtesy of and © Alan Treherne.

watch movement #9098 (Fig. 6) dates to 1828/29 and is finely detailed to resemble a phoenix. However, an unembellished version of this style half-plate is known to have come from the workshop of Richard Hornby at 41 Pool Lane, Liverpool (Fig. 7). Moncas and Hornby would both have bought



Fig. 8. Moncas watch-paper showing the Hanover Street address. The watch-paper is included in an early Moncas watch (no. 685) manufactured in 1815. Photo courtesy of Pete Hall and © www.cogsandpieces.com

in unfinished watch-movements that they would work into finished timepieces for their customers. The appearance of this unusually shaped half-plate probably suggests nothing more than that both watchmakers were being supplied by the same manufacturers of unfinished/rough movements: nonetheless, the possibility that this rarely found half-plate could imply that the two manufacturers were finishing movements for one another cannot be dismissed out of hand. Clear evidence for collaborative working with another Liverpool watchmaker does exist, for example, in the form of an early Moncas watch-paper (Fig. 8) which states clearly that Moncas was 'Manufacturer of the lever watches from Messrs. Roskells'. The watch-paper can be dated to between 1816 and 1820 (as those were the years in which Moncas was trading from the Hanover Street address shown) and the watch in which the paper was found is an early Moncas watch, in its original case hallmarked 1815.



Fig. 9. 99 Mount Pleasant as it looks today. This was John Moncas' residence at the time of his bankruptcy. Little seems to have changed other than the road level and change of function from residential to commercial premises. Photo © Michael W. Paice.

Surviving bankruptcy

By 1832 the Moncas family was living at number 99 Mount Pleasant (Fig. 9)¹⁶ – a street on the outskirts of the town, lined with elegant Georgian properties. Unfortunately this was not to be home for long, as on 10 August 1832 a fiat was issued against John Moncas for bankruptcy¹⁷ and by the end of the following month his belongings,¹⁸ including land and properties in West Derby,¹⁹ had been sold by auction.

16. Liverpool Central Library and Archive: *Gore's Street Directory for Liverpool 1832*: Moncas John, watchmaker at 14 Castle Street, home at 99 Mount Pleasant.

17. *The Times*, Wednesday, November 13, 1833.

18. *Liverpool Mercury*, Friday, September 28, 1832. (Notices of sales by auction).

19. *Liverpool Mercury*, Friday, September 21, 1832. (Legal notices).

London based watchmakers John and Edward Grafton had proved debts of £870 19s 6d against him and as a result of a lawsuit issued on behalf of one Israel Alexander, John Moncas was arrested and imprisoned at Lancaster Castle on 28 December 1832.²⁰ John remained in Lancaster Castle for a little over two months before Alexander withdrew his suit. The matter with the Graftons rumbled on through much of 1833 as they took their case to the Westminster Court of Review. The case was rejected with the judges concluding that the Graftons were attempting to defraud John Moncas, without having realised at the time they conceived their plan that he was on the brink of insolvency. It was also clear from the case that whilst John was a skilled watchmaker, his business acumen and bookkeeping skills left a lot to be desired.²¹

The bankruptcy 'Notices of Sale by Auction' give an insight into the lifestyle John Moncas had been trying to maintain. At the family home, possessions included: a square piano-forte by the prestigious manufacturer Broadwood; cases of ivory-handled cutlery; ormolu chandeliers; mahogany furniture; a collection of paintings; and, a library of books. In fact, the library of books was so extensive that a separate auction had to be arranged to sell them.

The sale of John's business stock and equipment took place at the Castle Street premises on 8/9 October 1832.²² The stock was described as extensive and very valuable. It included, as would be expected, many different lever watches in various states of completion, together with many dials, rose-diamonds and other components essential to the business. Of the actual equipment owned by John, the notice of sale highlights 'a very valuable and accurate regulator', two clock-makers' lathes, a clock engine, and a large iron safe.

Provision for the family needed to be secured during John's bankruptcy and this

was made by setting-up his eldest son, Thomas Burdett Moncas, as a watchmaker in his own right. The *Liverpool Mercury* carried two advertisements by the family on 14 September 1832, the first read:

JOHN MONCAS, most deeply grateful for the very many favours conferred upon him during a long series of years, respectfully solicits the support of his Friends in behalf of his Son, THOMAS MONCAS, who has commenced Business at No. 16 GREAT NELSON STREET, where any Orders they may please to oblige him with will have the most prompt and careful attention, and will greatly add to the weight of obligation which has been accumulating for so long a period.

Great Nelson-street, Monday, September 10, 1832.

The second advertisement read:

THOMAS MONCAS respectfully informs his Friends and his Father's, and the Public at large, that he has commenced Business as a WATCH-MANUFACTURER, at No. 16, Great Nelson-street, (near the Church attached to the School for the Blind,) where he is, for the present, carrying on his Business, and where he most earnestly solicits a share of their support, which it is his determination, by the most anxious and careful attention, and by the assistance of the SAME TALENT which obtained for his Father so large a share of Public favour, to confirm and increase.

How this was achieved can only be speculated, as the young Thomas would have needed the basic tools of the trade – unless, of course, John had managed to extract from Castle Street the necessary equipment before the authorities took control of his possessions. The Thomas Moncas watch movement shown in Fig. 10

20. *The Times*, Wednesday, November 13, 1833.

21. *The Times*, Wednesday, June 5, 1833. Report from Court of Bankruptcy/Court of Review, Westminster, June 3, ex parte Grafton, in re Moncas.

22. *Liverpool Mercury*, Friday, October 5, 1832. (Notices of sales by auction).



Fig. 10. Late full-plate movement with Massey type III detached lever escapement. Signed: Thos. Moncas, Liverpool, 16058. Manufactured circa 1832. Photo courtesy of and © Peter Marsh.

certainly appears to maintain the high standards of earlier Moncas watches, suggesting that Thomas was well equipped and suitably skilled.

Whilst Thomas was running the business in Liverpool, John had started new operations in Myddleton Street, London, first listed as a watchmaker in the *London Post Office Directory* of 1835 and then again in 1836 (when he had moved to 9 Great Turnstile). John signed these watch movements 'Jn. Moncas, London': two such examples are known to me – both full-plate movements, one a Massey type II (#17139) and the other a Massey type III (Fig. 11). The attempt to establish his business in the capital does not appear to have lasted beyond 1836 and the last reference to John Moncas as a watchmaker anywhere appears in an 1839 *Gore's Street Directory* and shows him based back in Liverpool at 7 Newington.

Dating Moncas watch-movements

The details of Moncas watch movements I have collected so far represent only a small fraction of the total production. Hallmarked watch cases are helping to give date ranges but with so few examples I can only reasonably conclude that movements numbered: earlier than 1500 will predate

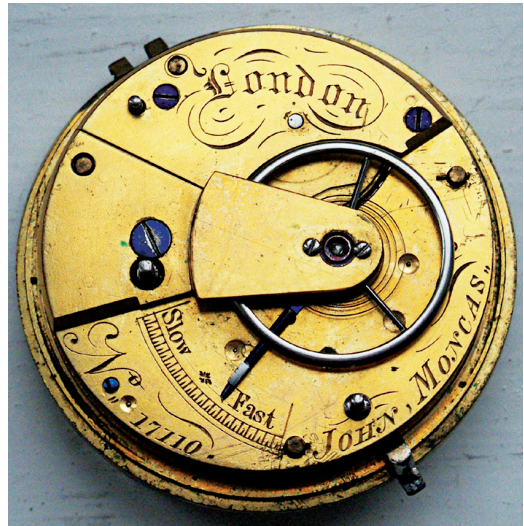


Fig. 11. Late full-plate movement with Massey type III detached lever escapement. Signed: Jn. Moncas, London, 17110. Manufactured 1835/36. Photo courtesy of and © Alan Treherne.

1820; earlier than 11000 predate 1830; and, later than 13000 are post 1830. Within this broad-brush approach to dating the movements there are groups that can reasonably be attributed to a certain year (e.g. movement numbers 369 to 544 were all manufactured circa 1815/16 and those between 2851 and 5014 circa 1825/26).

However, later number watch movements can be dated reasonably accurately as follows:

- All watches with movement numbers up to 15591 bear John Moncas' signature and will date from no later than 1832;
- Movements from 16000 onwards start to carry a number of different signatures. For example: movement number 16058 is signed 'Thos. Moncas, Liverpool' and 16241 'Moncas, Liverpool' (Fig. 12). These clearly come from the period post-bankruptcy and will likely fall between September 1832 and no later than 1837;
- Any watch-movement bearing the 'Jn. Moncas, London' signature is limited to a narrow window of production between about 1834 and 1837. The only examples I have seen are both numbered in the 171xx series; and,



Fig. 12. Late full-plate movement with Massey type III detached lever escapement. Signed: Moncas, Liverpool, 16241. Manufactured post 1832. Photo © Michael W. Paice.

- Examples from the mid-17xxx range onwards can be signed 'John Francis Moncas, Liverpool' – John's third surviving son. Examples include one held by the British Museum²³ and these date from post-1837 but no later than 1839/40 (Fig. 13).

I have found no evidence of movements carrying Joseph Hadwen Moncas' signature, although he described his occupation as watchmaker when marrying Lucy Ann Underhill in Walcot, Somerset in 1839.²⁴ Unfortunately he and his wife disappear from contemporary records after marrying and no other record of them has yet been found. William Moncas described himself as a watchmaker when he enlisted with the Coldstream Guards on 14 November 1842,²⁵ but again I have found no evidence of movements bearing his signature.



Fig. 13. Half-plate lever movement, with three arm balance. Harrison's maintaining power, engraved cap to barrel and escapement to separate cocks. Signed: John Francis Moncas, Liverpool, No. 17540. Manufactured circa 1837. Photo © Trustees of the British Museum.

From communitarian dreams to bookselling

By 1840, it seems certain that all Moncas watch production had ceased. John, together with his wife and daughter Anne (b. 1824) had moved to north Wales with the socialist Community of United Friends. John had risen quickly within the group, becoming its President by March 1840. He wrote to the *New Moral World* on 4 April that year that the aim of the group was

to exhibit a practical example to the industrious, moral and intellectual working classes of this country, of the ease with which they may improve their condition, by establishing communities, founded on the principle of equality of rights and properties, in opposition to the system of individualised interests of competitive society.

23. British Museum, Ilbert collection: Ratchet-tooth lever escapement; half-plate construction. Signed: Patent detached lever by John Francis Moncas, No. 17540, Liverpool.

24. Joseph Hadwen Moncas' marriage to Lucy Ann Underhill on 26 Aug 1839: General Register Office (1839), September 1/4, vol.11, page 41, entry number 422.

25. Regimental Headquarters, Coldstream Guards, London: Attestation and Service Records for William Moncas, No. 2765, Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

Despite the initial enthusiasm, the harsh conditions faced by the group led to infighting and the project's total collapse within a year.²⁶

On 6 June 1841 (census night) the family were back in Liverpool, living at Rose Hill. Although John gave his occupation as 'watch-maker', there is little evidence to suggest that he was again making watches. Sons John Francis and William had remained in Liverpool whilst their parents and sister were in north Wales but are shown in the census with the rest of the family at Rose Hill and were both working as bread bakers. Eldest son Thomas Burdett Moncas, for so long John's right-hand man, had joined the 1st Life Guards Regiment in November 1837 and served with distinction until December 1849.²⁸ The family's business fortunes in Liverpool were never to pick up again.

The Moncas family had left Liverpool by 1845, with John, wife Catharine, son John Francis and daughter Anne all living at 45 Holywell Street in London, where John had established himself as a bookseller.²⁹ Thomas was still in the army when he married Mary Ann Warner in June 1849,³⁰ but John bought him out in December of that year, bringing him and his family to the Holywell Street property. Youngest surviving son William had an inglorious career in the Coldstream Guards and died of cholera in

the General Hospital, Balaclava, in the Crimea on 5 October 1854.

John Moncas died of anthrax (which could have resulted from as small an injury as a shaving cut and using a new shaving brush made with contaminated horse hair) at 45 Holywell Street on 5 September 1853,³¹ and the family had an obituary printed in the *Liverpool Mercury*, which read:

Sept. 5, at his residence, Holywell-street, London, aged 65, Mr. John Moncas, late of Castle-street, in this town, watch and chronometer maker. Having been unfortunate in business in Liverpool, he for the last 14 years has been a classical bookseller in Holywell-street, in London, where he was much respected by his legal and clerical customers.³²

John's wife died six months later on 7 March 1854;³³ both are buried in London's Brompton Cemetery in unmarked common graves.³⁴ The bookselling business continued only until late 1855, when Thomas Burdett Moncas was declared bankrupt³⁵ and the business wound-up.

Acknowledgements

I am particularly grateful to Alan Treherne and to David Penney, for sharing with me their knowledge of Moncas watch-

26. W. H. G. Armytage, *Pant Glas: A Communitarian Experiment in Merionethshire* (The University of Sheffield, circa 1960) - courtesy of the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam.

27. 1841 Census (England and Wales), HO 107/559/15, Liverpool Record Office, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EW.

28. Household Cavalry Museum & Archive, Windsor: Attestation and Service Records for Thomas Moncas, No. 632, 1st Life Guards Regiment.

29. *Kelly's Trades' Directory 1845*: Moncas, John, Bookseller, 45 Holywell Street.

30. Thomas Moncas' marriage to Mary Ann Warner on 20 Jun 1849: General Register Office (1849) June ¼, vol.1, page 431, entry number 10.

31. John Moncas' death on 5 Sep 1853: General Register Office (1853) September ¼, vol.1b, page 248, entry number 297.

32. *Liverpool Mercury*, Tuesday, September 13, 1853 (obituaries).

33. Catharine Moncas' death on 7 Mar 1854: General Register Office (1854) March ¼, vol.1b, page 305, entry number 53.

34. Brompton Cemetery Burial Registers 1853/54: John Moncas: entry number 7358, common grave number aK244.6x29.0. Catharine Moncas: entry number 8094, common grave number aK63.0x29.0.

35. *Perry's Bankrupt & Insolvent Gazette*, October 12, 1855: Moncas Thomas, of Holywell-st, Strand, bookseller.

movements and for helping me to understand a little better the different types of movement the family produced. My thanks go to the staff at the Liverpool Central Library (archive team), The British Library, and The Senate House Library, for helping me to find some unique and invaluable texts. And finally, I am grateful

to colleagues at the Liverpool & South West Lancashire Family History Society and my cousins Vernon Rolls and the late Michael Goodall for always being ready to share their thoughts and knowledge with me in trying to find out more about the Moncas family of Liverpool.

Appendix: Moncas production history recorded from various historical and modern sources.

This list details all watch and marine chronometer movements known to the author, together with approximate dates of production. Unless otherwise specified, all movements are full plate design, signed by John Moncas and were produced in Liverpool.

Key: CC = consular case; H = hunter; HH = half-hunter; Hm = Hallmarked; HP = half-plate; M = movement only; OF = open face; PC = pair-cased; SP = split-plate; U/n = unnumbered; W = watch; 3Q = three-quarter plate.

1	369	W (gold OF), original rack lever escapement replaced by later style (post 1850) single table roller lever escapement, case Thomas Helsby.	1815 (Hm)	Grosvenor Museum.
2	403	W (silver OF) rack lever escapement. Dust cover inscribed 'Henry Watson'	1815	Bonhams, London, 2002.
3	457	W (silver H), case Thomas Helsby.	1815 (Hm)	eBay, 2/2011.
4	485	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1815 (Hm)	Skinner Inc, Boston, USA, 2011.
5	495	W (gold PC), plain enamel dial, Massey type II.	1815 (Hm)	Cogs and Pieces, 2012.
6	514	W (gold OF), quarter hour repeater.	1815	Collector's Anonymous, NJ, USA, 2001.
7	544	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1815 (Hm)	National Watch & Clock Museum, Columbia, PA.
8	549	M, Massey type II lever.	1815	Pieces of Time, London.
9	554	W (silver OF), appears to have been re-cased in 1821, Earnshaw spring detent.	1815-1819	Private collector.
10	593	W (gold CC), unspecified movement type.	1815-1819	Sotheby's, London, 2003.
11	631	W (gold PC), case Thomas Helsby.	1815-1819	Private collector.
12	869	M, Massey type II, stamped: I. Moncas.	1815-1819	Private collector.
13	956	Box marine chronometer.	1815-1816	Private collector.
14	N/K	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1815-1819	Lang in Dresden, 2000.
15	1015	M, Massey type II.	1815-1819	eBay, 2/2014.
16	1170	M, Massey type III.	1815-1819	Gardiner Houlgate, 2013.
17	1294	M, Massey type unknown.	1815-1819	eBay, 4/2014.
18	1371	M, lever conversion.	1815-1819	Private collector.
19	1467	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1819 (Hm)	Capes Dunn, 2010.
20	1633	M, Massey type unknown.	1819-1820	eBay, 4/2014.
21	1684	W (gold OF), Massey type III.	1820 (Hm)	Christie's, London, 2005.
22	1686	W (gold OF), Massey type III.	1820 (Hm)	Phillips, London, 1999.
23	1728	W (gold PC), advertised as lost near City Hotel, Broadway, NYC, on 30/11/1831.	1820	New-York Evening Post, 2/12/1831.
24	1732	W (gold OF), Massey type unknown.	1818 (Hm)	Private collector.

25	1779	M, Massey type I.	1820	Private collector.
26	1804	M, HP, Massey type I.	1820	Private collector.
27	1916	M, HP, Massey type II.	1820	British Museum.
28	1996	W (silver PC), Massey type II.	1820 (Hm)	Private collector.
29	N/K	W (gold OF), movement unknown.	1820 (Hm)	Shobunkan Co, 2002.
30	2128	W (gold CC), Massey type III.	1820 (Hm)	Skinner Inc, Boston, USA, 2010.
31	2235	W (gold OF), plain enamel face, non-original hands, movement type unknown.	1821 (Hm)	Hess Fine Auctions, Florida, 3/2014.
32	2337	M, Massey type II.	1820-1823	Private collector.
33	2372	Box marine chronometer.	1820-1823	Private collector.
34	2521	M, Massey type II.	1820-1823	Private collector.
35	2590	M, Massey type II.	1820-1823	Private collector.
36	2643	Two day marine chronometer. Single train fusee, bimetallic balance with helical spring.	1820-1823	Dreweatt Neate, Newbury, 1994.
37	2740	M, Massey type II.	1820-1823	British Museum.
38	2756	W (silver OF), plain enamel face, unusual barrel set-up, poor condition, Massey type unknown.	1821 (Hm)	eBay, 8/2014.
39	2770	M, Massey type II, with enamel dial/hands.	1820-1823	Private collector.
40	2851	W (gold OF), Massey type III.	1824 (Hm)	Pieces of Time, 1998.
41	2885	W (gold OF), Massey type III.	1824 (Hm)	Phillips, London, 1995.
42	2930	W (gold OF), reputedly owned by General Juan Galo Lavalle (1797-1841), movement stamped 'John Moncas'	1824	eBay, 7/2014.
43	2955	M, Massey type II.	1824	Sold at auction in 2011.
44	N/K	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1824 (Hm)	Bonhams, London, 1996.
45	3039	W (gold OF), English pointed tooth lateral lever escapement.	1824 (Hm)	Antiquorum, Geneva, 1999.
46	3060	W (gold OF, re-cased), plain enamel face, Massey type II.	1824	Waltons Jewellery, Tennessee, USA, 2012.
47	3227	Marine chronometer in three tier mahogany box. Signed: Moncas	1824	Carter Marsh, 2012.
48	3674	M, Massey type II.	1824	British Museum.
49	3791	W (silveroid/nickel alloy re-cased), Massey type V [actually type II].	1824	eBay, 7/2011.
50	3834	W (gold PC), Massey type II, unusual inscribed silver application on the cock.	1824 (Hm)	Private collector.
51	3862	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1824 (Hm)	Private collector.
52	3871	W (gold H), movement type unknown.	1824 (Hm)	Bonhams, London, 2010.
53	4063	M, Massey type II.	Circa 1824	eBay, 2012.
54	4072	W, gold patent lever watch with enamelled dial. Advertised as stolen from Fellows & Read, jewellers, New York.	Circa 1824	New-York Evening Post, 9/3/1826.
55	4133	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	Circa 1824	Jones & Horan, 2001.
56	4146	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	Circa 1824	Jones & Horan, 2002.
57	4316	W, gold patent lever watch with four pair extra jewels and gold dial. Advertised as stolen from Fellows & Read, jewellers, New York.	Circa 1824	New-York Evening Post, 9/3/1826.
58	4407	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1825 (Hm)	Pieces of Time, 1998.
59	4428	M, Massey type II.	1825	Private collector.
60	4504	M, FP no other description.	1825	eBay.
61	4520	W, gold patent lever watch with two pair extra jewels and enamelled dial. Advertised as stolen from Fellows & Read, jewellers, New York.	1825	New-York Evening Post, 9/3/1826.
62	4544	W, lady's gold patent lever. Advertised as stolen from Fellows & Read, jewellers, New York.	1825	New-York Evening Post, 9/3/1826.
63	4559	W (gold OF), movement with type I roller back plate.	1825 (Hm)	Sotheby's, London, 2001.
64	4653	M, Massey type II, plain enamel dial.	1825	National Watch & Clock Museum, Columbia, PA, USA.
65	4813	W, (gold OF), with unspecified lever movement.	1825 (Hm)	Bearnes, Hampton & Littlewood, Exeter, 2010.
66	N/K	W, (gold OF), with unspecified lever movement.	1825 (Hm)	Sotheby's, New York City, 2008.

67	4848	W, (silver OF, re-cased), Massey type II.	1825	eBay, 2012.
68	5014	W, (silver OF), unusual stepped-plate movement with Massey type III lever escapement.	1825 (Hm)	Christies, London, 1992.
69	5035	M, tri-colour gold dial and FP movement. Missing hands and case.	1825	JapEx.ru, 2014.
70	5437	W, (silver OF), unspecified "Unusual lever fusee movement".	1825-1826	Jones & Horan, 2001.
71	5532	M, Massey type II.	1825-1826	British Museum.
72	5566	Eight day marine chronometer. Detailed on receipt written by John and Thomas Moncas, from Waterman Collection.	1831	G W Blunt White Library, Mystic, CT, USA.
73	5611	M, unknown Massey type movement and dust cap.	1825-1826	eBay, 3/2014.
74	5624	M, Massey type III.	1825-1826	Private collector.
75	5849	W (gold OF), plain enamel face.	1825-1826	Dukes, 6/2012.
76	5945	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1825-1826	Ashland Investments, Sarasota, USA, 2010.
77	6013	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1826 (Hm)	Time Museum, Rockford, IL, USA, circa 1998.
78	6081	M, Massey type II.	1826	eBay, 6/2013.
79	6212	W (silver OF), with unspecified lever movement.	1826 (Hm)	eBay, 6/2011.
80	6284	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1826-1827	Joseph Anthony's Fine Jewellery, USA.
81	6412	M, Massey type II.	1826-1827	British Museum.
82	6429	W (silver OF), fusee lever, plain enamel dial with Roman numerals.	1826-1827	AnSher Enterprises, Belton, SC, USA, 2013.
83	6457	W (gold H), with unspecified lever movement.	1826-1827	Christie's, London, 1993.
84	6542	M, Massey type II.	1826-1827	Girard's Vintage Watches, Michigan, USA.
85	6728	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1826-1827	Private collector.
86	6768	M, Massey type II.	1826-1827	Dreweatts, 2005.
87	7049	No information on this movement apart from that it has a compensation-curb. Part of the Paul Chamberlain Collection,	1826-1827	Michigan State University Museum, USA.
88	7156	W (silver OF), Massey type II.	1826-1827	eBay.
89	7164	W (gold OF), crank roller escapement fusee, cream enamel dial.	1826-1827	Jones-Horan, 2007.
90	7225	M, Massey type II. Purchased in 2002 from trader in Arizona, USA.	1826-1827	Owned by the author.
91	7471	M, Massey type II.	1826-1827	Private collector.
92	7565	W (silver OF, re-cased), Massey type II.	1826-1827	Prices4Antiques website, 2013.
93	N/K	W (gold OF), with unspecified lever movement.	1827 (Hm)	Phillips, Chester, 1999.
94	7614	W (gold OF), case William Morden. Massey type I.	1827 (Hm)	Barometer Shop, Shrewsbury, 2010.
95	7641	OF silver case with Massey type II lever movement.	1827 (Hm)	Private collector.
96	7647	M, Massey type II.	1827	Gardiner Houlgate, Bath, 2/2013.
97	7694	W (gold OF), with unspecified lever movement, white enamel dial.	1827	Alex Cooper, Maryland, USA, 2009.
98	7697	M, Massey type II.	1827	British Museum.
99	7756	M, Massey type II (sold in very poor condition for spares).	1827	eBay, 2013.
100	7783	M, Massey type II, diamond end-stone, no other jewellery. Purchased in 2014 from trader in Cape Coral, Florida, USA.	1827	Owned by the author.
101	7826	M, Massey type II.	1827	eBay, 10/2013.
102	7890	M, Massey type II.	1827	Hess Fine Auctions, Florida, USA, 6/2014.
103	7923	M, Massey type II.	1827	Jerry Treiman, European Archive, USA.
104	7984	W (gold OF), with unspecified lever movement.	1827 (Hm)	Phillips, Chester, 1999.
105	8232	W (gold OF), in unusual glass and brass bubble case, Massey type II, dial detail incl. "Manufactured by John Moncas for J D Hyde"	1827-1828	eBay, 3/2013.
106	8249	W (gold H), Massey type II, dial detail incl. "Manufactured by John Moncas for J D Hyde"	1827-1828	Waddington's, Canada, 6/2013.
107	8357	M, Massey type II.	1827-1828	British Museum.

108	8582	W (silver OF), unusual double-frame lever movement, Massey type III.	1834 (Hm)	Private collector.
109	9043	Two day marine chronometer. Single train fuse and bimetallic balance with helical spring.	Circa 1828/29	ArtFact, New Hampshire, USA.
110	N/K	W (gold H), case Thomas Helsby, recovered in 1999/2000 from the wreck of the 'North Carolina' steamboat (1840) off East coast USA, offered for sale at \$6,300.	1828 (Hm)	SeaTreasureStore.com, 2000.
111	9098	W (gold OF), eagle shaped HP movement and no movement cap.	1828/29 (Hm)	Private collector.
112	9188	M, SP, Massey type II, purchased in 2013 from trader in UK.	1828-1831	Owned by the author.
113	9275	M, HP, Massey type II.	1828-1831	AntiqueWatchStore, 2003.
114	9373	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1828-1831	Private collector.
115	9457	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1828-1831	Enchantables, USA, 2003.
116	9546	M, Massey type II.	1828-1831	eBay, 2010.
117	9707	W (silver OF, re-cased), Massey type II.	1828-1831	Tamlyns, 5/2012.
118	10079	M, Massey type II.	1828-1831	eBay, 4/2011.
119	10169	M, HP, Massey type II.	1828-1831	British Museum.
120	10261	M, HP, Massey type unknown.	1828-1831	eBay, 2012.
121	10327	W (gold HH), with a transitional ¾ plate lever movement.	1829 (Hm)	Private collector.
122	10590	W (gold OF), HP, Massey type unknown.	1829 (Hm)	Private collector.
123	10669	M, HP, Massey type unknown, with plain enamel face.	1828-1831	Private collector.
124	10910	M, Massey type unknown	1829-1831	eBay, 8/2014.
125	11072	Silver lever stop watch with gold hinges and ornamented back – lost by the owner on 22 July 1834 on the steam boat 'Baltimore'. Reward advert in the 'Newburgh Telegraph' of Thursday July 24, 1834.	1828-1831	Newburgh Telegraph, 24/7/1834.
126	11201	M, SP, Massey type III, with enamel dial.	1828-1831	Pieces of Time, 2001.
127	11272	Back plate only.	1828-1831	Private collector.
128	13162	M, Massey type unknown.	1828-1831	eBay, 7/2014.
129	13294	W (gold OF), 3Q, Massey type unknown.	1831 (Hm)	Okehampton Fine Art, 2011.
130	13423	M, Massey type II.	1831	Private collector.
131	15573	W (gold OF), Massey type II.	1831	Youngs Jewellery and Coins, Pennsylvania, USA.
132	15591	W (gold OF), SP, Massey type III.	1831 (Hm)	AntiqueWatchStore, 2013.
133	16058	W (silver OF), Massey type III, stamped 'Thos. Moncas, Liverpool 16058 patent'.	1832-1836	Private collector.
134	16241	W (silver OF, re-cased 1862), Massey type III, stamped 'Moncas, Liverpool 16241 patent'. Purchased in 2002, from trader in Victoria, Australia.	1832-1836	Owned by the author.
135	17110	M, Massey type III, stamped 'Jn Moncas London No. 17110'.	1835-1836	Private collector.
136	17139	M, Massey type II, stamped 'Jn Moncas London No 17139'.	1835-1836	eBay, 2010.
137	17477	W (gold OF), Massey type unknown, stamped 'Patent detached lever by John Francis Moncas No 17477 Liverpool'.	1835-1840	Tom Harris Auction Center, Marshalltown, IA, USA.
138	17540	M, Ratchet-tooth lever escapement. Half-plate construction. – part of Ilbert collection. Stamped 'Patent detached lever by John Francis Moncas No 17540 Liverpool'.	1835-1840	British Museum.
139	U/n.	M, stamped 'J Francis Moncas, Liverpool'.		Private collector.