

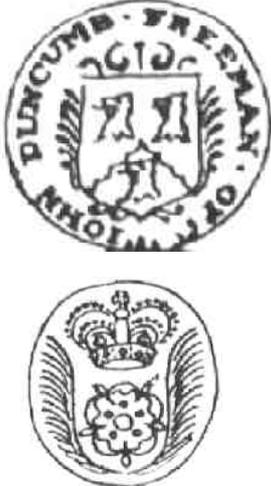
SOME MARKS THAT ARE OFTEN FOUND ON OLD PEWTER, THE DYNASTIES AND RELATIONSHIPS

**JOHN DUNCOMBE – STYNT DUNCOMBE – JOHN INGRAM-  
JOHN CARRUTHERS CRANE - working connection from 1718 -  
1821 – this article was prepared with the assistance of David Hall**

**Duncombe(Duncumb) Dynasty of 18<sup>th</sup> century English Pewterers**

*Photographs were kindly supplied by David Hall, and Peter Hayward – the article had to be revised in May 2009 when Martin Roberts, an antique pewter dealer, demanded his photos previously shown, without his permission, had to be withdrawn. This website welcomes additional photos from readers relevant to this subject.*

The dynasty was founded by John Duncombe (c1685-1745). John was the scion of a landed family based in Surrey who was related to the Earls of Feversham. John was the younger son of the younger son and therefore had to find his own way in the world. He was apprenticed to a prosperous Birmingham pewterer, William Wood, and after completing his training married William's daughter Elizabeth and set up in business in Birmingham on his own account. In 1706/7 he applied to the London Company of Pewterers to be admitted a Freeman but despite his connections was rejected.

	<p>SOME MARKS ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN DUNCOMBE (Duncumb) Working 1718 – 1745</p> 	
	 <p>These are the marks of William Wood the second, father in law of John Duncombe He worked from 1665 – 1726 following on from his father William Wood (1) who worked in Birmingham from about 1637 to 1665 The above hall marks were on individual punches and may have been applied less evenly than shown.</p>	

*Other photos have been removed – the article had to be revised in May 2009 when Martin Roberts, an antique pewter dealer, demanded his photos previously shown, without his permission, had to be withdrawn. This website welcomes additional photos from readers relevant to this subject.*

Everything changed in 1720 when due a series of fortuitous deaths he inherited the family estates. He used his new found resources to reorganise his business and set it up on a much more significant scale. He moved the business to a site on the River Severn opposite the town of Bewdley and created one of the largest pewter manufactories in 18<sup>th</sup> century England. His speciality was the making of plates, dishes and chargers, some with plain rims and some with single reeds, and over the fifty odd years the business ran in this form thousands and thousands of good quality pieces of pewter of this type were produced. He was succeeded in 1745 by his son Stynt Duncombe (not Samuel as many earlier books claim)

	<p>SOME MARKS ATTRIBUTED TO STYNT DUNCOMBE (Duncumb)</p>  <p>Working 1745 – 1767</p>	<p><b>Large leg in shield</b></p> <p><i>Other photos have been removed – the article had to be revised in May 2009 when Martin Roberts, an antique pewter dealer, demanded his photos previously shown, without his permission, had to be withdrawn. This website welcomes additional photos from readers relevant to this subject.</i></p>
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After Stynt's death in 1767 it passed to Stynt's nephew John Ingram.

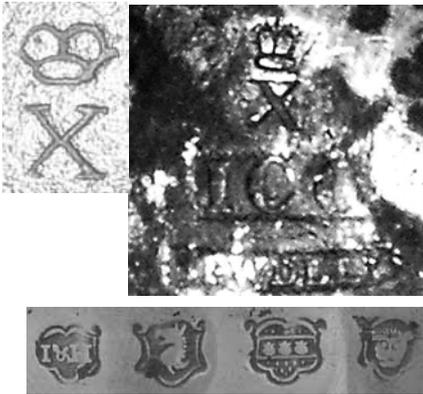
<p>SOME MARKS ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN INGRAM Working 1755 – 1799</p> <p><i>Other photos have been removed – the article had to be revised in May 2009 when Martin Roberts, an antique pewter dealer, demanded his photos previously shown, without his permission, had to be withdrawn. This website welcomes additional photos from readers relevant to this subject.</i></p>	 <p>INGRAM AND HUNT Working 1778 – 1807</p> 	<p>and</p>  
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All three used the Duncombe crest as one of their touches, a horse's jamb (leg) rising out of a coronet, as did later successors to this enterprise. John Duncombe used 'ID' in his hallmarks, Stynt 'SD' and John Ingram 'JI'. Duncombe marks have been recorded on twentieth century reproductions.

### The Later Years

In the 1770s John Ingram took the business in a new direction. Having formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Charles Hunt production was very largely changed from flatware (plates etc) to hollow ware and spoons. This included tankards, teapots, porringers, etc., but above all pub mugs. This change is thought to have been made as a response to changing market conditions. The demand for pewter flatware was declining as a result of increasing production of pottery and porcelain alternatives while a growing population and growing industrialisation resulted in an increase in the number of pubs and drinkers. In particular Ingram and Hunt developed a design of truncated cone pot, sold in quart, pint and half pint sizes, which remained in production into the 1830s

Ingram died in 1799 and in 1807 the business was leased to Crane and Stinton and from 1821 to 1838 it was operated by John Carruthers Crane alone. Crane retired in 1838 and his moulds are said to have passed to the Yates in Birmingham. Ingram and Hunt marked their products by a touch inside the base of pieces containing the initials 'I&H', Crane and Stinton used 'C&S' and Crane alone 'ICC'. All used the same hallmarks containing the initials 'I&H'

<p>CRANE &amp; STINTON Working 1807 – 1821</p> 	<p>JOHN CARRUTHERS CRANE</p> 	<p>JOHN CARRUTHERS CRANE Working 1821 – 1838</p> 
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