

**A Royal 'Haagse klok'**  
**“Severyn Oosterwijck Haghe met privilege”**

**SIR JOHN SHAW, MERCHANT KNIGHT, 1st BARONET SHAW OF LONDON (1615-1680),  
 INTERREGNUM & EXILE, CHARLES II, SHAW GENEALOGY, SHAW PAPERS, PROVENANCE.**

Reviewed by Keith Piggott

This paper began life under the title '*An Aristocratic Haagseklok*', respecting the owner's family's long heritage and oral tradition of Severijn Oosterwijck's Hague-clock being given by King Charles II in 1660. No contemporary Shaw inventory, nor any Charles II Deed marking the gift to Sir John Shaw has yet been traced, so I have no 'smoking-gun' evidence! However, a family Will (1952) cites the King's gift, so after further research I renamed my paper '*A Royal Haagseklok*'. Some castigated that leap of faith. Admittedly, evidence is circumstantial; being the product of an 11-year English Interregnum (*between Reigns*); the longer exile of Charles Stuart, Prince of Wales; John Shaw's loyal financial support; their personal friendship; and Charles' gratitude on His Restoration in 1660. Here I cite public and private papers of Sir John Shaw, Merchant Knight, 1st Baronet Shaw of the City of London.

**THE INTERREGNUM AND EXILE:**

The *de-facto* Interregnum began on 30th January 1649, with Regicide, by quasi-judicial beheading of the Monarch King Charles the First, outside His Banquet House in Whitehall. In fact, the King was made ineffective even before 1642, when the First Civil War was led by an embittered Parliament's forces under Lord Thomas Fairfax, aided by an unknown but brilliant commander of cavalry, one Oliver Cromwell, who became the King's Nemesis, and who ultimately demanded the Royal Head. Fortunately, Charles I had sent his Family, Queen Henrietta Maria daughter of Henri IV of France, and the Royal Children including the heir Charles Stuart Prince of Wales, into the protection and support of friendly Heads of State, also Royalist Jersey. Holland accepted them, later quarrels, (First Anglo-Dutch War, 1652-54), were with the Commonwealth. In Holland, the Prince heard the awful news of his father's execution from chaplain Stephen Goffe's hesitant "*Your Majesty—*"; Charles was grief-stricken, he remained alone for hours. The Prince then began a Second then Third Civil War, culminating at Worcester on 3rd September 1651, where He was roundly beaten and fled for His Life, first hiding in the Boscobel Oak, taking refuge in the Scillies then on to France. However, the Royal Persons were fortunate, too, in still having loyal English supporters to act as intermediaries or to advance invaluable funds, as loans with no surety of repayment, during those dangerous times. Cromwell's agents, first as *de-facto* Head of State, then as **Lord Protector**, were abound, seeking out Parliament's opponents as '*Traitors*'. **John Shaw**, from an old merchant family of Chester, London and Antwerp, was one such.

At Cromwell's death on 3rd Sept. 1658, England turned first to Richard Cromwell ~ proclaimed Lord Protector; he proved incompetent; pressure grew for Restoration of Monarchy. Charles' cause was advanced by the [Convention Parliament](#), General George [Monck](#), and Charles' Sir Edward [Hyde](#) at Brugge. At their express invitation, Charles returned to England; embarking from [Scheveningen](#) beach on 23rd May 1660, first to [Rotterdam](#), thence to Dover.



**'A Beach Embarkation' ~ A. Willaerts, (Adam 1577-1664, Abraham 1603-1669), Oil on Panel 72cm x 127cm.  
 ©Keith Piggott at Euro Art Centre (1976). Provenance: Mr T. Vroom of Apeldoorn, (former counsel to Queen Wilhelmina).**

## KING CHARLES THE SECOND'S COMPLEX CHARACTER:

As a mark of esteem, the States General of the Netherlands presented England's new Monarch with generous gifts; it is suggested by the Dutch father and son Hans van den Ende† that the *Royal Haagseklok* was one such gift in the fore-year of 1660. Inventories of the Household of Charles II, or the States General, might resolve the facts.

Accompanying the Restored Monarch was Alexander Bruce, 1st Earl Kincardine (see [Appendix Five](#)), also Samuel Pepys who gives a very lively account. They landed safely at Dover on 25th May, then enjoyed a Royal Procession through Kent, arriving in London on 29th May 1660, Charles' thirtieth birthday. Diarists Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn recorded the joyous celebrations everywhere Charles went. It is said that on hearing of the Restoration of Charles II, Sir Thomas [Urquhart](#) died of an uncontrollable fit of laughter. It was to be almost a year before the Coronation of Charles II, as King of England, Wales and Scotland, eventually took place at Westminster Abbey on 23rd April 1661. The solemn occasion was Regally Extravagant - the demeanour of the King, with his new Crown and State Regalia replacing Commonwealth vandalisms, was captured for posterity in this sumptuous painting.

## THE CORONATION OF KING CHARLES II OF ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY, 23rd APRIL 1661.



**King Charles II**, immediately, began to repay his personal debts; but also to wreak vengeance upon all the [Regicides](#), both living and dead, who had signed his father's Death Warrant during January 1649; Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were all exhumed, mutilated, their heads set upon spikes above Westminster Hall. Those living, followed.

Already in Holland, by an Order dated 17th May 1660, Charles II set in train legal recovery of His late father's goods taken by the Commonwealth and dispersed at auctions. In July 1660, Samuel Pepys records the King's repossession from Mr Henson(sic) of his "*brave clock that went with bullets, it being his goods*". In February of 1655, John Evelyn had described that complex clock, "*whose balance was only a Chrystall ball, sliding on parallel Wyres... presented by some German Prince to our late King, and was now in possession of the Usurper, valu'd at £200.*" (nb. actually with Mr Edward Hanson - who bought it at the Commonwealth auctions in December 1649).

British Library records show, already in his same pursuit from Holland during April 1660, Charles had charged **John Shaw**, soon dubbed *Merchant Knight* (28 July 1660), to purchase collections of old masters from a **William Frilell**\*(sic). Charles clearly had wind of His imminent Restoration!

\* I could not trace any *Frilell* who had owned or brokered these art collections; but, when scrutinising Sir John Shaw's private papers, I found one envelope inscribed, '*Frezell*', another had "*ffrizell*," then a receipt signed by one William *Frizzell*, (see p.9, Annex One, also pp.4-5; 'zz' is elongated

like '*ʀ*' or Gothic '*ss*', caused misreading as '*Frilell*'). *Frizzell* had been based in Italy, there he had scouted for Charles I's Italian collections, probably he also profited from the Commonwealth actions, and again when he acted for Charles II both to recover his father's art collections and to form his own status collection, (see Jerry Brotton, "*The sale of the Late King's Goods*", pp.187 etc. Macmillan, 2007). I discovered that our William *Frizzell* may have settled in America after his two enormous windfalls, settled on him in August 1662, (see p.5, also p.9).

† The Hans van den Endes suggests the *Royal Haagseklok*, with unique solid Kingwood and Ebony box case, was one of the personal gifts to Charles II, presented by the States General of the Netherlands in the fore-year of 1660, which they purport He distributed among His retainers and supporters, when Sir John Shaw received the *Royal Haagseklok*. (Hans van den Ende, Sr & Jr, '*De Eerste Nederlandse Slinger-klokken (De 'kistjes' 1657-1664) Analyse van de wijzerplaten*', *TIJDSchrift*, #10/4, Dec.2010). I had not considered that. On reflection, their hypothesis raises more questions than it answers. Would the States General have ordered the *several and unique technical features* which the **RH** presents? Further, if made in late 1659 or 1660, would Severijn Oosterwijck, then, have included those *Fromanteel* features he uniquely presented? And should he, then, have used an outmoded strike system, instead of the new standard vertical hammer post? Evidence cited in my paper points to an earlier construction. The Royal inventories, or States General records, may yet resolve these inevitable questions.

## THE SHAW GENEALOGY:

Armorial in the possession of distaff descendants of Sir John Shaw, the present owner of the *Royal Haagseklok*, include a small parchment titled, "An Anagram and Acrostich upon the Right Worshipful Sr. **JOHN SHAW** Baronet Presented at his Hous at Eltham in the County of Kent Anno Domini 1702. The Anagram being found is **WISH NOAH**". This refers to Sir John Shaw (1660-1721) Second Baronet - the eldest son of King Charles' old confidant. It recites early Shaw achievements: namely, "Sr. Edward Shaw Goldsmith Son to John Shaw Late of Dokenfield in the County of Chester. This Sr. Edward Shaw caused the Postern called Cripplegate to be newly built Anno Domini 1483"; a further citation says, "Sir John Shaw Mayor. This Mayor was made Kt. in the field by King Edward the 4th. He first kept Court in his owne House and called and redressed all matter coming before him 1502". [n. Edward IV reigned 1461-1470, 1471-1483, his victories were Mortimer's Cross (1461) then Barnet and Tewkesbury (1471), so any field Knighthood was earned decades before Mayoralty]. This framed parchment also bears the Ancient Arms of the Shaws, notably more Military (15th Century) than Merchant (1660), viz. the '**Blazon**' (*heraldic description*);



Achievement of Arms - Sir John Shaw Bt.

**Manteau (Cloak):** gules argent, doubled.  
**Shield (Escutcheon):** Oval, [usually Females]  
**Arms:** *Field* - Argent; [for sincerity and peace]  
**Charges** - a *Chevron* 'tween three *Fusils* emines, in Chief, *Mains Droit* apaumy gules, [Baronet];  
**Crest:** *Open Helm Unbarred*, On a *Wreath*, six *Arrows* interlaced Saltierwise Or, flighted and headed, tied together by a *belt* gules, *buckle* and *pendant* Or. [denotes military readiness]  
**Motto:** Vincit Qui Patitur *Who Endures Conquers*  
**Seats:** Kenward and Eltham, Kent.

**Heraldic Terms:** **Manteau** being a *Cloak*  
**Metals:** **Argent** being *silver*, **Or** being *gold*,  
**Colours:** **Gules** red, **Ermines** black, white tails.  
**Shapes:** **Chevron**, **Fusils** (*lozenges*), **Saltier** and **Helm** are self-explanatory.

The Interregnum's **John Shaw** (1615-1680) was first son of Robert Shaw & Elizabeth Domilowe. His father, also Robert, was son of a Robert Shaw and Alice Perrott, by trade a Vintner who lived at Southwark. So it would appear that John Shaw's original trade and source of extraordinary wealth was as Vintner. John, firstly, married Anne Ashe, a daughter of John Ashe, on 25th October 1649;

their son **John (2nd Bt)**, was born circa 1660. Anne probably died from childbirth, because, on 22 or 24 June 1663, at Eltham in Kent, Sir John Shaw married Lady Bridget, daughter of Sir William Drury\* and Mary Cokayne. [\*Nb. [London Marriage Licences](#) gives Robert Nedham, Viscount Kilmorey]. This 2<sup>nd</sup> union produced Elizabeth, and son Charles. **Sir John Shaw 1st Baronet Shaw** died on 1st March 1679/80 at Bloomsbury Square, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. He was buried on 6th March 1679/80 at Eltham, Kent. His will of of 28 February 1680 was probated on 8 March 1680. [Link: http://thepeerage.com:14042.htm#i140413](http://thepeerage.com:14042.htm#i140413)

John Shaw appears to have had wide business interests across Europe, including Antwerp, Dublin and Spain. He was engaged in commerce through the Civil Wars. His loyalty to the Crown during England's 11-year Interregnum and his financial support to Prince Charles Stuart (styled **Charles Rex**) is well documented herein. After the 1660 Restoration, **King Charles II** elevated him on 28th July 1660, as **Sir John Shaw Merchant Knight** and appointed him to lucrative posts. He served on the Council for Trade (1660-68); Treasurer of the Dunkirk Garrison (1660-2); Commissioner of the Customs (1660-2); also Foreign Plantations (1661-70); Farmer of the Customs of London (1662-71). He received shares in customs and duties on logwood and blockwood (1668 and 1674). He held public office as Member of Parliament (MP) for Lyme Regis (1661-79). In 1663 he was given a Crown lease of the great mediaeval Tudor manors of Eltham (distressed) and Woolwich, Kent. He was made **1st Baronet Shaw of the City of London** on 15th April 1665. In 1667, he rebuilt the Lodge in the Great Park at Eltham, using renowned Royal architect [Hugh May](#) (1621-1684). [Eltham Lodge is now the club-house of the Royal Blackheath Golf Club]. [Link: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/searches/subjectView.asp?ID=P25911>](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/searches/subjectView.asp?ID=P25911)

## THE SHAW PAPERS:

Sir John Shaw's public records, (Appointments, Actions, Leases, Wills, etc.) are in the National Archive, mostly online; [see Links](#). Sir John Shaw's private papers are in the British Library, "*Purchased of J.W.Shaw 20 Oct.1859*". These more revealing private documents, the meat of this section, are mostly not online. These papers make the case for King Charles II's gratitude. Relevantly, joining these two primary sources, the public and the private, I categorise evidence as pre-Restoration and post-Restoration. These broad categories are further defined between;

- John Shaw's Personal Correspondence, from and to Charles in exile and later as Monarch;
- Sir Edward Hyde's Requests for Funds, direct to him or Agents in Brugge or Paris, all for Charles' use;
- Requests by the Earl of Norwich and Hyde for Funds and/or Credit, payable indirectly unto Third Parties;
- Royal Assignments and/or Commissions Personal to Mr John Shaw, (after 28 July 1660, Sir John Shaw);
- Sir John Shaw's State Appointments, also Crown Leases at Eltham, etc., given to him by King Charles II;
- Orders to repay Sir John Shaw in goods, silver or gold; signed by Charles II, or by Thomas [Chiffinch](#).
- Wills - Sir John Shaw 1st Baronet; Sir John Shaw, 2nd Baronet; Sir John Shaw 3rd Baronet; etc.

## PRE-RESTORATION SUPPORT:

From 1656, their personal correspondence is fascinating, and makes the case for John Shaw's support of Charles in exile, also for the King's subsequent gratitude. His Interregnum notes are signed 'Charles R' or 'CR', (Charles Rex - King). He signs one request, "*Your affectionate frinde Charles R*". Monetary requests made on Charles' behalf are to "*Mr John Shaw, Antwerpe*". The Earl of Norwich wrote, "*27 Jan.1656 - 150 Guilders Hollands monny which is 60- Patacons<sup>Ψ</sup> to my Lady the Countess of Leicester in Dame of Honor to her maj' the Queene of Bohemia at her court in the Hagh by order of the Earle of Norwich*"; also in a clerk's hand "*27 Jan.1656 for 600 guilders to...?..., Norwich*". Most requests are signed by Sir Edward [Hyde](#) based in Brugge; typically, "*Bridges the 23th of August 1656. florins 1000. Mr Shaw, Pray pay unto Mr Blootaker or his order upon sight, the summe of one thousand florins, for so much received of him here, & passe the same to my account. Edw.Hyde.*" Usually, Jan Baptiste van Blootacre was delegated to receive John Shaw's cash advances or letters of credit (*wissels*), he belonged to a noted family of brokers and merchants (*makelaaren en handelaaren*). The Brugge Chamber of Commerce, (*Kamer van Koophandel*), lists brokers registered between 1340-1791 [Link](#). The *Blootacre House* includes; Melchior (c.1632), Baltazar (c.1633-1643), Aernout (c.1645), **Jan Baptiste** (c.1646-1665), then Ferdinand van *Blootackere* (c.1681).

Hyde orders *fl.1,000-* on 9 Oct.1656, 9 Nov.1656 and 24 Nov.1656; then "*2,000- florins*" on 8 Dec.1656 and "*500- florins*" on 29 Dec. 1656, then "*4,000- florins*" on 30 Dec.1656. In 1657, Shaw's advances grew; *4,000- florins* being ordered several times over. Reflecting on the value of currency, **Coster's** costly new pendulums, then, were just 48- Florins (timepiece on weight) or 130- Florins (strike on spring). These Interregnum notes may be presumed for Charles' personal use because, as King, Charles repaid or ordered Parliament or others to repay Sir John Shaw.

Other notes from Charles, or from Hyde and others on Charles' behalf, direct Mr John Shaw to defray his funds to diverse payees for goods or services being rendered; "*one thousand guilders to the Earl of Bristell*" (19 Jan. 1657). Another is drawn in Paris, "*853- French Fr*" on 5 Jan.1657. Circuitous routes were used to circumvent Cromwell's agents or even too inquisitive friendly States; Charles' caution is paramount, "*31 Dec.(1657) I received your letter this morning and approve of the design very well... encourage the man all you can... assure him of a large reward for the service he shall do... and lett him have the summe of mony you think fit for his journey: have a care in what termes you write to one another, because the pacquet boate is now and then searched by the french, and what you have further to informe me of, direct it to my owne handes, and you shall have an answer. CR*".

Charles first mentions his father's old art scout in 1657, to arrange a loan; "*As my servant William Frezell shall be furnished or supplied in Money or Goods to the value of five hundred Pattacony..[fl.1250] for the terme of one year... to repay the lender [Shaw] to the interest of eight percent... I shall take it as a personal kindness to me, Bruxelles 10 June 1657 Charles R*". No reason or consideration is given; Frizzell reappears, in 1660-62, with two inventories of some 72 old masters for Charles being identified in lists to John Shaw. These are astonishing in their range and value, those owned by Charles I had been sold by the Commonwealth. The first tranche of fifty paintings, ordered and funded via John Shaw, bears a footnote scrawled in the King's spidery hand, "*Frezell, keepe these pictures till I send for them, Breda 3 Aprill 1660, Charles R*". Clearly, His Restoration was already in sight. These were formally received in 1662, by Thomas Chiffinch, Page of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber. The amounts involved were *fl.20,860-\**, an astronomical sum of money, but to art historians the names "*Bassano, old Breughel, Carracio, Cleve, Durer, Raphael, Reni, Leonardo Da Vinci, Titian, Veronese,*" are priceless. Chiffinch's receipted delivery confirming his satisfaction, being dated 20th August 1662, also being countersigned by the principal consignor, '*William Frizzell*'. [<sup>Ψ</sup> Spanish Pattacons first became legal tender in Holland circa 1633, when the Dutch *Patagon* was equivalent to 2.5 florins public exchange; or 2.4 florins bank exchange. \* Biographers Reade and Brotton cite a clerk's "**L 2086-**". Whereas, the inventory document actually states '*florins*' and shows tranche sub-totals of 8050, 5700, 4610, 1500, 1000 = **fl.20860- (not Pounds)**].

## POST-RESTORATION SERVICE:

After the Restoration, another tranche of *twenty-two* paintings was also signed for by Chiffinch, also accompanied by Charles' Order to Sir John Shaw dated 2 June 1662, with Receipt for £600- from Sir John Shaw countersigned by William Frizzell - also on 20 Aug.1662. The folded inventory wrapping is inscribed by unidentified clerk (#5), "*mr frezell £600*" ~ another clerk (#6), has added, "*To his Maj's Warrant for £600 for pictures*", (p.8, Annex One). This tranche's equally prestigious names, "*Bassano, Brill, Cleve, Georgione, Tintoretto, Van Dyke, etc.*", probably would suggest that £600 was merely a part payment. These extraordinary lists shall be compared with inventories of Charles I, and the Commonwealth - perhaps to gain new insights. [Evelyn records 'Chiffinch' as Keeper of the King's closet; probably he showed Evelyn's party around "*the King's Cabinet and Closet of Rarities*", on 1st Nov.1660, (Diary vol.ii, p.119); Evelyn also dined at Chiffinch's house on 28 Nov.1661, (Diary, vol.ii, p.139)].

Sir John Shaw's monetary transactions on behalf of the King, Charles II, continued even after His Restoration: viz. "*Charles R. Our will and pleasure is yt you forthwith pay to Sr.John Shaw yt sum of one thousand pounds in yt of a necklace of Pearls given by us to yt Duchess of Yorke & for yr soo dooing this shall be yor warr't. Given at yt Court at Whitehall this 15th of July 1661. warrant Stephen Fox*". Another dated 11 Sep.1662, Baptist May\* acting for the Duke of York [later James II] received from Shaw, "*£1,000 on the order of the Right Honourable Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England*" [Edw.Hyde]. Another is dated 17 Sept.1662, Thomas [Ross](#) received from Shaw, "*the full summe of three thousand pounds... due upon a privy grant dated Jan. the 16th, 1661- for his Majy's use. I say received by order £3000-0-0 Thos Ross*"; the verso is inscribed, "*Thomas Ross his acquittance for £3000*". Money still took indirect routes; on 29 March 1667, The Duke of [Ormond](#) at Dublin Castle paid Colonel Murphy, "*£1000 sterling to be paid to Mr [George] Shaw at Antwerp, to be rendered to his brother Sir John Shaw in London - for the writer's use*". No wonder Shaw has been called "*Charles' banker*". [\*May was sponsored in 1666 by the Duke as MP for Winchelsea, electors returned Robert Austen; May became Keeper of the Privy Purse].

Shaw's private papers include unsigned copies of two long personal letters, from Montpellier, dated 4th/8th April 1671, written in a close-lined hand not yet identified, inscribed by a clerk, "*A letter from my Lord Highness to the Duke of York*". The writer addresses "*Your Royal Highness*", in very personal terms about the writer's banishment, mutual concerns over religion, especially catholicism. These may open new doors for other researchers' interests than presently concern us here. Though not the writer, one wonders how wide did Sir John Shaw's influence run?

Even today, seeing Charles' different pursuits; of a blood venedetta; of his father's dispersed estates; and settlement of his own debts of honour; we can sense the strong character and the mercurial nature of Charles II. We can also clearly discern Charles' high personal regard for Sir John Shaw; a regard evidently shared by many others too. Pepys' records Sir William Coventry's opinion; "*Sir John Shaw is a miracle of a man, for he [WC] thinks he [JS] executes more places than any man in England, for there [in a newspaper] he finds him a Surveyor of some of the King's woods, and so reckoned up many other places, the most inconsitent [varied] in the world.*" (Diary 23rd Aug.1667). Evelyn and Pepys held Sir John Shaw in high regard, both in awe of his wealth and wide connections; founded upon trade but also on his unstinting support of the Prince in exile which, as King, Charles II generously reciprocated. Sir Edward Hyde, too, was elevated as First Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

## SIR JOHN SHAW, 1ST MERCHANT BARONET: GENEALOGY, WILLS AND INVENTORIES.

Up to 1782 it was obligatory for every executor or administrator to return into the registry of the court an inventory of the deceased's goods. Unfortunately, relevant Probate Inventories required by Law have yet to be discovered.

### Will of 1st Baronet Shaw of the city of London (probated on 8 March 1679/80):

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc\\_Id=3566175](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc_Id=3566175)

### Will of 2nd Baronet Shaw of the city of London (probated circa 21 December 1721)

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc\\_Id=627608](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc_Id=627608)

### Will of 3rd Baronet Shaw of the city of London (probated on 26 March 1738/9)

[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc\\_Id=497984](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc_Id=497984)

The present owner believes we need go no further than the 2nd Baronet's Will because, the '*Royal Haagseklok*', purportedly, descended thereafter down distaff lines from the 3rd Baronet's step-sister, *Rebecca Shaw* (1702-1764). She died *intestate*; Letters of Administration being granted to daughters Mary and Anna Coldham on 17 Nov.1764.

However, and to cover all eventualities ~ such as a possible transfer of the clock from a later male heir by bequest to the Shaw's distaff side, the present owner and myself seek to recover those wills and inventories that still elude. The most recent Will, probated in 1952, Bequeaths "*to my Trustees as heirlooms all and singular... [Listed] which formerly belonged to members of the Mayo or Shaw families the clock given to Sir John Shaw Bart. by Charles II ... to hold to the Trustees in Trust to permit [redacted] to have the use and enjoyment ... in trust until the said [redacted] shall have attained the age of twenty one years*". [redacted] Redacted: Owner's anonymity is conditional.

I posed a caveat and hypothesis which the present owner understands and accepts; that is, the '*Royal*' provenance cited in a 1952 Will, also honoured in family oral traditions, is, presently, only circumstantial ~ until documentary proof of a higher order is discovered. Caveat is proper and necessary because John Shaw, when based in Antwerp or from London, undoubtedly, was well able to have acquired Severijn Oosterwijck's rare Haagseklok for himself; either before 1660, or thereafter. Nevertheless, to me, the rare Quality of this Hague striking clock itself, with solid Kingwood carcass, with its unique prototype constructions, speaks volumes for an even higher status Patron.

### **DESCENDANTS OF SIR JOHN SHAW, 1ST MERCHANT BARONET OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**

The *primogeniture* (male) line survives today. <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Best-Shaw\\_Baronets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Best-Shaw_Baronets)> However, the Shaws suffered their fair share of tragedies and indignities, some self-inflicted; see [Links to National Archives](#).

In Antwerp, in 1708, two? brothers of the Second Baronet were murdered by a Captain Sinclair; the 2nd Baronet Sir John Shaw personally opposed the remission of Sinclair's death penalty by any Royal Pardon (1712).

[? In fact, records show that the 2nd baronet had only a step-brother, Charles; whereas he had five sons].  
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-1239319>

In England in 1716, the Second Baronet himself wounded his own brother-in-law named Houston; fortunately, two of the hearings were before Shaw's uncles, Lord Advocate Dalrymple, then Lord Justice Clerk Cockburne.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-1239640>  
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-1240152>

In December 1721 the baronetcy passed to the third Sir John Shaw Bt. Listed in the Rolls for 1722-1726 are Dame **Sarah Shaw** (née Paggen), widow of the 2nd Baronet Sir John Shaw Bt. with her children -William, Paggen, Peter, Judith, Catherine, Mary, **Rebecca\***, Jane and Anne- who took out a joint Complaint, '*Shaw v Shaw*', against the new 3rd Baronet Sir John Shaw Bt., her *step-son* by the 2nd Baronet's first marriage to Margaret Peake. [Elizabeth, Sarah, William from the first union did not join this action]. \*The *Royal Haagseklok* went to Rebecca [Coldham], then Mary Coldham, Paggen W.Mayo, Charles E.Mayo, Theodosia Mayo, etc, down to the present owner.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-5906272>  
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=061-hlpojo103\\_1&cid=1-1-1-1-43-24-1-1-1-1-43-24](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=061-hlpojo103_1&cid=1-1-1-1-43-24-1-1-1-1-43-24)

In 1663, Charles II had granted Sir John Shaw a Crown Lease to the mediaeval Eltham Manor, Kent; thereafter in Shaw hands for several generations. In 1928-9 the then Sir John Shaw laid claim to the *Eltham Tapestries*.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=6&CATID=5706296>

Between 1948-1951, then Sir John Shaw pursued a Libel action for allegations made in '*The Rape of Palestine*'.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=6&CATID=7828204>  
[http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc\\_Id=7978612](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/details-result.asp?queryType=1&resultcount=1&Edoc_Id=7978612)

### **THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROVENANCE OF THE '*ROYAL HAAGSEKLOK*'**

John Shaw's unflinching financial and moral support of the Heir in exile, Charles Stuart, made him a confidant and a trusted source of funds, also a personal agent. That loyalty was to be repaid, ultimately, in many ways by Charles Stuart upon his Restoration as Monarch, **King Charles the Second**; not least by a Knighthood bestowed on 28th July 1660; also family tradition has it, by a small personal gift - a new Dutch '*Pendulum Clock*' with Monseigneur Zulichem Christiaan Huygens' new *Pendulum*, one having the novel feature of hour-striking work. Admittedly, despite the 1952 Will we found no '*smoking gun*' **Royal** '*Deed of Gift*' nor any contemporary Shaw Inventory! Nevertheless, its case made of finest Kingwood and Ebony, with unique and exceptional early striking movement by Severijn Oosterwijck of The Hague, puts it in a class of its own; it now is rightly called the '*Royal Haagseklok*'.

The Hans van den Endes' paper (see p.2) suggests the *Royal Haagseklok* was probably one of the personal gifts to Charles II, presented by the States General of the Netherlands in the fore-year of 1660, which the King distributed among retainers and supporters, John Shaw received the *Royal Haagseklok*. I had not considered that possibility.

In my opinion, arrived at in my head paper, Oosterwijck's new striking clock is significantly earlier than 1660. Records of the Dutch States General, or English Royal inventories, might resolve questions surrounding this gift. In any event, John Shaw had inherited his forebears' wealth in trade (see p.3), which wealth also long survived him.



**Armorial 'Anagram and Acrostich' to Sir John Shaw (1660-1721), 2nd Baronet Shaw of the City of London.** This armorial parchment, dated 1702, recites the achievements of earlier Shaws, and praises the second Baronet, being *Presented at his house at Eltham in the County of Kent* - i.e. the Lease assigned to his father by Charles II.

The Anagram of **JOHN SHAW** being found is '**WISH NOAH**'.

*For that Heavenly Ark he craves, The Earthly rest upon the Worldly waves.*

<b>J</b>	<i>I Know not where to find a fitter Theam,</i>	<b>S</b>	<i>Such Resolutions which in you Shine bright,</i>
<b>O</b>	<i>On which the Helicon may sweetly dream.</i>	<b>H</b>	<i>Honour attend it to the dearest Sight.</i>
<b>H</b>	<i>How easy is't your Virtues to rehearse</i>	<b>A</b>	<i>A real Lover of this Government,</i>
<b>N</b>	<i>No need to wreak Invention for a verse.</i>	<b>W</b>	<i>Who done presearv'd you to so good intent.</i>

See Annex One - [Biographies](#), [Sample Signatures and Handwriting](#) (Sir John Shaw's papers)

Copyright of Keith Piggott, November 2010 **Updates envisaged**

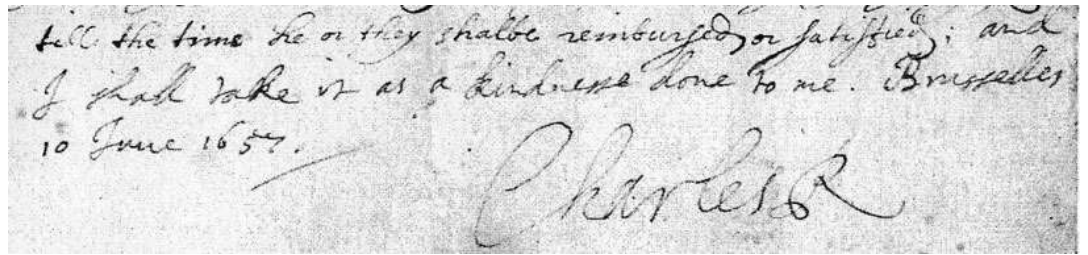
**APPENDIX SIX - ANNEX ONE: PERSONAE - BIOGRAPHIES, SIGNATURES, HANDWRITING.**

ALL BEING AMONG THE PERSONAL PAPERS OF SIR JOHN SHAW, [See biography and links above].

**Mr John Shaw (1615-1680): Sir John Shaw (28 July 1660): 1st Baronet Shaw of the City of London (1665).**

**King Charles II**

(29th May 1630-  
6th February 1685)

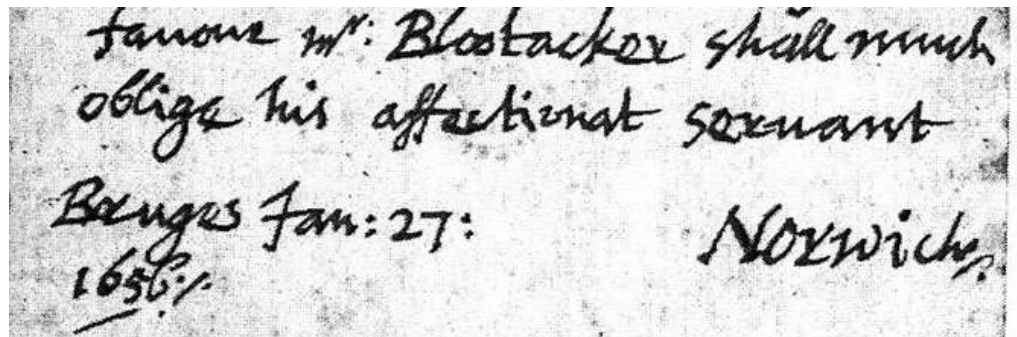


Link: <http://www.luminarium.org/encyclopedia/charles2.htm>.

**Earl of Norwich** - George Goring (1585-1663), a friend and confidant to Charles I.

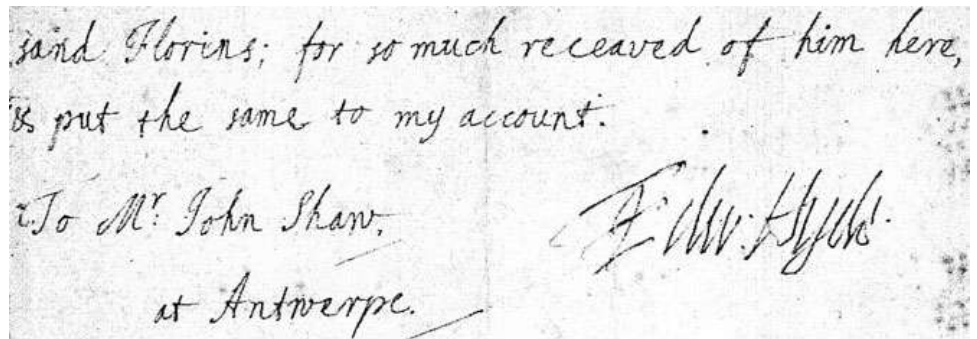
Note, dated 27 Jan. 1656.

He accompanied Queen Henriette Maria to the Netherlands in 1642, to raise money in Charles I's cause. Created the Earl of Norwich in 1644.



**Edward Hyde: (1609-1674)** -

Letter dated 1656. Sir Edward Hyde, served Charles I from 1641, made Chancellor, also tutor Charles Prince of Wales. In 1651 he joined Charles II in exile during Interregnum. At Restoration, was elevated



as the 1st Earl of Clarendon and, for the second time, he became The Lord High Chancellor of England.

**Earl of Bristol, George Digby (1612-1677):**

Letter 19 Jan. 1657.

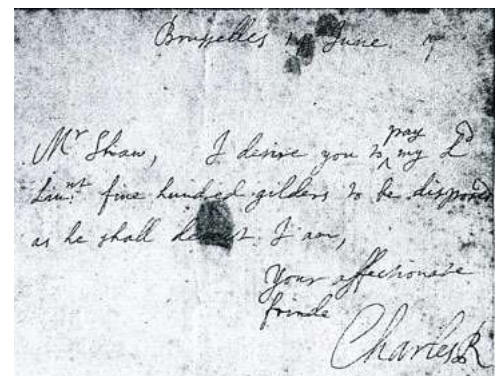
**Lord Louis? Prince Charles Louis - Elector Palatine?** (1617-1680),

First Cousin to Charles' II - then also being domiciled in the Hague.

Letter 14 June (1657); **Mr Shaw to pay Hfl. 500-** to my Ld.Liu<sup>ret</sup>

**"Your affectionate frinde Charles R".**

The personal almost casual nature of this request, expressing Charles'



affectionate friendship, fully justifies the long oral tradition connected with **RH** as the King's gift to **John Shaw**.

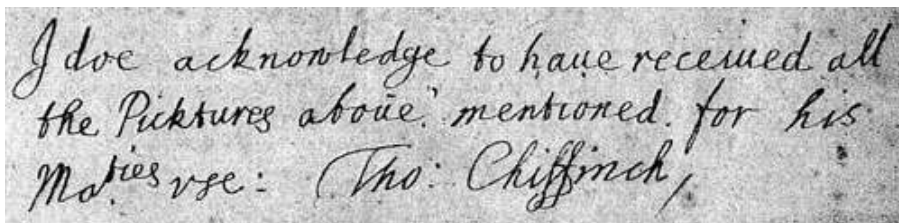


### Jan Baptiste Blootacre:

Makelaar of Brugge (Agent) active between 1647-1665. The Blootacres held this post over several generations.

### Thomas Chiffinch (1600-1666);

Page of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber  
1656, Keeper of His Majesty's  
Chamber and Closet of Rarities 1660;  
**Frizzell's** undated 1662 inventory.

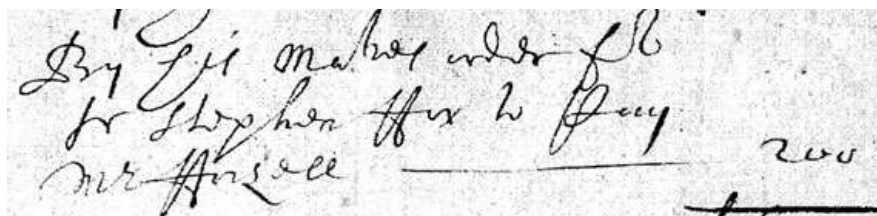


I doe acknowledge to have received all  
the Pictures above mentioned for his  
Majesties use: Tho: Chiffinch,

Link: [http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Dictionary\\_of\\_National\\_Biography\\_volume\\_10.djvu/245](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Dictionary_of_National_Biography_volume_10.djvu/245)

### Unknown clerk #6:

Identifies the seller of  
paintings as 'Mr frizzell'

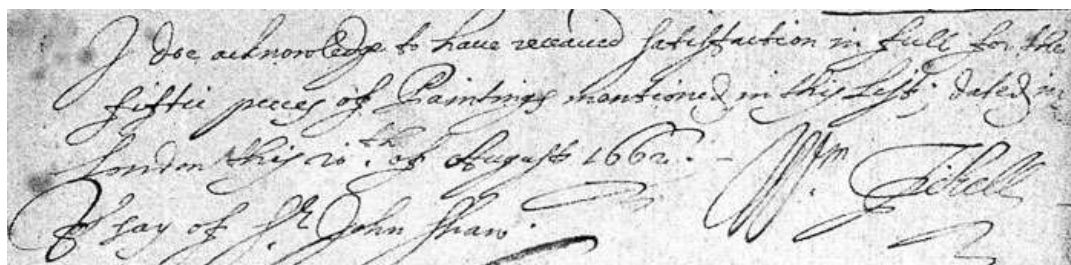


By J. J. maker under fl  
for Stephen flux to pay  
Mr Frizzell

### **William Frizzell :**

'zz' elongated like 'l'  
or German 'ss'

**America 1663-75?**  
**America 1664-85?**



I doe acknowledge to have received satisfaction in full for the  
fiftie pieces of Paintings mentioned in this List, dated in  
London this 10<sup>th</sup> of August 1662. - Wm Frizzell  
By say of J. John Shaw

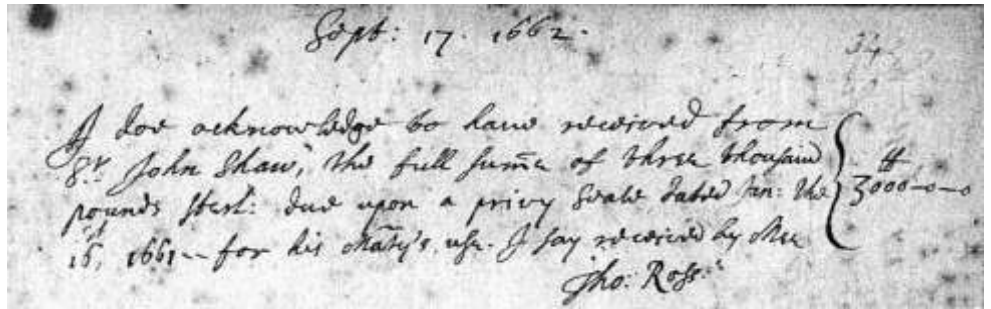
William Frizzell, entrepreneur and art-dealer, scouted Italy for **Charles I's** Italian old master collections; probably, he profited from Commonwealth sales of the King's Goods in 1649; in June 1657 he received **Prince Charles'** loan of 500 Patacons (fl.1250-) via **John Shaw**, "I shall take it as a kindness done to me"; in May 1660, for **Charles II**, he brokered 50 paintings for fl.20,860\*- all funded by **John Shaw**; in June 1662, a further 22 paintings for £600- (?) also via '**Sir' John Shaw**'; both accounts settled in August 1662; Frizzell then disappears from sight. (Brian Reade, "William Frizzell and the royal collection", Burlington Magazine, 1947, #89, pp.70-75; also Gleissner, "Reassembling a royal art collection for the restored king of Great Britain", pp.109-114; Jerry Brotton, "The sale of the Late King's Goods", Macmillan, 2007, pp.187 etc.). Though **Frizzel** is a rare surname, in 1663 and 1664, two immigrants of that name first appeared in American archives. In 1663, one [William Frizzell](#) arrived in Annapolis, Maryland, he married Hannah Clarke of Concord in 1667, he died in 1684/5. Then in 1664, a second [William Frizzell](#) arrived in America, he had been born before 1640, in 1660 he had married widow Audrey Hill in England, but circa 1664 he married Ann Pritchard in Lancaster County, he died in 1676. Might one of these be the art-dealer to the two Kings? A possible explanation is the art-dealer father emigrated first, and when settled he was followed by his family. Further, in 1667, John Frizzel (is he related?) purchased land in Virginia. These **American Frizzells** merit back-ground searches for the sources of any monies possessed, especially for Wills, or documents they signed - to compare the above specimen hand-writing and signature. \*Charles II biographers cite a clerk's note of £2,086-(sic); but countersigned original inventory shows '**florins**'; citing tranches of 8050-, 5700-, 4610-, 1500-, 1000-. Total f.20,860-. In August 1662, was exchange rate 10 florins : 1 pound, to explain a clerk's apparent error in conversion? Either sum of money would be a significant amount, to enable the Frizzells' settlement in America. Here, I would welcome any contribution by American archivists, genealogists and antiquarian researchers.

### Samuel Pepys (1633-1703):

### John Evelyn (1620-1706):

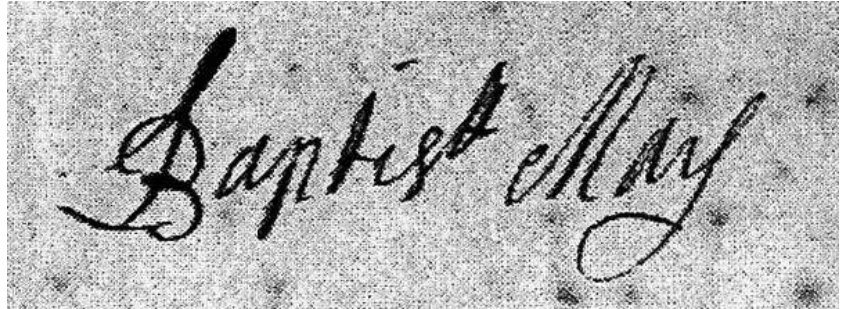
**Thomas Ross (1620-1675):**

Ross' receipt for £3000.0.0 from **Sir John Shaw**, dated Sept: 17th, **1662**. Nb. final payment was 20-months after a privy grant Jan 16th, **1661**.



**Baptist May (1628-1698):**

Countersignature: "*Received off Sr John Shaw by order of the Right Hon' the Earl of Clarendon Lord High Chancellor of Enland, and for the use of His Royal Highness the Duke of Yorks, the sum of One Thousand pounds". 11 Sep.1662.*



In 1666, The Duke of York sponsored May to become the MP for Winchelsea, instead, the electors returned Robert Austen; May then became *Keeper of the Privy Purse*. [nb. Possibly, he was related to Royal architect Hugh May].

**Robert [Surname not deciphered]**

**Bill drawn in Paris, dated 5 Jan.1657.**

*French fr.* 853 in favour of Mr Mathieu Bedingfield against account of **Mr Daniel O'Neill** (see **letters to Charles II**).



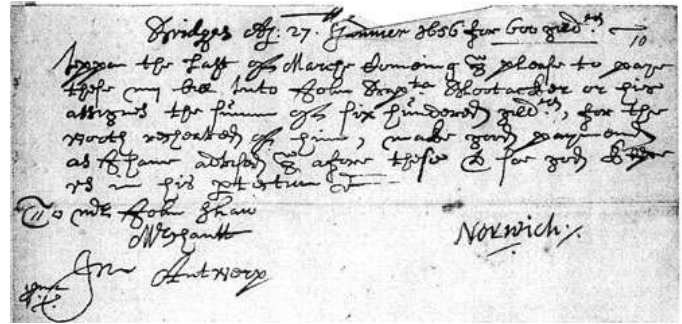
**Mr Mathew Bedingfield**

Cited above, Bill of 5 Jan.1657, to receive *French fr.* 853 paid on account to O'Neill. The Bedingfield's were an ancient Catholic family, whose seat still is **Oxburgh Hall** near King's Lynn, Norfolk, still revealing 'priest holes' to evade capture by Tudor 'priest-takers'; the Bedingfield's were natural allies to the covertly catholic Stuarts, their loyalty was implicit.

**Henry Bennet (1618-1685), Secretary of State to the Duke of York, Lord Chamberlain (167-1685), Earl of Arlington**, after the fall of Clarendon at defeat in Second Anglo-Dutch War, he became one of the Cabal of Five who advised Charles II, and was Head of Charles II's secret service.

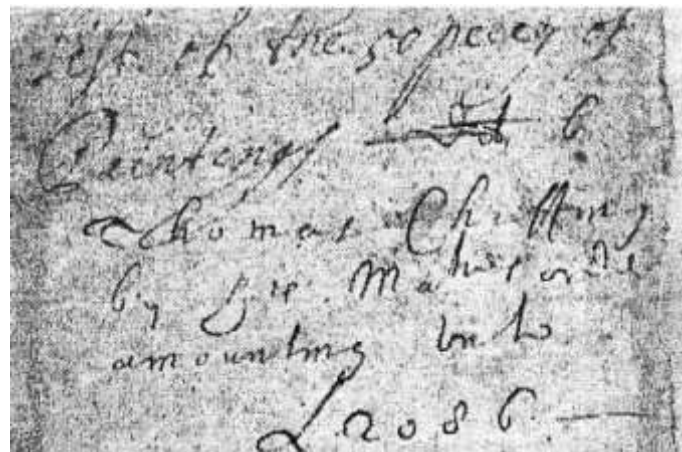
**Stephen Fox (1627-1716):** Bill dated 15 Jul.1661.

Unknown Hand, **Clerk #1**: 27 Jan.1656,  
 Note to **John Shaw** signed. by "**Norwich**", the  
 preceding text is not in Norwich's simpler bold  
 hand so probably is another unknown clerk.



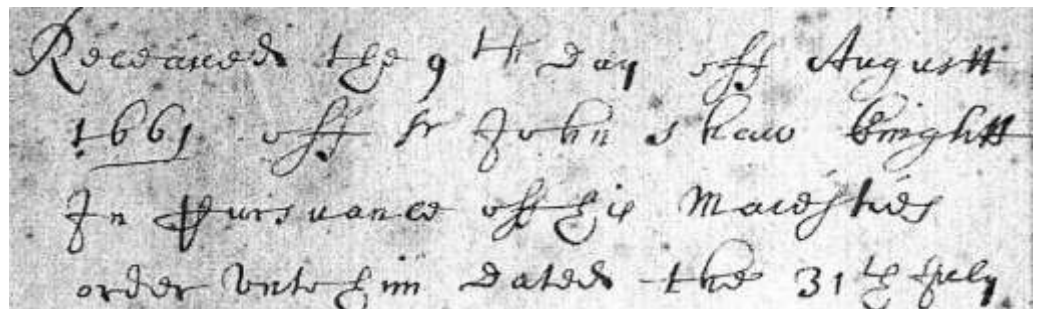
Unknown Hand, **Clerk #2**:  
 "List of the 50 peacy of Paintings ...  
 to Thomas Chiffing by His Mat'ies orde  
 amounting unto **L 2086** (sic)"

[Actual totals page 1 = **fl. 8.050**-  
 [Actual totals page 2 = **fl. 8,200**-  
 [Actual totals page 3 = **fl. 4,610**-  
 [Actual totals pp 1-3 = **fl. 20.860**-



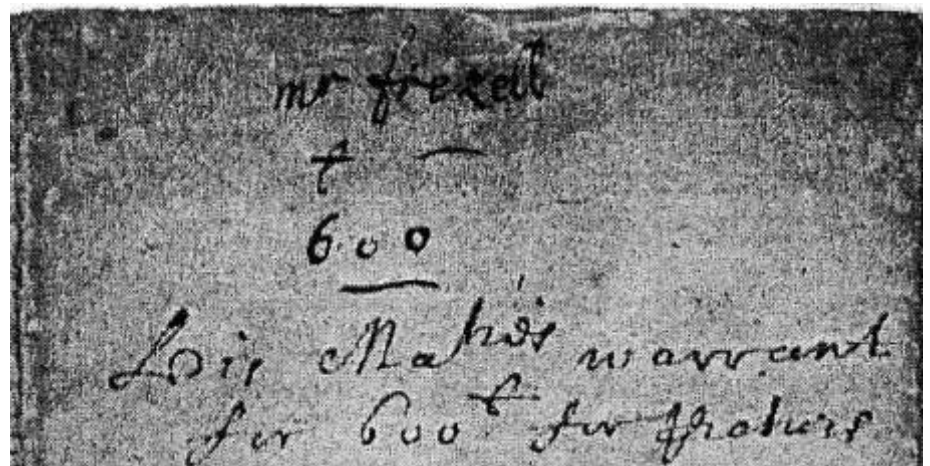
Unknown Hand, **Clerk #3**:

Receipt 9 Aug,1661  
 Countersigned by  
 Thos:Chiffinch



Unknown Hand, **clerk #4**:  
 "**mr frezell f ~ 600**"

Unknown Hand, **Clerk #5**:  
 "His Majtie's warrant  
 for 600£ for pictures"  
 [London 2 Jun.1662  
 and 20 Aug.1662].  
 NB. Actual amount £600-



See following entry apparently by the same clerk, presently unnamed.

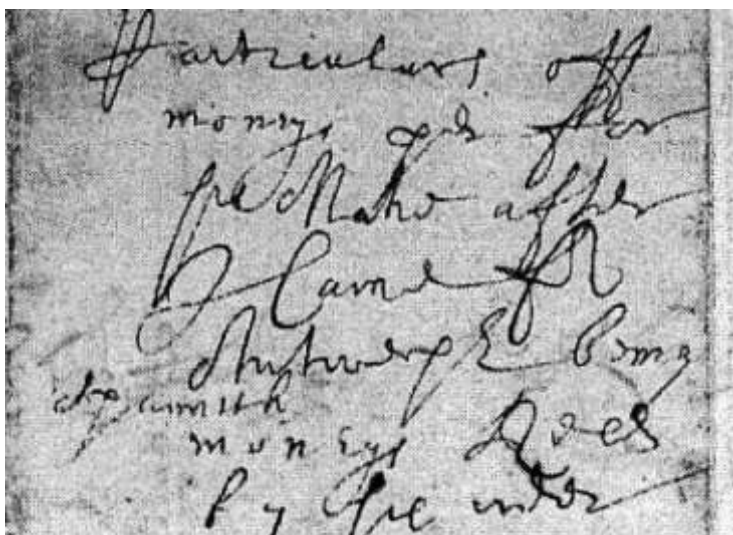
Unknown Hand - Clerk #5:

See the preceding entry apparently by the same clerk, presently unnamed.

"Particulars off monys

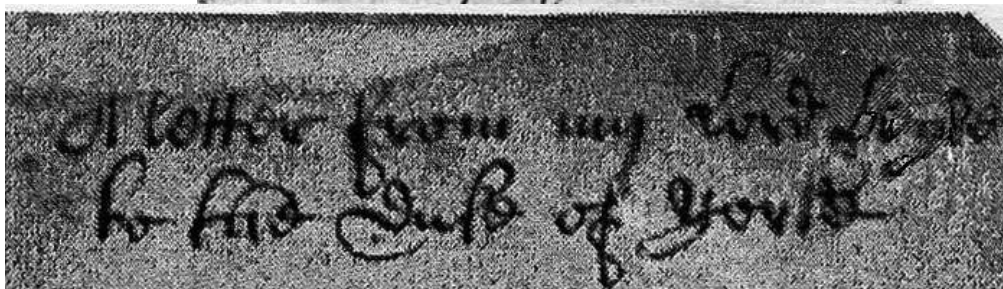
..... for etc. (mid-1662)

[Note distinctive form of 'p']



Unknown Clerk #6:

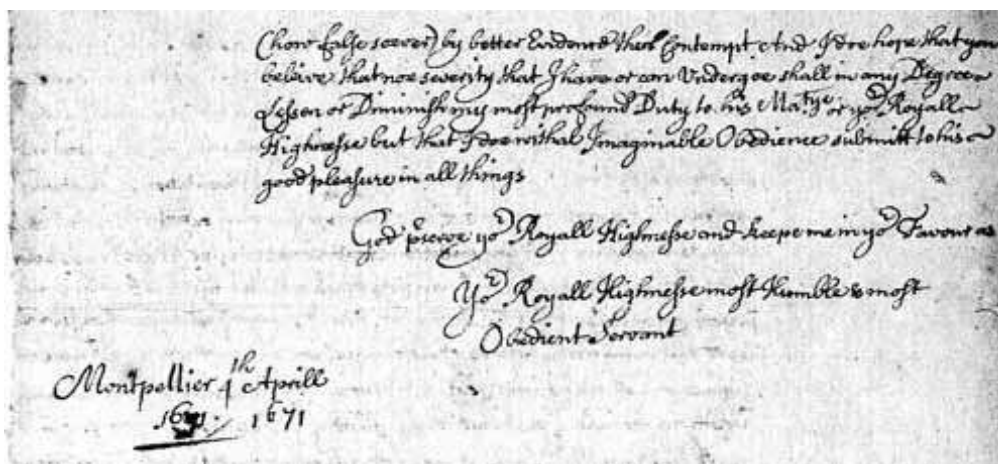
2 drafts of letters dated 4th and 8th April 1671, inscribed; "A letter from my Lord Highness to the Duke of Yorke".



(see Clerk #6 above)

Unknown correspondent to the Duke of York, draft letters, 4th/8th April 1671.

The personal nature, also length (in total 5 pages), of these letters might indicate the writer is a member of the extended Royal family? Their content touches upon banishment, also religious persuasions of the writer and of the Duke of York, later King James II, deposed



for His Catholicism by the forces of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, Ireland, on July 1st, 1690. From the Shaw papers, it is evident that Sir John Shaw, like Samuel Pepys, was on very good terms with James, as Duke of York and King, but it is not clear how this most sensitive of Royal correspondence came to be in Shaw's archive. These letters may well have a greater import to scholars of England's religious strifes in the post civil war period.

Apologies for any advertising links, which might be associated with any academic link herein provided.

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Updates envisaged. All contributions to this Appendix, such as the recognition of unattributed handwriting, etc. shall be gratefully received and acknowledged, and whenever used a credit shall always be given.