

HISTORY

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This CASK Collector Note explores a “compendium of known styles and examples of Sheffield-made all-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants in order to explain both their relevance and their attraction to collectors in this third decade of the 21st century, in an endeavor to provide both a chronology and a typology of their development.

The starting point is to address the question “what is a ‘champagne pattern’ pocket knife, both in historical terms and as perceived today? This results in the definition of two primary criteria necessary for inclusion in the 21st century definition of a champagne pattern knife, and which underpins the five styles within which all recognised champagne pattern pocket knives are constrained.

In order to define a chronology of their development, an appreciation of the foundation narrative is required. There is no doubt in the minds of the joint authors of this Collector Note that champagne pattern knives were first introduced to the market in May 1874 by Sheffield cutler William Singleton based on the Registered Design No. 282336 awarded to him on 14th May 1874 for the “*ornamental shape or outline of a pocket knife*”.

On the evidence currently available, the knife in the adjacent photograph is an example of the first champagne pattern pocket knife marketed by Singleton.



Maker: “W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD”, is stamped on the tang of the main blade, the saw blade, and the button hook. The face of the main blade is stamped “W. SINGLETON’S RAZOR STEEL”, It has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.2mm), nickel silver scales and milled brass liners. The ‘diamond code’ stamped on the scale indicates a date of **14 May 1874**. The blade/tools consist of a main spearpoint blade, saw, button hook, champagne claw, triangular punch/awl, borer, and corkscrew, all of which work off three

back springs. It is assumed that William Singleton always intended that the “distinctive ornamental shape” of the frame would be the host to any style of blades/tools that were in demand by “sportsmen”, and that could be kept in a pocket, as opposed to the pouch that was usually associated with the larger and heavier stag-handled multi-blade sportsmen’s clasp knives.

The foundation narrative does enable a basic chronology to be defined for the early years of production, starting with the introduction of the stand-alone champagne wire cutter tool in 1853, through to c.1883 when the myriads of champagne pattern tool options were well-established in the market place. However, from the mid-1880s through to the early 1930s, it is typology that provides the elevated level of interest in the collection of all-metal Champagne Pattern clasp knives and multi-tool variants.

6.1. MAIN BLADE, PEN
BLADE, AND SAWBLADE

6.2. STANDARD TOOLS:
BORER, REAMER,
BUTTON HOOK, AND
CORKSCREW, ETC.

6.3. CHAMPAGNE
WIRE/FOIL CUTTER

6.4. TIN OPENERS

6.5. CARTRIDGE
EXTRACTORS

6.6. WIRE SNIPPING
TOOLS

6.7. MARLINE SPIKE

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6.9. HORSEMAN'S TOOLS

6.10. CARRIAGE KEYS

6.11. CIGAR CUTTERS

6.12. COMBINATION
TOOLS

6.13. TURNSCREW

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6.15. PULL-OUT TOOLS

6.16. CAP LIFTER

7. TYPOLOGY OF
SHEFFIELD CHAMPAGNE
PATTERN KNIVES

7.1. STANDARD
CHAMPAGNE PATTERN
KNIVES

7.1.1. Brookes & Crookes
Sheffield (1)

7.1.2. Brookes & Crookes
Sheffield (2)

7.1.3. Geo Butler & Co.
Sheffield (1).

7.1.4. Geo Butler & Co.
Sheffield (2).

7.1.5. Geo Butler & Co.
Sheffield (3).

7.1.6. J. Clarke & Sons

7.1.7. T. Cranswick 59
Piccadilly

7.1.8. E. M. Dickinson
Sheffield

7.1.9. T. Ellin & Co.
Sheffield.

PART ONE: COMPENDIUM OF KNOWN STYLES & EXAMPLES

1 BACKGROUND TO EDITION 3

This Third Edition of the “**All-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**” Collector Note has had a minor name change (see header above) and has been split into two parts to enable easier access to the data from two different perspectives, being “PART ONE: COMPENDIUM OF KNOWN STYLES & EXAMPLES”, and “PART TWO: CATALOGUE OF MAKERS” [here](#), being a combination and expansion of Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 from the now superseded Second Edition.

This PART ONE provides a comprehensive update of Edition 2, with an emphasis on further examination and clarification of the foundation narrative as elaborated in sections 2, 3, and 4 following, and on the ramifications of that clarification that flow through the whole of the Collector Note.

As stated in the “Background” section of Edition 1, **the purpose of this Collector Note is to explore the extensive range of pocket knives that generally follow the predominantly all-metal “Champagne Pattern” style, that were produced primarily in Sheffield England, probably from the early/mid-1870s to the early-20th century**, in an endeavour to provide both a chronology and a typology of their development. Other countries did produce champagne style clasp knives – as detailed in section 8 of this Collector Note (see [here](#)), but nowhere near the vast quantity produced in Sheffield over an approximately 50-year life span. As additional information becomes available (hopefully following feedback from collectors and commentators), further editions will be produced to incorporate such updated information and corrections - so that each updated Edition will (hopefully) reflect the current state of knowledge on the topic. It is important to note that the vast majority of ‘Champagne pattern’ pocket knives are of the all-metal variety, but not exclusively, and non-conforming variants are explained in this Collector Note in the following section 2, and as elaborated further in the appropriate section.

As detailed in the companion Collector Note “**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen’s Knives – PART 2**” (see: www.CASK.info), “Champagne pattern” pocket knives are regarded (by the joint-authors at least) as a sub-set of the “All-metal Sportsmen’s knives” category, and are “small-sized” when compared to the other sub-set being “medium-sized all-metal sportsmen’s clasp knives” which includes both ‘horsemen’ style’ and ‘non-horseman’ style knives. The point being that “Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants” have always been regarded historically (in a Sheffield context) as a ‘sportsman’s knife’ - based on the normal inclusion of a corkscrew which was a commonly acknowledged determinant of a “sportsman’s knife” in 19th century UK. Also, at this time “sportsmen” were considered to be of the ‘upper social classes’.

All individual knives detailed in this Collector Note are in the collections of the joint-authors unless otherwise acknowledged.

2 WHAT IS A ‘CHAMPAGNE PATTERN’ POCKET KNIFE?

Currently available information suggests that the earliest all-metal multiblade sportsmen’s knives were what is now generically referred to as “Champagne Pattern” knives (as described in this Collector Note), although it is not at all clear that this was what they were called when first introduced to the market in the May-**1874**. It appears however that the first-generation examples did include a corkscrew and most likely a champagne foil/wire cutter tool - in addition to a range of other blades and tools. The better known “*medium-sized all-metal sportsmen’s clasp knives*” date from the late **1880s** and included both ‘horsemen’ and ‘non-horsemen’ styles. Such knives are fully described and detailed in the previously mentioned companion Collector Note “**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen’s Knives - Part 2**” in section “2.4. All-metal Sportsmen’s knives”.

<p>7.1.10. Harrison Brothers & Howson (1)</p> <p>7.1.11. Harrison Brothers & Howson (2)</p> <p>7.1.12. Harrison Brothers & Howson (3)</p> <p>7.1.13. Harrison Brothers & Howson (4)</p> <p>7.1.14. Harrison Brothers & Howson (5)</p> <p>7.1.15. Harrison Brothers & Howson (6)</p> <p>7.1.16. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket</p> <p>7.1.17. Henry Hobson & Sons.</p> <p>7.1.18. Thomas Ibbotson (or possibly Harrison Bros. & Howson)</p> <p>7.1.19. J. Nowill & Sons</p> <p>7.1.20. John Petty & Sons.</p> <p>7.1.21. Joseph Rodgers & Sons.</p> <p>7.1.22. Straker Ludgate Hill.</p> <p>7.1.23. Taylor Sheffield.</p> <p>7.1.24. Walter Thornhill</p> <p>7.1.25. W. Webster Sycamore Works.</p> <p>7.1.26. Wheatley Brothers Sheffield</p> <p>7.1.27. Abercrombie and Fitch</p>	<p>The first use of the term ‘Champagne Pattern knives’ that the joint-authors have been able to find is in the index of the Silber & Fleming trade catalogues dated to 1889 which is depicted at the end of section “5.4 CONCLUSIONS” here. In contrast, the only example of a champagne pattern knife in the GAMAGE’S 1913 “Christmas Bazaar” sales catalogue is described as a “Combination Knife” - which is a style of knife that was in production by Geo. Butler & Co. in the early 1880s and described by them as “<i>Butler’s Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife</i>” – see here for details of both. Finally, the Geo. Butler & Co. 1928 trade catalogue included illustrations of seventeen individual knives that conform with the <u>perception</u> of the “champagne pattern” knife among collectors in this third decade of the 21st century (see descriptions following), however the 1928 catalogue does not use the term “Champagne Pattern, instead all of the knives are grouped under headings such as “Fishermen’s Knives”, “Sportsmen’s Knives”, “Sportsmen’s & Hunting Knives”, and in one case as a “Pocket Knife”.</p> <p>What is apparent is that, commencing with the introduction of pocket knives with an “<i>ornamental</i>” champagne pattern <u>shape</u> starting in May-1874 – see section 5.1 here, the style quickly became a significant feature of the Sheffield cutlery trade - irrespective of the name applied to the style by individual makers, which was more likely determined by what would appeal to their intended market rather than to any industry standard or convention.</p> <p>A <u>traditional 20th century Sheffield description</u>¹ of a ‘champagne pattern’ knife is:</p> <p><i>“The ‘Champagne Pattern’ term covers a variety of multi-bladed folding knives, often with different frame shapes, sizes and numbers of blades/articles, but having <u>two articles</u> common to all - a corkscrew and a wire cutter. ... The frame shape as I’ve said, is not indicative of a Champagne PATTERN - the two articles are!”</i></p> <p>A similar description is provided in the “Knife Glossary” section of the US publication “Knife Magazine” as follows:</p> <p><i>“The champagne pattern is a multi-blade knife which carries a blade(s), a corkscrew and a short claw-like ‘blade’ with file teeth on its inner surface, called a ‘wire breaker’. Before the modern twist-off wire basket used today to retain the cork in a bottle of champagne, it was necessary to break the wire. Later champagne pattern knives (ca.1900) often had a modified wire breaker which included a crown cap lifting hook.”</i></p> <p>In both descriptions the emphasis is on the inclusion of a corkscrew and a foil/wire cutter and there is no mention of the distinctive ‘<i>ornamental</i>’ <u>shape</u>.</p>
<p>7.2. TIN OPENER KNIVES</p> <p>7.2.1. Abram Brooksbank Sheffield.</p> <p>7.2.2. Asprey 166 Bond St.</p> <p>7.2.3. C. Barrett & Co. 1 Fenchurch St</p> <p>7.2.4. G. Butler & Co (1).</p> <p>7.2.5. G. Butler & Co (2).</p> <p>7.2.6. G. Butler & Co (3).</p> <p>7.2.7. G. Butler & Co (4).</p> <p>7.2.8. G. Butler & Co (5).</p> <p>7.2.9. G. Butler & Co (6).</p>	<p>However, the perception of the “champagne pattern” knife among collectors in this third decade of the 21st century is that generally it has an all-metal frame of <u>distinctive ‘ornamental’ shape</u>, and an array of three or more blades/tools – which of course includes a corkscrew and <u>usually</u> a champagne foil/wire cutter. Their common closed length is 4 inches (10.2cm) however variations having a closed length of between 2 ½ inches and – 4 ½ inches (6.4cm – 11.4cm) were also produced. What is clear is that they were, in all their myriad variations, a <u>pocket knife</u> designed to meet the needs of “sportsmen” – as opposed to a clasp knife that was primarily designed as a hand-tool for manual workers (i.e. a jack knife), and therefore they were commonly acknowledged as being “Sportsmen’s knives” in late 19th century England. One obvious exception to this rule is the style of knives described in <u>section “7.5 MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES”</u> (here) that were designed as a ‘<i>private purchase</i>’ knife for use by servicemen in the Boer War and WW1, and which commonly lacked a foil/wire cutter – being provided with a tin opener instead.</p> <p>Further, the assumed creator of the champagne pattern’s “<i>distinctive ornamental shape</i>” in May 1874 William Singleton, used the term “<i>pocket knife</i>” in his design registration application (see <u>section 5.1</u> here), as did George Butler in his August 1880 design registration application (see <u>section 5.2</u> here). The point to be noted, and as explained later in <u>section 5</u>, is that these design registrations applied to the <u>appearance</u> of the items (i.e. their shape and visual characteristics), and as such did not, for example, determine the number or style of</p>

7.2.10. G. Butler & Co (7).	blades and tools that could be incorporated. It is therefore assumed that William Singleton always intended that the “ <i>distinctive ornamental shape</i> ” of the frame would be the host to any style of blades/tools that were in demand by “sportsmen”, and that could be kept in a pocket, as opposed to the pouch that was usually associated with the larger and heavier stag/horn-handled multiblade sportsmen’s clasp knives.
7.2.11. G. Butler & Co – “The Gordon Knife”	
7.2.12. Clark Newcastle.	
7.2.13. Farquharson.	
7.2.14. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket (1)	It is noted that some of the knives displayed in this Collector Note, and as catalogued in PART TWO here do not in-fact closely fit the “ <i>traditional 20th century Sheffield description</i> ” of a Champagne pattern knife as described above, as they lack the necessary champagne foil/wire cutting tool. In addition, they may lack the distinctive ‘ <i>ornamental</i> ’ shape, and/or may have a handle material (i.e. scales) that is not nickel silver and therefore do not necessarily conform with 21 st century collector perceptions as to what constitutes a “champagne pattern” knife. The consequence is that collectors may classify knives as being a Champagne pattern when in fact they lack the necessary prerequisites.
7.2.15. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket (2)	
7.2.16. Repeat Needham Brothers (1).	
7.2.17. Repeat Needham Brothers (2).	
7.2.18. Sutherland & Rhoden Sheffield.	The purpose of this “ Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants ” Collector Note however is to identify and describe the range of characteristics and variations that will confront collectors, and to equip them with the information required to determine whether a particular knife can fit the requirements that we have devised for this purpose (see following), or alternatively - whether it is more generally a multiblade ‘sportsman’s clasp knife’.
7.3. CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES	
7.3.1. Abram Brooksbank Sheffield	The challenge in answering the question “what is a champagne pattern pocket knife?” is complicated by the very nature of the cutlery industry in Sheffield in the 19 th century, that was inherently disorderly, with very little in the nature of ‘standards and norms’ that had an industry-wide application. Decisions on product designs and styles were driven by perceived market demands, as was product naming; these were commercial decisions in response to the question ‘ <i>what will sell best</i> ’. This approach was particularly applied to champagne pattern knives as they were new and highly recognisable product that generated a high market demand. The variety of names applied to such knives, as described above, and including the common-use “champagne pattern”, was evident from their introduction to the market in May-1874 through to the late 1920s or early 1930s when the increasingly popular 4, 5 or 6-blade Utility Knives achieved dominance in the market.
7.3.2. IXL George Wostenholm Sheffield England	
7.3.3. J. Nowill & Sons Sheffield.	
7.3.4. Taylor Sheffield	
7.3.5. Mappin & Webb Sheffield.	
7.3.6. Mitchell Manchester.	
7.3.7. Brookes & Crookes Sheffield England	The problem arises when applying 21 st century collector perceptions to the late-19 th and early-20 th century industry reality, in an endeavour to provide collectors with a typology within which to assemble and manage their collections. To this end, the joint authors have attempted define a range of styles based on common elements that ultimately determine the legitimacy of a champagne pattern pocket knife, as opposed to a multiblade sportsman’s clasp knife. Given that there are no industry ‘standards and norms’ that underpin these defined styles, the criteria used by the joint authors are described as follows, noting that they are best understood as ‘considered opinions’ rather than formal conventions, and should remain the subject of debate.
7.3.8. Richardson Edinburgh.	
7.3.9. Thornhill's New Shooting Knife	
7.3.10. Fitzwilliam Cartridge Extractor	
7.3.11. Taylor (Eye Witness) Sheffield	As a starting point, and for the purposes of developing a typology of Champagne pattern pocket knives for collectors that is relevant today, there are, in the opinion of the joint authors, two <u>primary criteria</u> necessary for inclusion in the <u>21st century definition</u> of a champagne pattern knife, being:
7.3.12. John Watts Sheffield	
7.4. WIRE SNIPPING KNIVES	
7.4.1. Cowlshaw Sheffield.	1. A handle having a distinctive ornamental shape <u>which includes three pivot points supported within the handle</u> – to ensure that all three-pivot points are strong enough to hinge an array of up to four blades/tool per pivot pin" and/or
7.4.2. Mappin & Webb Sheffield	2. The inclusion of both a corkscrew <u>and</u> a foil/wire cutting tool - as prescribed in the traditional definitions detailed previously.
7.4.3. John Watts Lambert Street Sheffield	Consistent with these two criteria, the following examples are intended to illustrate the range of identifiable <u>styles</u> that fall within the definition of “ <i>Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants</i> ” as presented in this Collector Note. A detailed <u>typology</u> is provided in

7.5. MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES

7.5.1. G. Butler & Co (1).

7.5.2. G. Butler & Co (2).

7.5.3. S. & J. Kitchin
Sheffield

7.5.4. Needham Brothers
(1).

7.5.5. Needham Brothers
(2).

7.5.6. Hill & Sons, 4
Haymarket.

7.5.7. J. Gregg & Co. Ltd.

7.6. ANGLER'S STYLE MULTI-TOOL KNIVES

7.6.1. Preist & Co. 514
Oxford Street - The
"Exeter" Fishing Knife.

7.6.2. G. Butler & Co. –
"Butler's Angling Knife"

7.6.3. G. Butler & Co.

7.6.4. John Watts
Sheffield England

7.7. HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES

7.7.1. Harris & Nixon

7.7.2. G. Butler & Co

7.7.3. Underwood 56
Haymarket

7.7.4. George
Wostenholm Sheffield
England.

7.7.5. Walker & Hall,
Sheffield

7.7.6. Mappin & Webb
Sheffield

7.7.7. "Captain Hayes"
Horseman's knife"

7.7.8. W. Morton & Sons
Sheffield

7.8. CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES

7.8.1. Unknown Maker

7.8.2. Wingfield
Rowbotham & Co

7.8.3. James Trickett
Sheffield

7.8.4. Harding & Sons

section "7. TYPOLOGY OF CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" [here](#). The following "Style One – Original" and "Style Two – Classic" are the more common champagne pattern knives available to collectors and are easily recognisable. There can be minor variations in the distinctive ornamental frame shape, however if the variations are significant and obvious, then in the opinion of the joint authors they may have lost their legitimacy as champagne pattern knives and are instead regarded as multiblade sportsmen's clasp knives. This matter is further explored in "Style Three – Ornamental shape but no foil/wire cutter" and "Style Four – Frame Variants".

2.1 STYLE ONE - ORIGINAL

This is the style associated with the founding years of the champagne pattern knife, being from **May 1874** to at least **May 14, 1877** - being the date of expiration of the three-year protection of the 'Registered Design' 282336, and probably longer. Such knives would be expected to have the Registered Design "Diamond" stamp for **May 14, 1874** and would certainly have the half-round bulge on the topside that housed the hinge for the topside tools that was in common usage until it was replaced by the quarter-round bulge with the granting of Rd. No. 353086 in August 1880. These details are fully explained in section 4 following.



Assumed Maker: MAPPIN & WEBB SHEFFIELD. Diamond Registration mark on one scale and claw: dated to 14 May 1874. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.9cm) and two back springs. This knife is featured in the Section "7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" [here](#)



Maker: W. SINGLETON & Co 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD. Diamond Registration mark on one scale and claw: 14 May 1874. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.9cm) and three back springs. This knife is featured in the Section "7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" [here](#)

This Style One is characterised by their smaller size (commonly a closed length of 3 ½ inches) - which is also reflected in their lighter weight, and their overall shape is less exaggerated when compared to Style Two. An example similar to the W. SINGLETON & Co. knife shown above but with different tools, such as carriage key and cigar cutter and made by Mappin Brothers is detailed in section 5.1 [here](#). Another important characteristic of Style One champagne pattern knives is that they commonly have nickel silver scales.

In the joint-author's opinion, the W. SINGLETON knife illustrated above was most likely (based on currently available evidence) the very first style of a champagne pattern knife in commercial production by **May 1874**.

2.2 STYLE TWO – CLASSIC

The determining features of this "classic" style of champagne pattern knives are two-fold: 1) is their more exaggerated "ornamental" shape, when compared to the "Original" style, and 2) they will have the quarter-round bulge on the topside that housed the hinge for the topside tools - that was in common usage following the granting of Rd. No. 353086 in August 1880 to George Butler & Co. It is also possible that Butler recognised the 3.5-inch closed length devised by Singleton was insufficient to accommodate many of the blades/tools that were in demand by potential buyers, and consequently the most common knives manufactured following his design registration have a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm).

7.8.5. Mappin Brothers
Sheffield

7.8.6. G. Butler & Co.

7.8.7. Abram Brooksbank
Sheffield

7.9. OTHER SIGNIFICANT
VARIANTS AND ODDITIES

7.9.1. Cigar Cutter Knives

7.9.2. W. Jno. Baker
Australia

7.9.3. The "Henry
Nangle's knife"

7.9.4. The "General U. S.
Grant's knife"

7.9.5. Sheffield Forge &
Rolling Mill Gift Set 1911

8. FOREIGN EXAMPLES

8.1. GERMAN EXAMPLES

8.2. FRENCH EXAMPLE

9. CONCLUSIONS

APPENDIX 1: "JAMES
DIXON & SONS CORNISH
PLACE SHEFFIELD" 1883
trade catalogue

PART TWO: CATALOGUE
OF MAKERS

ENDNOTES



Maker: "BROOKES & CROOKES [bell logo] SHEFFIELD". It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm) and a single backspring. This knife is featured in the Section "7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" [here](#)



Maker: "IXL GEORGE WOLSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm) and four backsprings. This knife is featured in the Section "7.7.4 HORSEMAN STYLE KNIVES" [here](#).

These examples show the extremes of the "Classic" style of the champagne pattern which, as a minimum, will include: a corkscrew and a foil/wire cutter, the distinctive ornamental shape, nickel silver scales, and a closed length of 4 inches, and therefore are legitimately described as being "champagne pattern" knives. The obvious distinction between the two is that the left-side example has a single backspring and three blades/tools, and the right-side example has four backsprings and eight blades/tools and two trace repair bolts.

These "Classic" style champagne pattern knives are the more common examples available to collectors and are also the hosts for the greatest variety of blades/tools (i.e. "*multi-tool variants*"). The vast majority of these knives are built on an all-metal frame, however examples with staghorn scales ([here](#)) and buffalo horn scales ([here](#)) are also featured in this Collector Note - but are uncommon.

2.3 STYLE THREE – ORNAMENTAL SHAPE BUT NO FOIL/WIRE CUTTER

This section addresses the dilemma that some knives in our Champagne pattern collections do not in fact include a champagne foil/wire cutter tool – the inclusion of which was originally regarded as being the determining feature of what was a "Champagne Pattern Knife". The necessity for inclusion of Style Three here is confirmation that the term "Champagne pattern" had taken on generic status in the Sheffield cutlery industry from at least the 1880s and it was centred on knives having the recognisable "*distinctive ornamental shape*" rather than on the array of blades/tools included. It is assumed that this generic '*common-use*' naming practice was evident from the mid-1880s and was particularly prevalent during the 2nd Boer War and WW1., when the foil/wire cutter tool was replaced by a tin opener, marline spike or other tool that that was of more use to a military serviceman in the field than a champagne foil/wire cutter tool would be.

Variant 1



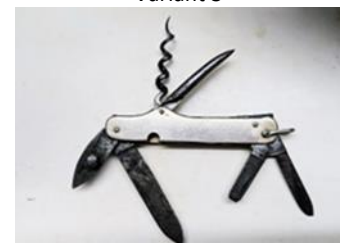
Maker: "BUTLER'S ANGLING KNIFE" is stamped on the face of the main sheepfoot blade, the mark side tang is stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". This knife is featured in the Section "7.6. ANGLER'S STYLE MULTI-TOOL KNIVES" [here](#).

Variant 2



Maker: "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main spear blade, small lambfoot blade, button hook, tin opener, and combined wire cutter/turnkey. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". This knife is featured in the Section 7.2.6 [here](#)

Variant 3



Maker: S. & J. KITCHIN SHEFFIELD. The main spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, and file/screwdriver are stamped "FAME S. & J. KITCHIN SHEFFIELD". This knife is featured in the Section 7.5.3 [here](#)

Each of these examples is recognisable as a champagne pattern pocket knife to a varying degree – even though they all lack a foil/wire cutter tool. Variant 1 is a prominent example of a pocket knife specifically designed to appeal to anglers by the inclusion of the necessary tools. Variant 2 is similar in style to very first champagne pattern knife in commercial production – see Style One above, except that the foil/wire cutter tool has been replaced by a tin opener. Variant 3 has a frame shape that is less ornate than Styles 1 and 2 above but which is still recognisable as a ‘Champagne pattern pocket knife’.

2.4 STYLE FOUR – FRAME VARIANTS

There is another style of Champagne pattern pocket knives where the profile of the frame is a significant and obvious variation of the common “*ornamental*” shape of the three Styles detailed above, and therefore to comply with the primary criteria requirement specified on the preceding page, they must include both a corkscrew and a foil/wire cutting tool.



The adjacent illustration is copied from a John Wragg & Son trade catalogue – undated but appears to be c.1880 - c.1890. This is the most

common ‘significant and obvious variant’ available to collectors - which includes both a corkscrew and a foil/wire cutting tool.

All three examples following show a frame shape that is a variant of the distinctive ornamental frame shape, never-the less - they all include “**three pivot points supported within the handle**”. Variant 1 following is an example made by Harrison Brothers & Howson and is fully consistent with the John Wragg illustration above. Variant 2 is a more flamboyant version of the ornamental shape, and Variant 3 is a style where the profile of the frame is shaped to serve a specific purpose, such as to accommodate a carriage key as shown in the photo.

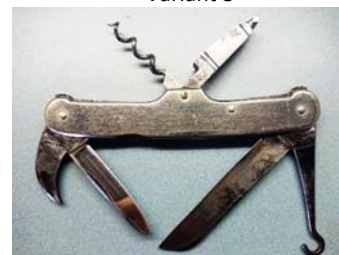
Variant 1



Variant 2



Variant 3



Maker: “HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, and the blade face is stamped “THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE”. This knife is featured in the Section “7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES” [here](#).

Maker: WALTER THORNHILL & Co., LONDON. This knife is featured in the Section “7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES” [here](#)

Maker: “HARDING & SONS”. This knife is featured in Section “7.8.4 CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES” [here](#).

Other “Frame Variants” style of Champagne pattern pocket knife knives are the various styles of cartridge extractor knife (or “Shooting Knife”). The following example has a frame shape that is an obvious variation of the common “ornamental” shape of **Style One** and **Style Two** above, however it is considered compliant given the provision of three pivot points provided by one integral metal frame is associated with, and recognisable as, a champagne pattern pocket knife.



Maker: “RICHARDSON EDINBURGH” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. This knife is featured in Section “6 CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES” [here](#). Other examples of this frame shape are known which do not include a foil/wire cutting tool, but which are considered compliant as the overall all-metal ornamental shape, including the provision of three pivot points provided

by one integral metal frame is associated with, and recognisable as, a champagne pattern pocket knife. Such examples are described being “Style Three – Ornamental shape but no foil/wire cutter” – as per section 2.3 above.

A similar “Frame Variant” example is evident in some styles of Champagne Pattern wire cutter knives where the wire cutter is a ‘snipper’ – that is it has a moveable arm to provide a scissor movement. In common with the other more traditional “foil/wire cutter” this tool is multipurpose as, in addition to wire snipping it could also be used by a gardener for snipping roses and other flowers.



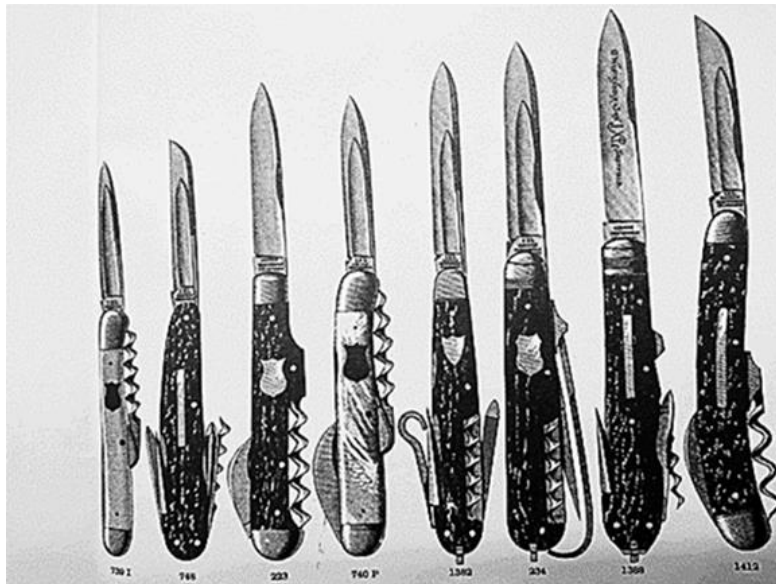
Maker: Both blades mark-side tang: ‘JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765’

Wire-cutter lever one side: ‘WATT’S PATENT MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND’. The Scales one side are stamped: PLA TIN OID (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark). For more about this pattern see Section “7 WIRE CUTTER KNIVES” [here](#)

2.5 STYLE FIVE – TRADITIONAL

What is not so well appreciated by collectors is that, in parallel with knives commonly having an all-metal frame with a distinctive *ornamental* style, Sheffield cutlery manufacturers were also making “champagne knives” that were generally of the more traditional clasp-knife style. For the purposes of this Collector Note, and following on from the descriptions of Styles One, Two, and Three above, these knives are defined as being: “*any other pattern of folding knife with any design and material of scales, which contain both a corkscrew and a Champagne wire/foil cutter claw/hook or articulated ‘nippers’ for cutting Champagne wire/foil*”.

The following illustration is copied from the “George Wostenholm & Son, Limited” trade catalogue - undated but assumed to be circa **1885 – c.1892**



The illustration is part of “Plate 46” and the knives are described as “CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. FINE SPORTING KNIVES”. Of the eight knives shown – starting from the left: the first, third, fourth and last all have a champagne wire cutter and corkscrew (although the wire cutter on the first knife is obscured by the catalogue binding), and two of which have the option of ivory, stag, or pearl scales. Also, nowhere in this Wostenholm c.1885 – c.1892 catalogue is an example of the all-metal champagne pattern pocket knife illustrated, although examples of Wostenholm all-metal champagne pattern knives with characteristics that date them to the late 19th – early 20th century are shown in this Collector Note [here](#) and [here](#). For the purposes of this Collector Note, and to avoid confusion, these knives that are of “the more traditional

clasp knife style” are referred to as “Champagne knives” and the all-metal knives having an “ornamental” shape are referred to as “Champagne pattern” knives.

Interestingly, the above illustration uses the same naming convention adopted by the joint authors of this Collector Note - that knives having a champagne wire/foil cutter are described as “CHAMPAGNE KNIVES” and those that lack the champagne wire/foil cutter are described as “FINE SPORTING KNIVES”.

The following are example of a ‘champagne knives’ in this ‘traditional’ style”



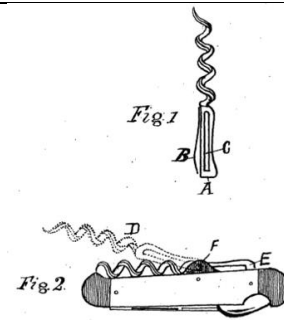
Maker: “J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main blade. The champagne wire cutter, pen blade, and nail file blade are all stamped on the mark side tang “J. NOWILL & SONS [crossed keys trademark] SHEFFIELD”. “J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main blade. The champagne wire cutter, pen blade, and nail file blade are all stamped on the mark side tang “J. NOWILL & SONS [crossed keys trademark] SHEFFIELD”.



Maker: ‘HADFIELD SHEFFIELD’ is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main spearpoint blade, and pen blade. ‘HADFIELD’S PATENT STEEL’ is etched on the blade of the main spearpoint blade. The knife has a closed length of 3 5/8 inches (9.2 cm,) two springs, two nickel silver bolsters, mother of pearl scales, a vacant nickel silver cartouche on the mark side and a milled brass liner. All the blades/tools are on one

side: main spear blade, pen blade, small champagne claw and corkscrew. The knife is in unused condition. The knife is of interest in that HADFIELD was “*one of Sheffield’s leading steel and armaments firms*”². However, the company was not a cutlery manufacturer (though it was a stainless-steel producer). Like a few other Sheffield steel firms, it evidently sometimes marketed its own cutlery (bought in from local makers). It is assumed that the knife dates to the early 20th century. Other examples of knives associated with Sheffield steel companies are detailed in PART TWO, being “J. H ANDREWS & Co.” [here](#) and “JOSEPH JACKMAN & Co.” [here](#).

The following knife is in the collection of UK collector Daren Nicholson. The maker is not clear but is probably Sheffield cutlery manufacturer ALFRED WILLIAMS - who lodged an application for a patent No.25659 on 14th November 1886 for “*An improvement in Spring Cutlery*”, specifically being “... *an entirely new method of opening the corkscrew* ...” with the illustration (see following) which accompanied the application being identical to the corkscrew mechanism shown in the following photo.



SOURCE: research undertaken by UK collector Paul Adams

Some of the blade tangs are stamped “WEDEKIND & Co. LONDON” followed by “WILLIAMS SHEFFIELD”; it is assumed that Wedekind was a wholesaler or retailer. All of this information is copied with permission from a post on the British & Sheffield FACEBOOK page by Daren Nicholson dated October 23, 2024.

2.6 FINAL OBSERVATION

As will be noted in the previous discussions above regarding how best to describe, and therefore name, the extensive range of “Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants” that were produced in Sheffield from May-1874 to early 1930s, there is one further practice that was common in the Sheffield cutlery trade, and that was to name knives according to their intended use. This in fact is the basis for the “TYPOLOGY OF CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES” which is detailed in the following section 7 [here](#), although only a few of the typology groupings have examples that actually include reference to their intended use (usually inscribed on the face of the main blade).



A common example is “Fishermen’s Knives” – such as Butlers Fishing Knife (see photo opposite and [section 7.6.2 here](#)) which has “BUTLER’S ANGLING KNIFE” stamped on the face of the main sheepfoot blade.

Other examples are “Cartridge Extractor Knives” (see [section 7.3 here](#)) including two examples by Thornhill where the blade or the scale is inscribed either “THORNHILLS NEW SHOOTING KNIFE” or “THORNHILLS FIELD SHOOTING KNIFE”. Other examples are “BUTLER’S PATENT CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR” shown in the illustration copied from the ‘Army & Navy Cooperative Society Limited’ 1883 catalogue, and “BUTLER’S NEW REGISTERED CARTRIDGE KNIFE” – see [section 7.3.10. here](#). All examples of “Cartridge Extractor Knives” detailed in this Collector Note include a Champagne wire/foil cutter, and all appear to date to the early to mid-1880s.

Examples of Horsemen’s Knives are also known that have the main blade inscribed with a reference to the intended use including a horsemen’s pattern by Geo Butler having “COACHING KNIFE” stamped on the main blade (see [here](#)).

3 CHAMPAGNE OPENING TOOLS

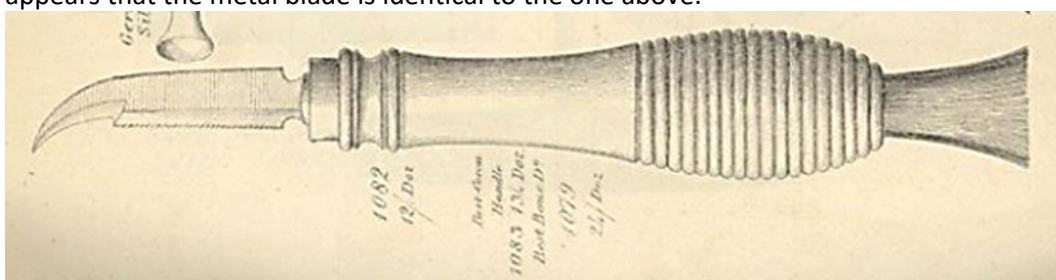
This section documents the origins of the ‘Champagne Claw’ foil/wire cutter, which is a central element in the whole “**Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**” Collector Note narrative. It’s inclusion in W. Singleton’s very first multi-tool pocket knives is what has led to them being commonly named ‘Champagne Knives’ and, ultimately, to this Collector Note. It is therefore important that this Collector Note endeavours to addresses such questions as: What is the origin of the Champagne Claw? Why did it appear in Singleton’s knife? Was this the first use of it in a folding knife?

Research by Paul Stamp has identified a reference to a “Champagne knife” dated **1853**, made by the London cutler **Lund & Son**, in an extensive article titled “The Cutlery Exhibition in London” in the “*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*” newspaper dated **May 5, 1879**. Consequently, it is now evident that ‘Champagne knives’ as a stand-alone tool were in common use well before the introduction of the all-metal clasp knives, as, in reference to the featured “champagne knife”, the same article states the “... *the late Mr Lund was the first maker as long ago as 1853*”. It is apparent that this is in fact a reference to a free-standing ‘wire-breaking’ tool similar to the following:



SOURCE: “A Mid 19th Century Champagne Knife and Brush, having a shaped steel blade stamped Farrow & Jackson, with a serrated edge and with a further sharp blade at the end. Provenance: Desborough Collection. English Circa 1850”.

The following illustration, which has the heading “*Champagne Corkscrews & Wire Breakers*” is sourced from an unnamed trade catalogue assumed to be dated mid-19th century, and it appears that the metal blade is identical to the one above.



Source: <http://www.bullworks.net/daily/20080831.htm>

The adjacent photo is copied from a much larger photo of a presentation case containing a mechanical corkscrew which is marked “LUND PATENTEE & MAKER” on one side and “57 CORNHILL & 24 FLEET ST. LONDON” on the other. In addition

to the mechanical corkscrew, the presentation case contains the wire breaker tool shown in the photo, which is marked “LUND'S EPERNAY HOOK” and “CORNHILL & FLEET ST.”, and which also has reference to it being a “LUND'S PATENT”. It is the metal blade of this wire breaker tool, with the serrated blade edge, which appears to be the prototype for the “champagne foil/wire cutter” tool that became synonymous with the “all-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives” since their introduction to the market in **May 1874** by William Singleton. The Champagne claw foil/wire cutter appears to have been the first tool to be downscaled from a stand-alone hand tool - to one that could be incorporated into a strong pocket knife frame. This almost immediately led to the miniaturisation of other stand-alone tools commonly in use by ‘sportsmen’ such as tin openers, carriage keys, cartridge extractors, hoof cleaners, marline spikes, etc., and their incorporation into Singleton’s “*distinctive ornamental frame*”.

4 BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

To provide a context for the emergence of the all-metal style of sportsmen’s knives, the following illustration shows a comparison of the size and style of three sportsman’s knives that were marketed in the 1870s and 1880s, starting with a typically large and heavyweight multi-blade sportsman’s knife that was popular in the 1870s. This is followed by an example of

the first all-metal multi-tool sportsman's knife in the "*ornamental*" style from May 1874 that continued through to the 1930s. The final knife is an example of the larger all-metal multi-blade sportsman's knife dated to the mid-1880s that was a scaled-down version of the "*large and heavyweight multi-blade sportsman's knife*" shown at the top of the table. Over the decades to the start of the 20th century, this all-metal scaled-down version generally replaced the large and heavyweight clasp knife as the 'top of the range' multi-blade knife – especially in the horseman's format. A non-horseman's pattern also emerged in the late 1880s.



Maker: "J. HAIG 35 LORD St. LIVERPOOL", closed length 6 inches, stag scales, and three back springs, date **c.1870s**. Similar knives having a closed length of 4 ½ inches are known.

Maker: "W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD", Closed length of 3 ½ inches, with three back springs. Diamond Registration mark on one scale and claw is dated **14 May 1874**.



Maker: "BARRETT & SONS 63 & 64 PICCADILLY", horseman's knife with a closed length of 4 ¾ inches (12.1cm), three back springs, and sterling silver scales hallmarked to **1888**.

The BARRETT & SONS all-metal horseman's clasp knife shown immediately above is hallmarked 1888 and is the earliest example of this style known to the authors, however it is possible that they were marketed from c.1885. Their development is extensively documented in the companion Collector Note "**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen's Knives PART 2**" at section 2.4.2 which is available at www.CASK.info - from which the following information is derived. Multi-blade knives in this style appears to have been made in large numbers by the major Sheffield cutlery manufacturers for a period of perhaps 35 years – from c.1885 to the end of WW1. It is notable for the inclusion of a tin opener – which reinforces the view that it was initially designed to appeal to military servicemen as a 'private purchase' knife suitable for use 'in the field'.

There is however no formal documentary explanation as to how and why this large all-metal 'horseman' style sportsmen's clasp knife emerged and became so popular? The likely scenario is that it followed on from the earlier development of the smaller 'champagne pattern style' of all-metal sportsman's pocket knife and built on its popularity. The champagne pattern style knife was always a knife of a size suitable to be carried in a pocket (i.e. a "pocket knife"), and perhaps a demand emerged for a larger knife that could be carried in a pouch ("*Cowhide leather cases ...*" were sold as an accessory) and was suited to the needs of both sportsmen and military servicemen.

SINGLETON'S RAZOR STEEL.

THE NEW CAMP KNIFE.

The most perfect SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE yet invented.

The Blades and Instruments are made of the finest Razor Steel, of the highest possible temper and of exquisite finish. The handle and shackle are of German Silver. Each Knife is in a Chamois leather bag and strong card box.

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POST FREE, PER

V-P. POST,
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CONTAINS:-

Tin-Opener,
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Screwdriver,
Corkscrew,
Horsehook,
Trace Borer,
Two Trace Screws,
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SPORTING KNIVES.

Manufactured of Singleton's renowned
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Upwards of 25 varieties, containing
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In Buckhorn, Ivory, Pearl, German
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With or without leather sheath—a
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With Electro Silver Backs. One of
these splendid Knives will out-
last ten ordinary Pocket Knives.
Two Blades, Ivory, Pearl, Buck
or Tortoise-shell Handles, Rs. 1-8
to ... 2 8
Three Blades, do., Rs. 2-4 to ... 4 0
Four Blades, do., Rs. 2-12 to ... 6 0

SINGLETON'S "RAZOR STEEL"
POCKET KNIVES.

Two Blades, Ivory, Buckhorn,
Buffalo, Crook, or Shell Handles,
various sizes. As 12 to ... 1 5
SCISSORS, all kinds, also in Sets,
Table Cutlery, Singleton's Rodgers', &c.



RAZORS.

Hollow Ground,
do., Ivory Handles,
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3

Do. pair in case,
Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

Hollow Ground
Back Handles,
Rs. 2.

TABLE CUT-

TERY.
Of the cele-
brated Razor
Steel, pure
Ivory Has dies
patent balance
Unassort.

E. GILLON & CO., LD.,
LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND MURREE.
(315)

An indication of relevance of this "likely scenario" has been identified by research undertaken by Paul Stamp. The earliest documentary evidence found is an advert dated **15 May 1888** in The Civil and Military Gazette Lahore, for 'Singleton's Razor Steel: THE NEW CAMP KNIFE' The most perfect SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE yet invented.'

This of course is the same William Singleton who was the creator of the original 'Champagne pattern pocket knife' that was registered in May 1874. Did he create the design as a further development of his earlier 'ornamental shape' pocket knife, now fully seeing the potential of all-metal sportsman's knives and seeing the need for a heavier, even-more robust example? This is speculation of course; however, this is the earliest published example of this pattern of knife that has yet been identified by the joint authors' of this Collector Note.

How and why the 'all-metal champagne pattern pocket knife' evolved in Sheffield is unclear (to the joint authors at-least), as the sinuous "ornamental" style was a significant departure from the large (and often heavy) sportsman's knives that were popular in the mid-Victorian period. A possible consideration is that the 1870s were a time of considerable "commercial depression" in Sheffield generally and in the cutlery trade in particular.

THE CUTLERS' EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Saturday.

The effort made by the Cutlers' Companies of London and Sheffield to get together something like an exhibition of cutlery and steel wares, has come somewhat opportunely to show that the cutlery trade, notwithstanding commercial depression and notwithstanding foreign competition, is not dead, but only sleeping. This stir, indeed, would incline one to hope that the slumber is over, and that after the drowsiness of awaking has passed away, the ancient manufacture may resume its former briskness. The exhibition shows, at all events, that Sheffield has a considerable rival in London, and has need to look to its laurels.

SOURCE: Sheffield & Independent newspaper 5 May 1879

commercial proposition for other Sheffield cutlery manufacturers to copy, and assisted in their survival during the time of commercial depression when the sales of the larger and more traditional clasp knives had shrunk. By the end of the 1870s, with the common-use name "Champagne Pattern" they were ubiquitous - as an 'everyday carry' knife of the masses.

In addition it may have been the ready availability of "German Silver" (as nickel silver was commonly referred to prior to the advent of WW1) as a suitable handle material; there may have been a stylistic influence from the English "arts & craft movement" and the consequent popularity of art nouveau style in the UK in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; and most probably there was a demand for a lighter weight and pocket-sized version of a traditional

The adjacent snip is copied from the newspaper SHEFFIELD & INDEPENDENT dated 5th May 1879 and describes the cutlery trade in Sheffield at this time as being in a state of "...commercial depression and notwithstanding foreign competition, is not dead, but only sleeping". One scenario proposed by the joint-authors is that the popularity of Singleton's small multi-tool pocket knife which entered the market in May 1874, enhanced by its low selling price when compared to the more traditional and larger multiblade clasp knives, became an attractive

sportsman's knife that was less expensive, relatively easy to repair, and aimed at the emerging middle class and 'white-collar' workers. Our assumption is that it was probably a combination of the above, to varying degrees, that stimulated Sheffield cutlery manufacturers to design and produce a broad range of 'champagne pattern' styles – including ones specifically for opening bottles of champagne.

Perhaps, the 'ornamental frame' style attracted to it the "champagne pattern" common-use name in the first place precisely because it was 'different' and becoming more and more ubiquitous as it was such an excellent carrier or 'vehicle' for a multitude of different tools and tool arrangements. It needed to be individually identified in conversation and communication as it was so unique and useful. It deserved to be kept 'isolated' with a name, and not confused with other patterns, which evolved from it but which never, in themselves, achieved such numbers or variants. The inclusion of the champagne wire/foil cutter tool as a unique 'new' (to pocket knives) tool that could be put to a multitude of uses, to this new 'unique' design, possibly coined the term 'Champagne (Pattern) Knife' to identify the new style - even when that new 'tool' wasn't always included in the array of tools provided.

There is a conundrum associated with the name "champagne pattern" given to this style of knife, due to the inclusion of the champagne foil/wire cutter tool. Were the *'emerging middle class and 'white-collar' workers'* in the 1870s and 1880s (and later) so committed to drinking champagne that they required the inclusion of the champagne hook in their 'everyday carry' pocket knife? Probably not! There are possibly two considerations, that are not mutually exclusive, being that such knives were primarily marketed to the 'upper social classes' and/or that the champagne hook was recognised as being a multipurpose tool that could, for example, be deployed for multiple uses by a non-champagne drinker for cleaning a horse's hoof – if the spike end was filed down a little.

It is also worth noting that there are possible precedents or influences for the ornamental design that was registered by William Singleton in May **1874**. The Mappin Brothers trade catalogue dated c.**1860** (page 6) included eight knives that were described as being either "Solid steel handle, Polished all over, Etched and Ornamented" or "German Silver Handle, Engraved and Electro-plated", with a choice of either a sheepfoot blade or a wharnccliffe blade³. The following knife is one of the eight "Solid steel handle" knives in the catalogue, being pattern 9267 with the wharnccliffe blade. The knives were available with the option of 2, 3, or 4 blades. The closed length of the knives is not stated in the catalogue however it is assumed to be in the range 2½ inches to 3½ inches.



The stamping on the handle reads "JOSEPH MAPPIN & BROTHERS SOLID STEEL KNIFE"



This illustration is copied from the Design Registration by William Singleton for an "Ornamental design for a pocket knife".

The speculation is that Singleton (who was an innovator with other registered designs to his credit) was familiar with the 'solid steel' knives made by Mappin Brothers (whom he shared premises with), and others who recognised the opportunity for making a range of knives that were cheaper and more flexible in the range of blades/tools that could be included. The broader point being that the Singleton's all-metal "ornamental" design was not visually a revolutionary moment in pocket knife design in Sheffield but was more probably an extension of an existing style.

What was revolutionary however was the (assumed) intention of William Singleton that his registered design provided the frame for a lower manufacturing cost "pocket knife" that had the flexibility to host any number of blades and tools that were in demand by "sportsmen", and that could be kept in a pocket as opposed to the pouch that was usually associated with the much larger and heavier stag-handled multi-blade sportsmen's knives. This

‘intention’ included the re-design of “tools” to a size or scale that could be incorporated into Singleton’s frame such as champagne wire cutters, tin openers, carriage keys, cartridge extractors, etc. that existed in the early 1870s as standalone items. It is apparent that Singleton recognised that to achieve his “intention” he needed to provide a frame with three pivot points provided by one integral metal ‘shape’ – to ensure that all three-pivot points were strong enough to hinge an array of up to four blades/tool per pivot pin. The result was that no bolsters or extra hinges were required, and all three pivots were strong.

A further feature of the proliferation of ‘all-metal champagne pattern pocket knives and multi-blade variants” that occurred from the mid-**1870s** is an apparent corresponding increase in the number of champagne pattern knives marked for retailers – that is, the inclusion of the retailers’ name on the knife, sometimes in lieu of the maker’s name. There do seem to be far more than ‘ordinary’ one and two-blade knives. It is assumed this is because they were a desirable knife therefore a popular knife that potentially would be better looked after by the emerging middle class and ‘white-collar’ worker owner, and therefore more desirable for the retailer to have their mark on. In addition, such all-metal knives commonly had nickel silver scales that were useful for engraving messages and dedications, names and advertising slogans, etc., that added to their popularity.

In conclusion, the popularity of ‘**all-metal champagne pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**” can be summarised by reference to the following attributes when compared to the larger and heavier stag-handled multiblade sportsmen’s clasp knives: they were much cheaper to manufacture and were easier to keep clean and to repair. They were commonly regarded as a practical ‘everyday carry’ pocket tool as evidenced by their popularity right up to the modern era.

5 CHRONOLOGY

A logical timeframe for specific styles of all-metal champagne pattern pocket knives is difficult to define as some patterns were available, with minor variation in the blades/tools included, over a lengthy period of time – possibly extending from the style’s assumed inception in May-1874 to its gradual demise in the late-1920s and 1930s (the **1935** Buck and Hickman trade catalogue includes an illustration of one only). Therefore, an equal emphasis is placed on typology (see section “7 TYPOLOGY” following) in an endeavour to make sense of it all – although a general chronology covering the mid-1870s to mid-1880s has been formulated because of its relevance in understanding the foundation narrative.

5.1 WILLIAM SINGLETON’S REGISTERED DESIGN

The first identified reference to what currently appears to be the “*oldest known and registered champagne-pattern knife is British registered design by William Singleton, dated **14 May 1874***”, is in the book “**History of Pocket Corkscrews and Pocketknives**”⁴. Following is a digitised copy of the original Design Registration obtained from the National Archives at Kew. The design description provided as part of the original registration is for a “*A Pocket Knife*”. In a pedantic sense, the quote at the start of this paragraph therefore is specifically relevant to the 1870s context, as the stated description is for a “Pocket Knife” not a ‘champagne knife’.

Catalogue description

Design number: 282336. Name: William Singleton. Address: 10 Baker's Hill, Sheffield. ...

Reference:	BT 44/3/282336
Description:	Design number: 282336. Name: William Singleton. Address: 10 Baker's Hill, Sheffield. Description: A Pocket Knife.
Date:	1874 May 14
Related material:	related material can be found in BT 43/36
Held by:	The National Archives, Kew
Legal status:	Public Record(s)
Language:	English
Closure status:	Open Document, Open Description

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Source: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

Further research undertaken by the joint-author of this Collector Note [Paul Stamp](#) has included access to the book '**Corkscrews: British Registered Designs**' by Frank & Barbara Ellis⁵ (referred to in this Collector Note as "Ellis") which is based on their extensive research of material in 'The National Archives Kew' over 10-year period. The book was published as a limited edition of 500 copies in 2007 and is now also available for "short term borrowing" on the "National Archive" website – see [Endnote 4](#) for details.

The first Registered design for a corkscrew in Ellis is dated October 1840, however the first Registered Design for a pocketknife containing a corkscrew is dated "**14 May 1874**" as detailed above. This is of course not the first British knife that includes a corkscrew, it is however the first for which a "Design" was registered – the published details of which are shown in the [above](#) document provided by the National Archive Kew – being "**Rd. No. 282336**".

The [following](#) document provides [additional information](#) sourced by Frank & Barbara Ellis from the original file for "Rd. No. 282336" held in The National Archive Kew. It expands the short title to "*Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife*", and provides further details as follows: "*Ornamental shape or outline of a pocket knife. The whole of the shape or outline is new as shown in **Figure 1**.*", together with an illustration (i.e. Figure 1.) being what we collectors now refer to as a "champagne pattern" shape. It is important to note that it does not include a wire/foil cutter blade, as the Registered design is exclusively for the distinctive '*ornamental*' shape (i.e. its appearance) and does not apply to the blades as shown in "Figure 1" following.

The following illustration for the "*Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife*" is copied from Ellis (page 37), the information with the green background and border, and the text on the beige background, are both sourced directly from the original file for Rd. No. 282336 held in The National Archive Kew; the black text and the two adjoining examples are additional information and observations provided by Ellis based on their own research.

14 May 1874
Registration number 282336

**William Singleton,
10, Baker's Hill, Sheffield**
*Ornamental Design for a
Pocket Knife*

*Ornamental shape or outline of a
pocket knife. The whole of the
shape or outline is new as shown
in Figure 1*

This is a very common design for the shape of knife scales. They are usually nickel plated but very few are marked with the registration diamond. The design was used by different knife manufacturers and knives with the registration diamond are known by Mappin & Webb as shown and probably others. A silver example marked F.W. Newberry with a folding key from the collection of Gianni Giachin is occasionally on display in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

282336 *Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife.*

*William Singleton,
10 Baker's Hill, Sheffield*
Figure 1.



Picture courtesy of Victoria and Albert Museum

For the collector, it is essential to understand the purpose of “British Registered designs” as described by Ellis, and as explained in their “introduction and background” to Section 1 of “Corkscrews: British Registered Designs”, which commenced with the following (page 1):

“Corkscrews derived from registered designs are fascinating. The crucial thing is that they were “designs” – they were designed to look good and look different. Apart from a few examples, they were not necessarily designed to have an innovative functionality. They were designed to be manufactured, to be sold, and to do the job”.

Further, at the start of page 2, Ellis emphasizes this point by stating: “A Registered Design is therefore about “what it looks like” and not “how it works”. This needs to be kept in mind when considering the meaning or purpose of a Registered Design such as the following examples generally, and also the specific examples “7.2.18. Sutherland & Rhoden Sheffield” [here](#), “7.4.3 John Watts Lambert Street Sheffield” [here](#), and “7.9.1 Cigar Cutter Knives” [here](#).

Of particular interest is the statement from Ellis that “The design was used by different knife manufacturers and knives with the registration diamond are known by Mappin & Webb as shown and probably others”. This “registration diamond” code can be seen on the example adjacent to the black text in the above illustration - at the left end of the scale adjacent to the pivot pin, and more clearly on the following example by “W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD” – and as detailed below and on the top of the following page. This is clear confirmation that pocket knives having this “ornamental shape or outline” officially came into being on the 14th of May 1874, and, as further explained by Ellis in some detail, ‘shape or outline’ (i.e. general appearance) was the defining criteria for design ‘Registration’ in the UK at that time, rather than any associated mechanism etc. So, for example, the Registration didn’t place any restriction on the array of blades/tools that could be accommodated within a pocketknife that conformed with the “ornamental shape or outline” of Rd. No. 282336.

As also noted by Ellis, the British system for Registered Designs dates from the ‘*Designing and Printing of Linen Act*’ of 1787 and initially gave very limited copyright protection for a period of 1 – 3 months. From 1839 a series of laws was passed which extended the boundaries of

design protection to all items that were intended to be manufactured – including metal objects (such as pocketknives) which by an 1850 Act extended design protection to three years, and by an 1883 Act to five years. This fact suggests that a pocket knife manufactured prior to 1902 (when the period of protection could be extended twice providing a maximum protection of 15 years) that included a “diamond” code stamp prior to 1884 or an “Rd. No.” stamp from 1884 onwards could be dated by reference to the date shown on the stamp, being any time within three years following the date shown on the diamond code, or within five years of the date specified by an Rd. No. which replaced the diamond code at the end **1883**.

To date, and subject to further investigation, there are no known examples of a champagne pattern knives that precisely copy the knife shown on Rd. 282336, consisting a pocket knife of ornamental design with a main wharfed blade, a pen blade, and a corkscrew, and which also has the diamond code for **the 14th of May 1874**, and it is probable that no such knife was made. There is however a knife in Paul Stamp’s collection that has the “*ornamental shape or outline of a pocket knife*” as specified in Rd. 282336, has the diamond code for the 14th of May 1874, and that was made by “W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD”, who was the beneficiary of the registered design. Given that the registered design only applied to the “*ornamental shape or outline of a pocket knife*”, it appears likely that the first champagne pattern pocket knives were as follows:



Maker: “W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD”, is stamped on the tang of the main blade, the saw blade, and the button hook. The face of the main blade is stamped “W. SINGLETON’S RAZOR STEEL”, and the wire cutter blade is stamped “[CARTE BLANCHE](#)”⁶. It has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.2mm), nickel silver scales and milled brass liners. The ‘diamond’ code on the scale indicates a date of **14 May 1874**. The blade/tools consist of a main spearpoint blade, saw, button hook, champagne claw, triangular

punch/awl, borer, and corkscrew, all of which work off three back springs.



The following knife is identical to the above except for the maker, and is a further example of what appears to be the first champagne pattern pocket knives:



Maker: probably W. STRAKER, as the stamping on the tang of the main blade (broken), the saw blade, and the button hook is "STRAKER LUDGATE

HILL"; the wire cutter blade is stamped "CARTE BLANCHE". It has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.2mm), nickel silver scales and milled brass liners. The 'diamond' code on the scale indicates a date of 14 May 1874. Further details of this knife are available in [section 7.1.22. here](#). "Grace's Guide to British Industrial History"⁷ provides the following information regarding W. Straker: "*William Straker's Ludgate Hill Works in London. Established in 1863, Straker's became a limited company in 1904, but disappeared from Company listings & the Trade Journals after 1910 following William's death*". Flook's "The London Knife Book"⁸ (TLKB) has no mention of a "Straker", and we have been unable to find any other relevant reference. Therefore, it appears probable that the William Straker referenced in Grace's Guide was the maker of this knife. Also, given that the 'diamond' code registration stamp shows the same date as the "*British registered design by William Singleton*" as detailed in the previous paragraph above, it is apparent that the shape of this Straker knife is identical to the design registered by William Singleton in May 1874 for "*A Pocket Knife*". Therefore, on currently available evidence, it appears that this was probably the defining style, (but not the only style – see following), of the first "all-metal Champagne Pattern" pocket knives manufactured in Sheffield from **May 1874**.

The following knife however suggests that alternatives to this 'defining style' did exist. The following illustration is copied from the detail of the Registered design 282336 as documented by Ellis (see above) and is included as additional information and observations provided by Ellis based on their own research.



Maker: "MAPPIN & WEBB" according to Ellis, however no other information is available. Given that the source of this photo is Ellis, it is assumed that the diamond code Registered Design number is 282336 for the date **14 May 1874**, that is – the same as the Singleton and Straker examples detailed above. It would be interesting to know if the reverse side of the champagne foil/wire cutter is also stamped 'Carte Blanche' in common with the other two knives.

One other example of a champagne pattern knife with the diamond code Registered Design number 282336 for the date **14 May 1874** is in Paul Stamp's collection, details as follows:



Maker: "MAPPIN BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on all blades and tools except the carriage key and the corkscrew. The champagne foil/wire cutter is not stamped 'Carte Blanche'. It is noteworthy that this knife differs from the Singleton and Straker examples due to the inclusion of a carriage key, a turnscrew, and a cigar cutter. It has four springs and three internal milled brass liners and was clearly designed as a high-quality pocket knife aimed at

cigar-smoking champagne drinking gentlemen. Further details of this knife are available in [section 7.8.4](#). "Mappin Brothers Sheffield" [here](#), and also in PART TWO [here](#). It is likely that the sharp-pointed tool on the left side is in fact a remnant of a button hook.

As noted by Ellis, in regard to champagne pattern knives: *"very few are marked with the registration diamond"*, and only a small number, including the four-example detailed above, that have the 14 May 1874 date are known to the authors of this Collector Note. There is little doubt therefore that champagne pattern knives marked with the diamond code Registered Design number **282336** for the date **14 May 1874**, can be considered as being the first generation of such knives – which included a champagne foil/wire cutter and corkscrew. The Singleton and Straker knives, together with above two Mappin Brothers examples providing a different range of tool options, are examples of the "original" style. The design registration awarded to Singleton provided protection for three years – being until 14 May 1877.

It is noteworthy that William Singleton & Co rented the upper storeys of Mappin Brothers Queens Cutlery Works at Bakers Hill, and therefore there is perhaps no coincidence that one of the other two knives marked with the diamond code Registered Design number 282336 for the date 14 May 1874 referenced in the previous paragraph was made by Mappin Brothers, as their proximity to each other may have meant that they quite possibly collaborated on projects.

A most interesting example of a Singleton champagne pattern knife was sold by Sheffield Auctions at their auction on May 22, 2025. The only information we have is taken from the auction catalogue which states *"Another Example blades stamped 'W. SINGLETON & Co.', stag scales (9cm closed)"*. A close look at the accompanying photos appears to show the diamond code Registered Design number 282336 for the date 14 May 1874, together with the 'Carte Blanche' mark on the wire/foil cutter.



The main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade are stamped "W. SINGLETON & Co. 10 BAKERS HILL, SHEFFIELD", on their tangs and also on the face of the main blade. The shape of the frame is identical to first Singleton knife detailed previously [here](#), except it has stag scales, and there is no doubt that it can also be considered as being part

of the first generation of such knives. It also suggests the Singleton tested the market with different scale material in the early stage, prior to mainstreaming the nickel silver integrated scales.

Another perspective related to this first generation of champagne pattern knives is provided in the very informative website *"The Weekly Screw - The Virtual Corkscrew Museum's Weekly*

Newspaper" (see <http://www.bullworks.net/daily/2007carri.htm>) in an article on Carriage Keys (full details are included in section "11. Carriage Key Knives" [here](#) which states:

"In discussing Sheffield cutlers and particularly the firms of Messrs. Rodgers and Messrs. Brookes and Crookes in "British Manufacturing Industries" (published by E. Stanford 1876 and compiled by George Phillips Bevan) notes that: "Having heard the expressed desire for a good knife that contained in addition to all the ordinary blades, a railway carriage key, a champagne opener, a corkscrew, a turnscrew, a button hook, and so forth, they have been engaged for weeks in producing such a knife."

The quoted 1876 date is within the three-year protection period provided to W. Singleton, and the 'desired' tools (which were not covered by the protection) were already being included in knives marketed by Singleton, Straker, Mappin Brothers, and others, as detailed above. It is possible that the intended 'knife' was not proposed to be accommodated in an "ornamental shape or outline of a pocket knife" as specified in Rd. 282336 and therefore could have been made and sold 'carte blanche'. To date, however, no examples of pocket knives containing such an array of blades/tools made by Rodgers or Brookes & Crookes that would date to 1876, are known. It is assumed that this article by "British Manufacturing Industries" was a paid promotion article – a practice that was quite common at this time. The significance of this reference is that by 1876 pocket knives generally, that contained an array of useful blades/tools, were in demand in the marketplace. Whether this article was a reference to "champagne pattern" knives is unclear, however the probable conclusion that can be drawn from the article is that by 1876 the champagne wire/foil cutter (together with other tools) were commonly added to pocket knives, including to the simple three/blade tool "Ornamental design for a pocket knife" that was registered to William Singleton, dated 14 May 1874", that ultimately resulted in the vast proliferation of 'all-metal champagne pattern clasp knives and multi-blade variants' that are available to collectors today.

5.2 GEO. BUTLER DESIGN REGISTRATION

A further contribution to the champagne pattern typology relates to Ellis's reference to Registration number 353086 dated **5 August 1880** in the name of to , Eyre Street, Sheffield, which is described as "Design for the Joint of folding or pocket Button Hooks and Corkscrews" (see Ellis page 67) – see details following. The "Joint" referred to is the bulge on the top side of the frame which commonly contains the hinge mechanism for a corkscrew and a range of other tools where the knife handle provides extra turning leverage. Knives that confirm with Registration number 282336, such as the "W. SINGLETON" example shown above have a 'joint' that is half-rounded, whereas knives that comply with Registration number 353086 are rounded on one side only (i.e. quarter-rounded) – with the other side having a distinct corner normally angled at 90 degrees. The following is a copy of the full illustration from Ellis, the top part of which is sourced directly from the original file for Rd. No. 353086 held in The National Archive Kew.

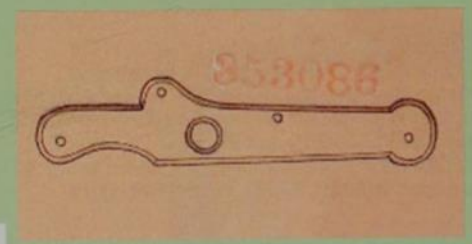
5 August 1880

Registration number 353086

G. Butler & Co.,
Eyre Street, Sheffield

Design for the Joint of folding or pocket
Button Hooks and Corkscrews

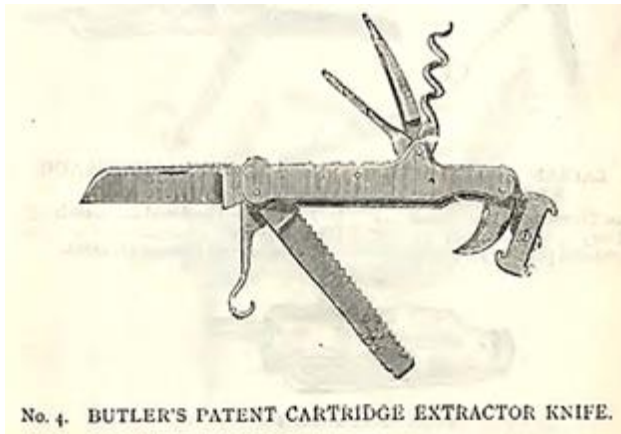
This is not a design for a specific corkscrew but for the scales of a pocket knife. The knife was made with a corkscrew hinged on the humped back. It differs from the earlier Singleton knife design of 14 May 1874 by being a slightly different shape and having a cigar cutter hole. A rare example with the correct registration diamond was pictured in Watney and Babbidge (Corkscrews for Collectors, page 134).





The black text in the lower part of the above illustration and the adjoining example is additional information and observation provided by Ellis based on their own research. The example provided by Ellis is most interesting in that it is a "... rare example with the correct Registration diamond ...". An example of this pattern is shown adjacent photo and detailed in section 7.9.1 "Cigar Cutter Knives" [here](#). Note also in PART TWO - being # 2 in the Geo. Butler category.

There are two further Registered Designs awarded to George Butler & Co. that are reflected in their Champagne pattern range as follows, and it is possible that additional examples with be identified as Butler was a prolific manufacturer of champagne pattern knives with an extensive range of styles.



This 'swivel' style cartridge extractor is the "Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor" that was registered on 22 January 1881 as number 360958 in the name of George Butler & Co. The adjacent illustration is copied from the Army & Navy CSL 1883 catalogue where it is described as "12 and 16 bore, length closed, 3 ½ inches ... Ditto with shackle, length when closed, 4 ½ inches."



This Registered Design is dated to 9th July 1883; however, the description of the registered design is not known. Given that the diamond code is applied to the actual tool rather than the knife as a whole, it is safe to assume that it is for the elongated champagne wire/foil cutter which makes it a multipurpose tool, including for cleaning horse's hoofs. The ART trademark was acquired by Butler in 1863.

5.3 PREIST & Co. REGISTERED DESIGNS

Ellis (page 71) also provides details of a Registered Design No. 371645 for an "*Ornamental design for knife*" dated 15 October 1881 in the name of "Preist & Co. 514 Oxford Street London". It is unclear what specific feature of the design is covered by the registration; however, one possibility is the inclusion of the trace bolts - which had been a feature of large sized traditional sportsmen's knives since the early 1850s. Other examples of Champagne Pattern horsemen's knives with trace bolts are described in section 10 "Horseman's Style knives" [here](#). Ron Flook, in his "The London Knife Book" (see endnote 7) provides details of this company at page 137.

There is a question regarding the spelling of the name, as both "Priest" – as favoured by Flook, and "Preist" - as stamped on all known knife examples and used herein. Flook notes that "in 1870 the firm's name was changed to Priest & Co.", and that "Although remaining in Oxford St. in 1885 they had moved to 514". This 1885 date for their move is questionable as their Design registration document illustrated immediately below and dated October 1881 gives their address as 514 Oxford Street, as does the knife in the following photo. Indeed, the following advert for "PREIST'S NEW COACHING & PIC-NIC KNIFE" also has a May 1881 date.



The references in the previous sections to the inclusion of a champagne opener and a corkscrew in the earliest examples of Champagne Pattern (sportsman's) knives in **1874** also suggests a social dimension, as in the mid-19th century 'sport' often had a social eating/drinking element that was a big attraction. The following knife is an example of the extent to which the simple "Ornamental design for a pocket knife" had evolved in the period from 1874 when the design registration was approved, to 1881 when it contained eight blades/tools working off four backsprings – for use by 'picknickers'.

PREIST'S NEW COACHING & PIC-NIC KNIFE.



Price 18s. 6d.; without Shackle, 12s. 6d.
Containing Gouge and Trace Nuts, &c., also Tin Opener
and other Pic-nic requisites.

Newspaper image © The British Library Board. All rights reserved.
With thanks to The British Newspaper Archive
(www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

UK collector and researcher (and co-author of this Collector Note) Paul Stamp has identified a reference to Priest's "Coaching & Pic-nic Knife" in an advertisement in the 14 May **1881** edition of "Sporting Gazette", which also includes a "Tin Opener and other Pic-nic requisites" such as a champagne foil/wire cutter tool and a corkscrew. As noted by Paul Stamp in private correspondence – "this is the earliest illustration of a tin opener so far identified" in his research.

This expanding "social dimension" is indicative of the broad social changes that were occurring in the UK at that time, and which are part of the overall context within which the 'all-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants' evolved and developed.

A further example of this is the Preist & Co. "Exeter" Fishing Knife that dates from April **1883**. The knife has a closed length of 4 3/8 inches (11.2cm), nickel silver scales, liners, and shackle, and eight blades/tools being: main blade, scissor, small vice, hook disgorging, combined

file/wire cutter/turnscrew, and tin opener on the underside, and a gripper and corkscrew on the topside. The mark side scale is inscribed with a 3 ½ inch ruler.



Maker: PREIST & Co. is stamped on the mark side tang of the (broken) main blade and most of the other tools on the underside, and their pile side tangs are stamped "514 OXFORD St. Of particular interest however is that the reverse scale is stamped with a British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code that shows the date of April 12, 1883. Full details of this knife are provided in section 7.6.1 here.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS

The primary conclusion that can be drawn from these examples is that knives having a 'quarter-round' frame shape consistent with Registration number 353086 (as above) can be expected to date **post-1880** - as described in Style Two in section 2.2 here, and knives having a 'half-round' frame shape consistent with Registration number 282336 (as detailed in section 2.1 above) can be expected to date **pre-1880** (or even 1877 – see explanation of dating according the British Registered designs above) - as described in Style One in section 2.1 here). The champagne pattern knives marketed by Singleton, Straker, and Mappin Brothers (and others) as previously detailed are consistent with this pre-1880 observation. One further example of a knife having a 'half-round' frame shape consistent with Registration number 282336" is featured in section "7.2.1 "Abram Brooksbank" see following. This is an interesting knife with some characteristics in common with Paul Stamp's Mappin Brothers knife detailed in section 5.1 above, and here.



Maker: "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tangs of most of the blades/tools on the underside, including the cartridge extractor. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.7cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, button hook, cartridge extractor, cigar cutter, wire cutter and turnscrew on the underside. The topside has a corkscrew, gimlet/auger and a light-weight carriage key.

What complicates the situation is that the 'swivel' style cartridge extractor is the "*Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor*" that was registered on 22 January 1881 as number 360958 in the name of George Butler & Co. Further, given that neither the cartridge extractor nor the frame shows the indicates that the knife was manufactured after the expiration of the 3-year protection period for Rd.360958 and therefore it is possible that the earliest date of manufacture is **1884**. A more probable alternative scenario, given that the knife has many of the characteristics of the "original" style champagne pattern knives, is that it dates from c.1881, and that the lack of the "registration diamond" code is a mere oversight on the part of the maker.

There are three or four other examples detailed in PART TWO of this Collector Note that have a somewhat similar appearance, but which have other characteristics that possibly indicate a later date, for example:



Maker: "FAME S. & J KITCHIN SHEFFIELD". This knife, which is fully detailed in [section 7.5.3 here](#), which has a half-rounded frame, but with blades/tools that were possibly more common in the late 1890s, being the English style tin opener and the marline spike. Tweedale provides extensive details of the firm's history from the mid-1860s (under the "S. & J KITCHIN" name) through to 1987. There is however no information that would indicate a date range for this knife apart for the array of blades and

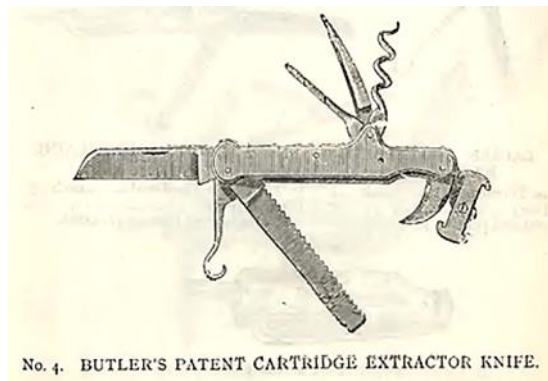
tools that suggest a military private-purchase pocket knife, and therefore a date range from the 2nd Boer War to WW1 is probable.

A note of caution therefore is that while the "*primary conclusion*", detailed previously regarding the change in the styles of the frame, is probably accurate through to the early 20th century, the 'half-round' frame shape (i.e. "*which suggests a pre-1880 date*") appear to have been re-introduced to a limited number of all-metal champagne patterns that date from the 1920s – see examples [here](#) and [here](#). Alternatively, and as mentioned elsewhere in this Collector Note, there were no rules or standards that governed such matters, and therefore a degree of caution is necessary in attempting to date clasp knives based on observed characteristics, especially with Champagne Pattern knives that were designed to be easily repaired – including the replacement of broken blades. Old or out-of-date parts still held in inventory, would be used by a cutler to fulfill an order, as the item being made was normally a 'hand-tool' required for a range of tasks, rather than to comply with a specific specification in most cases – military knives being an exemption.

A further matter that needs to be taken into consideration in attempting to date "**All-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**", is that the common provision of domed pins (i.e. pins that sit proud of the surrounding frame) is assumed to facilitate repairs to the knife, particularly the replacement of broken blades, that took place during the knife's working life. Many examples are noted on knives in this Collector Note that show a variety of makers' names on their blades. From my perspective such repairs are all part of the working life of a champagne pattern knife and should not be seen as a distraction. Such repairs can however create confusion regarding the dating of individual knives.

Paul Stamp's on-going research of newspaper archives has located adverts for 'Champagne' style knives dated 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. The first documented example that I had found is in the 'Army & Navy Cooperative Society Limited' (A&NCSL) **1883** sales catalogue – see following illustration (left-side), being stock item "No.4" and described as "*Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife*" (this being a reference to the Sheffield cutlery manufacturer George Butler & Co.) – noting that it fits the definition for a champagne knife as it has both a champagne wire/foil cutter and a corkscrew. It's also important to note that the 1883 A&NCSL catalogue is the earliest such catalogue that I have access to. The A&NCSL was however incorporated on 15 September 1871 so it is likely that there were earlier catalogues which may have also featured "*Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife*", or indeed other Champagne pattern/style knives. Ellis notes that the "Registered number" for this style of cartridge extractor is 360958 in the name of George Butler & Co. and is dated 22 January **1881**, and examples are known which have a 'diamond' code registration stamp for this actual date.

The illustration on the right side below appears to show an identical knife also made by GEORGE BUTLER & CO. SHEFFIELD. The illustration is copied from GAMAGE'S⁹ **1913** "Christmas Bazaar" sales catalogue and was the only example of a 'champagne pattern knife' in the catalogue – where it is actually described as a "Combination Knife".



I note that Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife is described in the 1883 catalogue as "12 and 16 bore, length closed, 3 ½ inches ... Ditto with shackle, length when closed, 4 ½ inches." which is inconsistent with the closed length of 4 inches for the Gamage's knife, and also with the similar Geo. Butler knives following. It is unclear as to why this is the case, or even if the 1883 catalogue description is correct, as I have not yet handled an actual example of Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife. It is also unclear whether the bulge "joint" on the topside of the frame shown in the 1883 catalogue is the half-round or the quarter-round version – although I favour the half-round version. I have on-file details of another example made by G & J. W. HAWKSLEY – a name that is not mentioned in either Tweedale or Flook's TLKB. An example by Butler that is identical with their "Combination Knife" described above was sold by a UK dealer in November 2019 for £345.00 which is perhaps an indication of their scarcity.



illustration due to the camera angle).

This same pattern is included in the **1928** Geo. Butler & Co. Ltd. trade catalogue as "pattern 1804"; the adjacent illustration is copied from that catalogue. This indicates that this Butler pattern was available for almost the entire period that 'champagne pattern' knives were in fashion, and certainly from the early 1880s to the late 1920s, noting however that the bulge "joint" on the topside of the frame is clearly the quarter-round version. (Note also that the shape of the knife is distorted in the

The following knife, also made by Geo. Butler, appears to be identical to the above except that a tin opener has been incorporated instead of the cartridge extractor.




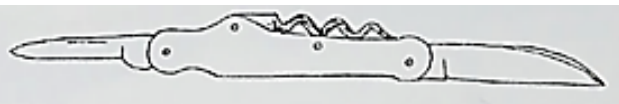

mark side scale.

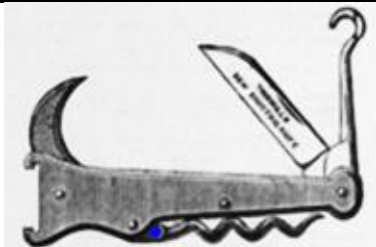
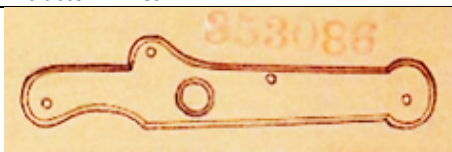

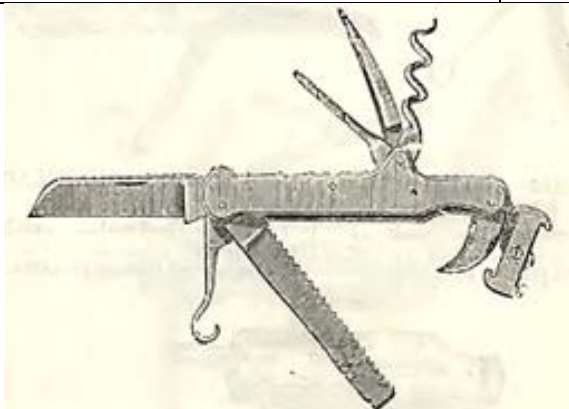

Maker: "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main sheepfoot blade, button hook, saw blade, tin opener, and wire cutter. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), and nickel silver scales, liners, and pins. The inclusion of the tin opener suggests that this pattern is a 'private purchase' item aimed at military personal and therefore dates from the late 1890s. Full details of this knife are available [here](#). I have an identical knife (shown [here](#)) that has the date **1902** inscribed on the

However, as with all matters associated with the Sheffield pocketknife narrative, nothing is ever that clear-cut. Details of two All-metal Champagne pattern knives are available on the internet that claim to be from an earlier date than 14 May **1874**. These examples are separately detailed in the following section "7.9.3. Henry Nangle's Sheffield Silver Pocket

Knife” [here](#), and section “7.9.4 General Ulysses S. Grant’s knife” [here](#), with the conclusion being that the evidence supporting the **1874** date for the foundation of the Champagne pattern can be regarded as conclusive until further examples having a verified earlier date are identified.

The following table is intended to highlight the key milestones in the foundation narrative for “**All-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**” detailed above starting with the introduction of the champagne wire cutter tool in 1853 through to c.1883 when their myriads of styles were well established in the market place.

Date	Event	Example	Comment
1853	The assumed date for the introduction by London cutler Lund & Son of the champagne wire cutter tool – see section	 <p>Source: http://www.bullworks.net/daily/20080831.htm</p> <p>This date is a reference to the tool itself as shown here</p>	The consequence appears to be that pocket knives with such a tool ultimately became known as “champagne knives”
14 May 1874	The date for the granting of registered design 282336 to William Singleton for an “ <i>Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife</i> ” – see section	 <p>This Design Registration is valid for three years. The distinguishing feature is the half-round bulge on the topside that houses the hinge for the corkscrew, as part of the “<i>Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife</i>”. The blades shown in the illustration are not part of protection provided by the design registration, only the distinctive shape of the frame was protected for three years.</p>	
C. 1874 - 1877	Knife made by W. Singleton & Co.	 <p>The wire cutter tool is stamped “CARTE BLANCHE” – see Endnote 4 for a possible explanation, alternatively it could be promoting “Carte Blanche” champagne. It is probable that this is exactly what the very first champagne pattern knives looked like.</p>	This knife has the diamond” registration mark for 14 May 1874 which was valid for 3 years until May 1877. Therefore, it is assumed that the date range for manufacture is 1874 – 1877.
May 1876	Date of publication of “British Manufacturing Industries” that noted: ‘ <i>Having heard the expressed desire for a good knife that contained in addition to all the ordinary blades, a railway carriage key, a champagne opener, a corkscrew, a turnscrew, a button hook, and so forth</i> ’, they have been engaged for weeks in producing such a knife.” See section ... for details.		Clear evidence that <u>at least by this date</u> , Sheffield cutlers were manufacturing pocket knives which incorporated an array of blades/tools,
May 1877	Date when William Singleton’s Design protection for half-round bulge/joint on the topside of the pocket knife that houses the hinge for the corkscrew is concluded.		

	August 1879	Earliest known Thornhill newspaper advert for 'Shooting Knife' pattern	 <p>Details of this knife are included in section "... Cartridge Extractor Knives".</p>	It has the half-round hinge containing the hinge for the corkscrew which is consistent with the pre-1880 date.
	5 Aug, 1880	The date for the granting of registered design 353086 to G. Butler & Co. for the <i>"Design for the Joint of folding or pocket Button Hooks and Corkscrews"</i> – see section ...	 <p>This is the start date for the three years that design protection for the quarter-round bulge/joint on the topside of the pocket knife that houses the hinge <i>"Joint for folding of pocket Button Hooks and Corkscrews"</i> commences. NOTE: the description in the adjacent column in italics is copied exactly as stated in the source document (see 4.2 above) and appears to have a typographical error. The same description above is the assumed correct wording.</p>	This design is solely for the shape of the hinge bulge on the topside of frame and was commonly applied to champagne pattern knives for the following 30 + years.
	17 Nov. 1880	The date for the granting of registered design 358395 dated <u>17 November 1880</u> in the name of "Stacey & Shaw, Edwards Street Sheffield, for an adjustable cartridge extractor	 <p>This example is detailed in PART TWO at # 1 TAYLOR SHEFFIELD "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE", and also at # 5 UNKNOWN MAKER, and at # 2 SLATER BROTHERS SHEFFIELD.</p>	Both arms of the cartridge extractor are stamped "REGISTERED" together with British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code stamped on one arm and on the tang.
	c.1880 - 1881	This is "Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife" and is copied from the 'Army & Navy Cooperative Society Limited' (A&NCSL) 1883 sales catalogue. – see section ...	 <p>The actual date of manufacture for this knife is unclear. The illustration appears to show the hinge bulge on the topside as being half-round which dates it from 1876, however the design registration for the cartridge extractor is dated 22 January 1881.</p>	
	14 May 1881	Preist & Co. 514 Oxford Street. <i>"Ornamental Design for Knife"</i>	 <p>Priest's "COACHING & PIC-NIC KNIFE" in an advertisement in the <u>14 May 1881</u> edition of "Sporting Gazette", which also includes a "Tin Opener and</p>	

In conclusion, the question remains as to when were these all-metal pocket knives with a sinuous shape first referred to as “Champagne Pattern” knives? The first reference so far observed is in the index of the Silber & Fleming trade catalogues dated to **1889**.

CUTLERY.		PAGE
Bread Knives		93
Bread Platters		92
Butchers' Knives	111, 113	
„ Steels		116
Barbers' Scissors		124
Buttonhole Scissors		120
Button Hooks	126, 127	
Carving Knives and Forks		116
„ „ „ in cases	114, 115	
Castrating Knives		107
Champagne Knives		102
„ Nippers		127

The adjacent illustration is a copy of the index, and the following illustration is a copy of page 102. The three knives on the right side of page 102 are clearly what is now referred to as “Champagne Pattern” knives – having both a corkscrew and a foil/wire cutter. In addition, the title header of the illustration refers to “POCKET AND CHAMPAGNE KNIVES &c.” It is noteworthy that this reference uses the term the traditional term “CHAMPAGNE KNIVES” rather than “Champagne pattern” – that was

the ‘common usage’ term that was assumed to have been in vogue by that date. Maybe it’s just another example that supports the assertion that the Sheffield cutlery industry was renowned for its inconsistency.



6 GLOSSARY OF BLADES/TOOLS

To assist in the development of a typology for ‘**All-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**’, this section 6 starts the process with the documentation of the range of blade/tool types that have been incorporated into champagne pattern knives released to the market - that commenced with William Singleton in May 1874, together with the variations in style within each specific blade/tool type. The single page copied from the **James Dixon & Sons 1883 trade catalogue** above describes nine different tools that were available at that time, and others come to mind such as the “railway carriage key” mentioned in a document dated to 1876, and the borer and reamer shown in the illustrations dated to the

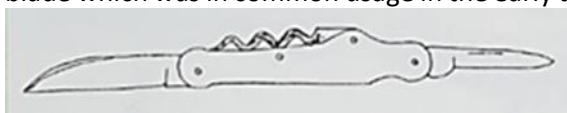
late 1870s and 1880. It is recognised however that, like other Collector Notes, this section by its very nature will be a ‘**work-in-progress**’ as additional “variations in style” are identified.

An additional complication to this “work-in-progress” is that, initially at least, the emphasis will be on identifying the tools that were specifically designed for inclusion in Champagne Pattern knives, in an endeavour by William Singleton and the other Sheffield makers who followed suite, to provide a broad range of options that addressed the anticipated demands of the general public. Primarily, as stated previously in section 3: “*the Champagne claw foil/wire cutter appears to have been the first tool to be downscaled from a stand-alone hand tool - to one that could be incorporated into a strong pocket knife frame. This almost immediately led to the miniaturisation of other stand-alone tools commonly in use by ‘sportsmen’ such as tin openers, carriage keys, cartridge extractors, hoof cleaners, marline spikes, etc., and their incorporation into Singleton’s “distinctive ornamental frame”.* Ultimately, it is anticipated that this “work-in-progress” will include reference to all blades and tools that were incorporated into ‘clasp knives’ generally, including the traditional tools such as the corkscrew, awl, borer, etc., and not just those that were specifically designed for champagne pattern knives. Eventually, it may be of more benefit to collectors generally if it were published as a stand-alone Collector Note.

Further, in common with champagne knives as a whole, blades, tools and other equipment were often designed to be multipurpose; an example of this be seen in the **James Dixon & Sons 1883 trade catalogue** shown on the previous page 29 above and in Appendix 1 [here](#), where Pattern No. 1346 (bottom right) has one tool described as “*Containing horse hook, with wire cutter and extractor*”. Consequently, this tool will be shown in: 5.1.3 Champagne wire cutter, 5.1.5 Cartridge extractors, 5.1.7 Wire cutting tools, 5.1.10 Horseman’s tools, and 5.1.13 Horse hook and combination tool. Note also that there was no naming convention in Sheffield that applied to blades, tools or appliances. Therefore, as a starting point, we are using a name that is in common usage now and endeavour to note alternative names that have previously been used.

6.1 MAIN BLADE, PEN BLADE, AND SAWBLADE

William Singleton’s initial Design Registration included a pen blade and a corkscrew that were of a standard design; the main blade however appears to be a distinct “Wharncliffe” style blade which was in common usage in the early to mid-19th century – see following illustration.



To-date however, no example of a Champagne Pattern knife with a wharncliffe style blade has been noted. The majority of the knives shown in the preceding sections

of this Collector Note have a Sheepfoot blade, while others have a spearpoint blade – especially those that are defined by the authors as “Style Three” – being the traditional style of Champagne knife ([see](#) here for explanation). The James Dixon & Sons **1883** trade catalogue mentioned above shows an equal number of sheepfoot main blades and spearpoint main blades.

6.2 STANDARD TOOLS: BORER, REAMER, BUTTON HOOK, AND CORKSCREW, ETC.

6.3 CHAMPAGNE WIRE/FOIL CUTTER

The champagne wire/foil cutter appears to have been one of the tools incorporated into the very first champagne pattern knives released to the market by William Singleton in May 1874, as discussed in in section 3 “CHAMPAGNE OPENING TOOLS” and in section 4. “BACKGROUND & CONTEXT”. In general terms the style of the tool didn’t change from that which existed at its introduction, although it was also part of a multitool – see Part 6.12 following, and a wire snipper also evolved – see Part 6.6 following.





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Most common version. See item: "7.1.7 E. M. Dickinson Sheffield" here .	A smaller version of the "common" style that possibly pre-dates the Champagne Pattern. See item: "7.1.18. J. NOWILL & SONS"	Heavy wire cutter working off two back springs. See item: "7.1.24 W. Webster Sycamore Works."	Possible combination hoof cleaner and wire/foil cutter. See item: "7.1.3 Geo. Butler & Co. Sheffield" .

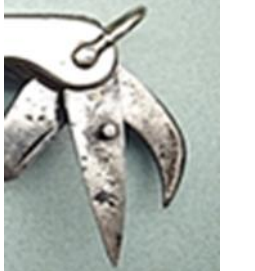


6.4 TIN OPENERS




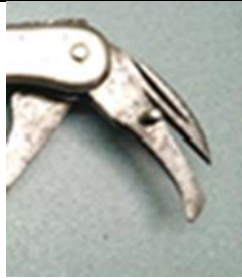






The **James Dixon & Sons 1883 trade catalogue** – see [Appendix 1 here](#), provides a useful context for tin openers in that the nine knives illustrated are referred to as "Hunting Knives", with two of the patterns incorporating a "Sardine tin opener" and each being a different style. This is consistent with the observation made earlier in this Collector Note – see [section 5.3](#). "Preist & Co. Registered Designs" [here](#), regarding the *"broad social changes that were occurring in the UK at that time"* (i.e. the early 1880s). Hunting and "picnicking" were a social activity for the expanding middle and upper classes, and pocket cutlery that included tools for picnicking- such as a sardine tin opener, were in demand. This was 15 years before such tools were recognised as being suitable for inclusion in clasp knives supplied to military personnel for accessing field rations. There appears to be at least four styles of tin opener evident in the 17 knives featured in [section 7.2 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here](#), including minor differences of detail in each style.



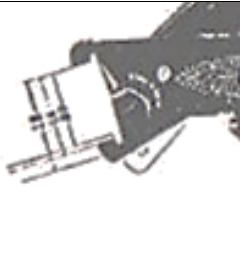

The 'English Style' is probably the most common style of tin opener to be found in Sheffield pocket knives and clasp knives and appears to have been the first style provided in champagne pattern knives, being "Preist's Coaching & Pic-nic Knife" dated to May 1881 – see details above. There are variations in the shape of the tool, however all include a protruding strong metal pin which works as a fulcrum – to provide leverage for the cutting edge. This style was adopted by the military (primarily "private purchase") during the Second Boer War and was used extensively in clasp knives in WW1.

 Source: PART TWO - Sutherland & Rhoden Sheffield #1	 Source: PART TWO - Sutherland & Rhoden Sheffield #2	 Typically large pin commonly used on Geo. Butler examples	 Showing reverse side. See item "7.2.8. G. Butler & Co." .
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The following "spearpoint" style of tin openers are perhaps a variant of the 'English style' in that they operate in exactly the same way – by the provision of protruding strong metal pin which works as a fulcrum – to provide leverage for the cutting edge.


			
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	<p>SOURCE “7.7.4 George Wostenholm Sheffield England”.</p>	<p>Backside of the tin opener shown in the illustration of the W. Jno, Baker wire key sports knife. See section “7.9.2. Baker Wire Key Sports Knife”.</p>	<p>Backside of the spearpoint tin opener with the end of the pin showing. SOURCE: section “7.6.1 Preist & Co. 514 Oxford Street - The “Exeter” Fishing Knife”.</p>	
<p>The following “claw style” of tin openers shown in the first three photos offers a different approach. The long arm has a cutting edge on the inside and the top arm provides the leverage., The first example appears to be near identical to the tool invented by Robert Yeates in 1855 as detailed in the introduction to section 7.2 “Tin Opener Knives” here. The end illustration is also detailed in section 7.7.7 “Captain Hayes’ Horseman’s knife” here</p>				
				
<p>See section: “7.2.15 Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket” This tool was in production c.1855 – through to the early 20th century primarily in non-military clasp knives. See also PART TWO “W. Morton & Sons Sheffield”</p>	<p>Source: PART TWO “Thomas Read Dublin Ireland”. A slight variation of this style emerged at the end of WW1 and became the standard in military clasp knives through to 1944 when a cap lifter was added.</p>	<p>The lever arm is twice the width of the cutting arm, and the top surface is also a file See section: “7.3.5. Mappin & Webb Sheffield”.</p>	<p>A combination tool wire/foil cutter, tin opener, and hoof cleaner. See item: “7.1.15. Hill London” and “7.2.14 Hill London”.</p>	
<p>The following two tin opener tools are uncommon – particular the first claw style example. The spearpoint example with the fold-over tab on the topside works in a similar way to the three mainstream spearpoint examples detailed above.</p>				
	<p>It was initially assumed that this tool was possibly a combined cap lifter, but that has now been ruled out as described in the following reference. See item: “7.1.4 Geo. Butler & Co. Sheffield”</p>		<p>Curved blade with a fold-over tab. See section: “7.5.3 Needham Brothers”. Other examples are shown on the two knives by John Dobie Glasgow & Sheffield in PART TWO of this Collector Note.</p>	
<h2>6.5 CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS</h2> <p>See section 7.3 “CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES” here for details</p>				
				
<p>Probably the most common version.</p>	<p>THE “GRIPPER” NOWILLS PATENT.</p>	<p>Registered number 358395 dated 17 November 1880.</p>	<p>Butt-end cartridge extractor is stamped 12</p>	

See item: "7.3.1 Abram Brooksbank Sheffield"	See item: "7.3.3 J.Nowill & Sons Sheffield"	See item: "7.3.4 Taylor Sheffield"	on one side and 16 on the other. See item: "7.3.6 Mitchell Manchester"
			
"Graduating Extractor", with the 'bell' trademark of Brookes & Crookes'. See item: "7.3.7 Richardson Edinburgh" See also: "7.3.8. Thornhill's New Shooting Knife" .	Registered number 347081 to "George Butler and Company" on 1 March 1880. See item: "7.3.8 Taylor (Eye Witness) Sheffield." Source of illustration: "1883 James Dixon trade catalogue" .	John Watts patent design for a "Graduating cartridge extractor" No example available. Details as for item 7.3.11	The cartridge extractor has "FITZWILLIAM CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR" stamped on it. Made by TAYLOR SHEFFIELD. Details as for item 7.3.9.



6.6 WIRE SNIPPING TOOLS

See [section 7.4 "WIRE SNIPPER TOOLS"](#) [here](#) for details of the following by Mapin and Web and similar examples by Cowlshaw, Taylor, and John Watts.

	Possibly an early 20th century "high-tech" alternative to the standard champagne wire cutter tool detailed in part 7.3 above. This illustration is copied from section 7.4.2. "Mappin & Webb Sheffield" .
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6.7 MARLINE SPIKE

Contemporary trade catalogues use both "marline" and "marlin" to denote these tools, although it is possible that "marline" was the earlier. Note also that the spike has a full-round cross-section and should not be confused with a half-round reamer which may appear the same in a photo. As noted in [section 2 "WHAT IS A 'CHAMPAGNE PATTERN' POCKET KNIFE?"](#), theoretically, these knives are not a Champagne pattern as all examples so far identified by the joint authors do not incorporate champagne wire/foil cutter. See [section 7.5. "MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES"](#) [here](#) for details.

	This illustration shows the marline in its most basic form. Due to its relatively small size it can be overlooked as a marline spike, however its full-round cross section determine that it is in-fact a marline spike. This illustration is copied from section: 7.5.2 "G. Butler & Co." It is possibly from an earlier date than the following larger example.
	This is the relatively more common larger version, which is often characterised by a slight curve, probably to ensure that it has a more comfortable fit in the closed position. Note that the tool on the topside adjacent to the corkscrew that shows a similar profile to the example immediately above, is in fact a half-round reamer. This illustration is copied from section: 7.5.4 "Needham Brothers" .



6.8 ANGLER'S TOOLS

There are two distinctive tools that define the anglers' version of the Champagne pattern knife as detailed in [section 7.6](#) **"ANGLER'S STYLE MULTI-TOOL KNIVES"** shown [here](#), being a hook disgorger and a scissor. A further two tools - being a vice and a gripper, are featured in [section 7.6.1](#) **"Exeter Fishing Knife"** [here](#) in addition to the hook disgorger and scissor.

Hook Disgorger	Scissor	Vice	Gripper
			
A common feature in sportsmen's knives generally See item: 7.6.2 "Butler's Angling Knife"	Rarely found in champagne pattern knives except for angler's knives. See item: 7.6.3 "G. Butler & Co."	Currently only identified in the Exeter Fishing Knife, however it is probably that further examples will be identified in other specialist angler's knives. See item: 7.6.1 "Priest & Co. 514 Oxford Street - The 'Exeter' Fishing Knife" .	




6.9 HORSEMAN'S TOOLS




The sole defining feature of a horseman's style champagne pattern knife as detailed in [section 7.7](#) **"HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES"** [here](#) is the inclusion of a pair of trace¹⁰ repair bolts. The trace repair bolts would commonly be accompanied by an auger/gimlet and a reamer necessary for creating holes in the harness. Other tools commonly included were corkscrew, button hook, Champagne wire/foil cutter, turnscrew, and tin opener (also as part of a combination tool – see below and [section 6.11](#) following).

A pair of trace repair bolts	Combination hoof cleaner and wire/foil cutter
	
See item: 7.7.1 "Harris & Nixon"	Given the pronounced hook end when compared to a champagne wire/foil cutter, it is likely that the primary purpose of this multitool is as a hoof cleaner. See section 7.1.3 "Geo Butler & Co. Sheffield" here .

6.10 CARRIAGE KEYS

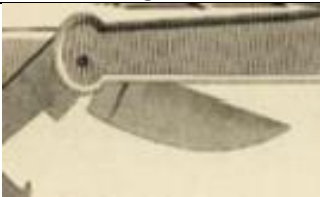

For the purposes of this Glossary, the joint authors have devised descriptive names for the three styles of Carriage Key tools so far identified. Full details of the knives themselves are available at [section 7.8](#). **"CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES"** [here](#). In most known example of carriage key knives, the tool is commonly (but not exclusively) associated with the topside bulge where the hinge mechanism is housed. This enables the knife handle to assist in the rotation of the tool for opening and closing the carriage door. This is also why corkscrews, reamers, awls and borer tools that require a rotation movement are also commonly located on the topside.

Heavyweight Bar	Lightweight Bar	Extended Head
		
The first hint regarding the purpose of this bar was the inscription on the master sheepfoot blade "Coaching Knife" See item: "G. Butler & Co." here	The cross-section of the lightweight bar is less than half that of the heavyweight bar. See item: "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" here .	This "extended head" tool is more easily recognisable as a carriage key. The extended head has a square cross-section to ensure that it fits firmly into the lock. See items "Rawson Brothers Sheffield" , "S. W. SILVER CORNHILL (London)" , "Wingfield Rowbotham & Co." here , and "1883 James Dixon trade catalogue – pattern no. 1344" .
Heavy Squared. This tool is similar to the 'extended head' tool detailed above but <u>with or without</u> the shaft		

			
See items: “ JAMES TRICKETT SHEFFIELD ” here	See item: “ HARDING & SONS ” here .	See item: “ MAPPIN BROTHERS SHEFFIELD ” here .	





6.11 CIGAR CUTTERS

The inclusion of a cigar cutter involves a change to the frame of the knife to incorporate a hole for inserting the cigar end, together with the inclusion of a small blade that is pushed down onto the cigar tip to remove it. Alternatively, the sheepfoot master blade is designed so that it can be pushed down to cut the cigar tip, as well as opening normally. An example with a date range to c.1880s is shown in **PART TWO “George Butler & Co. Sheffield” # 3** [here](#). The full details of cigar cutter tools are provided in section “7.9.1” [here](#)

	
Illustration shows part of a champagne pattern knife copied from a Silber & Fleming catalogue dated c.1888. The hole is on the opposite side of the knife. Details of the knife are shown in section: 7.3.1. “ Abram Brooksbank Sheffield ” here	The master sheepfoot blade is shown in the normal closed position, however it is also designed to be pushed down, working against a back spring, in order to remove the cigar tip. Details of this knife are shown in section: 5.2. “ Geo. Butler Design Registration ” here .

6.12 COMBINATION TOOLS

There appears to be three versions of this combination tool due to their similarity in appearance, however this is a ‘work-in-progress’ and further analysis of the tool is required. In its simplest form it is the “Combination hoof cleaner and wire/foil cutter” as detailed in section 6.3. “Champagne wire/foil cutter” – as shown in the first illustration following. The second example is similar although the primary purpose is likely to be as a horse hoof cleaner. The third example is more likely to be a ‘multipurpose’ tool.

1. Combination hoof cleaner and wire/foil cutter		
		The extended shaft of this tool suggests that it was designed primarily to serve as a horse hoof cleaner. It <u>appears</u> however that the inside edge of both the shaft and the hook are serrated which indicates that it would also serve as a wire/foil cutter. See section: 7.1.3 “ Geo. Butler & Co. Sheffield ”. The illustration is copied from the 1928 Geo. Butler trade catalogue.
2. Possible hoof cleaner		
		Both the adjacent photo and illustration suggest that the inside edge of both the shaft and the hook is NOT serrated, which indicates that it was most likely designed as a scaled-down horse hoof cleaner. If these edges are serrated, then it serves the same purpose as the example immediately above. The first photo is copied from item: 7.5.5 “ Hill & Sons, 4 Haymarket ”. The same tool also appears to be shown in section: 7.3.5. “ Mappin & Webb Sheffield ”. The Illustration immediately adjacent is sourced from an Abercrombie and Fitch retail sales catalogue dated 1908. See section 7.1.26. “ Abercrombie and Fitch ”.

3. Multipurpose tool - A



This tool appears to be the most versatile of the various combination tools designed for inclusion in Champagne Pattern knives. It is a tin opener due to the protruding strong metal pin which provide leverage for the cutting edge (the back side of the pin can be seen in both adjoining pictures). The hook is extended to facilitate hoof cleaning, the inside of the hook is serrated to facilitate wire/foil cutting, and the straight edge of the extension is serrated to enable wire cutting. See item 7.7.2 "G. Butler & Co." The illustration is copied from the 1928 Geo. Butler trade catalogue.

3. Multipurpose tool - B



This illustration is copied from the "1883 James Dixon trade catalogue and is pattern no. 1347". It is described as "Containing horse hook, with wire cutter, and extractor".



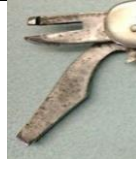

6.13 TURNSCREW

6.14 FILES

6.15 PULL-OUT TOOLS

6.16 CAP LIFTER

Crown seal cap lifters appear to have been an uncommon inclusion in champagne pattern pocket knives. The inclusion of cap lifters into sportsmen's knives was a post-WW1 initiative, and this was the time when the popularity of champagne pattern pocket knives was in decline generally, being supplanted by all-metal 'utility knives' that were available in 4, 5, and 6-blade options. Of the 126 knives detailed in PART TWO of this Collector Note only the Needham Brothers (see 1st photo following) is a fully compliant champagne pattern knife. The Melhuish knife (see 2nd photo) has some of the characteristics of a champagne pattern but it more closely aligns with a clasp knife style. For comparison purposes, the final photo shows part of an all-metal "motorists" clasp knife that was first marketed in the mid-1920s, and an example is featured in the 1928 Geo. Butler trade catalogue. Near identical examples were made by John Watts, John Milner, and Brookes & Crookes. In all three of the examples shown, the cap lifter also provides a turnscREW function.

			
See section: 7.2.17 "Repeat Needham Brothers", and PART TWO "NEEDHAM BROTHERS" # 1.	See PART TWO "MELHUIH HOLBORN E.C." # 1.	Maker: "John Watts Sheffield". Not a champagne pattern knife and therefore not featured in this Collector Note.	
			The adjacent illustration is copied from "Levine's Guide to Knives and their Values" (page 267) which is included in section 8.1 "German Examples" here . It clearly shows a claw-style tin opener on the left side and what would logically be a cap-lifter on the right side. Note however the similarity between this tool and the "uncommon" example shown in the last row at section 6.4 "Tin Openers" above.

7 TYPOLOGY OF SHEFFIELD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES

Given the difficulty in establishing a comprehensive *chronology* for Champagne pattern knives, the following Sections attempt to formulate a broad *typology* for cataloguing “**All-metal Champagne Pattern clasp knives and multi-tool variants**” based on the identification of a significant feature or point of difference that can be adopted to define a particular style of knife. This in itself is fraught with difficulties as an individual “multitool” knife, by its very nature, will incorporate a variety of blades/tools and implements making it difficult to focus on any one such feature as the defining topological element. As a result, individual knives may be featured in several the following categories. As stated elsewhere in this Collector Note, there is absolutely no scientific basis to this, rather it is defined by the examples that the co-author have in our collection as catalogued in PART TWO: CATALOGUE OF MAKERS [here](#), together with examples that we have had access to.

7.1 STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES

The focus of this Section 7.1 is the common Champagne pattern that include both a champagne wire cutter tool and a corkscrew, and commonly another one or two blades/tools. Where however one of the other tools is a tin opener for example, they are also grouped in that Section 5 “Tin Openers” [here](#). There are also knives in other Sections following which also include a champagne wire cutter as one of an array of blades/tools.

7.1.1 Brookes & Crookes Sheffield (1)



The main sheepfoot blade is stamped “BROOKES & CROOKES [bell logo] SHEFFIELD”. It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm) and a single backspring. The underside has a sheepfoot blade and a champagne wire cutter, and the topside has a corkscrew. This knife has similar characteristics to the original Rd. No. 282336 awarded to William Singleton in **1874** (except for the inclusion of the wire cutter blade in lieu of the original pen blade), but is believed to be of a later date as it has the ‘post-1880’ half-round bulge

‘joint’ on the topside.



An undated “Wraggs” trade catalogue (assumed to be c.1880s – 1890s) illustrates an identical knife as “pattern 9701” which suggests that this style was perhaps a common “town pattern” in Sheffield in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

7.1.2 Brookes & Crookes Sheffield (2)



The mark side tangs of all three blades on the mark side are stamped “OLD ENGLAND PARIS” and the pile side tangs are stamped “BROOKES & CROOKES [bell logo] SHEFFIELD”. It has a closed length of 2 ½ inches (6.4cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and a single brass liner. On the underside it has a main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, and champagne wire cutter. On the topside it has a corkscrew working against both backsprings. Given its small size, it is possible that this knife was marketed as a

“*chatelaine*”¹¹ knife.

7.1.3 Geo Butler & Co. Sheffield (1).



Main & pen blades & button hook mark-side tang: KEY mark 'G. BUTLER & Co' Main & pen blades & button hook pile-side tang: 'SHEFFIELD ART' (in oval) 'ENGLAND'.

Main blade: "The Royal Hunt" etched on blade in Gothic typeface (still faintly visible). Overall closed length: 4" (101 mm). Lower blades/tools: spearpoint blade, button hook, pen blade (broken,) elongated champagne foil/wire cutter. Upper blades/tools: awl & corkscrew operating off one backspring each. Scales one side: engraved: 'S.G. Pearse'. Scales other side:

engraved 'Oldaport'. Suggested date range: early 20th century. This same pattern is illustrated in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (page 141) as "pattern 1820½" - including nickel silver scales and the main blade being stamped "The Royal Hunt".

The following knife appears to be identical to the above except for the non-metal scales, and the 'joint' bulge for hinging the corkscrew and other tools is attached to the metal liners however it still follows the "post-1880" quarter-rounded bulge 'joint' design. It is assumed therefore that this pattern with only minor variation was manufactured by Butler from the early 1880s through to the late 1920s and possibly longer.

7.1.4 Geo Butler & Co. Sheffield (2).



"[logo ART] GEO BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tangs of the main spear blade and the button hook. The long champagne wire cutter is stamped "[logo ART]" on the mark side tang. The pen blade is stamped "J. U. JAMES SHEFFIELD" and is assumed to be a replacement as there is possible evidence of work on the pivot pin that also secures the shackle. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two back springs, diagonally cut buffalo horn scales, milled brass liners, and

nickel silver pins, shield, shackle, and tabs that secure the tools on the topside. The blades/tools consist of a main spear blade, button hook, long champagne wire cutter, and pen blade on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and half-round reamer. The two slide-out tools are missing. The long champagne wire cutter is stamped with a British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code that shows the date of **July 9, 1883**. It is assumed that this date only applies to the long champagne wire cutter tool and suggests that this knife dates from somewhere between **July 1883 and July 1886**.



The adjacent illustration is copied from the "Sporting Gazette" dated December 29, **1883** and is described as George Butler & Co's "NEW HUNTING KNIFE". It appears to be identical to the above knife except that it looks to have ivory scales instead of the diagonally cut buffalo scales shown in the photo above. It appears that this example also dates from **1883 - 1886**.



A very similar example was noted on the website of "All about Pocket Knives" on April 21, 2022, in the "for sale" section where it was described as "4 1/8" Champagne Pattern. all blades have good snaps. handles: cracks plus piece missing at end on back side. It likely had 2 or 3 implements slotted into handle ends. These are now missing". The shape of the frame is identical to the examples detailed above; the main difference is that it appears to have a single long wire cutter blade on the back end whereas the other examples also include a pen blade. The main blade is stamped with the George Butler & Co "[logo ART]" on the mark side tang and the blade face is stamped "The Melton".



The knife in the adjacent photo is in an Australian collection. It is stamped "[logo ART] GEO BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tangs of the main spear blade and the button hook. The long champagne wire cutter is stamped "[logo ART]" on the mark side tang and appears to be the same pattern as the other examples in this Section 4.3 except that it has nickel silver scales.

The mark side scale is inscribed "LIEUT. COLONEL SERJEANT – 5th Rifle Brigade". Serjeant is known to have served in both the First and Second Boer Wars, and full details are included in Appendix 1 – File No. E.1.1 of the companion Collector Note "BRITISH MILITARY CLASP KNIVES OF THE BOER WAR" at www.CASK.info.

7.1.5 Geo Butler & Co. Sheffield (3).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot (?) blade (broken) and button hook; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 3 1/8 inches (8.0cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length. The corkscrew on the topside works against both backsprings..

A very similar knife (without a button hook) is shown in the Thomas Turner 1925 trade catalogue as pattern 7298. UK collector and commentator Martin Cook has observed that the tool "is intended as a 'wire-snapper', ie used to hook and twist giving leverage to snap the wire after making a cut in it, and is not a cap lifter at all? Therefore, a pre 1920s date is feasible". A close inspection of the tool confirms that it has a cutting edge and a sharp point which are both inconsistent with the operation of a cap lifter.

7.1.6 J. Clarke & Sons



J. CLARKE & SONS ~~NEVA~~ SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single steel liner for its full length. Tweedale¹² notes that "In 1904, Clarke's became 'Ltd' "which suggests that this knife may have been made prior to **1904** due to the absence of "Ltd" on the tang stamp.

7.1.7 T. Cranswick 59 Piccadilly



The mark side tangs of the three blades/tools on the underside are all stamped "T. CRANSWICK 59 PICCADILLY". Flook's TLKB notes that "CRANSWICK THOMAS" was listed as a manufacturer (and it is assumed – also a retailer) at this London address from 1865 to c.1885. This suggests that this knife could date from **early/mid-1880s** and was likely made by a cutlery manufacturer in Sheffield under contract to Cranswick. The main blade appears to be a lambfoot however on closer inspection shows that it was previously a

sheepfoot blade that has been reprofiled. The closed length of the knife is 4 inches (10.2cm). This is a standard pattern that was made with minor variations by most Sheffield cutlery manufacturers right through to the 1920s, and in some cases the 1930s.

7.1.8 E. M. Dickinson Sheffield



"E. M. DICKINSON SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade, pen blade, and champagne wire cutter. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins, and a single steel liner for half its length. Both the heavy wire cutter and the corkscrew work against the two backsprings.

7.1.9 T. Ellin & Co. Sheffield.



Both the main blade (broken) and the pen blade are stamped "VULCAN T. ELLIN & Co SHEFFIELD". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins, one milled brass liner, and a further single brass liner for half its length. Both the heavy wire cutter and the corkscrew work against two of the backsprings. The pile side scale is engraved "H.S.". There are indications that a shackle has been removed. The scissor is an uncommon inclusion in a 'champagne

pattern' knife, most known examples are associated with [section 7.6](#) "Angler's Style multi-tool knives" – see [here](#).

7.1.10. Harrison Brothers & Howson (1)



"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, button hook, champagne wire cutter, and the turncrew. The pile side of the sheepfoot blade is stamped "SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The mark side tang of the pen blade is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales, pins, one brass liner for the full length and another for half the length. The corkscrew and the wire cutter both work against two back

springs. The references to "Her Majesty", to "England", and the inclusion of the "turncrew" indicate a date range of **1890 - 1900**.

7.1.11. Harrison Brothers & Howson (2)



"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The pen blade is stamped "SLASH CHARLES IBBOTSON & Co" and appears to be original. Tweeddale explains this stamping of different company names as follows in the listing for Harrison Bros & Howson "In 1902, Charles Ibbotson, the pocket-knife maker (trademark, 'SLASH'), was acquired". This suggests that the knife was made after **1902** and could be much later as the (re)inclusion of the champagne wire cutter, in preference

to the tin opener, appears to have been popular in the **1920s and 1930s**. The mark side scale is inscribed "B. M. WAINER".

7.1.12. Harrison Brothers & Howson (3)



"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main button hook. The well-worn main blade appears to be a replacement as the pivot pin is steel and much larger than the norm. It is also unstamped. The large champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins. It has a single brass line for half its length. The reference to "Her Majesty" indicates a

date prior to 1900, however the absence of "England" on the tang stamps suggests a date of **late-1880s -1890s**.

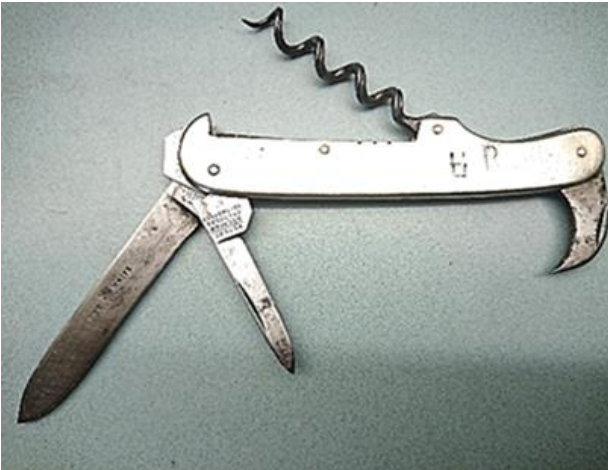
7.1.13. Harrison Brothers & Howson (4)



"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the pen blade and the button hook, and the champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The main spear blade is stamped "ENCORE OIL JOINTS SHEFFIELD" which is a Thomas Turner & Co. stamp. This is assumed to be a replacement blade and the pivot pin is not the same as the other pins which are slightly raised as is the norm with Champagne pattern knives. The

knife has a closed length of 3 inches (7.7cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins and liner. The reference to "Her Majesty" and the absence of "England" suggests a date of **late-1880s -1890s**

7.1.14. Harrison Brothers & Howson (5)



The main spear blade is stamped with the Harrison Bros & Howson corporate trademark: "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE" on the blade face and has "45 NORFOLK St. SHEFFIELD" stamped on the blade tang, and the champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The pen blade is stamped "REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS CELEBRATED" and is assumed to be a replacement. The

knife has a closed length of 4 5/8 inches (11.7cm) two back springs, and nickel silver scales and pins. It has a single steel liner for half its length which extends beyond the frame to form a turnscrew. The reference to "Her Majesty" and the absence of "England" suggests a date of **late-1880s -1890s**. The profile of the frame is a variation of the standard Champagne pattern, and is also noted in trade catalogues of other cutlery manufacturers (e.g. Wraggs).

7.1.15. Harrison Brothers & Howson (6)



"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade and the blade face is stamped "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE". The pen blade is also stamped "HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" on the mark side tang. The heavy champagne wire cutter is unstamped. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/2 inches (8.8cm), two backsprings, and nickel silver scales and pins. Given the lack of reference to "Her Majesty" it is assumed that this knife **post-dates**

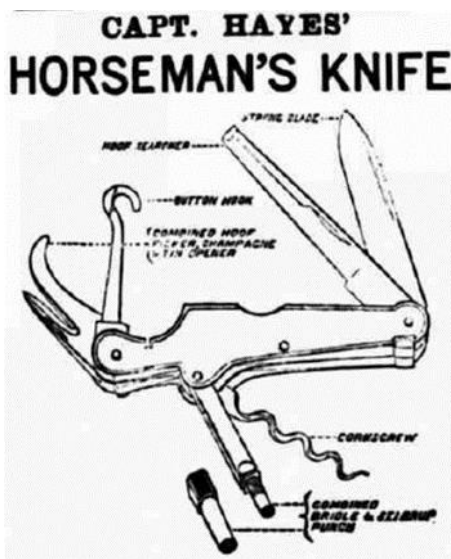
1900. The mark side scale is stamped "THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co. MAISON FONDEE EN 1864".

7.1.16. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket



"HILL LONDON" is stamped on the tang of the master spear blade; the pen blade is stamped "HILL & SON 4 HAYMARKET". The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, and a tapered steel line that extends beyond the frame to form a turnscrew, nickel silver scales and pins. The main spear blade has a pick-lock device that locks the blade in the open position and is the only knife featured in this Collector Note that has such a device. The other blades/tools on the underside are a

button hook/nail file (or possibly a match-striker), and an unusual 'claw-style' combined-champagne wire cutter/tin opener – see description following in reference to "Capt. Hayes' Horseman's Knife". The topside has a corkscrew and a reamer. The mark side scale has a stamped 4-inch ruler. This knife is unusual in that the main blade tang is stamped "LONDON". Flook's TLKB lists a "Hill & Son" and includes the following details: "*A Thomas Hill, of 4 Haymarket is listed in the Cutlers section of the 1855 Post Office Directory However in the 1880 directory he is listed as Hill & Son and described as a working cutler*". This suggests that this knife could have a date ranging from the early **1880s to the mid to late-1890s** when the company name change to Edwin Hill & Son.



Regarding the "unusual claw style combined-champagne wire cutter/tin opener" mentioned in the previous paragraph, Paul Stamp's research of historic English newspapers has identified and advert for "CAPT. HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE" that was featured in "Field" 17 June 1882 edition and in the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" 02 September 1882 edition. In the accompanying illustration (see adjacent) the tool is described as "*combined hoof picker, champagne & tin opener*". Both articles describe the knife as being invented by Captain Hayes – "*the Author of Riding' and Veterinary Notes' etc.*", and that the knife was manufactured by "*Mr Archibald Young, 58 North Bridge Edinburgh*". This knife is further detailed in Section 7.7.7 "Horseman's Knives" (see [here](#)), including source

attribution.

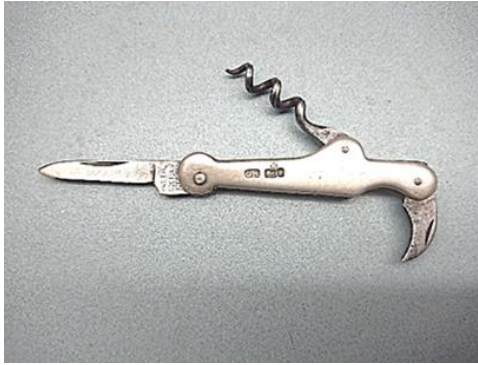
7.1.17. Henry Hobson & Sons.



"HENRY HOBSON & SONS" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two back springs, a single brass liner, and nickel silver scales and pins. On the underside is a sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs. Both Tweedale and Flook provide details of how the company under this name operated in both Sheffield and London from c.**1876**

to c.1894 when the name changed to George Hobson and Sons, so this is assumed to be the date range for this knife.

7.1.18. Thomas Ibbotson (or possibly Harrison Bros. & Howson)



Some of the stamping on the mark side tang of the small pen blade is obscure however the following can be discerned "OWLI... IBBOTSON SHEFFIELD". The small champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side tang "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros. & Howson style. The knife has a closed length of 2½ inches (6.3cm) 2 backsprings, sterling silver scales and liner, and steel pins. The pivot pin for the pen blade is a replacement. It is missing one blade/tool (possibly a small button hook) that was located adjacent to the pen blade.

The hallmark on the sterling silver scales shows a Sheffield date stamp of 1901, so a date of early 1900s is probable.

7.1.19. J. Nowill & Sons



"J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main clip blade. The champagne wire cutter, pen blade, and nail file blade are all stamped on the mark side tang "J. NOWILL & SONS [crossed keys trademark] SHEFFIELD". The pile side tangs of all blades/tools on the underside are stamped with the Nowill crossed keys trademark. The knife has a closed length of 3 ¾ inches (9.5cm), two backsprings, ivory scales, three nickel silver liners, and nickel silver pins. The exposed back of the corkscrew arm is

embossed with diagonal grooves – a practice that was popular in the mid-Victorian period c.1860 – c.1880. As the knife has both a champagne wire cutter and a corkscrew, it conforms with the "traditional" definition of "Champagne pattern" knife. This is a high-quality and well-constructed knife – features that were more common to the 1870s and 1880s than to the later decade of the 19th century.

7.1.20. John Petty & Sons.



"JOHN PETTY & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The tang of the button hook is stamped on mark side tang "G. IBBERSON & Co. SHEFFIELD. ENG." The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver pins and scales - with the mark side stamped with a faux hallmark. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back

springs. Tweeddale does not provide any information that suggests a possible link between PETTY and IBBERSON. It is assumed PETTY was the maker and given that there is no evidence of a repair, it is suggested that this is how it was probably manufactured by a "little mester" using a button hook blade that he had available to finish a contract.

7.1.21. Joseph Rodgers & Sons.



"No. 6 NORFOLK St. SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, and the pile side tang is stamped "ENGLAND *+". The pen blade is stamped "RODGERS CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" and the pile side tang is stamped "*+", as is the champagne wire cutter. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.8cm), 2 back springs, a single brass liner, nickel silver scales and pins. Given that there are blade stampings of both "ENGLAND" and "HER MAJESTY" suggests a

date range of **1890 – 1900**. A very similar knife is illustrated in the Rodgers c.1912 trade catalogue as pattern P.1978, the only apparent difference being the inclusion of a turnscrew in lieu of the champagne wire cutter shown in this knife.

7.1.22. Straker Ludgate Hill.



Maker not known, the stamping on the tang of the main blade (broken), the saw blade, and the button hook is "STRAKER LUDGATE HILL"; the wire cutter blade is stamped "CARTE BLANCHE". It has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.2mm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and milled brass liners. The 'diamond' code on the scale indicates a date of 14 May **1874**. Further details regarding this knife are provided on section 5.1 (see [here](#)), in particular "*this was the defining shape of the first "all-metal Champagne Pattern"*

clasp knives manufactured in Sheffield in c.1874."

7.1.23. Taylor Sheffield.



"TAYLOR SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade although the style is different to knife immediately above. The pen blade is stamped "[eye logo] WITNESS SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang, and both the button hook and champagne wire cutter are stamped "[eye logo] WITNESS TAYLOR". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver pins and scales - with the mark side stamped "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE", and one steel liner.

The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs. This is a basic version of a 'Champagne pattern' knife that appears to have a time frame of **1880s to 1920s**, although it is not known whether Taylor's continued to manufacture it after the end of WW1.

7.1.24. Walter Thornhill



This knife is in Paul Stamp's collection – see PART TWO “WALTER THORNHILL & Co., LONDON”# 1 [here](#).

Maker: not known, but assumed to be the London firm ‘Walter Thornhill & Co.’ who Flook's TLKB (page 161) describes as “... a prolific maker of knives including some very high quality maker of Bowies and folding knives”. The mark side tang of the Button Hook is stamped “W. THORNHILL & CO” which Flook suggests was first used in **1885**. The knife has an overall closed length (minus shackle) of 4 1/8 inches(10.5 cm), nickel silver scales, nickel silver ‘spacer’ liner at blade end, two springs, nickel silver

pins and shackle. The blades/tools on the underside are: spearpoint blade (not original,) button hook, champagne wire cutter (operating off both springs.) On the topside there is corkscrew operating off both backsprings. Scales one side are engraved with a three-letter monogram (I.B.R.?). This is a high-quality knife, with scales of an unusual shape. As the main blade appears not to be original, it is possible that the button hook is also a replacement, meaning that the maker is not certain. Suggested date range: late **19th / early 20th century**.

7.1.25. W. Webster Sycamore Works.



“W. WEBSTER SYCAMORE WORKS” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade, and the pile side tangs are stamped with the Webster ‘stag head trade’ mark. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two back springs, nickel silver scales and pins, and one brass line that extends for half its length. The mark side scaled is “J. C. Carlton”. According to Tweedale the company was sold to Harrison Brothers & Howson in 1894, however the absence of ‘Sheffield’ in the

tang stamps suggests a much earlier date – possibly **c.mid-1880s**. The heavy champagne wire cutter works against both back springs.

7.1.26. Wheatley Brothers Sheffield

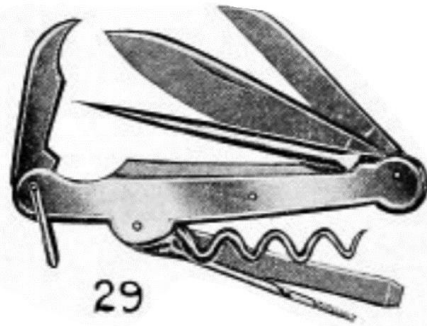


“WHEATLEY BROTHERS SHEFFIELD” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The face of the sheepfoot blade is stamped “WHEAT [logo] SHEAF KNIFE”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two back springs, nickel silver scales and pins, and one brass liner that extends for half its length. Tweedale notes that “In 1901, the business relocated to W heatsheaf Works ...” which indicates that the knife was made after that date. A probable date range for the knife is **early**

20th century. It appears likely that a shackle has been removed from the back end.

7.1.27. Abercrombie and Fitch

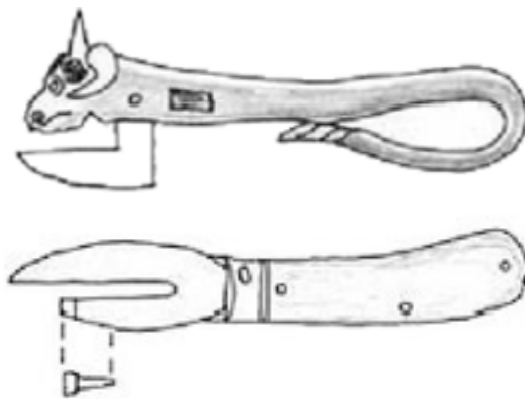
This knife is included here due to the distinctive shape of the champagne wire cutter tool.



The illustration is sourced from an Abercrombie and Fitch retail sales catalogue dated 1908 (item 29). The company was founded in New York in 1892 as an 'outfitter for the elite outdoorsman'. The knife is described in the catalogue (pages 94 and 96) as "*No. 29. Kit Knife. Finest imported steel; solid German silver handles; very strongly made and practical; contains 2 ½ inch blade, 2 ¼ inch blade, marlin-spike, gimlet, screw driver, large cork-screw and cork wire cutter; has lug for cord or key ring; weight, 7 oz. Price 6.00*". The maker is not stated. What appears to be a very similar wire/foil cutter tool is shown in the knife at [section 7.5.6](#). "Hill & Sons, 4 Haymarket" [here](#), and [section 7.3.5](#) "MAPPIN & WEBB" [here](#). This suggests that this knife may have been made in Sheffield for Abercrombie and Fitch, although the lack of any "ENGLAND" stamping as required by the US McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 would place this in doubt. This knife is also discussed in the later [section 8.1](#) "German Examples" [here](#), including that it is identical to a knife made by "J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY" in the **early 20th century**.

7.2 TIN OPENER KNIVES

In common with Champagne opening tools – see [section 7.1 here](#), tin opening tin openers, as a stand-alone tool. were in common use well before the introduction of the all-metal clasp knives.



The Bull-head push-lever-type can opener appears to have been in production from at least **1865** and were still featured in Sheffield cutlery trade catalogues in the early 20th century, when it was a common household item.

This second stand-alone example was invented by UK cutlery and surgical instrument maker Robert Yeates in **1855**, and is significant in that the opener device appears to be the forerunner of a scaled-down tin opening tool that was one of a

range of options available to Sheffield manufacturers in the late-19th and 20th centuries for incorporation into champagne pattern pocket knives, as detailed in [section 6.4](#) of "Glossary of blades/tools" [here](#). Their incorporation into military clasp knives started with the second Boer War 1899 – 1902 and was primarily associated with "private purchase" knives, however by 1905, with the introduction of the Pattern 6353 clasp knife, they were included as an essential feature of military issue knives.

7.2.1 Abram Brooksbank Sheffield.



The main sheepfoot blade is stamped "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang. Overall length closed is 4 inches (10.1cm), two backsprings. Nickel silver scales and shackle, brass liner, and steel pins. On the underside are: main sheepfoot blade. pen blade, tin opener, and champagne wire cutter. On the topside is a corkscrew working on both backsprings. The inclusion of the tin opener suggests that this pattern is a 'private purchase' item aimed at military personal and therefore dates from the late **1890s**. Conversely, it could be a "*pic-nic*" knife that were popular from at least the early 1880s (see example [here](#)).

7.2.2 Asprey 166 Bond St.



All blades/tools have their mark side tangs stamped "ASPREY 166 BOND ST". Flook's TLNB notes that Asprey operated from this London address from "1850 – present day" and also notes that although they were listed in trade directories under 'cutlers' from 1850, "*Whether or not they made the knives is open to speculation*". Both scales have sterling silver hallmarks which indicate a knife made in Sheffield in **1909**.



nickel silver pins and shackle.

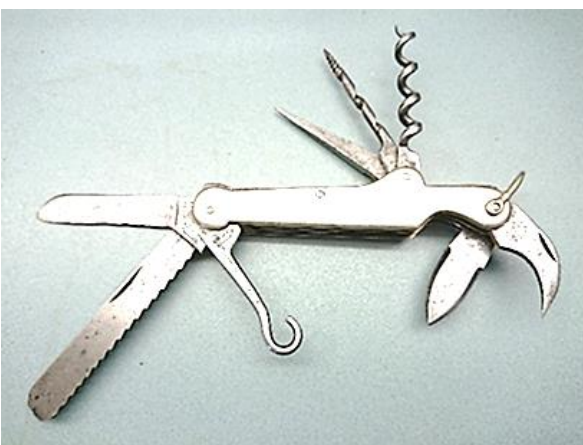
The adjacent knife, which has identical blade characteristics as the ASPREY knife above, was sold on eBay in January 2020. All blades/tools on the underside are stamped "DREW & SONS PICCADILLY CIRCUS S.W." on their mark side tangs, and "SHEFFIELD MADE" on their pile side tangs. It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), bone or similar scales, and

7.2.3 C. Barrett & Co. 1 Fenchurch St



the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew (broken) and reamer. The two slide-out tools are missing. Flook's TLNB notes that Charles Barrett operated from this London address from **1905 to 1910** which provides a good time frame for the knife. The knife is in relic condition with heavy pitted on all surfaces, and there is some indication that the pivot holding the pen blade and tin opener may been interfered with, or more likely that a shackle has been removed.

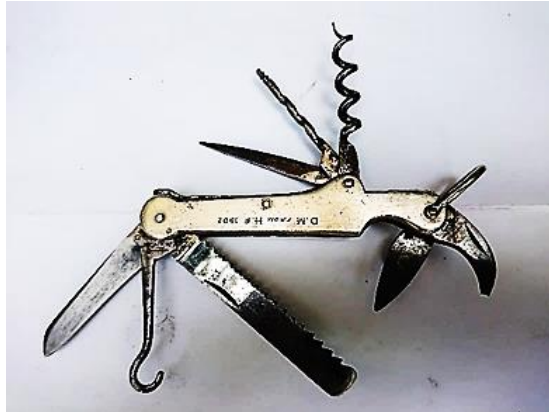
7.2.4 G. Butler & Co (1).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main sheepfoot blade, button hook, saw blade, tin opener, and champagne wire cutter. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". As was common at the time, the tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" suggesting that there was a need to explain its purpose. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales large shackle, and pins, and

milled brass liners. Note the similarity between this knife and Butler's "Wyndham Knife" detailed at 7.2.6 and 7.2.7 following. It is assumed that this knife dates from **early-1900s**.

7.2.5 G. Butler & Co (2).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main sheepfoot blade, button hook, saw blade, tin opener, and champagne wire cutter. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". Identical to Butler #1 above, but with the inscription "D.M. FROM H.F. 1902".

Both this knife and the previous knife have a wire cutter and a corkscrew and therefore are "Champagne pattern knives"

7.2.6 G. Butler & Co (3).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main spear blade, small lambfoot blade, button hook, tin opener, and combined wire cutter/turnkey. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". On this example the main spear blade face has "**The Wyndham**" acid etched on the blade face in 'Old English' typeface. The tools on the topside are corkscrew, borer, and half-rounded reamer. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three

backsprings and nickel silver scales large shackle, and pins, and milled nickel silver liners. The following knife is the same Butler pattern however this one appears to be of later manufacture. This same pattern is illustrated in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (as pattern 1857). It is assumed that this knife dates from **early-1900s**.

It is likely that both this pattern and the following example, with minor variations, were available from the mid-1880s to the late 1920s, and possibly later.



This adjacent is copied from page 22 of the "Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited" circa 1912 trade catalogue as Pattern No. P1981. It appears to be identical to the Butler knife above except that the stamping on the blade face is "**Wyndham Knife**".

7.2.7 G. Butler & Co (4).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main spear blade, small sheepfoot blade, button hook, tin opener, and combined wire cutter/turnkey. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". On this example the main spear blade face has "**The Wyndham**" faintly acid etched on the blade face in 'Old English' typeface. The tools on the topside are corkscrew, borer, and half-rounded reamer. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales large

shackle, and pins, and milled brass liners. One scale is engraved "H. C. Jeffreys" and the other "From L. A. March **1900**". This knife is the same Butler pattern as the one above, however there are subtle differences, such as the tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" which indicates an earlier date of manufacture, the smaller blade appears to be a sheepfoot rather than a lambfoot or pen profile, although it may have been reprofiled.

7.2.8 G. Butler & Co (5).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled brass liner for half its length. Both the tin opener and the corkscrew work off the two backsprings. It is

assumed that this knife dates from **early-1900s**.

7.2.9 G. Butler & Co (6).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length. This knife is similar to the above except that there is a marline spike instead of the pen blade. Consequently, the reverse scale is cutaway

to ensure ease of access the spike. It is assumed that this knife dates from **early-1900s**.

7.2.10. G. Butler & Co (7).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length. This knife is identical to the above. The main blade appears to be a sheepfoot blade however a

close inspection shows that the blade tip has been reprofiled to give that appearance. It is assumed that this knife dates from **early-1900s**.

7.2.11. G. Butler & Co – “The Gordon Knife”



This knife is named in honour of Major-General Charles George Gordon CB – known as “Gordon of Khartoum”, a British Army officer and administrator who was killed in action on January 26, **1883**, during the massacre that followed the siege of Khartoum (Sudan). The details following are copied from the companion Collector Note “**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen’s Knives – Part 1**” in Section 6.6. ‘Hero’ Promotion Knives (see www.CASK.info). It is one of two knives (the other being a Joseph Rodgers sportsman’s knife) known to commemorate the death of General Gordon. It is assumed that this knife dates from **late-1880s to early-1890s**.

U.K. collector and researcher Paul Stamp has noted a mention in the “Aberdeen Press and Journal” dated December 27, 1886 of a “Gordon Knife” as a prize presented to each of two “Privates” at a presentation to a local military corps, however no pictures were included so it is unclear as to whether these were the Joseph Rodgers version or a version by another maker. I did however find a reference to a “Gordon Knife” via an internet search of Google images – which is no longer available (“*URL signature expired*”), see above photo. The visible part of the tang is stamped “G. BUTLER ...” and the face of the main blade is stamped BUTLER’S GORDON KNIFE” together with floral motifs and a drawing of Gordon. I have since been advised that the source of the above photo is a post by Martin Lowe on the “Sheffield Pocket Knives and Fixed Blades” Facebook site.

7.2.12. Clark Newcastle.



“CLARK NEWCASTLE” is stamped on the mark side tang of all blades and tools on the underside, being a well-worn master sheepfoot (?), a pen blade, button hook, heavy champagne wire cutter working against two backsprings, and tin opener. The topside has a corkscrew working against two backsprings, and a borer. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales, shackle, pins, and milled liners. A Robert Clark operated as a cutler and optician in Newcastle

from the second half of the 1890s, however it is assumed that the knife was made in Sheffield under contract for Clark and dates from the late **1890s**.

7.2.13. Farquharson.



The main long spear blade and the pen blade tangs are stamped “FARQUHARSON”, and the pile side tang of the main blade is stamped “SHEFFIELD MADE”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and a single milled brass liner. The blades/tools on the underside are long spear blade, pen blade, and tin opener. On the topside is a heavy corkscrew that works against both backsprings. This is a common pattern with examples having either a

champagne wire cutter (probably earlier patterns) or tin opener (probably later for the Boer

War and WW1). There are also variations in the secondary blade with examples having spikes or button hooks illustrated above. Flook's TLKB has a listing for "FARQUHARSON, JAMES & SONS", described as "Manufacturing Cutler. 61 and 62 Houndsditch 1910 – 1925". Tweedale has a listing for "JAMES FARQUHARSON & SONS" and describes them as "... London-based and operated as wholesale warehousemen and hardware dealers in Houndsditch. In 1919, the firm was listed at No. 22 Rockingham Street ..." [i.e. Sheffield – ed.]. It is assumed that this knife dates **c.1900 – 1920**, as examples with the champagne wire cutter were more commonly illustrated in trade catalogues prior to 1900 and in the 1920s (e.g. the Geo. Butler 1928 catalogue).

7.2.14. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket (1)



"HILL LONDON" is stamped on the tang of the master spear blade; the pen blade is stamped "HILL & SON 4 HAYMARKET". The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, and a tapered steel line that extends beyond the frame to form a turnscrew, nickel silver scales and pins. The spear blade has a pick-lock device that locks the blade in the open position and is the only knife featured in this Collector Note that has such a device. The other blades/tools on the underside are a

button hook/nail file (or possibly a match-striker), and an unusual combined-champagne wire cutter/tin opener/hoof cleaner (as described in section "7.7.7. Captain Hayes' Horseman's knife" [here](#)). The topside has a corkscrew and a reamer. The mark side scale has a stamped 4-inch ruler. This knife is unusual in that the main blade tang is stamped "LONDON". Flook lists a "Hill & Son" and includes the following details: "A Thomas Hill, of 4 Haymarket is listed in the Cutlers section of the 1855 Post Office Directory However in the 1880 directory he is listed as Hill & Son and described as a working cutler". This suggests that this knife could have a date ranging from the **early 1880s to the mid to late-1890s** when the company name change to Edwin Hill & Son. This is the same knife detailed previously in [section 7.1.15](#).

7.2.15. Hill London/Hill & Son 4 Haymarket (2)



The knife has an unusual array of blades/tools which may suggest modification at some point as the pivot pin that also secures the shackle appears to be a steel replacement. There is however some consistency in blade stamping, as follows: the well-worn sheepfoot (?) blade, the long saw blade, button hook and claw-style tin opener are all mark side tang-stamped "Hill 4 HAYMARKET" [over three lines], with the spear blade also stamped "OIL THE JOINTS" on the pile side. The spear blade on the opposite

end is mark side tang stamped "HILL LONDON". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm) three back springs, nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and two milled brass liners. The tools on the topside are corkscrew, borer and quadrangular reamer. The pivot pin for the topside tools is a steel replacement. As with the above knife, one of the blades includes a "LONDON" stamp, however a significant difference with this knife is there is no stamping of "... & SON" which, according to Flook, is how the company was described in the 1880 Post Office Directory. This pattern also has many similarities to the Geo Butler pattern that was illustrated in the 1883 'Army & Navy Cooperative Society Limited' catalogue (shown [here](#)) and

which continued to be featured in the Butler catalogues through to the late 1920s. Given however the tang stamps detailed above it appears likely that this knife would date to the **early/mid-1880s**.

The following two knives are the same pattern – in that they have a near identical arrangement of blades and tools. They are typical examples of a multiblade sportsman's knife, which together show how cutlery practices changed/evolved over the 30 - 40 years that separate them, specifically the change to stainless steel and the change to the stubby turnscrew by the incorporation of a cap lifter. Neither knife has a champagne wire cutter and therefore they don't fall within the traditional Sheffield definition of a "Champagne pattern" knife.

7.2.16. Repeat Needham Brothers (1).



"REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade. The pen blade however is stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER" on the mark side tang and "SHEFFIELD [ART LOGO] ENGLAND" on the pile side tang. It is assumed that this blade is a replacement and there is some indication that the pivot pin may not be original. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales liners, pins, and shackle. The blades/tools on the

underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, marline spike, and stubby turnscrew. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer. The inclusion of the tin opener and marline spike, and the absence of a champagne wire cutter, suggests that this pattern may have been aimed at the military "private purchase" market, possibly from the **1890s** or earlier. The military issue knife for this period (up to and including the Boer War) was a jack knife which consisted of a main sheepfoot blade and a marline spike.

7.2.17. Repeat Needham Brothers (2).



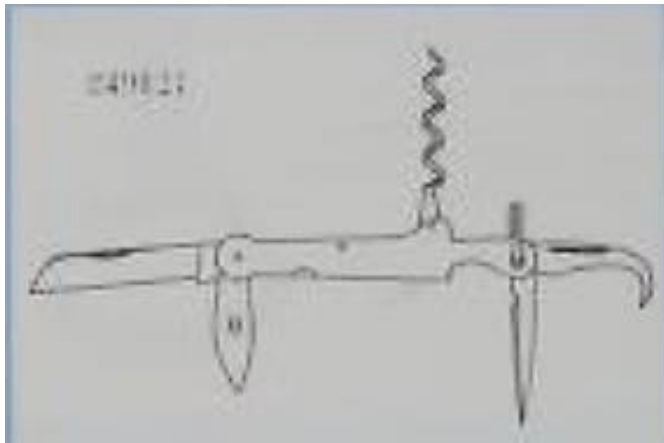
"REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade and the pen blade, and the pile side tang is stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The tin opener and the stubby turnscrew are both stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, and nickel silver liners and shackle. The scales appear to be stainless steel. The blades/tools on the

underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, marline spike, and stubby turnscrew/cap lifter. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer and also appear to be stainless steel. An interesting feature of this knife is the absence of pin heads on the outside faces of the stainless-steel scales, apart from the pivot pin which secures the shackle. The inclusion of the cap lifter dates the knife as being of the post-WW1 era, and the almost total use of stainless steel suggests a **1930s** or possibly later date of manufacture.

7.2.18. Sutherland & Rhoden Sheffield.



"SUTHERLAND & RHODEN SHEFFIELD" stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The only other stamping is on the large hook which states "HORSE HOOK". The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm) and nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and a brass liner. One scale is stamped with the Registered Design Number "RD. 649121" which indicates a date of **mid-1915 to mid-1916**.



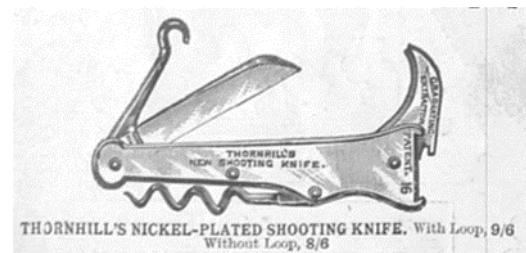
Ellis shows an identical knife on page 117 (see adjacent illustration copied from the original Registration file) described as "knife, horse hook and blades" in the name of 'John Crossland, 19 Carver Street Sheffield'. The Registration number is 649121 dated June 10, 1915.

7.3 CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES

The following group of knives more particularly focus on the needs of the sportsman/shooter, as they each contains a type of cartridge extractor. An ideal knife for the cigar smoking, champagne drinking shooter to keep in his vest pocket. As noted previously, Champagne knives incorporating a cartridge extractor were included in the Geo. Butler & Co. inventory for at least 1883 through to 1928 (shown [here](#)).

The first five examples have the cartridge extractor as a separate foldout implement in three different styles, including one style incorporated into knives 7.3.4 and 7.3.5 following - the design of which was registered prior to the end 1883 - which was the last year in which the old 'diamond' style stamp was used for design registration.

The final three knives in this section have the cartridge extractor incorporated as part of the frame.



There are two versions of this shown in the above illustrations from Thornhill catalogues. The first – shown on the left, has the extractor fixed for either 12 gauge or 16 gauge and is dated c.1879, and the second has a "graduating extractor" that will accommodate a variety of cartridge sizes, and dates from at least 1880 through to the end of the c.1890s. The knives

shown in both these illustrations and the following illustration all show the bulge on the topside of the frame which commonly contains the hinge mechanism for a corkscrew that is rounded on both sides (i.e. "half-round") - which indicates a date prior to 1880. These knives confirm with Registration number 282336, such as the "Straker Ludgate Hill" example shown in section 7.1.21. [here](#).



Newspaper image © The British Library Board.
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Newspaper Archive (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

The adjacent advert is copied from "*Field*" magazine dated 22 October 1881, but no examples are available.

Paul Stamp's research of historic Newspaper records has identified Registered design number 323603 in the name of Charles McDermott of 82 Bath Street Sheffield for a "Cartridge Knife" dated July 12, 1878, together with an article in "*Field*" dated August 17, 1878 describing McDermott's knife as having a "... superior design, constituting a first-class sporting knife, finest materials and workmanship". Paul has also noted a

reference to a "Cartridge Extracting Knife" in the "*Yorkshire Gazette*" dated 6 October 1877, however both of these references lacked an illustration, regrettably. Further research in Ellis shows that 'Registered design number 323603 in the name of Charles McDermott' is not for an all-metal 'champagne pattern' knife but rather is for a more traditional sportsman's knife.

The whole issue as to what constitutes a 'cartridge extractor' has been addressed in a scholarly article "*Cartridge Extractors – their development and amazing variety*" by Andrew Iosson on his "Fine Sporting Collectables" Blog, see:

<https://finesportingcollectables.co.uk/blog/cartridge-extractors-their-development-and-amazing-variety/> .

The companion Collector Note "**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen's Knives - PART 3.**" has a section "2.2 Cartridge Extractor Knives" which discusses this topic in more detail by reference to other Sportsmen's Knives, not just all-metal Champagne Pattern examples.

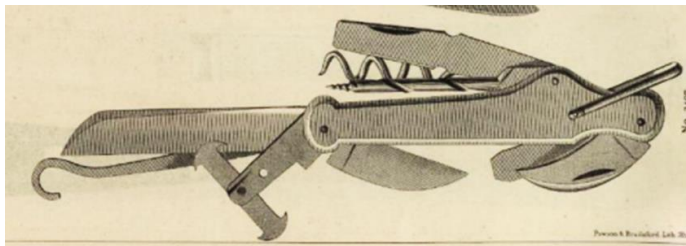
7.3.1 Abram Brooksbank Sheffield



Maker: "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tangs of most of the blades/tools on the underside. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.7cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, button hook, cartridge extractor, cigar cutter, wire cutter and turnscrew on the underside. The topside has a corkscrew, gimlet and what appears to be a pry bar of some sort, however more recent research (see [here](#))

indicates that it is most probably a lightweight carriage key. Because it includes both a wire cutter and a corkscrew it can be correctly defined as a 'champagne pattern'. The 'swivel' style of cartridge extractor is identical to the "Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor" shown in the illustration copied from the 'Army & Navy Cooperative Society Limited' 1883 catalogue shown [here](#) which was registered on 22 January 1881 as number 360958 in the name of George

Butler & Co., based on information provided by Ellis (page 68). Note also that the frame shape has the older style half-rounded bulge 'joint' arrangement that is assumed to have been superseded in the early 1880s following the introduction of design Registration number 353086 on 5 August **1880** – see [here](#) for full details. Given that neither the cartridge extractor nor the frame shows the “registration diamond” code indicates that the knife was manufactured after the expiration of the 3-year protection period and therefore the earliest date of manufacture is **1884**.



The adjacent illustration of an identical knife is copied from a Silber & Fleming catalogue dated c.1888 and suggests the possibility that the knife was made for Silber & Fleming by Abram Brooksbank.

7.3.2 IXL George Wostenholm Sheffield England



All blades/tools (except for the cartridge extractor) are stamped on their mark side tangs “IXL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and shackle, and brass liners. The blades/tools are: main blade (well-worn but possibly a sheepfoot, or even a lambfoot although that would be rare), button hook, pen blade, turnscrew/wire cutting file, champagne wire cutter, and swivel style cartridge extractor on the underside that dates to January 1881, and on the topside a corkscrew and gimlet. Given the absence of any all-metal sportsman’s knives featured in the “George Wostenholm & Sons” trade catalogue dated c.1885 – 1892, it is assumed that this knife dates from late 1890s to early 1900s, particularly because of the inclusion of ‘England’ in the tang stamps.



An almost identical example is shown in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (see adjacent illustration) as pattern 1810 except the Butler example lacks the turnscrew/wire cutting file.

7.3.3 J. Nowill & Sons Sheffield.



“J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main blade and on the face of the wire cutter. The face of the main blade is stamped “[logo] J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD [logo]” and the reverse face of the wire cutter is stamped “J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD”. One side of the handle is heavily stamped THE “GRIPPER” NOWILLS PATENT, and one arm of the gripper is stamped “THE GRIPPER PATENT No. 10778” (note that this is clearly a 5-digit mark and therefore not a Registered Design number which are always 6-digit). The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), nickel silver scales, pins,

and shackle, and brass liners. The blades/tools are: main blade (heavily damaged by rust but possibly a spear blade), large wire cutter, and patented cartridge extractor on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and what appears to be a pry bar (or turn screw or possibly a carriage key?) of some sort although its actual use is unclear. Given the absence of an "ENGLAND" stamping anywhere on the knife it is probable that it dates **pre-1891**. It is possible that the Patent No 10778 could provide a more accurate date.

7.3.4 Taylor Sheffield



"TAYLOR SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade and "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE" is etched on the blade face. Both arms of the cartridge extractor are stamped "REGISTERED" together with British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code – the year letter is not clear, however Ellis (page 67) notes that the Registered number is 358395 and is dated 17 November 1880 in the name of "Stacey & Shaw, Edwards Street Sheffield. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings,

nickel silver pins and scales - with the mark side stamped "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE", and one steel liner. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, cartridge extractor, button hook, and champagne wire cutter on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs. Given that this style of cartridge extractor was registered on 17 November 1880 as Registered Number 358394, this is therefore the earliest date that this device could be included in a sportsman's knife, and the three-year protection period indicates that the manufacturing window is **November 1880 to November 1883**. This style of cartridge extractor is shown on a sportsman's knife (pattern "5814 3½ inch") illustrated in the "Joseph Elliot & Sons" undated trade catalogue but assumed to date from the early 1900's, albeit without the Diamond code. An almost identical knife to the Taylor knife above is shown in the Thomas Turner & Co. 1902 trade catalogue as pattern 4032 – the only difference being the absence of the button hook. A very similar example is noted in the circa 1901 Joseph Rodgers trade catalogue – being pattern P.1857, also without the button hook. It is possible that this knife dates from **c.1880s** based on the inclusion of the cartridge extractor.

7.3.5 Mappin & Webb Sheffield.



The master sheepfoot blade is the only one stamped "M [logo TRUSTWORTHY] MAPPIN & WEBB SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang and therefore is assumed to be the maker. Both the extended champagne wire cutter and button hook are stamped "SILVER & CO. CORNHILL & OLD BOND STREET". Both arms of the cartridge extractor are stamped "REGISTERED" together with British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code – the year letter is only visible in part but possibly shows the date of **November 17, 1880**

as noted by Ellis at page 67. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and one milled brass liner and another brass for half its length. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, extended wire cutter/file, cartridge extractor, and button hook (missing the tip of the hook), and tin opener on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and reamer. The inclusion of the tin opener

suggests a date of late-1890s – early 1900s, and this style of tin opener is shown on a champagne pattern knife in the Geo. Butler 1928 catalogue. The distinctive shape of the champagne (?) wire cutter pick may be related to a design number 365826 in the name of George Butler & Co. for “Horse Hook (Pick) & File” dated 03 June 1881 as shown in a National Archive file identified by UK collector and researcher [Paul Stamp](#). It is safe to assume that this knife was made by Mappin & Webb for Silver & Co. Flook, in TLKB (pages 147 -151) describes them as retailers and provides a copy of a document dated 1848 in which they describe themselves as “CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and CONTRACTORS”. Flook also notes that they had a name change in 1899. The style of this knife suggests a date range of **c.1880s – c.1890s**.

7.3.6 Mitchell Manchester.



The mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the turnscrew are stamped “MITCHELL MANCHESTER”. One side of the butt-end cartridge extractor is stamped 12 and the other 16. The knife has a closed length of 4 ¼ inches (10.8cm) and nickel silver scales. One scale is engraved “**Noel T. Porter**”. A “W. M. MITCHELL & Co. CUTLERS” was known to have operated in Manchester in the mid – late 19th century, however it is probable that the knife was made for them by a Sheffield manufacturer. It is

assumed that this knife dates from **late 1870s to early-1880s** given that the style of the rounded bulge on the topside of the frame which commonly contains the hinge mechanism for a corkscrew that is rounded on both sides and is consistent with the original Registered Design No. 282336 dated 14 May 1874 related to the shape of the frame, which protected the shape from being copied for a further three years

7.3.7 Brookes & Crookes Sheffield England



“BROOKES & CROOKES SHEFFIELD ENGLAND” with their ‘bell’ trademark, is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spearpoint blade, the pen blade and the button hook. The spearpoint blade is also stamped ‘OIL THE JOINTS’ on the pile side. The combined cartridge extractor/champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side “GRADUATING EXTRACTOR”, and on the pile side with the ‘bell’ trademark. The knife has a closed length of 4 7/16 inches (11.2cm), two large backsprings, nickel silver scales (with

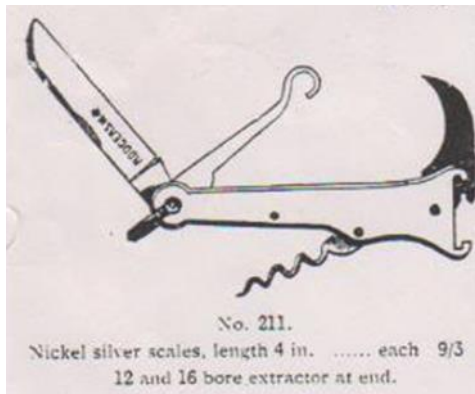
the ‘bell’ mark and 12 stamped on one side and 16 on the other), pins, shackle, and three milled nickel silver liners. Tools underside: main spearpoint blade, pen blade, champagne hook/graduating extractor, button hook. Tools topside: corkscrew, and carriage key. Pull outs: tweezers and pick. Knife scales/handle shaped to provide Cartridge Extractor at end.

7.3.8 Richardson Edinburgh.



"RICHARDSON EDINBURGH" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The combined cartridge extractor / champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side "RICHARDSON EDINBURGH" and "GRADUATING EXTRACTOR", and on the pile side is stamped with the 'bell' trademark of Sheffield cutlers 'Brookes & Crookes'. The knife has a closed length of 4 ¼ inches (10.8cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales (with the 'bell' mark and 12 stamped

on one side and 16 on the other), pins, shackle, and liner. The corkscrew on the topside works against both backsprings. It is assumed that "RICHARDSON" is a reference to the Scottish Cutlers 'R.S. Richardson & Co' who were first established in 1828 at 52 George Street Edinburgh operating as cutlers and cycle agents. It is assumed that the knife was made for them in Sheffield by Brookes & Crookes given that their 'bell' trademark is stamped on three locations on the knife. It is also assumed that this knife dates from the mid to late **1880s**, given its similarities to the "Mitchell Manchester" knife described immediately above.



The adjacent illustration is copied from the Army & Navy Cooperative Stores Ltd (A&NCSL) **1907** sales catalogue but was not in their 1904 catalogue. The main sheepfoot blade is stamped "RODGERS *+" which is the trademark of the Joseph Rodgers & Sons Sheffield cutlery company, so it is evident that they made to knife under contract for the A&NCSL. Rodgers may also have been the maker of the similar knife above – 7.3.6 "Mitchell Manchester".

7.3.9 Thornhill's New Shooting Knife

An assumed identical example to the 'A&NCSL' knife featured immediately above is in the collection of UK collector Daren Nicholson.



The button hook is marked "THORNHILL" and has the tree logo. The foil cutter is marked "THORNHILL GRADUATING EXTRACTOR" and has the tree logo. The reverse has a "bell" logo plus the word "PATENT"

The scales are marked with the "bell" logo and the word "PATENT" plus 12 & 16. The scale also has "THORNHILL'S NEW SHOOTING KNIFE" stamped on it. One scale has what looks like "Charles D Draysom" etched on it.

The other scale has what looks like "F. J. Gough 11th January 1884" etched on it. Size unopened 4 1/4 inches.

7.3.10. Fitzwilliam Cartridge Extractor

Another interesting cartridge extractor knife also in the Daren Nicholson collection features an unusual extractor tool:



Maker: TAYLOR SHEFFIELD is stamped on the main blade. WITNESS, TAYLOR plus the eye logo is stamped on the secondary blade.

The cartridge extractor has "FITZWILLIAM CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR" stamped on it, however I am unclear as to what the role of the hexagon is? Size unopened 4 inches.

7.3.11. Taylor (Eye Witness) Sheffield

The only example of this knife that I am aware of was an auction on eBay on August 27, 2017, by the well-known eBay trader "Doodlefrodle". It is a reminder to me of a comment made by Bernard Levine on the "Blade Forums" website many years ago that the best indication as to the real value of a knife (for sale on eBay) was to look at the offer of the third-highest bidder as that would ignore the distortion of any bidding duel between the winner and the underbidder. My file record for this auction shows that there were 19 bids – the winning bid was \$212.19, my underbid was \$209.69, and the third-highest bid was \$32.00.

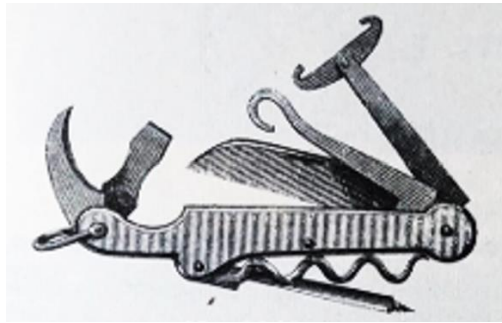


It is assumed that the knife stamping would include some or all of the following - that were commonly found on Taylor knives, being "TAYLOR SHEFFIELD", "[eye logo] WITNESS SHEFFIELD", and "[eye logo] WITNESS TAYLOR". It is also assumed that the mark side nickel silver scale would be stamped "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE". Given that the knife has both a champagne wire cutter and a corkscrew, it can be properly defined as a 'Champagne Pattern' knife.



Paul Stamp has identified a similar cartridge extractor on a knife made by George Butler & Co and featured in the "Sporting Gazette" on 28 August **1880**. The illustration includes a "Diamond" style Registration Mark which shows the number 347081 that was awarded to "George Butler and Company" on **1 March 1880**, for a "Cartridge Extractor". This Registration is not referenced in Ellis's "Corkscrews: British Registered Designs"; the example provided by Ellis is dated 22 January 1881 and is for an improved double-sided 'swivel' version, which became the norm in the years following – see details in "6.1 Abram Brooksbank" [here](#). The only difference being that the earlier version of the extractor shown in the adjacent knives is 'fixed' whereas the later version can 'swivel'.

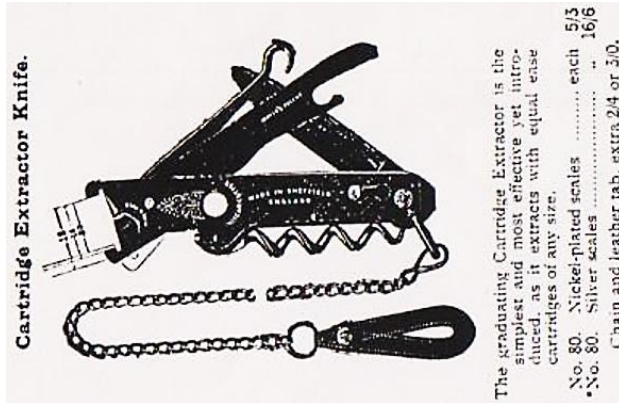
Newspaper image © The British Library Board.
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Newspaper Archive (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).



An example is also noted in the James Dixon & Son's **1883** trade catalogue, being pattern No. 1341 on the page titled "REGISTERED CARTRIDGE & HUNTING KNIVES" shown in [Appendix 1 here](#).

7.3.12. John Watts Sheffield

The Army & Navy Cooperative Stores Ltd (A&NCSL) **1907** sales catalogue contains an



interesting "Cartridge Extractor Knife" shown in the adjacent illustration. Although not stated in the catalogue, this knife is clearly a John Watts patent design – the frame of which formed the basis for other gadget knives, see for example their wire snipping knife shown [here](#). The text which accompanies the illustration states "The Graduating Cartridge Extractor is the simplest and most effective yet introduced, as it extracts with equal

ease cartridges of any size."

The Army & Navy Cooperative Stores Ltd (A&NCSL) **1907** sales catalogue contains details of another three cartridge extractor knives of a similar style to the above where the extractor device is contained within the butt-end of the handle – as shown in the example immediately above. All three of the knives are advertised as having "Platinoid scales" and are therefore assumed to be made by John Watts as "PLA TIN OID (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark) was a Watts trademark.

7.4 WIRE SNIPPING KNIVES

It is not clear as to what exactly was the primary purpose of these knives, as they appear to be of lightweight construction that would be unsuitable for cutting wire that was of a heavier gauge than champagne wire/foil. Therefore, they may have been an early 20th century "high-tech" alternative to the common champagne wire/foil cutter tool - as detailed in [Section 6.3](#) above. I have also seen mention of small cutters such as these being used for snipping the stems of flowers.

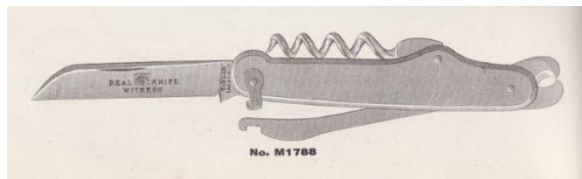
7.4.1 Cowlshaw Sheffield.



"COWLISHAW SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the master sheepfoot blade. It has a closed length of 3 5/8 inches (9.2cm), two backsprings, there is a single sheepfoot blade and spring assisted wire cutter on the underside. On the topside is corkscrew that works against both backsprings. Because the knife has had very little use, I am unsure whether it is of stainless-steel construction or nickel silver scales and pins and carbon steel blades, however I favour the latter as knives of this style and quality normally

would stamp 'stainless-steel' on the knife if that was indeed the case – see example 7.2.17 "Needham Brothers" knife [here](#). A knife with a similar wire cutter device and arrangement of

blades/tools is shown in the Geo. Butler **1928** trade catalogue as pattern 7144. Ellis (page 107) provides details of an identical knife described as “*Knife, locking wire clipper arm*” having the Registration number 533394, dated 26 November **1908** in the name of George Butler and Company Limited at Trinity works, Eyre Street Sheffield. This appears to be the first Registered Design for a “... *locking wire clipper arm*”. Of interest is that this Cowlshaw knife has the rounded bulge on the topside of the frame which contains the hinge mechanism for the corkscrew that was standard prior to 1880 whereas the 1928 Butler examples has the half-rounded bulge that was registered by Butler on the 5th August 1880. The Cowlshaw knife also has a closed length of 3 5/8 inches which is similar to the other knives with the “half-rounded” bulge that date to the pre-1880 period. Tweedale notes two Sheffield Cutlers with the Cowlshaw name but with no apparent connection between them, and no information that would suggest which of the two was the maker of this knife. I also have on file photos of a very similar knife by G. Ibberson that has “Reg. No. 714557” stamped on the scale which indicates a date of early **1925** and I am aware of another stamped “WALKER & HALL SHEFFIELD”. I therefore date this Cowlshaw knife to **early-20th century**.



This illustration is copied from an undated “TAYLOR SHEFFIELD” catalogue having the Pattern “No. M1788” and appears to be identical to the Cowlshaw knife. It is possible that the Cowlshaw knife was made for them by Taylor.

7.4.2 Mappin & Webb Sheffield

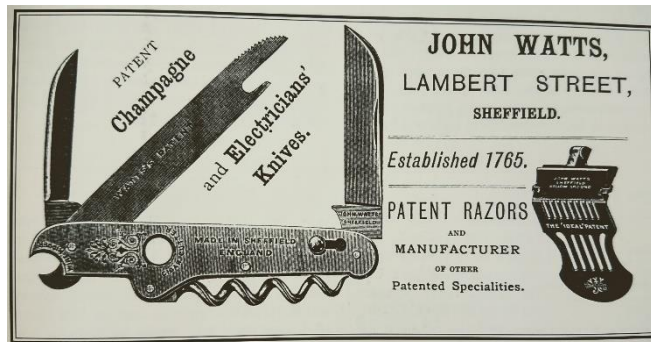


The master sheepfoot blade is the only one stamped “M [logo TRUSTWORTHY] MAPPIN & WEBB SHEFFIELD” on the mark side tang and therefore is assumed to be the maker. The pen blade is stamped on the mark side tang “SOUTHERN & RICHARDSON SHEFFIELD” and also has a depiction of the Nest trademark on the pile side tang. The frame of the knife has a length of 3 ½ (8.8cm) and the cutting jaws of the wire cutter extend for a further ¼ inch (0.6cm). The arm of the button hook is also the moveable arm of the wire cutter and works against a back

spring. It has a poorly designed patented locking device that appears to be operated by lifting the corkscrew. The main sheepfoot blade also works as a cigar cutter. The knife appears to be of stainless-steel construction however it is certainly possible that the scales are nickel silver and the blades are carbon steel, as in the early 20th century “stainless-steel” knives were usually stamped as such (see example [here](#)). Tweedale does not provide any information that suggests a possible link between Mappin & Webb and Southern & Richardson. The knife appears to have had little use and there is no clear evidence of a repair, so it is assumed that this is how it was manufactured - possibly by a “little mester” using a pen blade that he had available to finish a contract. A knife with a similar wire cutter device is shown in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue as pattern 7144. Ellis (page 107) provides details of an identical knife described as “*Knife, locking wire clipper arm*” having the Registration number 533394, dated 26 November **1908** in the name of George Butler and Company Limited at Trinity works, Eyre Street Sheffield, which suggests a date range for manufacture of **1910s – 1920s**. If however it is of stainless-steel construction, then a much later date of manufacture is apparent, being **1930s – 1940s**.

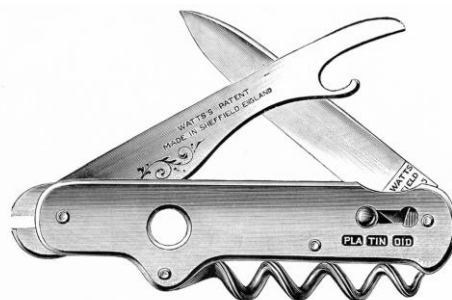
7.4.3 John Watts Lambert Street Sheffield

Tweedale’s “Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers 1740 – 2013” (see Endnote 2) notes that the firm was established in 1765, however it was under the proprietorship of J.R. Watts from 1895 that the firm was transformed into a “*fully-fledged cutlery manufacturer, selling pen and pocket knives, razors, besides graining combs, skates and clasps, and stampers and piercers*”, including their range of gadget knives of which the following is a typical example.



The adjacent illustration is copied from Tweeddale's "The Sheffield knife Book"¹³ (page 289). The inscriptions on the knife frame are "wire nipper", "cigar cutter", and "Made in Sheffield England". The rotating arm of the wire nipper is stamped "Watts Patent". So, an ideal knife for the champagne drinking, cigar smoking electrician.

Watts made other "wire cutter" knives based on their patented rotating arm principal; however they appear to differentiate between "wire nipper" which is suitable for opening bottles of champagne (and cutting rose stems), and "wire cutter" which can also be used for heavier gauge wire and therefore had a possible attraction for military servicemen. The following two illustrations are copied from an undated (assumed to be c.1920s – 1930s) John Watts catalog, courtesy [Bernard Levine](#).



No. 191. "Platinoid" Scales, Polished Blades, Corkscrew, Wire Nipper and Cigar Cutter. Made Thin for Waistcoat Pocket.
No. 4. Best Quality "Platinoid" Scales, Polished Blades, Corkscrew, Wire Nipper and Cigar Cutter.
No. 4 P.B.H. As No. 4, but with addition of a Button Hook.



No. 294. Barbed Wire Cutter. "Platinoid" Scales.

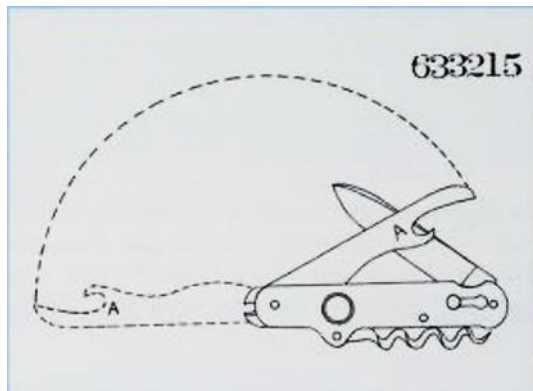


The above two knives in my collection show two variations of the knife on the left side of the Watts catalogue illustration. The knife on the left side of the photo appears to be pattern "No. 4 P.B.H." although it also includes a pen blade. The mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade are stamped "JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765" and the arm of the wire nipper is stamped "WATTS PATENT SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The Scales on one side are stamped: PLA TIN OID (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark). The knife on the right side of the photo is similar in that it includes a pen blade but not a button hook. The scales are steel; the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade are stamped "JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765" and the arm of the wire nipper is stamped "WATTS PATENT". The mark side scale is elaborately stamped "MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND", and the hole in the scale is stamped CIGAR CUTTER". Interestingly, both knives have the half-rounded bulge on the topside (as discussed here) that was standard in all-metal champagne pattern knives prior to 1880, however clearly these knives date from at-least 1914 and more likely much later.



An example of Watts pattern No.4 is shown in the adjacent photo and is fully detailed in PART TWO "John Watts Sheffield" # 6 [here](#). Nickel silver scales, two springs & one central, fixed thick 'liner' which makes up one half of wire cutters, steel pins. Overall closed length: 3 3/8" (8.7 cm), underside blades/tools are: spearpoint main blade, pen blade, wire cutter lever. Topside blades/tools: corkscrew (width extends over entire back but base shaped to operate off one spring). Both blades mark-side tang: 'JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765'. Wire-cutter lever one side: 'WATT'S PATENT MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND'. The

Scales one side are stamped: PLA TIN OID (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark).



The adjacent illustration shows a knife having probably identical characteristics to the knife illustrated above left. It is sourced from Ellis (page 116) which in turn was copied from the original file held in the National Archive Kew and provides details of the knife above left as "Combined pocket knife, corkscrew, wire cutter, and crown cork opener" having the Registration number 633215 dated 4 March 1914 in the name of "John Robert Watts, Manufacturer, trading as John Watts, Lambert

Works, Lambert Street, Sheffield." Ellis also notes on page 116 that the original patent was filed for a simple version 4 March 1892 and a more detailed version on 21 December 1901. Neither of the knives in my collection shown in the above photo have the nipper arm that can rotate as shown in the Registered Design 633215 illustration.

7.5 MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES

It appears probable that Champagne pattern knives with marline spikes were aimed at the military "private purchase" market, as all the following examples also include a tin opener, but not a champagne wire cutter. This suggests a date range from the late 19th century through to the end WW1, however two examples are noted in the 1928 Geo. Butler catalogue. "REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS" also includes a cap-lifter that became common in Utility Knives after the end of WW1, and knife "4.25 Abercrombie and Fitch" [here](#) also features a large marline spike.

7.5.1 G. Butler & Co (1).



"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length.

7.5.2 G. Butler & Co (2).



“[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co.” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang “TIN OPENER” and the pile side tang is stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length. This knife is identical to the one above. The main blade

appears to be a sheepfoot blade however a close inspection shows that the blade tip has been reprofiled to give that appearance. This knife is also shown at [section 7.2.10](#). “G. Butler & Co.”.

7.5.3 S. & J. Kitchen Sheffield



The main spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, and file/screwdriver are stamped “FAME S.& J. KITCHIN SHEFFIELD” on their mark side tang. The tools on the top side are screwdriver and marline spike. The half-rounded frame on the topside for attaching the corkscrew and spike, suggests a date prior to the granting of registered design 353086 to G. Butler & Co. being: 5 August 1880. The inclusion of the marline spike suggests a date associated with the Boer War – 1899 to 1902.

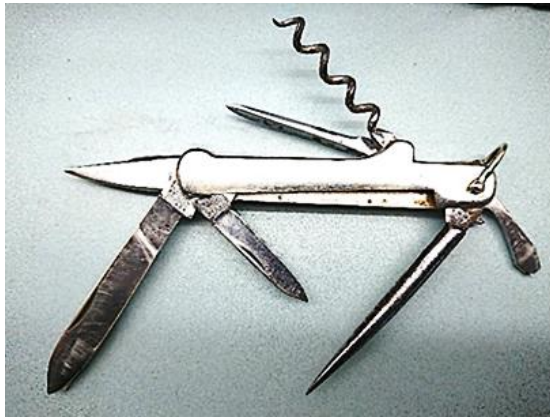
7.5.4 Needham Brothers (1).



“REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade. The pen blade however is stamped “[key logo] G. BUTLER” on the mark side tang and “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND” on the pile side tang. It is assumed that this blade is a replacement and there is some indication that the pivot pin may not be original. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales liners, pins, and shackle. The blades/tools on the underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin

opener, marline spike, and stubby turnscrew. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer. The inclusion of the tin opener and marline spike, and the absence of a champagne wire cutter, suggests that this pattern may have been aimed at the military “private purchase” market, possibly from the **1890 to the end of WW1 in 1918**. The military issue knife for this period (up to and including the Boer War) was a jack knife which consisted of a main blade and a marline spike. This knife is also shown at [section 7.2.16](#) “Repeat Needham Brothers above.

7.5.5 Needham Brothers (2).



"REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade and the pen blade, and the pile side tang is stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The tin opener and the stubby turnscrew are both stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, and nickel silver liners and shackle. The scales appear to be stainless steel. The blades/tools on the underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, marline spike, and stubby

turnscrew/cap lifter. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer and also appear to be stainless steel.

An interesting feature of this knife is the absence of pin heads on the outside faces of the stainless-steel scales, apart from the pivot pin which secures the shackle. The inclusion of the cap lifter dates the knife as being of the post-WW1 era, and the almost total use of stainless steel suggests a **1930s** or possibly later date of manufacture. This knife is also shown at [section 7.2.17](#) "Repeat Needham Brothers" above.

The following two knives have recently (February 2023) been independently brought to my attention, however coincidentally there is a similarity in their style which suggests a possible German cutlery influence that is elaborated below and in [section 8.1](#) "German Examples" of this Collector Note. The only difference in styles between the two knives is that the Hill & Sons knife has an extended champagne foil cutter at the back end whereas the J. Gregg knife has a tin opener.

7.5.6 Hill & Sons, 4 Haymarket.



Hill & Sons were a London based firm of "working Cutlers" from at least 1855. Flook lists a "Hill & Son" and includes the following details: *"A Thomas Hill, of 4 Haymarket is listed in the Cutlers section of the 1855 Post Office Directory However in the 1880 directory he is listed as Hill & Son and described as a working cutler"*. This suggests that this knife could have a date ranging from the **1880s to the mid to late-1890s** when the company name change to Edwin Hill & Son. The knife has a closed length of **4 3/4 inches** (12 cm), with nickel silver scales, liners and pins. The knife is in the collection of UK collector and commentator [Paul Impey](#) and appears almost identical to one of the two

knives made by "J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY" that are described in [Section 8.1](#) [here](#).

7.5.7 J. Gregg & Co. Ltd.



"J. GREGG & Co. Ltd., SLOANE SQ." on the mark side of the spear point blade and opposite "SHEFFIELD MADE", the smaller pen blade is also marked with Gregg details, and on the pile side "Hand Forged". The tin opener is also marked "J. GREGG & Co. Ltd., SLOANE SQ.". This is a large knife with a body length of **4 ¾ inches (12cm)**, the main blade is 3 ¾", pen blade 2 3/8", and it has a substantial

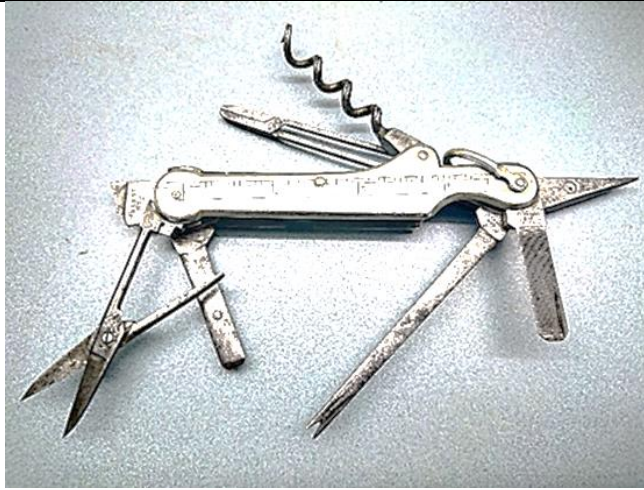
marline spike. There are 3 back springs, 2 milled brass liners and nickel scales, pins and staple. On the topside is a corkscrew, screwdriver/pry bar and reamer, the pin being a replacement. The whole knife has been nickel plated which suggests a date of the **c.1920s** or even later. Flook in TLKB has James Gregg listed as a cutler from 1850, and at 27 Sloane Square, London, from 1866-1945. In 1910 he is recorded as "James Gregg & Co." Another source states no records exist for Gregg after 1915. The inclusion of the tin opener and marline spike, and the absence of a champagne wire cutter, suggests that this pattern may have been aimed at the military "private purchase" market prior to WW1, and a date range of **c.1910 – c.1920s** is suggested. A further source of information (Blade Forums "Old Knives" - page 310, dated 3 September 2014) explores the possibility that Gregg's daughter Caroline Emily Schultz (who inherited Gregg's estate following his death in 1884, and who was married to Friedrich Heinrich Carl Schultz) continued the business, however *"All traces of the family and the business appear to have been lost as of 1915"*. The author of the Blade Forums post speculates that Schultz may have been a German immigrant to the UK and previously a German trained cutler. This could explain the German influence on the design of the knife and its similarity to the two knives made by "J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY" that are described in [Section 8.1 here](#). Having a closed length of 4 ¾ inches (12 cm), the knife is the largest Sheffield-made knife featured in this Champagne Pattern Collector Note. This knife is in the collection of UK collector and commentator [Martin Cook](#).

7.6 ANGLER'S STYLE MULTI-TOOL KNIVES

Sportsmen's knives that incorporated implements/tools that were useful for anglers' date back at least to the 1850s and probably earlier. The Mappin & Webb trade catalogue which is assumed to date 1860 provides details of two sportsman's knives that include the two primary components of an "Angler's Knife" – being a scissor and a hook-disgorger. Based on currently available evidence it appears that these two components were first incorporated into an "all-metal Champagne style" sportsmen's knives in the early 1880s however it is certainly possible that an earlier late-1870s date may be identified.

7.6.1 Preist & Co. 514 Oxford Street - The "Exeter" Fishing Knife.

The knife in the following photo has an array of tools designed for use by an angler; regrettably the main blade has snapped off at the tang. Of particular interest however is that the reverse scale is stamped with a British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code that shows the date of **April 12, 1883** - and being stamped on the knife handle rather than on one of the tools suggests that it applies to the design of the knife as a whole rather than one of the component tools. This is a wonderful all-metal (sportsman's) angler's knife but it's not strictly a champagne pattern as it lacks the standard champagne wire cutter tool.



The mark side tang of the (broken) main blade and most of the other tools on the underside, are stamped "PREIST & Co." and their pile side tangs are stamped "514 OXFORD St." This is a reference to the London cutlery manufacturer who, as noted in Tweeddale's Directory, had by 1885 relocated to 514 Oxford Street. This suggests that the knife could date to **early/mid-1885**, which is a later date than that indicated by the 'diamond' code. It is probable that the knife was made for Priest under contract

by a Sheffield manufacturer. The knife has a closed length of 4 3/8 inches (11.2cm), nickel silver scales, liners, and shackle, and eight blades/tools being: main blade, scissor, small vice, hook disgorger, combined file/wire cutter/turnscrew, and tin opener on the underside, and a gripper and corkscrew on the topside. The mark side scale is inscribed with a 3 1/2 inch ruler.

As mentioned previously in this Collector Note, research undertaken by [Paul Stamp](#) at the National Archive website related to 'Diamond' code stamped on the scale shows the maker's name as "Priest & Co." at 514 Oxford Street London, and the description as THE "EXETER" FISHING KNIFE.

Catalogue description

Design number: 396746. Name: Preist & Co. Address: 514 Oxford Street London. ...

Reference:	BT 44/5/396746
Description:	Design number: 396746. Name: Preist & Co. Address: 514 Oxford Street London. Description: The "Exeter" Fishing Knife.
Date:	1883 Apr 12
Related material:	related material can be found in BT 43/54
Held by:	The National Archives, Kew
Legal status:	Public Record(s)
Language:	English
Closure status:	Open Document, Open Description

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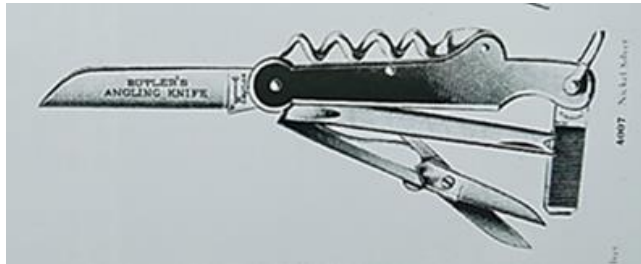
A search of Ellis's book "Corkscrews: British Registered Designs" however shows that there were two versions of this knife registered on April 12, 1883, being the registration shown above with Design Number 396746 and described as "*Ornamental design for a knife to be called The 'Exeter' Fishing Knife*", and a second with Design Number 396747 and described as "*Ornamental design for a knife to be called The Improved 'Exeter' Fishing Knife*". According to Ellis, the difference between the two was that the improved version had "*a 4-inch rule down one side and a hanging ring*" and further that the "*button hook had been replaced by an indistinct tool*". Based on this information it is evident that the knife shown in the above photo is in fact an example of "*The Improved 'Exeter' Fishing Knife*" being Design Number 396747.

It is probable the "*indistinct tool*" noted by Ellis is the small vice shown in the above photo adjacent to the scissor, that would not have been obvious to Ellis if they did not physically have access to one.

7.6.2 G. Butler & Co. – “Butler’s Angling Knife”



“BUTLER’S ANGLING KNIFE” is stamped on the face of the main sheepfoot blade, the mark side tang is stamped “[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co.” and the pile side tang is stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The other blades have similar stamps. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.7cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, scissor, hook disgorging tool, combined file, wire cutter, turncrew on the underside, and on the topside a single heavy corkscrew that works against all three backsprings.



It is assumed that this knife dates to the **1890s**, given that the tang stamping includes “England”, and it was still illustrated in Butlers **1928** trade catalogue as pattern 4007, see adjacent illustration copied from the catalogue.

7.6.3 G. Butler & Co.



All blades/tools on the underside are stamped “[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co.” on the mark side tangs and the pile side tangs are stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main spear blade, scissor, hook disgorging tool, wire/foil cutter, and turncrew on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and gimlet. It is assumed that this knife dates to the **1900s** based on the more modern style of the turncrew. Because it includes both a wire cutter and a corkscrew it can be correctly defined as a ‘champagne pattern’. An identical knife is shown in the A & N C.S.L. 1907 catalogue (stock Number 2056) except that the hook disgorging tool is replaced with a button hook.

7.6.4 John Watts Sheffield England



Maker is unclear. The mark side tang of the main spear blade is stamped: “I.XL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND” and the tang of the pen blade is stamped “JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ENGLAND”. I favour John Watts as being the maker as one scale is stamped “PLATINOID” in the faux hallmark style used by John Watts. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/8 inches (8 cm) three back springs, platinoid scales, brass liners, and a nickel silver shackle. The specific angler’s tools are the scissor, combined file/hook disgorging tool, and a foldout pricker which is referred to as a

"stiletto" in adverts for Hardy Bros. angling knives. Tweedale provides no indication of a link between Watts and Wostenholm that could explain why both company names are stamped, and neither the scales nor the pins show any indication of repair. It is assumed therefore that this is how the knife was manufactured, although a repair cannot be ruled out. A probable date range for the knife is **late 19th century - early 20th century**.

7.7 HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES

The following knives more particularly focus on the needs of the sportsman/horseman given their inclusion of trace¹⁴ repair bolt. Each one also includes both a champagne wire cutter and a corkscrew so they can be correctly defined as 'champagne pattern' knives. The number of backsprings is either two, three, or four – in the order shown below. Dating of Horseman's style knives is difficult as there are examples that include a champagne wire cutter, both a champagne wire cutter and a tin opener, and just a tin opener, which covers the "pic-nic" era of the early 1880s through to the war years ending in 1918. An example of a Champagne Pattern horseman's knife is included in the **1928** Geo. Butler trade catalogue (page 141) as pattern 1861 – see following page.

7.7.1 Harris & Nixon



"HARRIS & NIXON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, the button hook and the wire cutter, and "ENGLAND" is stamped on their pile side tangs. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two back springs and a single steel liner. The five blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, reamer, button hook and wire cutter on the underside, with a corkscrew on the topside. Tweedale's Directory has no listing for a "Harris and Nixon" and it is possible that they were a

wholesaler/retailer somewhere in "England". It is assumed that the knife was made in Sheffield under contract for Harris & Nixon. Given the stamping of 'England' it is also possible that the knife was made after 1891 for export and that 'Harris & Nixon' was located in the USA. An almost identical knife (Pattern 5495) is shown on page 37 of the Thomas Turner & Co. 1902 trade catalogue – the only difference being the absence of the button hook. It is difficult to date this knife however a range of **late 19th century – early 20th century** is probable.

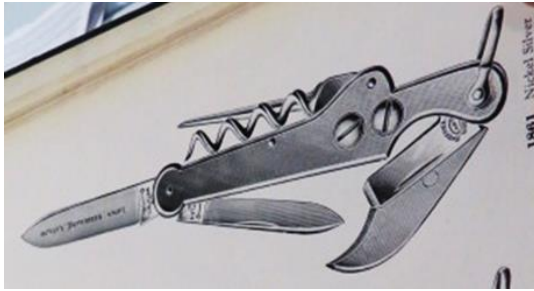
7.7.2 G. Butler & Co



All blades/tools on the underside are stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." on the mark side tangs and the pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The face of the main blade is stamped "Coaching KNIFE". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm) and two backsprings and a single brass liner. The five blades/tools are - main sheepfoot blade, reamer, button hook and combined tin opener/champagne

wire cutter (stamped "TIN OPENER") on the underside, with a corkscrew and heavyweight carriage key on the topside. The frame accommodates two removable trace repair bolts. The inclusion of a combined tin opener and champagne wire cutter suggests that this knife could date to the **1890s – prior to the Second Boer War (1899 – 1902) and/or the post-WW1 years**.

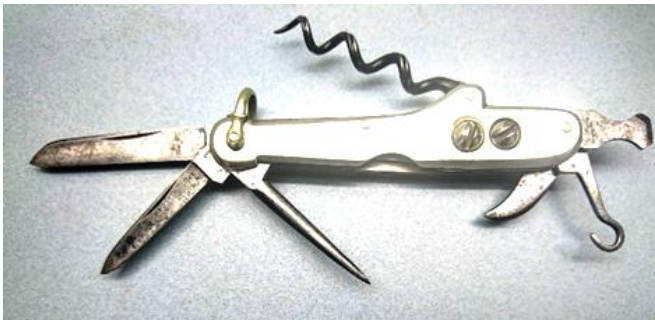
The knife in the following illustration (note the distortion due to the camera angle) copied from the 1928 Geo. Butler trade catalogue (page 141 pattern 1861) appears to be a later version of the above knife.



It has the same two-backspring frame but with a slightly different array of blades/tools; on the underside the main blade is a spear point rather than a sheepfoot, the half-round reamer has been replaced by a pen blade and the button hook replaced by a turncrew, on the topside the carriage key has been replaced by a marline spike or more likely a half-round

borer.

7.7.3 Underwood 56 Haymarket



“UNDERWOOD 56 HAYMARKET” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, and wire cutter. The seven blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, pen, spike, champagne wire cutter, button hook and turncrew on the underside, and corkscrew on the topside. The knife has a closed

length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and pins, and shackle and two brass liners. Flook's TLNB (page 177) notes that Underwood was located at this London address from 1822 to circa 1925. There is no other clue that would assist in dating this knife, and I can only identify one possible indicator – being the shape/style of the turncrew which is noted in other sportsman's knives from the **1900s**. There is a very similar knife shown in the Christopher Johnson & Co. circa 1895 catalogue, being pattern number 7822, although the “turncrew” is of the more traditional combined file/turncrew. An identical turncrew is shown in a Champagne pattern sportsman's knife in the 1928 Geo. Butler trade catalogue (page 146) as pattern 2056.

7.7.4 George Wostenholm Sheffield England.



The pen blade, wire cutter, tin opener and turncrew are all stamped “IXL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND” on their mark side tangs. The main clip (?) blade inexplicably has two cockerels stamped on the mark side tang and “BERTRAM GERMANY” on the pile side tang, and there is no clear evidence that the pivot pin has been replaced. It is however circumstantial (in my

opinion) that the main blade is a replacement and is an excellent example of why all-metal knives are observed with a variety of makers' names stamped on blades – because repining of such is not a difficult task for an experienced cutler. One scale has been poorly hand-stamped “J R CAPERTON CONCORD CAL”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), four backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and three brass liners. The eight blades/tools are: main clip blade, pen reamer, fleam, wire cutter, tin opener, and turncrew on the underside, corkscrew on the topside. Dating the knife is difficult, however the inclusion of a fold-out fleam suggests the **1880s** as by the 1890s they were less common as a tool in sportsman's/horseman's knife. This is also the only example I have noted in an all-metal

sportsman's knife. The style of the tin opener is also uncommon. Another possible example I have noted is on page 989 of the A & N C.S.L. 1907 catalogue – stock No. 36a is an all-metal champagne pattern "Sporting Knife with Railway Key" which includes a "tin opener" that appears to be identical.

7.7.5 Walker & Hall, Sheffield

The following knife is in Paul Stamp's collection – see PART TWO "WALKER & HALL SHEFFIELD" # 1 [here](#).



All blades/tools on the underside (except the tin opener style blade) are stamped on the mark side tangs "WALKER & HALL SHEFFIELD". On the underside the blades/tools are: sheepfoot blade, short 'tin-opener-style' blade with straight rod to side (replacement,) turn screw, horse/stone hook, button hook, champagne wire cutter. On the topside the tools are corkscrew (operating off two backsprings) & awl (operating off one backspring.) Overall closed length: 4 1/16 inches (103 mm), Nickel silver scales, two trace repair nuts/bolts, steel liners, three back springs, nickel pins,

nickel shackle. The suggested date range is **late 19th – early-20th century**.

7.7.6 Mappin & Webb Sheffield

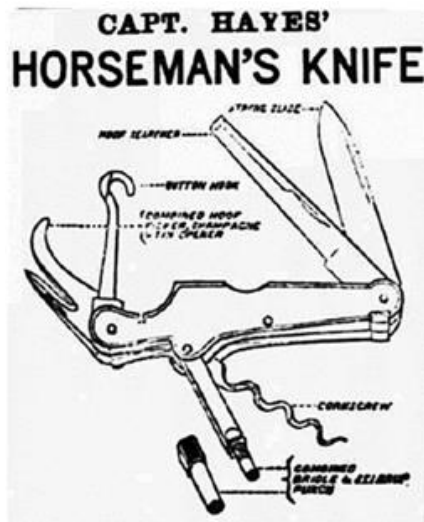
The following photo was copied from the website of us U.K. based dealer "J. C. Militaria" (https://www.jcmilitaria.com/daggers_knives_british.asp?Start=60&Offset=10) in May 2022.



'Trustworthy Mappin & Webb Sheffield' is stamped on the blades. The description includes "The knife's fold out tools and blades consist of a button or boot hook, corkscrew, fullered spike, curved blade and single edged blade [it is apparent that the "curved blade" is a champagne

wire cutter – ed.], together with "2 original removable reign screw bolts with nuts".

7.7.7 "Captain Hayes' Horseman's knife"



Newspaper image © The British Library Board.
All rights reserved. With thanks to The British
Newspaper Archive (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

This knife is only known because of research of historic English newspapers and journals recently undertaken by UK Collector and commentator Paul Stamp which identified an advert for "CAPT. HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE" that was featured in "Field" 17 June 1882 edition, and in the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" 02 September 1882 edition. In the accompanying illustration (see adjacent) the blades/tools are described as "STRONG BLADE, HOOF [illegible], BUTTON HOOK, COMBINED HOOF PICKER, CHAMPAGNE & TIN OPENER" CORKSCREW, COMBINED BRIDLE & [illegible] PUNCH".

Both articles describe the knife as being invented by Captain Hayes – "*the Author of Riding' and Veterinary Notes' etc.*", and that the knife was manufactured by "Mr Archibald Young, 58 North Bridge Edinburgh". A search of Ellis's book "Corkscrews: British Registered

Designs" page 76 shows that the design was registered on March 9, 1882, with Design Number 6517, and is described as "A new and useful design for a Horseman's Knife to be known as 'Captain Hayes' Horseman's Knife'." The name on the registration is 'Captain Mathew Horace Hayes, 19 London Street, Edinburgh, NB'. The illustration on the original registration file is identical to that shown above and copied from the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" 02 September 1882 edition.

7.7.8 W. Morton & Sons Sheffield



"W. MORTON & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the foil cutter and the button hook. All other blades/tools on the underside are blank, apart from the main sheepfoot blade which is stamped "J B O O" over two lines. These underside blades/tools consist of: sheepfoot main blade, a claw style tin opener, and an unusual style of reamer (or possibly a pipe cleaner) – all of which appear to be unused possible replacements, and their pivot pin

also appears to be a professional replacement.

7.8 CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES

In the first draft of this Collector Note, this section was included in the following section "Other Significant Variants and Oddities", since I didn't have one in my collection. Fortunately that situation has significantly improved, and further research has shown that other collectors have them, so they are not as uncommon as I had assumed. Therefore I have moved this section into the mainstream.

Further, now having a range of examples available I am now able to solve a problem that has bothered me for some time; some all-metal champagne pattern knives (and various Sportsmen's Knives) provided – usually on their topside, a tool that I have previously described as "possibly a pry bar" – for want of a better description. I am now convinced this

is in fact a lightweight carriage key. For clarity purposes, the following photo shows a heavyweight example overlaid on a lightweight example.



The knife (on top) with the heavyweight example of a carriage key is the knife detailed in section 7.8.4 "G. Butler & Co" following, and the lightweight example is the knife detailed in section 7.8.5 "Abram Brooksbank Sheffield" following. All of the following examples are of the traditional' heavyweight style, apart from the Abram Brooksbank.

It initially appeared that the sole source of information on Carriage Key Knives was the previously mentioned website "The Weekly Screw - The Virtual Corkscrew Museum's Weekly Newspaper" (see <http://www.bullworks.net/daily/2007carri.htm>) in an article on "Carriage Keys", which states "In discussing Sheffield cutlers and particularly the firms of Messrs. Rodgers and Messrs. Brookes and Crookes in British Manufacturing Industries (E. Stanford **1876**) George Phillips Bevan wrote: "*Having heard the expressed desire for a good knife that contained in addition to all the ordinary blades, a railway carriage key, a champagne opener, a corkscrew, a turnscrew, a button hook, and so forth, they have been engaged for weeks in producing such a knife.*"

The article describes the following knife as being very similar to that described by Bevan in **1876**, as follows: "This knife has some of the elements suggested in Bevan's work including the carriage key and corkscrew. It was produced by Michael Hunter and Son of Sheffield and is engraved with the initials W. M. and year **1878**, two years after the publication of Bevan's book."



"The Weekly Screw" article also provides extensive information on the general topic of carriage keys – only two of which appear to relate to a pocket knife. More recently Frank Ellis's book 'Corkscrews: British Registered Designs' (see page 3 and Endnote 3 for details) has been added as a useful source of information. Of interest is the style of the bulge on the topside that houses the hinge mechanism for the corkscrew – which is the quarter-rounded bulge version being the subject of Registered design number 353086 (see details [here](#)) issued to G. Butler & Co, Eyre Street, Sheffield and dated 5 August 1880 which is two years later than the date of 1878 which is engraved on the scales.

The following knife in Paul Stamp's collection has all of the characteristics of the knife above and appears to be identical.

7.8.1 Unknown Maker



No markings but the pattern seems to be consistent with the example “produced for Michael Hunter & Son of Sheffield” from an article on the website ‘The Weekly Screw’ as detailed above

The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one brass half-liner.

The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, heavy carriage key (has a stop on the tang to prevent it opening beyond 90

degrees,) and a champagne wire cutter/claw.

7.8.2 Wingfield Rowbotham & Co



Maker: probably Wingfield Rowbotham & Co. as the button hook has ‘82 TENTER ST SHEFFIELD’ stamped on the mark side tang. The main sheepfoot blade mark side tang is stamped ‘No 6 NORFOLK St SHEFFIELD’ and the pile side tang is stamped with the Joseph Rodgers & Sons marks of a Star & Maltese Cross and ‘ENGLAND’. Paul is of the view that this stamp is too late compared to the rest of the knife and so is most likely a replacement that was done at some time during its working life. The knife has a closed length

(minus shackle) of 4 1/8 inches (10.4 cm). It has seven tools operating off three springs consisting of: button hook, small sheepfoot blade, large grooved ‘champagne’ cutter/claw, small tin opener, adjustable cartridge extractor, corkscrew (operating off one spring) and carriage key (operating off two springs) with turn screw end, and milled brass liners. The scales are stamped “THE ADJUSTABLE EXTRACTOR” together with the ‘diamond’ code registration stamp” which establishes the registration date as 17 November 1880, however it is assumed that this date only applies to the cartridge extractor as Ellis provides details of Registration number 358394 dated 17 November 1880 for a “cartridge extractor tool” which is identical to the one in the above photo. Note that it has the ‘post-1880’ quarter-round bulge ‘joint’ on the topside.

The following two Champagne pattern knives incorporate the same carriage key as shown in the Wingfield Rowbotham & Co. knife pictured above. There are two possible reasons for this, being that the knives were made by the same manufacturer (possibly Joseph Rodgers), or conversely that the carriage keys themselves were sourced from the same maker. There is also a consistency in the overall style of these knives – with minor variations blades/tools provided.

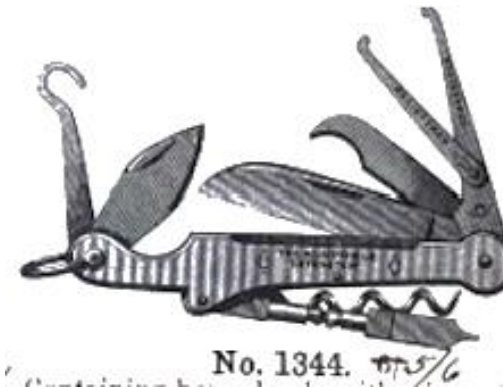


This photo was copied from the website “Sheffield Pocket Knives And Fixed Blades” in a post by Adrian Leach on February 19, 2022. No details are provided however the maker’s name “Rawson Brothers Sheffield” can be discerned on the tang of the main blade (broken). Tweeddale notes that the company described itself as a ‘general hardware and cutlery manufacturer’ and suggests that they were active in the last quarter of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century. Although the inclusion of a tin opener commonly suggests a private

purchase military association, the overall knife style (particularly the inclusion of the adjustable cartridge extractor and the carriage key) strongly suggest a knife associated with more leisurely sporting activities. Also the inclusion of the 'diamond code' on the scale suggests a date **prior to 1884** as the diamond code was discontinued at the end of 1883.



The adjacent photo of the other knife with the identical carriage key is copied from the website of "Collector Corkscrews.com", from their auction dated August 2019, and is described as "*Interesting English knife with carriage key S. W. SILVER CORNHILL (London). According to the London knife book Silver was a retailer in London and the knives [were probably] made by Joseph Rodgers in Sheffield.*" The 'London knife book' is a reference to Ron Flook's "The London Knife Book" (see Footnote 7)



The adjacent illustration is copied from "**James Dixon & Sons Cornish Place Sheffield**" 1883 trade catalogue (see [Appendix 1 here](#)), being Pattern No. 1355. It appears to be identical to the Wingfield Rowbotham & Co. knife shown above, and to the two examples that follow it

The following example examples have a body shape that is a significant variant of the Champagne pattern frame, but which is not uncommon as other examples are noted in [section 2.4](#) "Style Four – Frame Variants". It is possible that knives with this body shape were marketed as a higher quality knife than those having the standard 'Champagne pattern' shape.

7.8.3 James Trickett Sheffield



Maker: "JAMES TRICKETT SHEFFIELD" is stamped on all four tools (save carriage key and corkscrew), noting that the main blade is snapped off near the tang. The knife has a closed length of 4 3/8 inches (11.2 cm), two back springs, with the 'upper' tools mounted opposite each other and operating off one spring each. According to Tweedale and to Paul's own research, James Trickett was active from at least 1868 until his bankruptcy in 1882 and death in 1883.

The following knife in my collection is a recent purchase (December 2022) that has the same 'canoe' body shape as the James Trickett knife immediately above. Tweedale makes no mention of that name however Flook's TLKB has a reference to "*HARDING, G & SONS*" who are described as "*Manufacturing Cutler, pen and pocket knife maker, razor maker. 25, 27, 31 to 51, 36 and 38 Long Lane, and 19 Tabard st. 1905 – 1910*".

7.8.4 Harding & Sons



Maker: All blades/tools on the underside are stamped on their mark side tangs "HARDING & SONS". The knife has a closed length of 3 7/16 inches (8.8cm), nickel silver scales and pins (although the pivot pin for the corkscrew and carriage key is probably steel); the underside has a main sheepfoot blade, pen blade champagne wire cutter and button hook; the topside has a corkscrew and carriage key – with the exposed face of each being incised with diagonal grooves, that was a common feature of sportsmen's knives in the 1870's

and 1880s. The array of blades/tools is consistent with other patterns that date to pre-WW1 so the date of **1905 – 1910** when Harding was in business appears to be appropriate for this knife.

Further examples of Carriage Key tools are shown in the following knives:

7.8.5 Mappin Brothers Sheffield



Maker: "MAPPIN BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on all blades and tools except the carriage key and the corkscrew. It is noteworthy that this knife differs from the Singleton and Straker examples due to the inclusion of a carriage key, a turnscrew, and a cigar cutter. It has four springs and three internal milled brass liners and was clearly designed as a high-quality pocket knife. It also shows the Diamond Registration mark on one scale for. 14 May 1874. This knife is fully detailed

in PART TWO "Mappin Brothers" [here](#).

7.8.6 G. Butler & Co.



Maker: G. BUTLER & CO. All blades/tools on the underside are stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." on their mark side tangs, and the pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The face of the main blade is stamped "Coaching KNIFE". Full details of this knife are available in

section "7.7 Horseman's style knives" at section 7.7.2 "Butler and Co." [here](#). This is an example of the "heavyweight bar" style of carriage key.

7.8.7 Abram Brooksbank Sheffield



Maker: "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tangs of most of the blades/tools on the underside. The knife has a closed length of 3 ½ inches (8.7cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, button hook, cartridge extractor, cigar cutter, wire cutter and turnscrew on the underside. The topside has a corkscrew, gimlet and a lightweight carriage key. Full details are provided in section "7.3.1. Abram Brooksbank

Sheffield" [here](#).

7.9 OTHER SIGNIFICANT VARIANTS AND ODDITIES

Section 7.8 of this Collector Note describes eight styles of "Champagne pattern" pocket knives - determined primarily by the inclusion of a particular blade/tool that appears to me to be a defining characteristic, in an attempt to establish a general typology of styles. There is absolutely no scientific basis to this, rather it is defined by the examples that I have in my collection or that I have had access to. This section "7.9 Other significant variants and oddities" continues the discussion on a general typology of styles using examples that are not well represented in my collection but am aware of by reference to internet searches, historic trade and sales catalogues, eBay and similar websites, and dealers primarily in the UK and US, all based on *"the inclusion of a particular blade/tool that appear to me to be a defining characteristic"*.

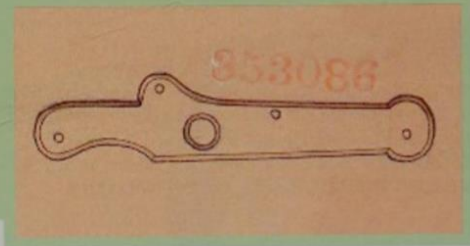
7.9.1 Cigar Cutter Knives

It was originally intended that the heading for this section would be "Smokers Knives" however a Google search indicated that such named knives were more focussed on the specific needs of smokers – especially pipe smokers, whereas the 'champagne pattern' examples known to the authors provide a cigar cutter arrangement (and occasionally a spike) which is ancillary to other more common features. Based on research undertaken by Ellis and detailed in page 67 of "Corkscrews: British Registered Designs", the first example of Registered design of pocket knife with a corkscrew, that also included a cigar cutter, was Registered design number 353087 dated 5 August 1880 and issued to G. Butler & Co, Eyre Street, Sheffield. The illustration that was included in the original file held in the National Archive Kew showed a slight variation to the shape of the original "Ornamental Design for a Pocket Knife" that was awarded to William Singleton on 14 May 1874 – see section 5.1 [here](#) for details. The following illustration is a copy of page 67 of Ellis's book and the top part with the green and brown background is in turn a copy of the illustration that was included in the original file, and the lower section on the grey background is Observation and comments added by Ellis.

It is interesting to note the description that formed part of the original design Registration states "Design for the Joint of folding or pocket Button Hooks and Corkscrews" but makes no mention of the inclusion of a cigar cutter hole, shown in the accompanying sketch. As explained in section "5 CHRONOLOGY", the "Joint" referred to is likely the bulge on the topside of the frame which commonly contains the hinge mechanisms for a corkscrew and a range of other tools, which in this case is registered design number 353086 for the quarter-round version.

5 August 1880
Registration number 353086

G. Butler & Co.,
Eyre Street, Sheffield
*Design for the Joint of folding or pocket
Button Hooks and Corkscrews*



This is not a design for a specific corkscrew but for the scales of a pocket knife. The knife was made with a corkscrew hinged on the humped back. It differs from the earlier Singleton knife design of 14 May 1874 by being a slightly different shape and having a cigar cutter hole. A rare example with the correct registration diamond was pictured in Watney and Babbidge (*Corkscrews for Collectors*, page 134).



The knife in the adjacent photo is in Paul Stamp's collection – see PART TWO “GEORGE BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD” # 3 [here](#), and appears to conform with the frame shape for Registered design number 353086, and is identical to the example provided by Ellis. The maker's marks

on the blade and champagne cutter are for “GEORGE BUTLER & Co.” and this example does not have the Diamond code registration mark.



Main blade mark-side tang: ‘ART’ (in oval) ‘GEO BUTLER & Co SHEFFIELD’. Champagne wire cutter mark-side: ‘TRINITY WORKS EYRE ST’. Nickel silver scales, with hole in both sides, one spring, steel pins.

Overall closed length: 3 ½” (90 mm)
Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade (with one flat side and the joint positioning such that in closed position it is raised above the hole, and can be pushed down against the spring, to cut a cigar end pushed

through the hole in the scales,) champagne wire cutter. Upper blades/tools: corkscrew operating off single backspring, , see PART TWO “GEORGE BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD” # 2 [here](#).



The knife in this photo is also in [Paul Stamp's](#) collection. The maker is THOMAS TURNER & Co., and it is assumed to date from early 20th century. There is no cigar cutter hole however this variant includes a spike which is inserted into the 'cut end' of the cigar to create a narrow shaft that assists in drawing smoke from the lighted cigar into the mouth of the smoker.

Other examples in the Collector Note of Champagne pattern knives described as including a 'cigar cutter' are shown at [section 7.3.1](#) "Abram Brooksbank" [here](#), [section 7.4.2](#)

"Mappin & Webb Sheffield" [here](#), and [section 7.4.3](#). "John Watts Lambert Street Sheffield" [here](#). It is intended that this [section 7.9.1](#) will be expanded as further examples of 'Champagne pattern' knives with cigar cutters are identified.

7.9.2 W. Jno. Baker Australia

The firm of W. Jno. Baker, 3 Hunter Street Sydney was established in 1888 and was probably Australia's best-known retailer of pocket knives together with an extensive range of all types of cutlery, including farming implements, razors, etc. All their knives were stamped "W. Jno. Baker, 3 Hunter Street Sydney" and some were also stamped "Sheffield made" however to my knowledge none were stamped with the name of the actual manufacturer. My assumption is that all their pocket cutlery was manufactured in Sheffield although I don't have definitive proof.

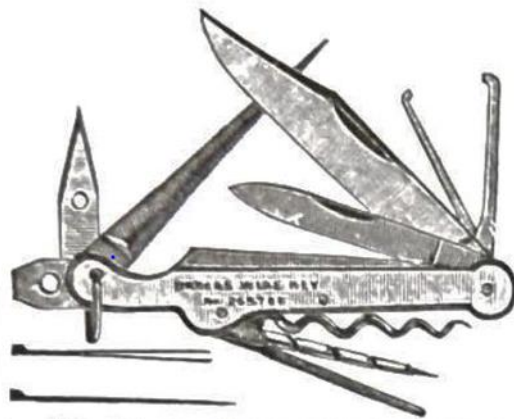
7.9.2.1 Baker Wire Key Sports Knife



The adjacent photo, copied from the **Australian Military Knives** website¹⁵ is an excellent example of a Champagne style knife that has been adapted for a specific market segment – in this case 'Australian farmers and graziers' and the purpose of the wire key was to assist in constructing and maintaining farm fences. The description includes the following text:

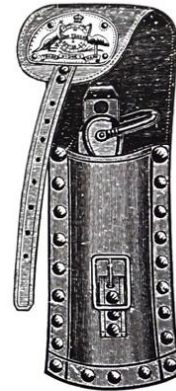
"The Baker Wire Key marketed by W Jno. Baker, Cutler, of 3 Hunter St Sydney. Jno. Baker were importers and probably manufacturers of a large range of cutlery items. The wire key was a tool designed specifically for the man on the land. This device is more like a multi tool than a clasp knife because it can be used for so many tasks. This would have been a Private Purchase item. It is engraved 'Lieut G. H. Allan

NSW LANCERS 28-10-99'. The engraving most likely occurred prior to him leaving to fight in the Boer War". I recall that this knife was sold by Armor Antiques in Geelong AU over a decade ago to a US based collector.



177—W. Jno. Baker Wire Key Sports Knife, 4in. Metal Haft, Finest Quality and Finish. Contains File, Wire Key, Lance Blade, Skinning Blade, Screw Driver, Tin Opener, Cartridge Extractor, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Picker, Tweezers and Shackle complete, 42/- each, post free. **Leather Pouch**, made to fit Knife, with loop for belt, 4/- each.

The adjacent illustration is copied from the 1921 W. Jno. Baker sales catalogue. It appears that the “wire key” is in fact an extension of one of the liners rather than being a fold out implement.



A Belt Pouch for Pocket Knives, made of Finest Selected Leather, rivetted, 10 to 6in. overall, 3/8 inch, 4/6.

The adjacent illustration is copied from the same catalogue, which shows a leather pouch with the wire key knife in position.

7.9.2.2 Baker Kangaroo Sports Knife



The same 1921 Baker sales catalogue features the “Baker Kangaroo Sports Knife” with the following description “Fine quality and finish. Metal haft. Contains long skinning blade, tin

Opener and corkscrew”. Apart from the main clip-point blade instead of the more common sheepfoot blade, the ‘Kangaroo knife’ has the same characteristics as the G. Butler “Tin Opener” knife shown [here](#) apart from the style of the main blade, as noted. I also have a copy of the 1924 Baker sales catalogue which illustrates the ‘Kangaroo Sports Knife’ together with another three all-metal sportsmen’s knives, but not the ‘Baker Wire Key Sports Knife’.

7.9.3 The “Henry Nangle’s knife”

This knife, and the following “General U. S. Grant’s knife”, are of significant interest as the dates associated with them conflict with the foundation narrative for ‘All-metal Champagne Pattern’ knives as described in the earlier [sections 3, 4 and 5](#) (commencing [here](#)).

The issue with this knife is that the description of the knife includes dating the knife scales to **1863**, whereas the foundation narrative maintains that **1874 – 1877** is the probable date range that the design/shape was conceived and registered, and that there is currently no known documentation of any other Champagne style knives from the intervening 10+ years.

Given this is the only known example of a champagne pattern knife dated to c.1863, suggests that the evidence supporting the **1874** date for the foundation of the Champagne pattern can be regarded as conclusive until further examples having a verified earlier date are identified.



Maker: not known. The main blade and the small pen blade appear to have a single word stamped on their mark side tangs however only the last four letters are clear, being "____BURY", and it appears that there are five missing letters upfront which suggests for example a name like KINGSBURY; Tweedale makes no mention of any such name in his Directory, however Flook's TLKB notes the existence of a "KINGSBURY, THOMAS." Razor Cutler. 165 New Bond Street. 1832 – 1836, at 106 in 1840. 152 regent

St, 1846. 9 New Bond Street, 1850 – 1880" which is a possibility- especially given the 1880 date.

The following description of the knife is sourced from the website at Christopher Clarke Antiques at <https://campaignfurniture.com/other-travel-items/eating-drinking/henry-nangles-sheffield-silver-pocket-knife>. "Victorian silver handled multi tool penknife, assayed for Sheffield 1862, engraved Henry Nangle, Army & Navy Club, with a knife, corkscrew and short bottle cap badge, 11,6 cm long". It is noted that the frame appears to have the quarter-rounded joint for the corkscrew that become common after **1880** as discussed in [section 5.4](#). "Conclusions" [here](#). The small blade extending from the main blade pivot is probably the remnant of a button hook.

7.9.4 The "General U. S. Grant's knife"

In 1865, as commanding general, Ulysses S. Grant led the Union Armies to victory over the Confederacy in the American Civil War. As an American hero, Grant was later elected the 18th President of the United States (1869–1877).

The following story is sourced from "The Weekly Screw – the Virtual Corkscrew Museum's Weekly Newspaper"¹⁶ at <http://www.bullworks.net/daily/20070204.htm> under the heading "Grant's Knife". as follows:



"On January 18 [assume 2007 ed.] this knife appeared on eBay with a starting bid of \$2,200. The description was "Civil War folding knife and hoof cleaner marked 'Gen'l U. S. Grant' ... mfg. in England a marked Cranswick 59 Piccadilly ... on the other side 2 initials J. H. for John Hooker. Knives of this kind were said to be given to Grants Staff Generals with a bottle of wine

at Christmas."

According to Peters and Giulian in their History of Pocket Corkscrews and Pocket Knives this style knife is the "... oldest known and registered champagne-pattern knife. British registered design by Williams Singleton, 14 May 1874." Following Grant's service in the Civil War, in 1869 he was elected President of the United States and served in that capacity until **1877**. He died in 1885. The dates don't add up to call it a Civil War knife. However, because of the age of the knife, the inscription could very well be genuine. It does however have a "hoof cleaner". The seller's reference is no doubt to the capsule cutter (capsule cutter ??? – it's obviously a

champagne wire cutter .ed). One ebayer posed the question "I think your knife is absolutely fantastic ... where did you get information on knives of that kind given to staff? Is there any history that goes with it ?" The seller's reply was "I bought the knife from a gentleman in West Palm Beach Florida who told me that somewhere in a book, or several books-it is mentioned. Also, that he knew of someone who saw another similar knife at a Civil War Show - with the same history as this knife." Sounds like the "gentleman" referred to was Donald Trump (just joking). The auction closed on January 28. There were no bids".

A further reference to this article was provided in a later edition of The Weekly Screw (<http://www.bullworks.net/daily/20070715.htm>) with the same photos as follows:

"In the February 4 issue we ran a story about a General U. S. Grant knife. The knife had a starting bid on eBay of \$2200 and did not sell. This month the knife appeared again on eBay The slightly different description was "Civil War period 2 bladed folding knife and hoof cleaner - one blade broken - mfg. in England and marked Cranswick 59 Piccadilly - 4 7/8 inches - period engraving on one side marked Gen'l Grant on the other side 2 initials J. H. for John Hooker. Knives of this kind were said to be given to Grants Staff Generals with a bottle of wine at Christmas. This time the starting bid was \$799. It did not sell".

Apart from being a most interesting read, it is hard to know what to make of the actual story (although *caveat emptor* comes to mind) – except for some general observations, as follows:

1. The maker is "T. CRANSWICK 59 PICCADILLY". Flook's TLKB notes that "CRANSWICK THOMAS" was listed as a manufacturer (and it is assumed – also a retailer) at this London address from 1865 to c.1885, noting that the American Civil War ended in 1865.
2. The "British registered design by Williams Singleton, 14 May 1874." Is discussed in Section "3 CONTEXT" of this Collector Note [here](#), and the assumed pattern associated with this registered design appears to be significantly different to the photos shown above, although admittedly the photos themselves provide little detail.
3. It is noted that the frame has the quarter-rounded joint for the corkscrew that become common after 1880 as discussed on pages [6](#) and [7](#) [here](#).
4. The implement referred to as either a "hoof cleaner" or "capsule cutter" is what is referred to in this Collector Note as a "champagne wire cutter".
5. The following knife in my collection is fully detailed in subsection "4.6 T. Cranswick 59 Piccadilly" [here](#) and appears to be identical to "General U. S. Grant's knife" shown in the above photos apart from the stated length of 4 7/8 inches whereas the length of the knife in the following photo is 4 1/8 inches.



The missing blade mentioned in the description would be the main sheepfoot blade which appears to be consistent with the blade stub and tang shown in the second of the two photos in the original article. Also, my knife has a button

hook which is not mentioned in the Grant knife description. The stated length of 4 7/8 inches appears to be an error as I have no record of any Sheffield made all-metal Champagne pattern knife with this length, a closed length of 4 5/8 inches (11.8cm) is the largest knife of this style in my collection.

7.9.5 Sheffield Forge & Rolling Mill Gift Set 1911



This "Gift Set" was purchased from the ETSY store of "uksteelcityvintage" on June 26, 2021. It is a leather case with velvet lining and is stamped "Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mills with the Companies Compliments for the Coronation of George V on 22nd June 1911".

The contents of the case are a cigar cutter & cigar box opener - no makers name, unusual pliers – possibly a champagne wire cutter (rather than the perhaps less classy implement for cutting toe nails), and a Champagne Pattern Sporting Knife stamped with the maker's name: "S. HIBBERT & SONS

SHEFFIELD, NO.82 TENTER STREET SHEFFIELD".

8 FOREIGN EXAMPLES

8.1 GERMAN EXAMPLES

The following illustration is copied from "Levine's Guide to Knives and their Values"¹⁷ (page 267) under the heading "Horseman's and Sportsman's Knives". The two knives shown bottom and centre are made by **J. A. Henckels** - a knife-maker based in Solingen, Germany. It is one of the largest and oldest manufacturers of kitchen knives for domestic and professional use, having been founded in June 1731. According to Wikipedia "*Henckels opened the first trading outlet in 1818 in Berlin, opening a shop in New York City in 1883 and followed a year later by Vienna. The company exhibited its products at the 1851 Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Great Britain, being awarded an international knife-smithing medal*".



The text accompanying the adjacent from Levine states (read from bottom to top) "*This page: Nickel silver handles, for use near salt water. Henckels with marlinspike: 4 blades, \$200; 7 blades, "compass-joint," \$250 ... Rodgers (horseman's), 4 ½" ... \$40.*

Details of the "Rodgers" Knife (top) are given in the Companion Collector Note "**19th & early 20th Century British Sportsmen's Knives, Part 2**" in the Section "7.4.2. Large all-metal 'horsemen'

style sportsmen's knives".

The following knife has many of the characteristics displayed in both the centre knife and bottom knife in the illustration immediately above.



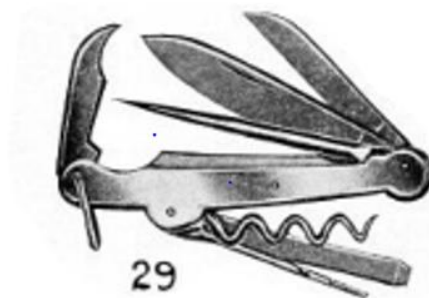
Maker: The mark side tang of the main spear blade is stamped "[twins mark] J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY". It has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches, main spear blade, marlinespike and combined turnscrew and cap lifter.



The adjacent knife is near identical to the knife shown centre in the illustration above. Maker: The mark side tang of the main spear blade, pen blade is stamped "[twins mark] J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY". It has a closed length of 4 5/8 inches, and nickel silver milled liners.



Maker: "[twins mark] J. A. HENCKELS GERMANY" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade, pen blade, and the long champagne style wire cutter. It has a closed length of 4 5/8 inches, and nickel silver milled liners. The reverse scale is inscribed "**K. M. Potter Dos Banderos 1911**". It's probable that this is a sailor's knife, so I assume "*Dos Banderos*" (Two Flags) was the name of a ship.



The adjacent illustration is copied from the 1909 Abercrombie & Fitch catalogue (page 94) and appears to be identical to the Henckel knife immediately above. The accompanying text states: "*No.29 – Kit Knife. Finest imported steel; solid German silver handles; very strongly made and practical; contains 3 1/2 inch blade, 2 1/4 inch blade, marlin-spike, gimlet, screw-driver, large corkscrew and cork-wire cutter; has lug for cord or key ring; weight, 7oz ... Price 6.00.*". This knife is also discussed in the previous section "7.1.26. Abercrombie and Fitch" [here](#).



UK collector and commentator Paul Impey has brought to my attention the adjacent knife in his collection, which appears to be identical to the illustration copied from the 1909 Abercrombie & Fitch catalogue (page 94) immediately above. The knife is fully detailed in subsection "7.5.5 Hill & Sons, 4 Haymarket" [here](#), and has a closed length of 4 3/4 inches (12 cm). It raises the possibility that the Abercrombie & Fitch knife was in fact made in Sheffield.

All three of the knives by Henckels are consistent with the definition of a “sportsman’s knife”, and the one immediately above and in the Abercrombie & Fitch catalogue is also a “Champagne Pattern” knife given the inclusion of the “cork-wire cutter” tool. In reality however, and given that they date to the early 20th century (prior to the start of WW1 in 1914), it is possible the Henckels were not aimed at a ‘gentleman/sportsman’ market but rather as a tool for a ‘skilled-worker’ market – such as merchant seamen. Two of these knives, with a closed length of 4 5/8 inches (11.8cm) are the largest knives of this style in my Champagne Pattern collection, and certainly larger than almost all of the British examples.

Of the following group of four knives, three are certainly made in Germany, and the fourth is assumed to be. At this stage I have been unable to provide a date range for any of them.



Maker: “KORFF & HONSBURG REMSCHEID” stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The pile side tang of both blades is stamped with the trademark of an infant angle. The blade face is stamped “MERCERIA ALEMANA MAZATLAN” The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm).



has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm).



Maker: Ohliger & Butz, the only stamp on the blade face and on the tang of the pen blade (shown in the adjacent

photo) is an artillery piece which is a trademark of Ohliger & Butz. The knife



Maker: “H. BOKER & CO’S IMPROVED CUTLERY” stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade the pile side tang has the Boker tree mark. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm).



Maker: “... LERCH BERLIN” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade. This is a well-made knife with a closed length of 2 ½ inches (6.4cm), nickel silver scales and milled centre liner. It probably originally had a shackle that was purposefully removed.

8.2 FRENCH EXAMPLE



heavy corkscrew works against one of the backsprings.

Maker: “GUYONNE AU CHATELLERAULT” is stamped on the face of the main spear blade. Historically, Chatellerault was a cutlery manufacture centre in France, and I assume that ‘Guyonne’ is the name of the maker. The mark side tangs of both the spear blade and the pen blade are stamped “MLF DEPOSE” which I understand means that the knife was hand-made in France to a patented design. It has a closed length of 4 ½ inches (10.5cm), two back springs, nickel silver scales, liner, pins, and shackle. The

9 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, many of the individual patterns of “all-metal ‘champagne pattern’ sportsmen’s knives” detailed in this Collector Note remained in production from their foundation probably in the mid-1870s to well into the 1920s and possibly the 1930s, which suggests that such patterns may have had a lifespan of over 50 years. Ultimately however, the demand for such knives providing a specialized function was supplanted in the early 1920s by the standardised “utility knives” that provided some variety in the type of blades/tools by virtue of their being four, five, and six-blade versions.

What this Collector Note does show is that it’s the vast range of ‘variants’ that really define all-metal ‘Champagne Pattern’ knives rather than a specific pattern or style, and it’s what makes collecting them ever more interesting. To this end, any suggestions/contributions that fellow collectors may have that will improve the content and thus expand the knowledge base will be most welcome, and I am sure will be greatly appreciated by all present and future collectors of **All-metal Champagne Pattern pocket knives and multi-tool variants**.

Thanks to U.K. collectors Daren Nicholson and Martin Cook for contributing details of knives in their collections.

JOINT AUTHORS:


Lawrie Wilson - storyteller
June 2025

Paul Stamp – technical expert
June 2025


APPENDIX 1: "JAMES DIXON & SONS CORNISH PLACE SHEFFIELD" 1883 trade catalogue

28


NET PRICES
OF
JAMES DIXON AND SONS'
REGISTERED CARTRIDGE & HUNTING KNIVES.




No. 1341. 7/6. 4/2
With Turncrew, etc.,




No. 1342. 8/9. 3/4



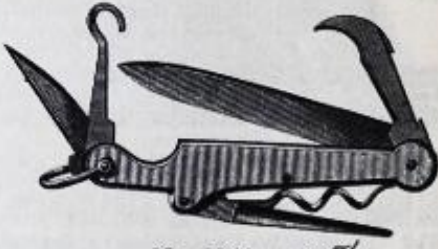
No. 1348I, (Ivory), 5/6. 5/2
1348P (Pearl), 5/9. 5/2, 1348S (Shell), 5/9. 5/4
The above is a most useful article.
1348S 5/9



No. 1344. 6/5. 5/6
Containing horse hook, with wire cutter
Sardine tin opener, turncrew, etc.



No. 1347. 4/5. 5/4
Containing horse hook, with wire cutter,
and extractor, tweezers, etc.



No. 1346. 5/6. 5/4
Containing horse hook, with wire cutter
and extractor, Sardine tin opener, etc.

1343	Cartridge Knife, containing corkscrew, wire cutter and extractor, etc.	3/2. each
1345	Do., containing button hook, leather borer, extractor, etc.	3/4.

PART TWO: CATALOGUE OF MAKERS

Sixty-five (**65**) Sheffield manufacturers are listed, displaying one hundred & twenty-six (**126**) individual knives having unique characteristics. The makers' names are catalogued alphabetically by first letter of the family name; for example Joseph Rodgers & Sons will be catalogued under Ro... and Wingfield, Rowbotham & Co. will be catalogued under Wi

The purpose of this "PART TWO – CATALOGUE OF MAKERS" is to provide an easily accessible list of known makers of "**All-metal Champagne Pattern clasp knives and multi-blade variants**", together with examples of some of the individual patterns that were in their inventory, noting that in many cases individual patterns were available with 'options', such as a change in blade style or the provision of a shackle.

It cannot be assumed that this "Catalogue of Makers" is complete, and hopefully collectors who have knives from makers not listed here or have examples of patterns from a listed maker that are not included here, will provide us with details that can be included here in later editions. Note that not all knives documented here are cross-referenced (linked) to a related section in PART ONE – "COMPENDIUM OF KNOWN STYLES & EXAMPLES".

J.H. ANDREWS & Co. SHEFFIELD

Tweeddale's Directory has no entry for a J.H. ANDREWS & Co

John Henry Andrew & Co were a steel makers based at Toledo Steel Works, built in 1863 (Graces Guide: John Henry Obituary 1884) They changed their name to Andrews Toledo in 1930 (Graces Guide.) The authors have found no other evidence of them being involved in the knife making industry and no other examples of knives made by them.

1






Further information:

Nickel silver scales, two springs, nickel pins.
Overall closed length: 4 1/16" (103 mm)
Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade, button hook, champagne wire cutter.
Upper blades/tools: corkscrew (operating off both springs.)
All lower tools stamped on mark-side tang: 'J.H. ANDREW & Co Ltd. SHEFFIELD' and on the pile-side with the company trade mark of a hand grasping a curved scimitar-type sword with the word 'TOLEDO' in the blade portion.
Main sheepfoot blade stamped: 'TOLEDO STEEL'
Both scales marked with the above trade mark.
Suggested date range: late 19th / early 20th c.


ARMY & NAVY C. S. L.

The Army and Navy Co-Operative Society Ltd was formed in 1871 by a group of British army and navy officers. It was their intention to supply articles for domestic consumption and general use to its members at the lowest rates. The first store opened on 15 February 1872 at Victoria Street, London. It was a retailer and mail-order business, and the great majority of its pocket knives were sourced directly from Sheffield manufacturers. Their 1883 catalogue featured just one knife in all-metal champagne pattern knife being "Butler's Patent Cartridge Extractor Knife". The 1907 catalogue however featured seventeen sportsman's knives in the all-metal champagne pattern style.

1		<p>"ARMY & NAVY "C. S. L." is stamped on the tang of the main spear blade (which has possibly been reshaped) and the button hook.</p> <p>The 1907 Army & Navy C.S.L. catalogue describes this knife as "<i>Nickel Silver Champagne Knife. Length 4 in; best quality. This knife can be had with either 1 blade and button hook, or with two blades. With or without shackle.</i>"</p>
2	 Size unopened 4".	<p>This knife is identical in every way to knife # 13 "G. BUTLER & Co." (see following) except the main blade is stamped "A & N C S Ltd."</p> <div data-bbox="981 548 1252 683">  <p>No. 1841.</p> </div> <p>The adjacent illustration is copied from the 1907 A&NCS catalogue. Has Diamond stamp on the cartridge extractor which indicates a date of <u>22 January 1881</u> which is the date that the Registered Design for the extractor was awarded to Butler. Has the Butler 'key' logo on wire cutter/turnscrew</p>


ASPREY 166 BOND ST

Ron Flook in his "The London Knife Book" notes that Asprey operated from this London address from "1850 – present day" and also notes that although they were listed in trade directories under 'cutlers' from 1850, "*Whether or not they made the knives is open to speculation*".

1		<p>All blades/tools have their mark side tangs stamped "ASPREY 166 BOND ST". This is a high-quality knife with four milled brass liners, and both scales have sterling silver hallmarks which suggest Sheffield and 1909. It has a closed length of 4 inches. This knife is featured in the section 7.2.2 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here.</p>
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C. BARRETT & Co. 1 FENCHURCH St.

According to Flook's "The London Knife Book"¹⁸ (page 20) "Barrett, Charles" was a "Manufacturing Cutler" based at a number of London addresses (possibly retail outlets), including "... 1905 also at 1 Fenchurch St." It is probable that their knives were made for them under contract from a Sheffield manufacturer, given that there is no reference to LONDON stamped on the knife.

1		<p>The main blade and the button hook are stamped "C. BARRATT & Co. 1 FENCHURCH St." There is no discernible stamping on the other blades. It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, stag horn scales, milled brass liners, and nickel silver pins, shield, and nickel silver tabs that secure the hinge for the tools on the topside. The blades/tools consist of a very worn main blade, button hook, long pen blade, and tin opener on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew (broken) and reamer. The two slide-out tools are missing.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.2.3 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here.</p>
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BROOKES & CROOKES SHEFFIELD


Tweedale's Directory¹⁹ has an extensive entry for Brookes and Crookes, as does his earlier seminal work "The Sheffield Knife Book"²⁰ published in 1996. Both of these sources emphasise that the firm was well known for the quality of its output and its commitment to innovation which can be noted in its all-metal champagne pattern multi-blade knives.

1		<p>The main sheepfoot blade is stamped "BROOKES & CROOKES [bell logo] SHEFFIELD". It has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm) and a single backspring. The underside has a sheepfoot blade and a champagne wire cutter, and the topside has a corkscrew.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.1 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
2		<p>The <u>mark side</u> tangs of all three blades on the underside are stamped "OLD ENGLAND PARIS" and the <u>pile side</u> tangs are stamped "BROOKES & CROOKES [bell logo] SHEFFIELD". It has a closed length of 2 1/2 inches (6.4cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and a single brass liner. On the underside it has a main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, and champagne wire cutter. On the topside it has a corkscrew working against both backsprings.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.2 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
3	 <p>Further information: NOTE: Tweedale²¹ displays an advert for Brookes & Crookes published in "Sheffield and Neighbourhood" dated 1889 which describes "... the patent Cartridge Extracting Knife, with Graduating Extractor to take any size cartridge". This knife is featured in the section 7.3.7 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"BROOKES & CROOKES SHEFFIELD ENGLAND" with their 'bell' trademark, is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spearpoint blade, the pen blade and the button hook. The spearpoint blade is also stamped 'OIL THE JOINTS' on the pile side. The combined cartridge extractor/champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side "GRADUATING EXTRACTOR", and on the pile side with the 'bell' trademark.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 7/16 inches (11.2cm), two large backsprings, nickel silver scales (with the 'bell' mark and 12 stamped on one side and 16 on the other), pins, shackle, and three milled nickel silver liners. Tools underside: main spearpoint blade, pen blade, champagne hook/graduating extractor, button hook. Tools topside: corkscrew, and carriage key. Pull outs: tweezers and pick. Knife scales/handle shaped to provide Cartridge Extractor at end.</p>

ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:



Tweedale's Directory has an entry for "Abram Brooksbank", the most relevant part being: "During the 1880s – when the firm marketed machine knives, farriers' knives, razors, and pen and pocket cutlery ... the firm became '& Co'."





1	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.3.1 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>Blades on the underside stamped "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" where space is available on tang. Overall length closed is 3 ½ inches (8.8cm), four back springs, nickel silver scales, pins, and extra-large shackle, milled brass liners. Main sheepfoot blade, button hook, cigar cutter, cartridge extractor, turnscrew, and champagne wire cutter on underside. Corkscrew, borer, and lightweight carriage key on topside. <u>Note also</u> that the frame shape has the older style half-rounded bulge 'joint' arrangement that is assumed to have been <u>superseded</u> in the early 1880s following the introduction of design Registration number 353086 on <u>5 August 1880</u> – see here for full details.</p>
2		<p>The main sheepfoot blade is stamped "ABRAM BROOKSBANK SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang. Overall length closed is 4 inches (10.1cm), two backsprings. Nickel silver scales and shackle, brass liner, and steel pins. On the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, tin opener, and champagne wire cutter. On the topside is a corkscrew working on both backsprings. This knife is featured in the section 7.2.1 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here.</p>





GEORGE BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD




Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

George Butler & Co. appear to have been the largest Sheffield manufacturer of all-metal champagne pattern clasp knives and multiblade variants, as there are eleven knives under their name listed in this Catalogue of Makers. They were one of the first companies awarded Registered Design protection (Registration Number 353086, 5 August 1880, for the "*Design for Joint of folding or pocked Button Hooks and Corkscrews*"). Even by 1928 their trade catalogue for that year provided details of sixteen separate 'Champagne Pattern' style knives. An interesting feature of Butler Champagne Pattern knives is their common provision of a spear point blade as the main blade in contrast to the more usual provision of a sheepfoot blade.

1	 <p>This knife is fully detailed in section 7.2.4 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main sheepfoot blade, button hook, saw blade, tin opener, and champagne wire cutter. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". As was common at the time, the tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang "TIN OPENER" suggesting that there was a need to explain its purpose. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales large shackle, and pins, and milled brass liners.</p> <p>This pattern, with minor variations (e.g. a cartridge extractor in place of the tin opener) appears to have been in the Butler inventory from the early 1880s through to the late 1920s.</p>
2		<p>"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main spear blade, small lambfoot blade, button hook, tin opener, and combined wire cutter/turnkey. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". On this example the main spear blade face has "<i>The Wyndham</i>" acid etched on the blade face in 'Old English' typeface. The tools on the topside are corkscrew, borer, and half-rounded reamer. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales</p>


		<p>This same pattern, including having has “<i>The Wyndham</i>” acid etched on the face of the main spear blade, is illustrated in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (page 141) as pattern 1857, but with a marline spike instead of the pen blade.</p>	<p>large shackle, and pins, and milled nickel silver liners.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.2.6 “TIN OPENER KNIVES” here.</p>
3		<p>Suggested date range: 1880s - due to style of tang marks and the absence of Butler’s KEY trademark, which seems to have been used extensively after its acquisition in c.1882. However, this example does not have the diamond registered design mark for this design, registered in 1880. Diamond registration marks were phased out in 1883, suggesting this knife may date from after this date.</p>	<p>Nickel silver scales, with hole in both sides, one spring, steel pins.</p> <p>Overall closed length: 3 ½” (90 mm)</p> <p>Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade (with one flat side and the joint positioning such that in closed position it is raised above the hole, and can be pushed down against the spring, to cut a cigar end pushed through the hole in the scales,) champagne wire cutter.</p> <p>Upper blades/tools: corkscrew operating off single backspring.</p> <p>Main blade mark-side tang: ‘ART’ (in oval) ‘GEO BUTLER & Co SHEFFIELD’.</p> <p>Champagne wire cutter mark-side: ‘TRINITY WORKS EYRE ST’</p> <p><u>Further information:</u> This knife is featured in the section 7.9.1 “Cigar Cutter Knives” here.</p>
4			<p>“[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co.” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang “TIN OPENER” and the pile side tang is stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled brass liner for half its length. Both the tin opener and the corkscrew work off the two backsprings.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.2.8 “TIN OPENER KNIVES” here.</p>
5			<p>“[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co.” is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and pen blade; their pile side tangs are stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The tin opener is stamped on the mark side tang “TIN OPENER” and the pile side tang is stamped “SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND”. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.2.9 “TIN OPENER KNIVES” here, and also in the section 7.5.1 “MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES” here</p>
6		<p><u>Further information:</u> “Oldaport” is a farm in Devon run by the Pearse family as tenants in the</p>	<p>Nickel silver scales, milled brass liner, two springs, pricker & tweezers insert in scales, nickel pins.</p> <p>Overall closed length: 4” (101 mm)</p> <p>Lower blades/tools: spearpoint blade, button hook, pen blade (broken,) elongated champagne foil/wire cutter.</p> <p>Upper blades/tools: awl & corkscrew operating off one backspring each.</p> <p>Main & pen blades & button hook mark-side tang: KEY mark ‘G. BUTLER & Co’</p> <p>Main & pen blades & button hook pile-side tang: ‘SHEFFIELD ART’ (in oval) ‘ENGLAND’</p> <p>Main blade: ‘<i>The Royal Hunt</i>’ etched on blade in Gothic typeface (still faintly visible)</p> <p>Scales one side: engraved: ‘S.G. Pearse’</p>

	<p>19th & early 20th c. There is an SG Pearse in the 1911 Census listed as the Farm Manager at Oldaport Farm, Modbury, Devon.</p> <p>This knife is featured in section 7.1.3 "Geo Butler & Co". here</p>	<p>Scales other side: engraved 'Oldaport'</p> <p>Suggested date range: early 20th century.</p> <p>This same pattern is illustrated in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (page 141) as pattern 1820½.</p>
7	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.4 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p> <p>This knife appears to be a near identical pattern to the one immediately above, noting that the pricker insert is missing, and there is no evidence that the main blade face was etched, although examples identical to this knife have been notes that do have the main blade etched 'The Royal Hunt'.</p>	<p>"[logo ART] GEO BUTLER & Co. SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tangs of the main spear blade and the button hook. The long champagne wire cutter is stamped "[logo ART]" on the mark side tang. The pen blade is stamped "J. U. JAMES SHEFFIELD" and is assumed to be a replacement as there is possible evidence of work on the pivot pin that also secures the shackle. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), diagonally cut buffalo horn scales, milled brass liners, and nickel silver pins, shield, shackle, and tabs that secure the tools on the topside. The blades/tools consist of a main spear blade, button hook, elongated foil/wire cutter, and pen blade on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and half-round reamer.</p> <p>The elongated wire cutter has a diamond code stamp for a registered design awarded to Butler on January 9, 1883. As the diamond code was discontinued in 1883, suggests that this date applies to the knife as a whole. Details of the elongated foil/wire cutter are available here.</p>
8	 <p>It is assumed that this knife dates to the 1890s, however it was still illustrated in Butlers 1928 trade catalogue as pattern 4007.</p>	<p>"BUTLER'S ANGLING KNIFE" is stamped on the face of the main sheepfoot blade, the mark side tang is stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." and the pile side tang is stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The other blades have similar stamps. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/2 inches (8.7cm), nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, scissor, hook disgorging, combined file, wire cutter, turnscrew on the underside, and on the topside a single heavy corkscrew that works against all three backsprings.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.6.2 "ANGLER'S STYLE MULTIBLADE KNIVES" here.</p>
9		<p>"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tangs and the pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales and shackle, and milled brass liners. This knife is primarily a sportsman's knife however it does include two tools specifically for anglers, being the scissor and the hook disgorging.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.6.3 "ANGLER'S STYLE MULTIBLADE KNIVES" here.</p>
10		<p>"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot (?) blade (broken) and button hook; their pile side tangs are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The combined tin opener/cap lifter is unstamped. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/8 inches (8.0cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single milled nickel silver liner for its full length. The corkscrew on the topside works against both backsprings.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.5 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here</p>

11	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.7.2 "HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES" here. The style of the 'combined tin opener and champagne foil/wire cutter' is uncommon however it was still in use in knife pattern 1861 in Butler's c.1928 catalogue.</p>	<p>"[key logo] G. BUTLER & Co." is stamped on the mark side tang of main spear blade, small sheepfoot blade, button hook, and on the combined tin opener and champagne foil/wire cutter which has been filed blunt to enable its use as a hoof cleaner. Their pile side tangs (including the tin opener) are stamped "SHEFFIELD [ART logo] ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm) and two backsprings. The five blades/tools are - main sheepfoot blade, reamer, button hook and champagne foil/wire cutter on the underside, with a corkscrew and heavy carriage key on the topside. The frame accommodates two removable trace repair bolts. The face of the main sheepfoot blade is stamped "Coaching KNIFE".</p>
12	 <p>This is identical to the above knife except it has a different array of tools. Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>The main blade is the only one marked with BUTLERS "HORSEMAN'S" KNIFE and at the base G. BUTLER & Co. plus the key logo, on the reverse is the SHEFFIELD ENGLAND marks with the oval that has ART written in it in-between them. The secondary blade and Screwdriver are also marked the same at the base. The can opener has "TIN OPENER" stamped on it but no other markings. Size unopened is 4 3/16 inches.</p>
13	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>G. BUTLER & Co. plus SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND and ART on the foil cutter, main blade and Screwdriver. The cartridge extractor is marked 12 and 16 plus also has a diamond shaped stamp which indicates a date of <u>22 January 1881</u> which is the date that the Registered Design for the extractor was awarded to Butler. Size unopened 4 inches</p> <p>Has other stamping on various tangs.</p>

CLARK NEWCASTLE


Probably the retailer ROBERT CLARK who described himself in an 1875 advert in the Newcastle Journal as 'Cutler & Surgical Instrument Maker.' Described in the 1851 Census as a 'Master Cutler employing 5 men,' he had a shop at 31 Mosley Street, Newcastle from at least 1856-Nov 1906, when he moved to 14 Grainger Street. The business was in Grainger Street (moving at some point to number 61) until at least 1954. His son, John Robert Clark was running the business from at least 1901.

1		<p>"CLARK NEWCASTLE" is stamped on the mark side tang of all blades and tools on the underside, being a well-worn master spear blade (?), a pen blade, button hook, heavy champagne wire cutter working against two backsprings, and tin opener. The topside has a corkscrew working against two backsprings, and a borer. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings and nickel silver scales, shackle, pins, and milled liners.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.2.12 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here</p>
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J. CLARKE & SONS SHEFFIELD


Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

As John Clarke & Sons Ltd. Est 1848, Ltd from 1904. From 1909 they acquired the William Rodgers name and mark and produced a lot of knives under this name. Under the John Clark name they also produced quite a few innovative all metal multitool knives in the early twentieth century.

1		<p>J. CLARKE & SONS NEVA SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings and nickel silver scales and pins, and a single steel liner for its full length.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.5 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
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JOHN COE & COMPANY


Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers

1	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>Both blades are marked JOHN COE & COMPANY SHEFFIELD. There are no other markings on the Knife.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 1/16 inches</p>
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COWLISHAW SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

Tweedale notes two Sheffield Cutlers with the Cowlshaw name but with no apparent connection between them, and no information which would suggest which of the two was the maker of this knife.

1		<p>"COWLISHAW SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the master sheepfoot blade. It has a closed length of 3 5/8 inches (9.2cm), two backsprings, and probably nickel silver scales and pins. There is a single sheepfoot blade and spring assisted wire cutter on the underside. On the topside is corkscrew that works against both backsprings. This knife is featured in the Section 7.4.1 "WIRE CUTTER KNIVES" here.</p> <p>A very similar knife is illustrated in the Geo. Butler 1928 trade catalogue (page 146) – being pattern number 7144.</p>
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T. CRANSWICK 59 PICCADILLY

Flook's TLKB (page 46) notes that "Thomas Cranswick of 59 Piccadilly is recorded (1865) as a brush and comb maker", and "Seems to have gone out of business circa 1885".

1



The mark side tangs of the three blades/tools on the underside are all stamped "T. CRANSWICK 59 PICCADILLY". It is likely that such knives were made for him under contract by a Sheffield manufacturer.

This knife is featured in the [Section 7.1.6 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.](#)

E. M. DICKINSON

"Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers" notes that "In about 1882, he [i.e. Dickinson] launched Murray Works, Cambridge Street, for the sale/manufacture of pen, pocket, and sportsman's knives, Bowies and daggers, and trade knives for butchers and farriers. In 1896, Dickinson re-located to 122/124 Rockingham Street, ...". It is likely that this knife dates from the period 1882 – 1896.

1



"E. M. DICKINSON SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade, pen blade, and champagne wire cutter. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins, and a single steel liner for half its length. Both the heavy wire cutter and the corkscrew work against the two backsprings. This knife is featured in the [Section 7.1.7 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.](#)

JAMES DIXON & SONS SHEFFIELD

"Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers provides an extensive history of the Dixon business from its beginning in c.1805 through to its collapse in the early 1990s. Its main business was initially as a manufacturer of Britannia goods and cutlery, and later silver and electro-plate products.



1



"JAMES DIXON & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The pile side of both blades are stamped with the Dixon trade mark of a trumpet with banner with the name 'DIXON' underneath. The nickel silver scales are 'engine-turned' with a blank cartouche on the mark side. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm). Suggested date range: 1920-1930s based on 'engine-turned' design.



JOHN DOBIE GLASGOW & SHEFFIELD

J Dobie & Co was an "ironmonger/cutlers" in Glasgow operating from the mid-19th century to the early 1930s. Principally a retailer, their knives were almost certainly sourced from Sheffield, which is presumably why they had the '& Sheffield' tang stamp, as they do not appear to have had any premises there.

1		<p>"DOBIE GLASCOW & ..." is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade. The nickel silver mark side scale is stamped with 'faux hallmarks' with four Cartouches: J D & Co. The underside tools are main spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, button hook, and file/wire cutter/turnscrew. The topside has a corkscrew working against two backsprings, and a marline spike. The inscription on the mark side sterling silver scale appears to have been deliberately removed.</p>
2		<p>"DOBIE GLASCOW & SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the (broken) pen blade.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and a middle and side liner (to accommodate the pull-out tools) that are both milled and appear to be nickel silver.</p> <p>One of the nickel silver tools is 'faux hallmarked' with four Cartouches: J D & Co.</p> <p>The underside tools are main spear blade, pen blade (broken,) tin opener, and long wire cutter. The topside has a corkscrew and half-round reamer each working against one back spring. There are two pull-out tools: tweezers and a pricker.</p>

T. ELLIN & Co. SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers, including an extensive history of the firm which extended from 1784 to the mid-1930s when it was taken over by Joseph Elliot & Sons. Of note: *"In 1881, about 150 workers were employed in the manufacture of table cutlery, pen and pocket knives, Bowies, hunting, palette, butchers', and plumbers' knives. Canada became an important overseas market, ..."*

1		<p>Both the main blade (broken) and the pen blade are stamped "<u>VULCAN</u> T. ELLIN & Co SHEFFIELD". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins, one milled brass liner, and a further single brass liner for half its length. Both the heavy champagne foil/wire cutter and the corkscrew work against two of the backsprings. The pile side scale is engraved "H.S.". There are indications that a shackle has been removed. This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.8 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
2		<p>VULCAN plus T. ELLIN AND CO SHEFFIELD are marked on the main blade plus button hook.</p> <p>No other markings on knife</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches.</p>

Daren Nicholson collection

FARQUHARSON

The only Farquharson listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers is: "James Farquharson & Sons", who are described as *"London-based and operated as wholesale warehousemen and hardware dealers in Houndsditch. In 1919, the firm was listed at 22 Rockingham Street [i.e. Sheffield], marketing stainless table knives and canteens of cutlery."*

1



This knife is featured in the [Section 7.2.13 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here](#)

The main long spear blade and the pen blade tangs are stamped "FARQUHARSON", and the pile side tang of the main blade is stamped "SHEFFIELD MADE". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and a single milled brass liner. The blades/tools on the underside are long spear blade, pen blade, and tin opener. On the topside is a heavy corkscrew that works against both backsprings.

This style suggests early 20th century and given that the main blade is stamped "SHEFFIELD MADE" rather than just 'Sheffield', suggests that Farquharson was still London-based at the time of manufacture.

FINNIGANS LTD. MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL

The "House of Finnigans" was a British luxury luggage and trunk maker established in 1830, originally in Manchester and later in New Bond Street in London in 1879. They were very successful and opened further London stores, with their Liverpool premises opening in Bold Street in about 1904. The last Finnigans store closed in 1988.

1



'FINNIGANS LTD. MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main spearpoint blade, pen blade and saw.

The knife has a closed length of 4 1/16 inches (10.3 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and two milled brass liners.

The blades/tools on the underside are long spear blade, pen blade, tin opener and long wire cutter. On the topside is a corkscrew working against two springs and a half-round reamer working off the remaining spring.

Apart from approx. one turn missing from the corkscrew, the knife is in extremely good and barely used condition. The two blades look as if they have never been sharpened.

J. GREGG & CO. LD. SLOANE SQ.

1



Martin Cook collection

Maker not known. The main spear blade is marked "SHEFFIELD MADE" on the mark side tang, together with the name of the London retailer "J. GREGG & CO. LD. SLOANE SQ.". The knife has a closed length of 4 3/4 inches, a main spear blade, a pen blade marked "HAND FORGED" and also the Gregg details. Tin opener also with Gregg details, marline spike, awl, corkscrew and screwdriver blade. Nickel scales, but whole knife is metal plated, nickel shackle & pins, and milled brass liners.

The James Gregg & Co Ltd trademark was used from 1910 to 1915 at 27 Sloane Square, London, however there are no records after 1915. These dates are open to debate.

HADFIELDS LTD. SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1



This is an example of the “*more traditional clasp knife style*” Champagne Knife as defined in [section 2.4](#) of PART ONE of this Collector Note [here](#)

‘HADFIELD SHEFFIELD’ is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main spearpoint blade, and pen blade. ‘HADFIELD’S PATENT STEEL’ is etched on the blade of the main spearpoint blade. The knife has a closed length of 3 5/8 inches (9.2 cm,) two springs, two nickel silver bolsters, mother of pearl scales, a vacant nickel silver cartouche on the mark side and a milled brass liner. All the blades/tools are on one side: main spear blade, pen blade, small champagne claw and corkscrew. The knife is in unused condition.

HARDING & SONS

Not listed in Tweedale’s Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers. Flook’s “The London Knife Book” (page 72) has a listing for “HARDING, G & SONS. Manufacturing Cutler, pen and pocket knife maker. 25, 27, 31, to 51, 36 and 38 Long Lane, and 19 Tabard St. 1905 – 1910”.

1



This knife is featured in the [Section 7.8.3](#) “CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES” [here](#)

All blades/tools on the underside are stamped on their mark side tangs “HARDING & SONS”. The knife has a closed length of 4 3/8 inches (11.2cm), a single milled nickel silver scale, and pins (although the pivot pin for the corkscrew and carriage key is probably steel); the underside has a main sheepfoot blade, pen blade champagne wire cutter and button hook; the topside has a corkscrew and heavy carriage key – with the exposed face of each being incised with diagonal grooves, that was a common feature of sportsmen’s knives in the 1870’s and 1880s. This is a large knife in unused and unsharpened condition but with some staining on all blades and tools.

HARRIS & NIXON

Tweedale’s Directory²² has no entry for a “Harris & Nixon”. Flook’s “The London Knife Book” (page 72) has a listing for “HARRIS, SAMUEL” who had business in London between 1870 and 1905 however there is no apparent connection




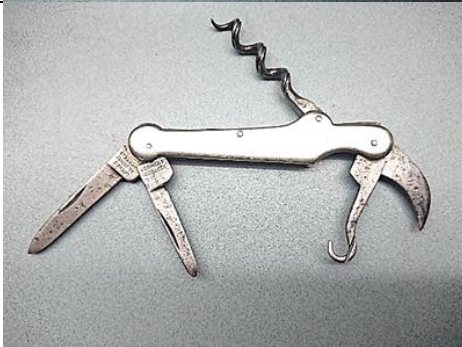

1




“HARRIS & NIXON” is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, the button hook and the wire cutter, and “ENGLAND” is stamped on their pile side tangs. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), 2 back springs, and has a steel liner. The five blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, reamer, button hook and wire cutter on the underside, with a corkscrew on the topside. This knife is featured in the [Section 7.7.1](#) “HORSEMAN’S STYLE KNIVES” [here](#).

HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON


Listed in Tweedale’s Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.9 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, button hook, champagne wire cutter, and the turnscrew. The pile side of the sheepfoot blade is stamped "SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The mark side tang of the pen blade is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales, pins, one brass liner for the full length and another for half the length. The corkscrew and the wire cutter both work against two back springs.</p>
2	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.11 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The pen blade is stamped "SLASH CHARLES IBBOTSON & Co" and appears to be original. The mark side scale is engraved/stamped "B. M. WAINER".</p>
3	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.12 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main button hook. The well-worn main blade appears to be a replacement as the pivot pin is steel and much larger than the norm. It is also unstamped. The large champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales and pins. It has a single brass line for half its length. This knife is featured in the section 7.1.12 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
4	 <p>This knife is featured in the section 7.1.13 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the pen blade and the button hook, and the champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The main spear blade is stamped "ENCORE OIL JOINTS SHEFFIELD" which is a Thomas Turner & Co. stamp. This is assumed to be a replacement blade, and the pivot pin is not the same as the other pins which are slightly raised as is the norm with Champagne pattern knives. The knife has a closed length of 3 inches (7.7cm), nickel silver scales, pins and liner.</p>
5		<p>The main spear blade is stamped with the Harrison Bros & Howson corporate trademark: "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE" on the blade face and has "45 NORFOLK St. SHEFFIELD" stamped on the blade tang, and the champagne wire cutter is stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros & Howson style. The pen blade is stamped "REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS CELEBRATED" and is assumed to be a replacement. The knife has a closed length of 4 4/8 inches (11.7cm) two back springs, and nickel silver scales and pins. It has a single steel line for half its length which extends beyond the frame to form a turn screw.</p>

		This knife is featured in the section 7.1.14 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here	
6		"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, and the blade face is stamped "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE". The pen blade is also stamped "HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" on the mark side tang. The heavy champagne wire cutter is unstamped. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/2 inches (8.8cm), two backsprings, and nickel silver scales and pins. This knife is featured in the section 7.1.15 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here .	
7		"HARRISON BROTHERS & HOWSON" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade and the pile side is stamped "SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The blade face is stamped "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE". The pen blade and the button hook are stamped "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" on the mark side tang. The heavy champagne wire cutter and the turn screw are unstamped. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, and nickel silver scales, shackle, and pins. An identical knife is featured in the section 7.1.10 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here , but without "THE [coronet] ALPHA KNIFE" stamping on the blade face.	


HARRODS LONDON

Harrods is a luxury department store located on Brompton Road in Knightsbridge, London, England. Its history goes back to the early nineteenth century when Harrods opened its Knightsbridge store in 1849. Famously Harrods offered "Everything for Everyone, Everywhere," and also sold through its mail order catalogue. The 1912 Catalogue, which was digitised and put in the Public Domain in April 2020 by Project Gutenberg, has 1,525 pages, including four pages of 'Pocket Cutlery:' penknives, fruit knives, pocket knives and sportsman's knives. These were all retailed by Harrods, and almost certainly Sheffield made.

1		<p>Maker unknown. "HARRODS BROMPTON Rd SW" is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the two blades (both snapped just above tang,) the turn screw and the champagne wire cutter.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/16 inches (10.3 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and one full steel liner & one part steel liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: two blades (probably originally a small sheepfoot and a pen blade (both snapped just above tang,) a turn screw with a file on one edge, and champagne wire cutter. (operates off two springs,) and a button hook.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew working against two springs and a gimlet/borer.</p> <p>There is an engraving to one scale: W.S. FROM M.& J.C. 1923</p>
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This pattern appears identical to the one immediately above.

S. HIBBERT & SON

1	 <p data-bbox="485 412 750 439">Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>S. HIBBERT & SON is marked on the secondary blade. There are no obvious stampings on the main blade or can opener.</p> <p>"P.G. COPSON" is inscribed on the mark side scale.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches</p>
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HILL/HILL & SON LONDON/4 HAYMARKET

Tweedale's Directory has an entry for a "THOMAS HILL" who traded as an electro-plater (1881 – 1891) but there is no evidence that he was a cutler. Flook's "The London Knife Book" (page 79) has a listing for "HILL & SON" as follows: "A Thomas Hill, of 4 Haymarket is listed in the Cutlers section of the 1855 Post Office Directory However in the 1880 directory he is listed as Hill & Son and described as a working cutler". This suggests that the following two knives could have a date ranging from the early 1880s to the mid to late-1890s when the company name change to Edwin Hill & Son. Given that the stamping on both knives includes the word "LONDON" and neither has a reference to "SHEFFIELD" suggests that they were actually made in London.

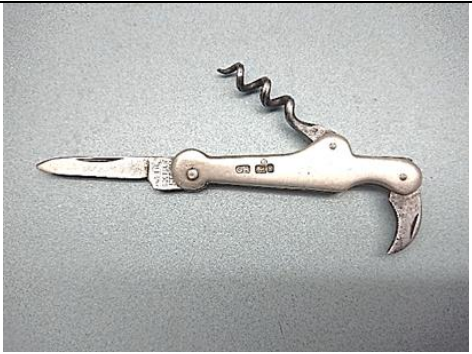
1	 <p data-bbox="485 1187 957 1301">This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.15 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here, and in the Section 7.2.14 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here</p>	<p>"HILL LONDON" is stamped on the tang of the master spear blade; the pen blade is stamped "HILL & SON 4 HAYMARKET". The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two backsprings, and a tapered steel liner that extends beyond the frame to form a turnscrew, nickel silver scales and pins. The spear blade has an unusual pick-lock device that locks the blade in the open position. The other blades/tools on the underside are a button hook/nail file (or possibly a match-striker), and an unusual combined-champagne wire cutter/tin opener. The topside has a corkscrew and a reamer. The mark side scale has a stamped 4-inch ruler.</p>
2	 <p data-bbox="485 1657 957 1825">This knife is featured in the section 7.2.15 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here. Apart from the style of the tin opener which appears to be early 20th century, the knife has many of the characteristics of knives from the early 1880s.</p>	<p>The knife has an unusual array of blades/tools which may suggest modification at some point as the pivot pin that also secures the shackle appears to be a steel replacement. There is however some consistency in blade stamping, as follows: the well-worn sheepfoot (?) blade, the long saw blade, button hook and claw-style tin opener are all mark side tang-stamped "HILL 4 HAYMARKET" [over three lines], with the spear blade also stamped "OIL THE JOINTS" on the pile side. The spear blade on the opposite end is mark side tang stamped "HILL LONDON". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm) three back springs, nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and two milled brass liners. The tools on the topside are corkscrew, borer and quadrangular reamer. The pivot pin for the topside tools is a steel replacement.</p>

HENRY HOBSON & SONS

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		"HENRY HOBSON & SONS" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.1cm), two back springs, a single brass liner, and nickel silver scales and pins. On the underside is a sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs. This knife is featured in the section 7.1.16 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here .
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THOMAS IBBOTSON (or possibly HARRISON BROS. & HOWSON)

1		Some of the stamping on the mark side tang of the small pen blade is obscure however the following can be discerned "OWLI... IBBOTSON SHEFFIELD". The small champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side tang "CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" in the Harrison Bros. & Howson style. The knife has a closed length of 2 1/2 inches (6.3cm) 2 backsprings, sterling silver scales and liner, and steel pins. The pivot pin for the pen blade is a replacement. It is missing one blade/tool (possibly a small button hook) that was located adjacent to the pen blade. The hallmark on the sterling silver scales shows a Sheffield date stamp of 1901, so a date of early 1900s is probable
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This knife is featured in the [Section 7.1.17 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here](#)

JOSEPH JACKMAN & Co. SHEFFIELD

Listed in trade directories as steel, file and tool manufacturers at Persberg Steel Works, this firm dates from 1880 and was still listed in the 1938 Ironmonger, Diary & Hardware Buyers Guide. Their trademark features a stack of steel rods with PERS and BERG either side.

1		'JOSEPH JACKMAN & Co SHEFFIELD' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main spearpoint blade, the pen blade and the button hook. 'I'M DRY OIL ME' is stamped on the pile side of the main blade. One nickel scale has the PERSBERG trademark lightly etched into it The knife has a closed length of 4 1/16 inches (10.3 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one milled/coined nickel silver liner. The blades/tools on the underside are: main spearpoint, pen blade, button hook (end part of hook missing,) and a long champagne wire cutter/claw. On the topside is a corkscrew and half-round reamer. Apart from the damage to the button hook, the knife is in extremely good and barely used condition. The main & pen blades look as if they have never been sharpened.
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S. & J. KITCHIN SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		The main spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, and file/screwdriver are stamped "FAME S. & J. KITCHIN SHEFFIELD" on their mark side tang. The tools on the top side are screwdriver and marline spike. Note the half-rounded frame on the topside for attaching the corkscrew and spike, which suggests a date prior to the granting of registered design 353086 to G. Butler & Co. being: <u>5th August 1880</u> , however the inclusion of the marline spike suggests a date associated with the Boer War – 1899 to 1902.
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This knife is featured in the Section 7.5.3 "MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES" [here](#).

H.G. LONG & Co. SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1



'H. G. LONG & Co [Cross Dagger Trademark] SHEFFIELD' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main sheepfoot and pen blade.
The knife has a closed length of 4 $\frac{3}{32}$ inches (10.4 cm,) two springs, unusually thick, rounded and hollow nickel silver scales that appear to be cast (similar to the construction style of the Joseph Rodgers Military Knife P.1633 featured in the Collector Note: OSS and SOE Escape Knife.)
The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot, pen blade, and an unusually small champagne wire cutter/claw operating off both springs. On the topside is a corkscrew working against both springs.
One scale is engraved in italic: "R. Staunton".

MAPPIN BROTHERS

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1



See also photo following for further details





Further Information: Also shown reverse side to show cigar/cheroot cutter hole. This knife is featured in the Section 7.8.4 "CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES" [here](#).

'[Sun trade mark] MAPPIN BROTHERS SHEFFIELD' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main (probably sheepfoot) blade, the pen blade, the button hook and small Wharncliffe/Sheepfoot blade, and the turn screw and partially on the champagne claw.
The knife has a closed length of 3 $\frac{9}{16}$ inches ((9.1 cm,) four springs, nickel silver scales and three internal milled/coined brass liners, two with hole for cigar/cheroot.
The blades/tools on the underside are: main (probably sheepfoot) blade (broken,) pen blade (broken,) button hook (broken,) hourglass turn screw, champagne cutter/claw, small sheepfoot/Wharncliffe blade for cigar/cheroot cutting with hole in two liners (all three blades could have cut the cigar/cheroot – or just the small one if the other blades were shut, by pressing down on it against the spring,
On the topside is a corkscrew and a carriage key, both working against two springs each.
Diamond Registration mark on one scale – 14 May 1874, which appears to be correct for the style of knife.

Note that the frame shape has the older style half-rounded bulge 'joint' arrangement that is assumed to have been superseded in the early 1880s following the introduction of design Registration number 353086 on 5 August 1880 – see [here](#) for full details.

MAPPIN & WEBB

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.5.3 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here</p>	<p>The master sheepfoot blade is the only one stamped "M [logo TRUSTWORTHY] MAPPIN & WEBB SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang and therefore is assumed to be the maker. Both the elongated champagne wire cutter and button hook are stamped "SILVER & CO. CORNHILL & OLD BOND STREET". Both arms of the cartridge extractor are stamped "REGISTERED" together with British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code – the year letter is only visible in part but possibly shows the date of <u>June 17, 1880</u>. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and one milled brass liner and another brass for half its length. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, extended wire cutter/file, cartridge extractor, and button hook (missing the tip of the hook), and tin opener on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and reamer.</p>
2	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.4.2 "WIRE SNIPPING KNIVES" here</p>	<p>The master sheepfoot blade is the only one stamped "M [logo TRUSTWORTHY] MAPPIN & WEBB SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang and therefore is assumed to be the maker. The pen blade is stamped on the mark side tang "SOUTHERN & RICHARDSON SHEFFIELD" and also has a depiction of the Nest trademark on the pile side tang. The frame of the knife has a length of 3 ½ (8.8cm) and the cutting jaws of the wire cutter extend for a further ¼ inch (0.6cm). The arm of the button hook is also the moveable arm of the wire cutter and works against a back spring. It has a poorly designed patented locking device that appears to be operated by lifting the corkscrew. The main sheepfoot blade also works as a cigar cutter. The knife appears to have nickel silver scales and pins, two backsprings and a single steel liner.</p>

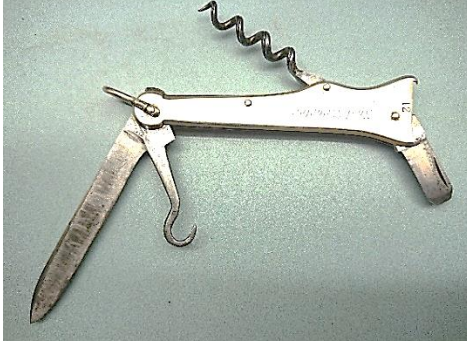
RICHARD MELHUISE LTD.

According to Flook's "The London Knife Book" the firm was "Founded as Richard Melhuish Ltd., 143 Holborn between 1905 and 1908. In the 1930s the name changed to Richard Melhuish (London) Ltd.

1	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>"MELHUISE HOLBORN E.C." is stamped at the bottom of the main blade plus SHEFFIELD HAND FORGED on the reverse. No other markings. Size unopened 3 5/8 inches.</p> <p>The inclusion of the combined turnscrew/cap lifter suggests a 1920s date</p>
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MITCHELL MANCHESTER



WM Mitchells & Co were a retailers established in 1848 in Market Street Manchester when they took over the business of Mr E Hargreaves, Cutler & Ironmonger. Operating until at least the early 1920s, they also became 'sports outfitters' and 'Gunsmiths.'

1		<p>The mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the turnscrew are stamped "MITCHELL MANCHESTER". One side of the butt-end cartridge extractor is stamped 12 and the other 16. The knife has a closed length of 4 ¼ inches (10.8cm) and nickel silver scales. One scale is engraved "Noel T. Porter".</p> <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.3.6 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here.</p>
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2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>MITCHELL MANCHESTER is stamped on every tool except the main blade Size unopened 4 inches</p>
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W. MORTON & SONS SHEFFIELD


Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

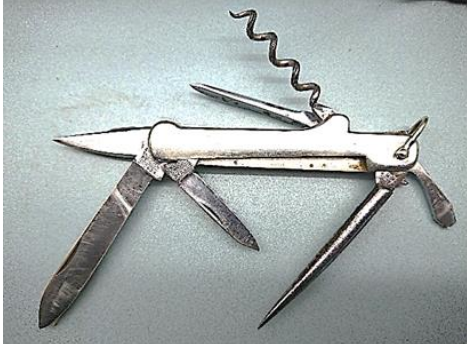



1		<p>"W. MORTON & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the foil cutter and the button hook. All other blades/tools on the underside are blank, apart from the main sheepfoot blade which is stamped "J B O O" over two lines. These underside blades/tools consist of: sheepfoot main blade, a claw style tin opener, and an unusual style of reamer (or possibly a pipe cleaner) – all of which appear to be unused possible replacements, and their pivot pin also appears to be a professional replacement.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.7.8 "HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES" here</p>
2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>W. MORTON & SONS is stamped on the blades and on the button hook and foil cutter. Size unopened 4 inches</p>

NEEDHAM BROTHERS

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

The following two knives are the same pattern – in that they have a near identical arrangement of blades and tools. They are typical examples of a multi-blade sportsman's knife, which together show how cutlery practices changed/evolved over the 30 - 40 years that separate them, specifically the change to stainless steel and the change to the stubby turnscrew by the incorporation of a cap lifter. Neither knife has a champagne wire cutter and therefore they don't fall within the traditional Sheffield definition of a "Champagne pattern" knife.

1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.2.16 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here, and also in the Section 7.5.4 "MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES" here.</p>	<p>"<u>REPEAT</u> NEEDHAM BROTHERS" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade. The pen blade however is stamped "[key logo] G. BUTLER" on the mark side tang and "SHEFFIELD [ART LOGO] ENGLAND" on the pile side tang. It is assumed that this blade is a replacement as there is some indication that the pivot pin may not be original. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, nickel silver scales liners, pins, and shackle. The blades/tools on the underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, marline spike, and stubby turnscrew. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer.</p>
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2	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.2.17 "TIN OPENER KNIVES" here, and also in the Section 7.5.5 "MARLINE SPIKE KNIVES" here</p>	<p>"REPEAT NEEDHAM BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade and the pen blade, and the pile side tang is stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The tin opener and the stubby turncrew are both stamped "STAINLESS SHEFFIELD". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three backsprings, and nickel silver liners and shackle. The scales appear to be stainless steel. The blades/tools on the underside are spear blade, pen blade, tin opener, marline spike, and stubby turncrew/cap lifter. On the topside are a corkscrew (working against two backsprings) and a half-round reamer and also appear to be stainless steel. The inclusion of the combined turncrew/cap lifter suggests a 1920s date</p>
<p>J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:</p>		
1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.3.3 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here.</p> <p>A reference to this being a "Webley shell extractor" has been noted but has yet to be confirmed.</p>	<p>"J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main blade and on the face of the wire cutter. The face of the main bade is stamped "[star, D and cross keys logo] J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD [logo]" and the reverse face of the wire cutter is stamped "J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD". One side of the handle is heavily stamped THE "GRIPPER" NOWILLS PATENT, and one arm of the gripper is stamped "THE GRIPPER PATENT No. 10778" (note that this is clearly a 5-digit mark and therefore not a Registered Design number which are always 6-digit). The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and brass liners. The blades/tools are: main blade (heavily damaged by rust but possibly a spear blade), large wire cutter, and patented cartridge extractor on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and a lightweight carriage key.</p>
2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD is stamped along the main blade plus has the star, D and cross keys stamps. The base of the blade is marked J. Nowill & sons.</p> <p>UNION CABLE CO LTD is stamped on the scale. Size unopened 3 5/8 inches.</p>
3	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>J. NOWILL & SONS plus the Star, D and cross keys are stamped along the main blade plus the foil cutter. GILMOURS OATMEAL STOUT is stamped on one scale and GILMOURS HOP BITTER BEER on the other. Size unopened 3 5/8 inches.</p>

4



This knife is featured in section [7.1.18](#).
"STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES"
[here](#)

"J. NOWILL & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main blade. The champagne wire cutter, pen blade, and nail file blade are all stamped on the mark side tang "J. NOWILL & SONS [crossed keys trademark] SHEFFIELD". The pile side tangs of all blades/tools on the underside are stamped with the Nowill crossed keys trademark. The knife has a closed length of 3 ¾ inches (9.5cm), two backsprings, ivory scales, three nickel silver liners, and nickel silver pins.

NOTE: this is an example of a champagne knife, but is clearly not an "all-metal champagne pattern" knife – as detailed in [section 2.5](#) "STYLE FIVE – TRADITIONAL" [here](#)

JOHN PETTY & SONS SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1



This knife is featured in the [Section 7.1.19](#).
"STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES"
[here](#)

"JOHN PETTY & SONS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The tang of the button hook is stamped on mark side tang "G. IBBERSON & Co. SHEFFIELD. ENG." The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver pins and scales – with the mark side stamped with a faux hallmark. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs.

PREIST & Co. 514 OXFORD STREET

1



"PREIST & Co. 514 OXFORD St." The knife has a closed length of 4 3/8 inches (11.2cm) and three backsprings. There are eight blades/tools being – main blade (broken), scissor, small vice, hook disgorging, combined file/wire cutter/turnscrew, and tin opener on the underside, and a gripper and corkscrew on the topside.

This knife is featured in the [Section 7.6.1](#) "ANGLER'S STYLE MULTIBLADE KNIVES" [here](#).

2



Daren Nicholson collection

PRIEST & Co. is stamped on one side of the button hook, foil cutter and secondary blade and 514 OXFORD ST on the other sides.

The main blade only has "P" stamped on both sides of it.

Size unopened 4 inches

READ & ELVIDGE SHEFFIELD

It is likely that this knife was made in Sheffield but retailed by the Cutlery Wholesalers Read & Elvidge listed at 13 Warwick Court Holborn London in a 1915 Kelly's directory

1



Daren Nicholson collection

"READ & ELVIDGE SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. Both blades have ENGLAND stamped on their pile side tang. The other tools are a heavy tin opener and a marline spike. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches, and nickel silver scales, shackle, and pins.

The absence of a corkscrew and the inclusion of the heavy-duty tin opener and marline spike suggest that this knife was aimed at military service personnel.

THOMAS READ DUBLIN IRELAND

Billed at one time as 'The Oldest Shop in Dublin and reputed to be the oldest cutlers in the world' this business only ceased trading in the 1980s. The Read family history goes back to 1712. James Read arrived in the city from a tenant farming family in Co Kildare to work as an apprentice cutler in a business established in the 1670s. He then took over the business in the 1720s. Successive Reads established themselves as Ireland's finest knife and sword cutlers, supplying fencing masks and foils and working with surgeons to make and improve their instruments, as well as holding Royal Warrants.

1



'T. READ & Co. DUBLIN' is stamped on the mark-side tang of all six of the underside tools.

The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and two steel liners.

The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot pen blade, tin opener with file on top, button hook, a champagne wire cutter/claw, and a turn screw with file on both sides and edges.

On the topside is a corkscrew operating off all three springs.

RICHARDSON EDINBURGH

1




This knife is featured in the [Section 7.3.7 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here.](#)

"RICHARDSON EDINBURGH" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The combined cartridge extractor/champagne wire cutter is stamped on the mark side "RICHARDSON EDINBURGH" and "GRADUATING EXTRACTOR", and on the pile side is stamped with the 'bell' trademark of Sheffield cutlers 'Brookes & Crookes'. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/4 inches (10.8cm), two backsprings, nickel silver scales (with the 'bell' mark and 12 stamped on one side and 16 on the other), pins, shackle, and liner. The corkscrew on the topside works against both backsprings.

RICHARDSON ADIE & Co EDINBURGH

Adie & Son of Edinburgh were one of the most respected scientific instrument makers of the early nineteenth century, their history stretching back to 1776. They continued until 1881, when the last son, Richard, died, the firm passed through several hands before being merged with the cutlers and surgical instrument makers RS Richardson & Co who themselves had been established since 1828. The firm continued to trade under this name until it was finally dissolved in 1949.

1	 <p><u>Further Information:</u> Shown uncleaned. Relic condition but bought for inscription & small tin opener example</p>	<p>'RICHARDSON ADIE & Co EDINBURGH' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of all three of the remaining underside tools.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/16 inches (10.3 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and steel liners.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: turn screw with a file on one edge and a small hole just near the top, small tin opener, button hook (broken,) and two missing tools (probably a long spearpoint blade and a pen blade. The side with the turn screw and tin opener have a sloping 'blank' on the middle screw consistent with a long spearpoint blade being deployed at the opposite end.)</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew working off two springs and a gimlet/borer (broken.)</p> <p>Engraving on one scale: HENRY J BROWN _130 PRINCES ST EDINBURGH</p> <p><i>I have been unable to find Mr Brown in the directories.</i></p>
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JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		<p>"No. 6 NORFOLK St. SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, and the pile side tang is stamped "ENGLAND *+ ". The pen blade is stamped "RODGERS CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY" and the pile side tang is stamped "*+ ", as is the champagne wire cutter. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/2 inches (8.8cm), 2 back springs, a single brass liner, nickel silver scales and pins. This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.20 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here. By reference to the Joseph Rodgers c.1912 trade catalogue this would appear to be Pattern 1851. There is also a larger version being P. 1852 with an assumed closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm).</p>
2		<p>'RODGERS CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the pen blade, and the button hook. 'No 6 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD' is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main spearpoint blade and the champagne claw. The back of all underside tools are stamped with the J Rodgers trademark of the star & cross.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one steel liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main spearpoint, pen blade, button hook and a champagne wire cutter/claw.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew and a half-round reamer.</p>

SILBER & FLEMMING, LONDON

Albert Marcus Silber was born in Schleswig-Holstein, North Germany, in 1833. He came to England in 1854, and, in conjunction with Nobel Hutchinson Fleming as a junior partner established a business as 'Merchants, Commission Agents and Buyers.


They established a wholesale business in Wood Street, London and also had offices in the English city of Birmingham and in Paris. They supplied furniture, glass, china and earthenware, watches and jewellery, silverware, carpets and other household items, and produced detailed illustrated catalogues.

Nobel H Fleming retired in February 1876, the business was continued by Albert Silber. The name Silber & Fleming was retained.

In 1882 the original London premises were totally destroyed by fire. The old premises were rebuilt on a larger scale with large showrooms and warehouse.

Albert Silber died of smallpox in May 1887. The business was continued by family members. The business stopped trading around 1898 and was liquidated.

As Silber & Fleming were “Merchants, Commission Agents and Buyers” it is safe to assume that their extensive cutlery range was made under contract by Sheffield cutlery manufacturers.


1		<p>[AMS trademark]* is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the main sheepfoot and pen blade. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one steel half-liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, and a champagne wire cutter/claw.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew.</p> <p>*Silber & Flemming's trademark was the letters AMS (Albert Marcius Silber) inside a rope knot.</p>
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WILLIAM SINGLETON & Co., SHEFFIELD (SINGLETON & PRIESTMAN LTD.)

Born in Sheffield in about 1826, William Singleton started as a manufacturer of pen, pocket, table, and sportsman's knives and scissors in Baker's Hill in 1865. During the 1870s, his workforce increased to 53. In the early 1870s he also registered quite a number of designs, including what currently appears to be 'oldest known and registered champagne-pattern knife.'


He was joined in 1875 by Edmund Priestman and at some point after this they became Singleton & Priestman. William Singleton died suddenly of apoplexy, on 1 May 1892, aged about 66.

Singleton & Priestman was based in Carver Street in 1931 and was last listed in 1936. Edmund Priestman died on 17 July 1939, aged 87.

1	 <p><u>Further Information:</u> William Singleton & Co of 10 Bakers Hill was the name on the original Registered Design for this pattern, see section 5.1 "WILLIAM SINGLETON'S REGISTERED DESIGN" here for full details.</p>	<p>'SINGLETON & Co 10 BAKERS HILL SHEFFIELD' is stamped on the mark-side tang of the main blade, saw and button hook. The main blade has 'W. SINGLETON'S RAZOR STEEL' stamped on it. The champagne claw has a Diamond Registration mark on the mark-side tang reading <u>14 May 1874</u>, and the words 'CARTE BLANCHE' are stamped on the 'blade.'</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.1 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and two milled/coined brass liners.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, saw, button hook, and a champagne wire cutter /claw operating off two springs with the third 'blanked.'</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew, gimlet/borer and a triangular punch.</p> <p>Diamond Registration mark on one scale (and claw): <u>14 May 1874</u></p> <p>Note that the frame shape has the older style half-rounded bulge 'joint' arrangement that is assumed to have been superseded in the early 1880s following the introduction of design Registration number 353086 on 5 August 1880 – see here for full details.</p>
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SLACK & GRINOLD, SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:


1	 <p><u>Further Information:</u> Despite each tool on the underside bearing a different mark, they all have the same degree of (heavy) corrosion and wear, and all seem to fit the frame and springs perfectly</p>	<p>‘[ONWARD trademark] SLACK & GRINOLD’ is stamped on the mark-side tang of the main sheepfoot blade and on the blade itself. ‘HUNTER & SON [Bugle trademark]’ is stamped on the mark-side tang of the pen blade. ‘??? STREET SHEFFIELD’ is stamped on the mark-side tang of the button hook. ‘RODGERS CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY’ is stamped on the mark-side tang of the turn screw. ‘[Eye trademark] WITNESS SHEFFIELD’ is stamped on the mark-side tang of the champagne wire cutter / claw.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/16 inches (10.3 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and one nickel silver liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, turn screw and a champagne wire cutter/claw operating off two springs.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew, operating off two springs and a gimlet/borer.</p>
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SLATER BROTHERS SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale’s Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:




1		<p>“[beehive trademark] SLATER BROTHERS SHEFFIELD” is stamped on the mark side of the foil cutter. The main spear blade and the stubby turnscrew appear to be unused and therefore are possibly replacements. Both the corkscrew and the foil cutter work off both backsprings.</p>
2		<p>‘[beehive trademark] SLATER BROTHERS SHEFFIELD’ is stamped on the mark-side tangs of all three of the underside tools. The main sheepfoot blade also has ‘SLATER [beehive trademark] BROTHERS stamped on the blade.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one steel half-liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, adjustable cartridge extractor, and a champagne wire cutter/claw.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew.</p>

STRAKER LUDGATE HILL

1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.21 “STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES” here.</p>	<p>The stamping on the tang of the main blade (broken), the saw blade, and the button hook is “STRAKER LUDGATE HILL”; the wire cutter blade is stamped “CARTE BLANCHE”. It has a closed length of 3 9/16 inches (9.2mm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and milled brass liners. Note that the frame shape has the older style half-rounded bulge ‘joint’ arrangement that is assumed to have been superseded in the early 1880s following the introduction of design Registration number 353086 on 5 August 1880 – see here for full details.</p>
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SUTHERLAND & RHODEN

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers, with the first mention being: "... 1898, Sutherland and Rhoden registered a silver mark from Carver Street, as manufacturers and dealers in gold, silver, electro plate and Britannia metal goods at Balmoral Works. The firm became a private limited company in 1913". The firm apparently ceased trading by the mid-1920s.



1		<p>"SUTHERLAND & RHODEN SHEFFIELD" stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade. The only other stamping is on the large hook which states "HORSE HOOK". The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm) and nickel silver scales, pins and shackle, and a brass liner. One scale is stamped with the Registered Design Number "RD. 649121" which indicates a date of <u>mid-1915 to mid-1916</u>. This knife is featured in the <u>Section 7.2.18 "TIN OPENER KNIVES"</u> here.</p>
2	 Martin Cook collection	<p>"SUTHERLAND & RHODEN SHEFFIELD" (over three lines) stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. It has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches and includes a corkscrew and a "leaf-shaped" tin opener. It is possible that the main blade may have shortened. The mark side scale is engraved "E. Kiddier".</p> <p>Named on the scales to Ernest Kiddier, Second Lieutenant officer cadet Ser. No.108211, 224th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. KIA 17.9.1918.</p>
3	 Daren Nicholson collection	<p>SUTHERLAND AND RHODEN, SHEFFIELD is stamped on both blades plus the can opener. It has coin milled brass liners. Size unopened 4 3/4 inches. Tools on the topside are corkscrew, gimlet/borer and possibly a carriage key. On the underside are a main pen blade, marline spike, small sheepfoot blade, together with a tin opener opening from the opposite end.</p>

TAYLOR SHEFFIELD "EYE WITNESS"



Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

Tweedale notes that the original cutlery business was established in 1828 by John Taylor who died in 1854, and that by 1879 it became NEEDHAM, VEALL & TYZACK, however the TAYLOR name and the associated 'Eye Witness' trademark continued to be used on pocket knives until the late 20th century, when in 1965 the firm was again styled TAYLOR'S EYE WITNESS. The following two knives, which date from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, are almost identical except the first has a cartridge extractor and the second has a pen blade.

1	 This knife is featured in the <u>Section 7.3.4 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES"</u> here	<p>"TAYLOR SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade and "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE" is etched on the blade face. Both arms of the cartridge extractor are stamped "REGISTERED" together with British Registry Design Number "Diamond" code – the year letter is not clear, however Ellis (page 67) notes that the Registered number is 358395 and is dated 17 November 1880 in the name of "Stacey & Shaw. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver pins and scales - with the mark side stamped "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE", and one steel liner. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, adjustable cartridge extractor, button hook, and champagne wire cutter</p>
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			on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs.
2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>TAYLOR SHEFFIELD is stamped on the main blade. WITNESS, TAYLOR plus the eye logo is stamped on the secondary blade. The cartridge extractor has "FITZWILLIAM CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR" stamped on it.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches.</p> <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.3.9 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here</p>	
3	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.22 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here</p>	<p>"TAYLOR SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the tang of the main sheepfoot blade although the style is different to knife immediately above. The pen blade is stamped "[eye logo] WITNESS SHEFFIELD" on the mark side tang, and both the button hook and champagne wire cutter are stamped "[eye logo] WITNESS TAYLOR". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two backsprings, nickel silver pins and scales - with the mark side stamped "REAL [eye logo] WITNESS KNIFE", and one steel liner. The blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, and champagne wire cutter on the underside, and on the topside is a corkscrew working against both back springs.</p>	

WALTER THORNHILL & Co., LONDON

1	 <p><u>Further information:</u> The scales are an unusual shape. As the main blade is not original, it is possible that the button hook is also a replacement, meaning that the maker is not certain.</p>	<p>Nickel silver scales, nickel silver 'spacer' liner at blade end, two springs, nickel pins, nickel shackle. Overall closed length (minus shackle): 4 1/8 inches (105 mm)</p> <p>Lower blades/tools: spearpoint blade (not original,) button hook, champagne wire cutter (operating off both springs.) Upper blades/tools: corkscrew operating off both backsprings. Button hook mark-side tang: 'W THORNHILL & Co'. Scales one side: Engraved: 3 letter monogram (possibly I.B.R.) Suggested date range: late 19th / early 20th century.</p> <p>It is probable that this knife was made in Sheffield under contract to W. Thornhill</p> <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.23 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
2		<p>The button hook is marked "THORNHILL" and has the tree logo. The foil cutter is marked THORNHILL GRADUATING EXTRACTOR and has the tree logo. The reverse has a "bell" logo plus the word "PATENT"</p> <p>The scales are marked with the "bell" logo and the word "PATENT" plus 12 & 16. The scale also has "THORNHILL'S NEW SHOOTING KNIFE" stamped on it. One scale has what looks like "Charles D Drayson" etched on it. The other scale has what looks like "F.J Gough 11th January 1884" etched on it. Size unopened 4 1/4 inches.</p> <p>This knife is featured in section "7.3.10 Thornhill's New Shooting Knife" here</p>



Daren Nicholson collection

JAMES TRICKETT, SHEFFIELD

Born in 1842, James is listed in the 1861 Census as a Cutler and was by the 1870s manufacturing pen, pocket, sportsman's knives and razors. He appeared in the 1876 directory listing of Bowie makers. In the 1881 census he is listed as 'Master Spring Knife Cutler.' He died by suicide in 1883.

1



Further information: According to Tweedale and our own research, James Trickett was active from at least 1868 until his bankruptcy in 1882 and death in 1883.

Nickel silver 'engine turned' scales with blank 'cartouche' one side, steel liner, two springs, nickel pins.

Overall closed length: 4 3/8" (110 mm)

Lower blades/tools: main blade (broken at tang,) button hook, pen blade, champagne wire cutter.

Upper blades/tools: carriage key/turnscrew, corkscrew each operating off one backspring and folding to opposite sides.

All lower blades/tools mark-side tang: 'JAMES TRICKETT SHEFFIELD'

Suggested date range: 1868-1882

This knife is featured in the [section 7.8.2](#) "Carriage Key Knives" [here](#).

THOMAS TURNER & Co. SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

Thomas Turner was granted the Royal Warrant "... in recognition of their services to the nation in connection with the war in South Africa" Sheffield Daily Telegraph 10 Feb 1912

1



Further information: Button hook has an odd mark, suggesting it is not original, but there is no obvious sign to support this

Nickel silver scales, brass liner, two springs, nickel pins, nickel shackle.

Overall closed length (minus shackle): 3 1/8" (80 mm)

Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade, pen blade, button hook, cigar spike.

Upper blades/tools: corkscrew operating off both backsprings.






Main and pen blade marks-side tang: 'T TURNER & Co CUTLERS TO HIS MAJESTY'






Spike mark-side tang: 'ENCORE OIL JOINTS SHEFFIELD'

Button Hook mark-side tang: 'SHEFFIELD MAKE'

This knife is featured in the [section 7.9.1](#) "Cigar Cutter Knives" [here](#).

Suggested date range: 1902-1925

	2	 <p><u>Further information:</u> The 'SUFFOLK WORKS' mark seems to have been a mark that T Turner used prior to c.1880. The marks are also absent the trademark word 'ENCORE' which again implies an earlier mark. Consequently this knife probably dates to sometime in the 1870s.</p>	<p>'THOMAS TURNER & Co SUFFOLK WORKS' [wavy line above 3 diamonds TM] is stamped on the mark-side tangs of the pen blade, the button hook, the champagne claw and the small turn-screw. The main small sheepfoot blade is unmarked and almost certainly a replacement blade at some point. The knife has a closed length of 4 3/32 inches (10.4 cm,) three springs, nickel silver scales and one milled brass liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot (replacement,) pen blade, button hook, champagne wire cutter/claw, small turn-screw. On the topside is a corkscrew, operating off two springs, and a gimlet/borer with a larger 'bore' than other examples observed.</p> <p>There is an inscription that looks like 'RYL' on one side of the scales and 'RYLYL' on the other side.</p>
	3	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>THOMAS TURNER CUTLERS TO HIS MAJESTY is stamped on the 2 blades plus the Screwdriver/file. The can opener is stamped "ENCORE" and the button hook is stamped "ENCORE, OIL THE JOINTS, SHEFFIELD "</p> <p>It has Coin milled brass liners.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches.</p>
	4	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>The markings are quite worn but you can clearly see the "ENCORE" mark on the button hook and faded THOMAS TURNER marks on the main blade.</p> <p>Size unopened 2.5 inches.</p>
<p>UNDERWOOD 56 HAYMARKET</p> <p>According to Flook's TLKB The most common mark was just "UNDERWOOD" and it is probable that such knives were made in Sheffield under contract.</p>			
	1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.7.3 "HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES" here</p>	<p>"UNDERWOOD 56 HAYMARKET" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main sheepfoot blade, pen blade, and champagne wire cutter. The seven blades/tools are: main sheepfoot blade, pen, spike, champagne wire cutter, button hook and turnscrew on the underside, and heavy corkscrew on the topside which works against all three backsprings. Contained within the frame are two removable trace repair bolts. The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three back springs, and nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and three brass liners.</p>
	2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>UNDERWOOD 56 HAY STREET is stamped on all tools and blades except the corkscrew.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches.</p>
<p>UNKNOWN MAKER</p>			

1	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.8.1 "CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES" here</p>	<p>No markings but the pattern seems to be consistent with the example "produced for Michael Hunter & Son of Sheffield" from an article on the website 'The Weekly Screw' and featured in PART ONE of this Collector Note, see section 7.8 "Carriage Key Knives" here.</p> <p>The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5 cm,) two springs, nickel silver scales and one brass half-liner.</p> <p>The blades/tools on the underside are: main sheepfoot blade, heavy carriage key (has a stop on the tang to prevent it opening beyond 90 degrees,) and a champagne wire cutter/claw.</p> <p>On the topside is a corkscrew.</p>
2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>LE.... MANCHESTER is stamped at the base of the main blade (perhaps MITCHELL MANCHESTER. ed). The blade also has what looks like "Sheffield Razor steel" stamped along it. The foil cutter and scale are marked with a diamond code Registered Design number 282336 for the date 14 May 1874. The Champagne/foil cutter is also stamped "CARTE BLANCHE". Size unopened 3.5 inches</p> <p>This is a first 'generation example' of an all-metal Champagne pattern clasp knife.</p>
3	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>The only markings are "MADE IN FRANCE " and what looks like a weighing scales stamp on the reverse of the main blade. It has "CHAMPAGNE POMMERY & GRENO" stamped on both scales.</p> <p>The shackle is quite ornate and definitely different than the normal.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 1/4 inches.</p>
4	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>"SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND" is stamped on the foil cutter. "SHEFFIELD OIL THE JOINTS" (over two lines) is stamped on the cartridge extractor. Main blade has been changed and has no markings.</p> <p>Size unopened 4 inches</p> <p>This style of the cartridge extractor is Registered Design 358395 dated 17 November 1880, however the absence of a 'diamond code' or a Registered Design reference number suggests a much later date, probably late 1880s – 1890s.</p>
<p>WADE, WINGFIELD, ROWBOTHAM, SHEFFIELD</p> <p>Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers. As noted by Tweeddale, <i>"This firm had a most complex genealogy"</i>. It appears that from March 1867 the name of the firm was formally changed to Wingfield Rowbotham & Co. however it is apparent the WWR name was still stamped on clasp knives through to the end of the 19th century, and <i>"a harp and crown (registered in 1885) was also apparently used"</i> up to that date. By the end of 1899 the business was purchased by Thomas Turner & Co.</p>		
1	 <p>Martin Cook collection</p>	<p>"WADE, WINGFIELD, ROWBOTHAM, SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of the main spear blade over four lines, and the pile side tang is stamped with their small 'harp & crown' cutlery trademark. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches, and has a long spearpoint blade, marline spike, and an English style tin opener marked "SHEFFIELD, OIL THE JOINTS". Nickel silver scales and shackle.</p> <p>Possibly dates to the late 19th century - Boer War era.</p>

WALKER & HALL SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

2



Further information: is provided at [section 7.7.5](#) "HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES" [here](#).

Nickel silver scales, two trace repair nuts/bolts, steel liners, three springs, nickel pins, nickel shackle. Overall closed length: 4 1/16 inches (103 mm) Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade, short 'tin-opener-style' blade with straight rod to side (replacement,) turn screw, horse/stone hook, button hook, champagne wire cutter. Upper blades/tools: corkscrew (operating off two backsprings) & awl (operating off one backspring.) All lower blades/tools (except tin-opener style blade) mark-side tang: 'WALKER & HALL SHEFFIELD'

Suggested date range: late 19th / early 20th century

JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweeddale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1



This knife is featured in the [Section 7.6.4](#) "ANGLER'S STYLE MULTIBLADE KNIVES" [here](#)

Maker is unclear. The mark side tang of the main spear blade is stamped: "I.XL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND" and the tang of the pen blade is stamped "JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". I favour John Watts as being the maker as one scale is stamped "PLA TIN OID" in the faux hallmark style used by John Watts. The knife has a closed length of 3 1/8 inches (8cm) three back springs, platinoid scales, brass liners, and a nickel silver shackle. The specific angler's tools are the scissor, combined file/hook disgorging, and a foldout pricker which is referred to as a "stiletto" in adverts for Hardy Bros. angling knives.

2



Daren Nicholson collection





"JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD, ESTB. 1765" is stamped on the 2 blades. AYALA & Co. AY-CHAMPAGNE is stamped on one scale and "PLA TIN OID" is stamped on the other. It has a coin milled steel liner. Size unopened 3 1/8 inches

3




Daren Nicholson collection

JOHN WATTS, SHEFFIELD is stamped on the main blade. No other markings than PLA TIN OID on one scale. Size unopened 4.5 inches

4	 <p>This knife is featured in Section 7.4.3 "WIRE CUTTER KNIVES" here</p>	<p>The knife appears to be pattern "No. 4 P.B.H." as depicted in an undated John Watts catalogue (assumed to be c.1920s – 1930s) although it also included a (broken) pen blade. The mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade are stamped "JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765" and the arm of the wire nipper is stamped "WATTS PATENT SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The Scales on one side are stamped: "PLA TIN OID" (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark). The section of the moving arm of the wire cutter adjacent to the cigar cutter hole has been designed as a blade for cutting the cigars.</p> <p>Closed length closed is 3.5 inches (9.5 cm)</p>
5	 <p>This knife is featured in Section 7.4.3 "WIRE CUTTER KNIVES" here</p>	<p>This knife is of a similar style to the above knife in that it includes a pen blade but not a button hook. The scales are steel; the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade are stamped "JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765" and the arm of the wire nipper is stamped "WATTS PATENT". The mark side scale is elaborately stamped "MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND", and the hole in the scale is stamped "CIGAR CUTTER". Closed length closed is 3.5 inches (9.5 cm)</p> <p>The following knife appears to be identical to this but has nickel silvers and lacks the elaborate adornment stampings on the mark side.</p>
6	 <p>Further information: Blyde, Ledingham & Co was formed in 1892 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 14 Jan 1892) and the partnership ended in 1907 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 16 Feb 1907) with each partner continuing solely under their own name.</p>	<p>Nickel silver (platinoid) scales, two springs & one central fixed thick 'liner' which makes up one half of wire cutters, steel pins.</p> <p>Overall closed length: 3 3/8 inches (87 mm)</p> <p>Lower blades/tools: spearpoint main blade, pen blade, wire cutter lever.</p> <p>Upper blades/tools: corkscrew (width extends over entire back but base shaped to operate off one spring.)</p> <p>Both blades mark-side tang: 'JOHN WATTS SHEFFIELD ESTB 1765'</p> <p>Wire-cutter lever one side: 'WATT'S PATENT MADE IN SHEFFIELD ENGLAND'. The Scales one side are stamped: PLA TIN OID (inset in cartouches to simulate a silver mark).</p> <p>Scales other side: engraved 'BLYDE, LEDINGHAM & Co WALLACE STEEL WORKS SHEFFIELD'.</p> <p>For more about this pattern see Section 7.4.3 "WIRE CUTTER KNIVES" here.</p> <p>Suggested date range: 1892-1907</p>
7	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>JOHN WATTS, SHEFFIELD, England is stamped on the main blade. No other markings other than PLATINOID stamped on the scale.</p> <p>Size unopened is 4 inches.</p>


W. WEBSTER SYCAMORE WORKS

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		<p>"W. WEBSTER SYCAMORE WORKS" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main spear blade and the pen blade, and the pile side tangs are stamped with the Webster 'stag head trade' mark. The knife has a closed length of 4 1/8 inches (10.5cm), two back springs, nickel silver scales and pins, and one brass line that extends for half its length. The mark side scaled is "J. C. Carlton". This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.24 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
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WHEATLEY BROTHERS SHEFFIELD

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		<p>"WHEATLEY BROTHERS SHEFFIELD" is stamped on the mark side tang of both the main sheepfoot blade and the pen blade. The face of the sheepfoot blade is stamped "WHEAT [logo] SHEAF KNIFE". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), two back springs, nickel silver scales and pins, and one brass line that extends for half its length. This knife is featured in the Section 7.1.25 "STANDARD CHAMPAGNE PATTERN KNIVES" here.</p>
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WINGFIELD, ROWBOTHAM & Co. SHEFFIELD





Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1		<p>Nickel silver scales, three springs, milled brass liners, nickel pins, nickel shackle. Overall closed length (minus shackle): 4 1/16 inches (103 mm). Lower blades/tools: sheepfoot blade (not original,) long champagne wire cutter, adjustable cartridge extractor tool, button hook, tin opener. Upper blades/tools: corkscrew (operating off one backspring,) carriage key with turn screw end (operating off two backsprings.) Main sheepfoot blade (assumed to be replacement, as length too short for available space & tang markings suggest early 20th c. date) mark-side tang: 'No 6 NORFOLK ST (very faint) SHEFFIELD' Pile-side tang: STAR & CROSS (brand marks) ENGLAND Button Hook mark-side tang: 'No 82 TENTER ST SHEFFIELD' Scales one side: 'THE ADJUSTABLE EXTRACTOR' flanked by a diamond registration mark on each side with date of <u>17 Nov 1880</u> This knife is featured in the section 7.8.1 "CARRIAGE KEY KNIVES" here. Suggested date range: <u>early 1880s</u></p>
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Further information: As there are only two marked blades/tools on this knife it is not certain who the manufacturer was, but it could have been 'Wingfield, Rowbotham & Co,' suggested by the '82 Tenter St' mark on the Button Hook which appears original.

GEO. WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

Listed in Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers:

1	 <p>This knife is featured in Section 7.3.2 "CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR KNIVES" here. Given the inclusion of both a champagne wire cutter and a corkscrew, this is also a traditional Champagne pattern sportsman's knife.</p>	<p>All blades/tools (except for the cartridge extractor) are stamped on their mark side tangs "IXL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and shackle, and brass liners. The blades/tools are: main blade (well-worn but possibly a sheepfoot, or even a lambfoot although that would be rare), button hook, pen blade, turnscrew/wire cutting file, champagne wire cutter, and swivel style cartridge extractor on the underside, and on the topside a corkscrew and gimlet.</p>
2	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>All blades/tools on the underside are stamped on their mark side tangs "IXL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND". The main blade is also stamped "OIL THE JOINTS". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm), three back springs, nickel silver scales and shackle, and brass liners. The inclusion of both the cap-lifter/foil cutter and the English style tin opener suggests a date of soon after the end of WW1.</p>
3	 <p>This knife is featured in the Section 7.7.4 "HORSEMAN'S STYLE KNIVES" here</p>	<p>The pen blade, wire cutter, tin opener and turnscrew are all stamped "IXL GEORGE WOSTENHOLM SHEFFIELD ENGLAND" on their mark side tangs. The main clip (?) blade inexplicably has two cockerels stamped on the mark side tang and "BERTRAM GERMANY" on the pile side tang, and there is no clear evidence that the pivot pin has been replaced. One scale has been poorly hand-stamped "J R CAPERTON CONCORD CAL". The knife has a closed length of 4 inches (10.2cm) four back springs, nickel silver scales, pins, and shackle, and brass liners. The eight blades/tools are: main clip blade, pen, reamer, fleam, champagne wire cutter, tin opener, and turnscrew on the underside, with a heavy corkscrew on the topside that works against all four backsprings.</p>
4	 <p>Daren Nicholson collection</p>	<p>IXL George Wostenholm, Sheffield, England is stamped on both blades. "HILLS SMOKING MIXTURE" is stamped on both scales. Size unopened 3.5 inches.</p>

ENDNOTES

¹ Quote by "Owdtom" in the "Champagne Knives" thread on the now defunct 'BritishBlades' forum.

² Geoffrey Tweedale: "Tweedale's Directory of Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers 1740 – 2013". 2nd Edition, dated 2019. Published by the author, and available online at <https://hawleysheffieldknives.com/>

³ "wharnccliffe blade" – "The Wharnccliffe blade traces its origins to 19th-century England, where it gained prominence among sailors and craftsmen for its straight edge and pointed tip. Its design features a perfectly straight spine that runs parallel to the cutting edge, creating a razor-sharp tip with a flat cutting edge" [Source: Internet search.](#)

⁴ Sourced to Fred and Bert Giulian Peters "History of Pocket Corkscrews and Pocket Knives" 2006.

⁵ Frank & Barbara Ellis “Corkscrews: British Registered Designs”, published in 2007 by Cod Beck Publishing Bedfordshire, England, and available online for ‘short term borrowing’ at: <https://archive.org/details/corkscrewsbritis0000elli/page/n9/mode/2up>

⁶ “CARTE BLANCHE” (definition: free to act or free to use), it is unclear why this is stamped on the wire cutter blade. One possibility is that the design of this blade had previously been protected as a “Registered Design” (perhaps by Lund – see page 3 above), but the period of protection had expired and therefore is ‘free to use’ by any manufacturer.

⁷ Grace's Guide to British Industrial History ...

⁸ Ron Flook, “The London Knife Book – an A-Z listing of London Cutlers and Retailers” published by Antique Knives Ltd. 2008

⁹ A.W. Gamage Ltd. was a department store in Holborn, London, trading between 1878 and 1972.

¹⁰ Trace bolts. In a horse harness, the traces are the straps or chains that connect the horse's collar or breast collar to the vehicle or implement it is pulling. They are the primary means by which the horse's power is transferred to the load. Essentially, the traces enable the horse to pull whatever it is hitched to. Source: internet search.

¹¹ “*Chatelaine*” Originally used to describe a woman in charge of a large house. For women in Victorian Britain, a chatelaine—a set of steel pendants that hung from a brooch at the waist—served as a kind of Swiss Army knife. The original chatelaine's domain was a castle or fort, and the chatelaine's duties were many. To complete them, she certainly needed keys. In the 18th century, the word *chatelaine* (borrowed from the French *châtelaine*) took on an additional meaning in English that alluded to this: the word came to be used for a decorative clasp or hook from which chains holding a watch, purse, keys, etc. were suspended. These popular accessories evoked the bunch of keys that the original chatelaine had worn of necessity. (Source: Internet).

¹² Geoffrey Tweedale: see Endnote 2 above

¹³ Geoffrey Tweedale “The Sheffield Knife Book – A history and Collector’s Guide”, The Hallamshire Press, 1996.

¹⁴ Trace – see reference 10 above.

¹⁵ Australian Military Knives website - <http://www.australianmilitaryknives.com/claspprefed/wirekey.html>

¹⁷ Bernard Levine “Levine’s Guide to Knives and their Values” 4th Edition 1997 by Krause Publications Inc.

¹⁸ Ron Flook - The London Knife Book, see previous Endnote ...

¹⁹ Geoffrey Tweedale

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²¹ Geoffrey Tweedale: see previous reference 9, Op.Cit. and as detailed at <https://hawleysheffieldknives.com/>

²² Geoffrey Tweedale “The Sheffield Knife Book – A History & Collectors’ Guide” The Hallamshire Press 1996