

KING EDWARD VII.



QUEEN VICTORIA.



Under Five Sovereigns

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682.



KING GEORGE IV.



KING GEORGE V.



KING WILLIAM IV.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS LTD., SHEFFIELD.
· CUTLERS TO THEIR MAJESTIES ·

BY APPOINTMENT



UNDER FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

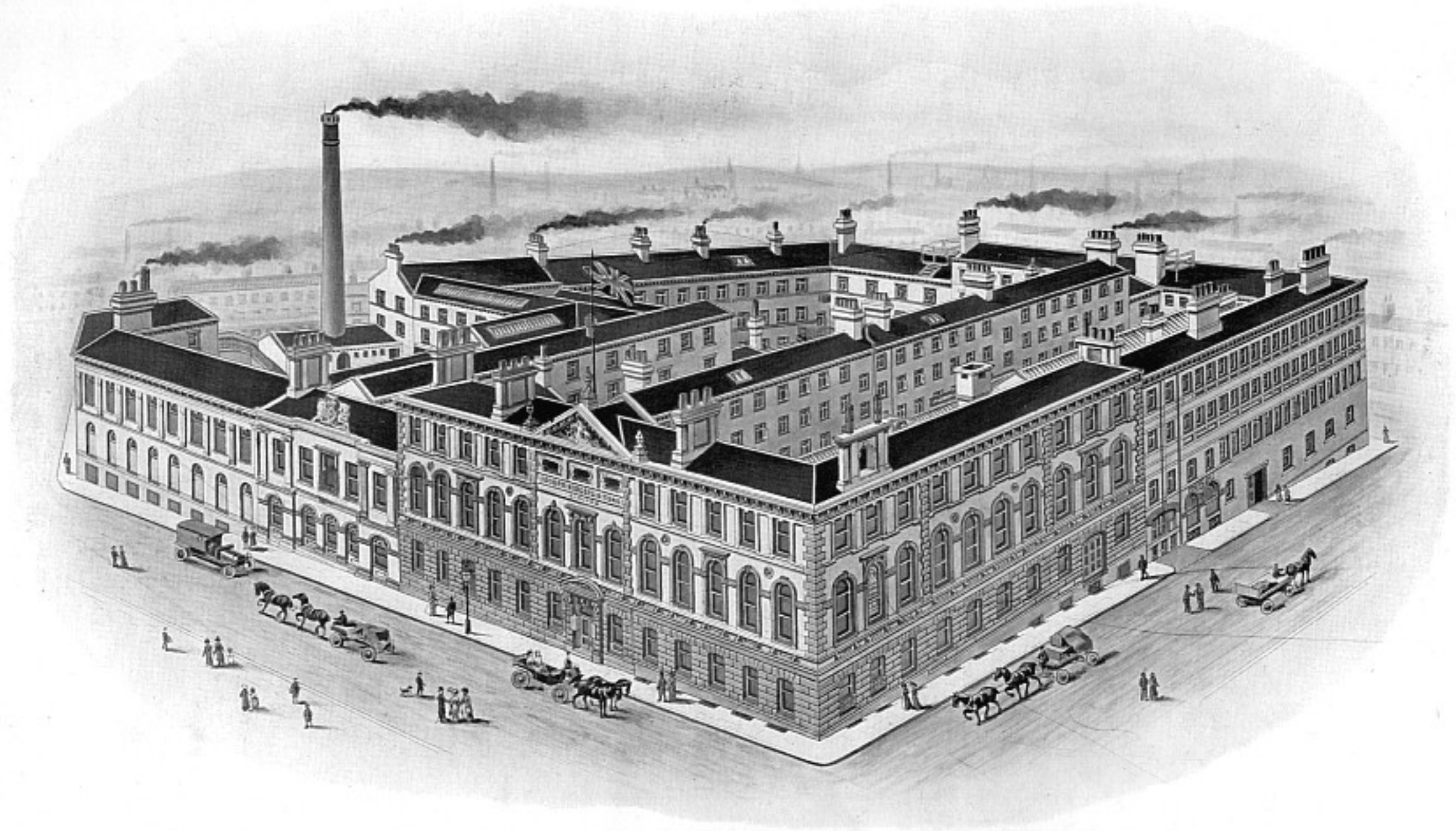


GRANTED 1682

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682



No. 6, NORFOLK STREET (Present Day).

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

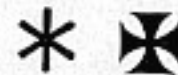


GRANTED 1682

BY APPOINTMENT



REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED,

Cutlers to

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

AND

HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV.

Cutlers to

His Majesty King George V.

Cutlers to

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

AND

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

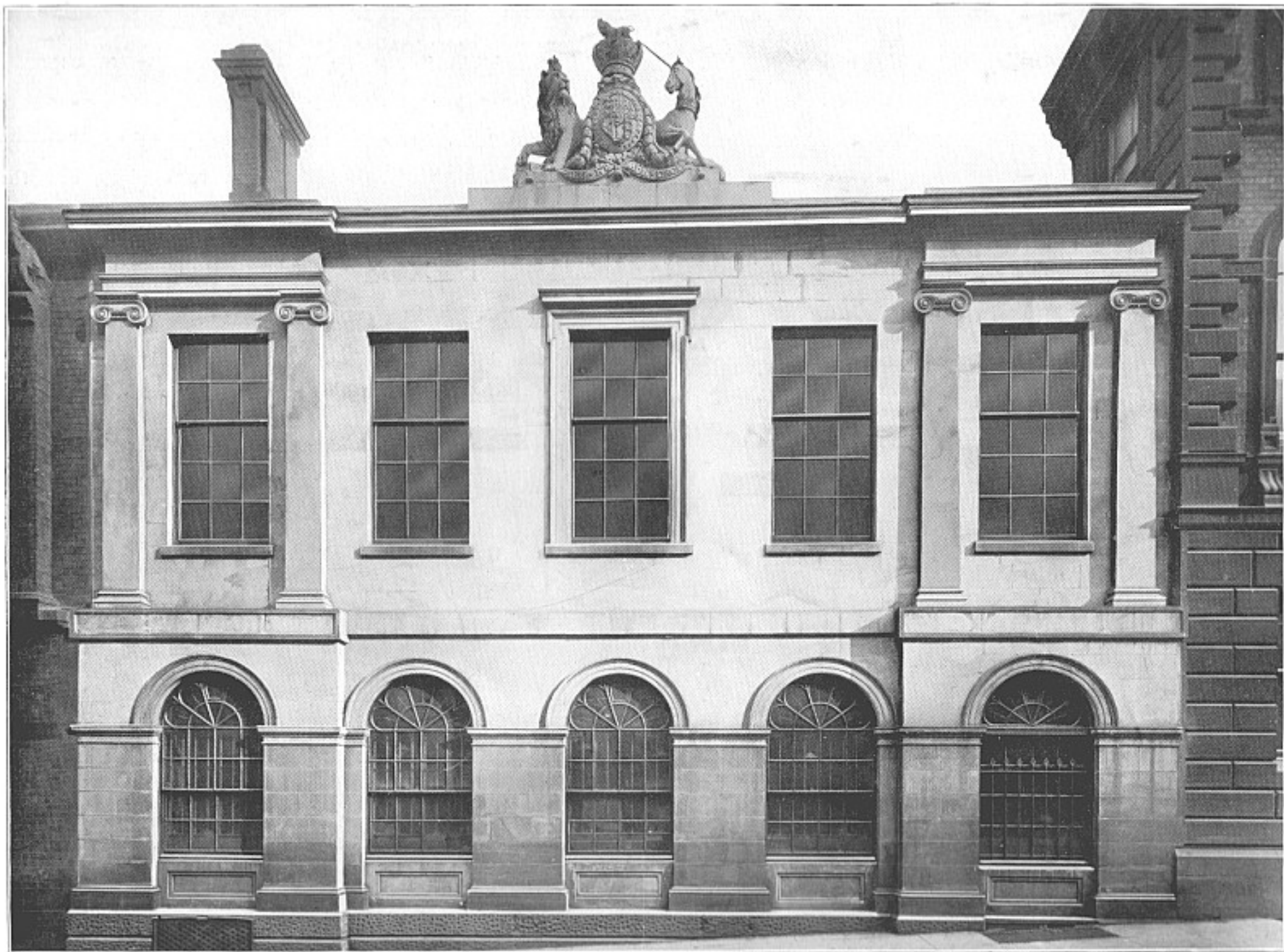
6, NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.



HAWLEY CROFT.



MURAL TABLET.



No. 6, NORFOLK STREET IN 1822.

Originally the trade appears to have been confined to penknives, and so continued until 1800. As the reputation of the Rodgers' productions grew, other branches of cutlery were taken up, owing, no doubt, to the demand for other varieties of cutlery besides penknives, consequently in that year the manufacture of razors and table cutlery was commenced, and a few years later the manufacture of scissors became necessary.

Through all the years the firm has never lacked a lineal descendant of the Rodgers' family in its management, as in the opening years of the nineteenth century the head of the firm was Joseph Rodgers, who died in 1821, aged 79 years, and left four sons in the business. In that year the first Royal Warrant was granted, and it came about in quite a curious way. It is related by Dr. A. Gatty in his book, "Sheffield, Past and Present," as follows:—"In 1821, Mr. Stuart Wortley, then Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, and afterwards created Lord Wharncliffe, undertook to present Mr. John Rodgers to the Prince Regent at Carlton House, when he exhibited to the Prince a minute specimen of cutlery, and in return received the honour, by special appointment, of the firm being made cutlers to the Royal Family.

"The distinction thus conferred upon Messrs. Rodgers roused their energies as manufacturers, and they resolved, by the appliances of skill and labour, to produce the finest cutlery that could be made. They also opened a show-room, in which the articles they manufactured were exhibited to view; and as this proceeding had no precedent in the town, it caused for a while very serious inconvenience. Crowds came to inspect the novel display, who had no intention of purchasing anything they saw, but when the local curiosity abated, this room became the resort of all the visitors to the town, and it proved a very effective method of advertisement."

From this period the business gradually developed, until in 1860 further extensions consisted of the building of the present offices and show-rooms, the latter being probably the finest cutlery show-rooms in the world. Since that time





ENTRANCE HALL, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.

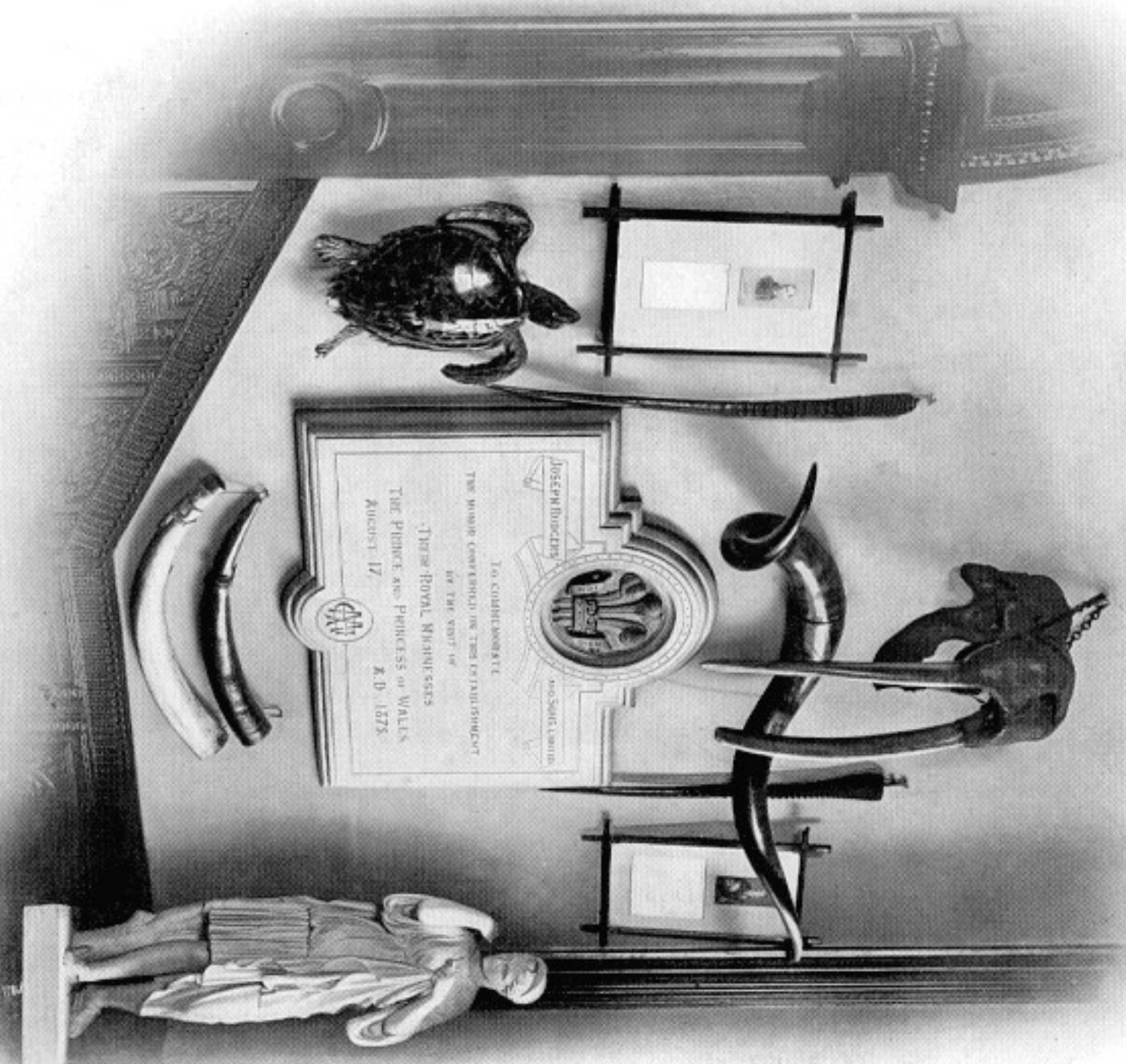
progress has been very rapid, and new factories have been built to cope with the demand for the various specialities. In 1882 the Pond Hill factory was built, principally for the manufacture of pocket knives, and in 1885 the firm added the manufacture of silver and electroplate in the same building. In 1889 a show-room was opened in London for the display of the silver and electroplate. Still the premises proved too small, and in 1889 a plot of land in River Lane and Pond Hill, opposite the pocket knife factory, was acquired, on a portion of which was erected a factory for the manufacture of table cutlery, and this was considerably extended in 1905, when the silver and electroplate department was removed to the new premises from Pond Hill.



As the foundation of good cutlery is the quality of the steel employed, about 1887 it was decided to commence the manufacture of this so that the firm could guarantee that the material used in the articles was of the best possible kind, and accordingly the manufacture of shear steel was commenced about 1890 at Leppings Lane, Wadsley Bridge, using water power, removed in 1894 to Dyson Holmes Tilt, Oughtibridge, and later in 1903 to Middlewood Forge. In 1894 also the manufacture of the crucible cast steel was commenced at the River Lane Works, where it is still carried on. Further extensions being necessary, the Sheaf Island Works of Messrs. Wm. Jackson & Co. were purchased in 1907, and the establishments of the company now cover nearly five acres of ground.

In 1871 the partners were Joseph Rodgers and Robert Newbold, respectively grandsons of the Joseph Rodgers who died in 1821, and the business was converted into a limited company. The confidence of the public was such that the shares offered for subscription were privately subscribed in a few hours.

CORNER OF STAIRCASE, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.



JOSEPH BONDERS
TO COMMEMORATE
THE HONOR COMPANY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE ROYAL MINT
THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES
AUGUST 17
A. D. 1875

It is needless to add that the firm has been honoured by many notable visitors; amongst them may be mentioned the following:—

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, then Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1875.

Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence.

King George V. and Queen Mary, in 1895, then Duke and Duchess of York.

The Shah of Persia, Aziz Khan, in 1889.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, in 1879.

The Duke of Teck, in 1894.

Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria.

General Grant.

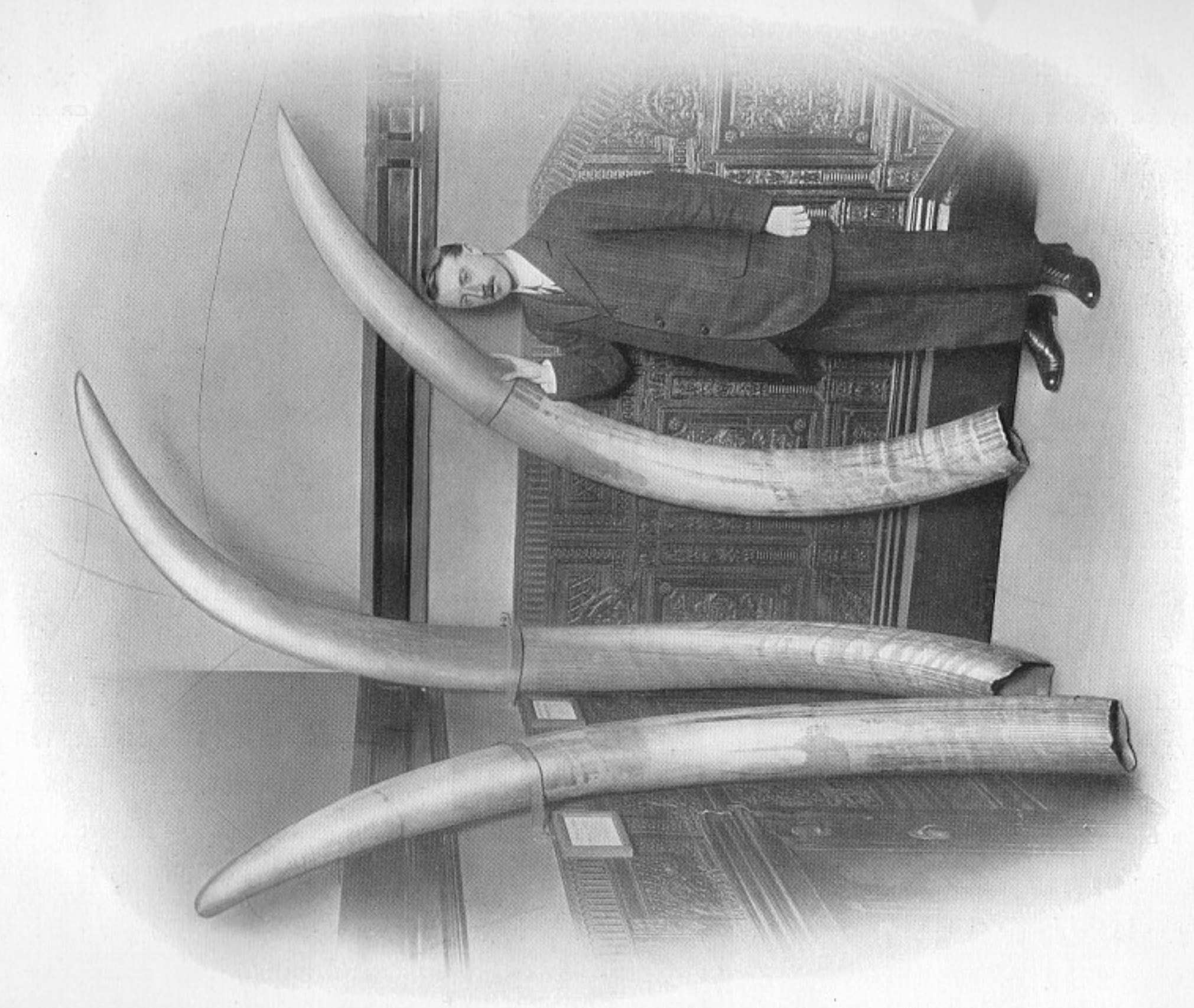
Many of the Princes of India, amongst whom may be mentioned the Gaekwar and Maharanee of Baroda, The Jam of Nawanagar, The Maharajah of Nepaul and suite, the Raj Rana of Gwalior and staff, and the Rajah of Patiala.

Amongst African chiefs may be named Khama, Sebele and Bathoen of Matabeleland, the Basuto chiefs Seiso, Mojela and Masupha; Lewanika, the chief of Barotseland, and Apollo Kagwa, the Katikiro of Uganda.

In addition to the above the visitors' book contains the names of numerous visitors from the continent of Europe, America, China and Japan: in fact, a visit to these works forms one item in the grand tour of Europe.

One factor in the preservation of the reputation of the firm has been the fact that there has always been a Rodgers or relative at the head of the management. In the eighteenth century there were John and his sons Maurice and Joseph; at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were Joseph, who died 1821, John and Joseph, George and Maurice, his sons, then the grandsons, John, George Joseph, and Joseph. In 1871 there were Joseph Rodgers and Robert Newbold, and then Maurice George and John forming the sixth generation; the death of Mr. Maurice George Rodgers in 1898 left the management in the hands of the present Managing Director, Mr. John Rodgers.





GIANT TUSKS ON STAIRCASE.

HISTORY OF TRADE MARK.



THE Trade Mark, which is known all over the world, is the Six-pointed Star and Maltese Cross. This was originally granted in 1682 to a William Birks, and in 1724 was let to John Rodgers, and finally, in 1764, was confirmed to the firm by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield. The reputation of the goods bearing this mark and the name Rodgers has become so great and so valuable that it has become the prey of unscrupulous manufacturers, who try to register marks which include one or the other of these symbols. In English speaking countries the name Rodgers or Rogers is principally used, but where the people are unable to read, and recognise the goods by the signs, the use of two stars or two crosses, or combinations of these, are struck in order to deceive the purchaser. Every year a considerable amount of money is spent in defending either the name or trade mark, and unfortunately in other countries the registration laws are not so just and equitable as those in England, so that it is impossible to punish adequately those who palpably imitate both the name and trade mark.

As already stated, from the beginning it has been the object of the Rodgers' family to produce only the finest and most reliable grades of cutlery, so that in England the name is universally known as synonymous with the best articles, and to possess a Rodgers' pocket knife is considered a great honour by boys all over the kingdom. It also extended to the United States, as in 1902, the American Ambassador, Mr. J. H. Choate, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast, said: "Half a century ago the American boy thought he was in luck if he carried in his pocket a knife on which was



CORNER OF STAIRCASE, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.

"stamped the name of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield. They knew that they had got the best that
"could be had the world over, and if there is any representative of that ancient house present at this table,
"I desire to thank him in the name of the American boys of my generation for the splendid services his firm rendered them."

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682

As British commerce extended, the knowledge of Rodgers' cutlery was carried abroad by travellers and voyagers to all parts of the world, and wherever these productions were introduced, there a trade sprang up, so that there is now no part of the whole world, civilized or uncivilized, where Rodgers' cutlery is not known. Where natives cannot read, they recognise the trade mark, and it may be taken almost as a truism that the trade mark is better known amongst savage tribes than amongst the English speaking races, and as a consequence it is more difficult to deceive the Hottentot, the Arab, or the Indian, than the ordinary visitor to our seaside resorts, where annually thousands of worthless imitations are sold to innocent buyers under the magic of the name Rodgers. Only recently it was related to us by an eye-witness that in S. Africa, a Zulu, evidently quite a savage, entered a store and asked for a Rodgers' knife; the word Rodgers was about the only English word he knew, but he resisted all attempts to palm off on to him some other make, and eventually, putting his fingers in the form of a cross to show what he wanted, had to leave without getting it, as there were none in the store. It is absolutely necessary to see that both the name and the trade mark are stamped on the article.

Wherever one goes one finds Rodgers' cutlery. Keane, in his "Six Months in Mecca," relates the pride of the Arab Chief in the possession of a Rodgers' carving knife, bearing the mystic symbols which signify that the knife is first-class. After the battle of Omdurman, Rodgers' razors were found in the dwellings; and Buffalo Bill, in his great duel with Sitting Bull, relied on a Rodgers' bowie knife, given to him by General Custer, and it is still one of his most cherished possessions. Stories are constantly told by travellers of incidents in stores in South Africa, India, and other places, of the persistency of the natives in their demand for a Rodgers' knife; this name is probably the only English word they know, but when the article is shown they look for the mark, and will take none marked otherwise. In a village north of Kashgar,



FIRST SHOWROOM, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.

in Russian Turkestan, a well known British officer found that a Rodgers' knife was a very valuable article indeed, and relates the following curious story which is current in the district. He had lost his knife, and was asked if it was made by Rodgers Sahib. The headman of the village then said he was very sorry at his loss; that it was indeed a very great loss, as the knives made by the Rodgers Sahib were the best in the world, and that they could not now be replaced, as Rodgers Sahib made no more knives. He continues: "On my contradicting him about this, and telling him that Rodgers still made knives, he said that I was badly behind the times, and told me the following story. "He said that 'Rodgers Sahib made such good knives that they would even cut through iron. There was, among the "malefactors undergoing imprisonment in England, a prisoner who had one of these knives, and cut through his fetters and "wristbands with it, and escaped. The King of England was in consequence very angry at this, and sent for Rodgers Sahib, "telling him to bring with him one of his knives, which he tried on iron, and finding how good it was, said he could not "afford to have such good knives made, and thus lose all his prisoners; and he ordered that both the arms of Rodgers Sahib "be cut off above the elbow, so that he should make no more.' The man was convinced of the truth of his story, and "showed me his knife with great pride, telling me that an English traveller had presented it to him."

In Persia, India, and Ceylon, the name has actually become synonymous with the quality of excellence, and has entered into the language as an adjective expressing superlative quality. The Singhalese used the word "Rujjus" in this sense, and apply it to other articles besides cutlery. A writer on Indian Signboards records that in Bombay he saw a sign as follows:—"Tea, coffee, soda, lemonade, ice cream, all Rojers' best things, poodings, and custer, can be had her."

The above particulars will serve to show the opinion of different nations, and there is no doubt that the productions of the firm find their way to all parts of the world, from Klondyke to Terra del Fuego, from Morocco to Japan, the Falkland Islands, the Pacific Archipelago, the interior of Asia, Africa, and South America, the wilds of Mexico and Patagonia, the plains of Brazil, the cold regions of Siberia, and the torrid lands of Nigeria—wherever there is a use for knives, there will the name of Rodgers be known.





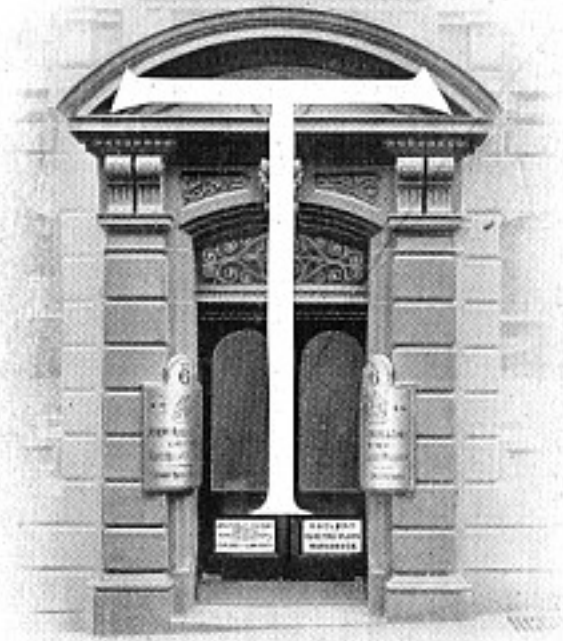
SECOND SHOWROOM, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.

THE SHOW ROOMS.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1682



THESE were opened about the year 1821, a most unprecedented innovation for a manufacturer then to adopt, and, as related by Dr. Gatty, it proved almost a nine days' wonder for the people of the town. From 1821 to 1860 they were located in the centre of the building on the Norfolk Street side, in a room now being used as the Scissor Warehouse, but in 1860 the present Show Rooms were built, and no expense was spared in the decorations and fittings to make it worthy of a visit. In entering the premises attention is immediately arrested by the splendid display of hunting trophies which adorn the entrance hall, the most striking objects being a display of huge elephants' tusks, the largest of which is a monster 10 feet long, and weighing 216 lbs. Alongside is a pair, of beautiful shape and size, each 8 feet 7 inches long, and together weighing 315 lbs. There are three others averaging about 130 lbs. weight each. On the walls we note the skull of an elephant with the tusks complete, each tusk being six feet long, and weighing 70 lbs.; also the head of a moose from New Brunswick, horns of the Indian buffalo, koodoo, elk, skull of walrus, tortoise-shells, tribal trumpets made of ivory, and other objects of interest.

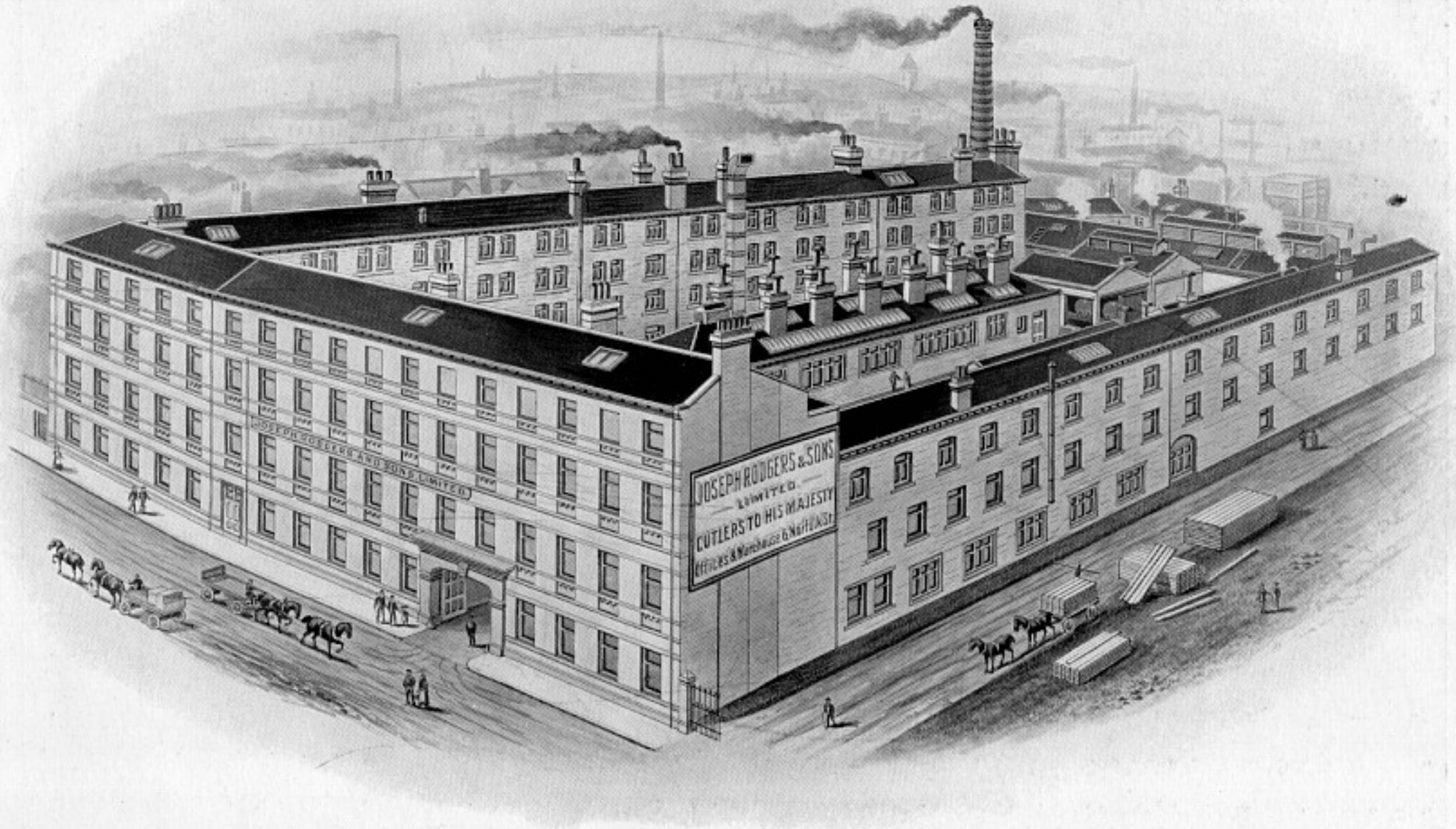
Inside, the beauty of the ceiling immediately calls for attention. Amongst the immense variety of knives of all shapes and sizes there are several specialities made for exhibition which have become practically world-renowned. First should be noticed twelve pairs of minute scissors, perfect in every detail, and so small that the whole twelve pairs weigh less than half a grain. Next we notice a miniature sportsman's knife with 57 blades, which, when closed, is only one

inch long; amongst the blades are corkscrew, gimlets, borers, saw, and turnscrew. Next in order is a knife in the form of a six-rayed star—which forms a portion of the trade mark—in which there are 144 blades. We now come to the celebrated Norfolk sporting knife with its 75 blades, most of which are etched or chased with hunting scenes, notable buildings or persons; amongst these may be noted the White House at Washington, Chatsworth House, Arundel Castle, Wesley College at Sheffield, Haddon Hall, Windsor Castle, and portraits of Queen Victoria, the late Prince Consort, the Duke of Wellington, and others. The scales are magnificently carved; they are of Manila pearl, one depicting a boar hunt, and the other a stag hunt. It was made for the Great Exhibition of 1851, at the Crystal Palace, by a workman named William Bamforth, two years being necessary for its manufacture. Round the base of the pedestal may be seen the medals obtained at various Exhibitions throughout the world.



The next striking object is the Year Knife, so called because the number of blades corresponds to the year of our Lord. Formerly a new blade was added each year, but now the additions are made every five years. It was commenced in 1822, and now contains 1,910 blades, and is in the form of a four-sided cross. Other knives are a Quadrangular Knife with 80 blades, the Queen Victoria Jubilee Knife, a pair of carvers five feet high, several large razors and scissors. There are also many specimens of ivory showing curious growths: these have been discovered in the course of cutting up the ivory, and with these are other interesting specimens of tortoiseshell, pearl, horn, and tusks.

Amongst the documents on the walls may be seen the original Royal Warrants to George IV., Queen Caroline, William IV., Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., George V., The Shahs of Persia, and other royalties. The portraits are those of John Rodgers, of Abbeydale, who died in 1859, aged 80 years, and of Joseph Rodgers, who died in 1867, aged 82 years, 40 of which he was blind. The busts represent John Milton, James Montgomery (the Corn Law Rhymer), Shakespeare, The Duke of Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Robert Peel, James Watt (the Engineer), George III., King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra.



POND HILL WORKS.



WORKMEN OF 50 YEARS' SERVICE AND UPWARDS, APRIL 4th, 1911.

TABLE OF NAMES OF WORKMEN, WITH PERIODS OF SERVICE AND AGE.

(Back Row, reading from left to right)

WM. CARNALL	Age 59 years, Service 50 years.
JOHN S. DEWSNAP	65 53 ..
JAMES MARSH	67 53 ..
THOMAS BOOTH	63 50 ..
SAM DUNGWORTH	68 54 ..
JAMES PLATTS	64 50 ..
HERBT. BEARDSHAW	61 50 ..
ALF. HALL	73 50 ..
ARTHUR SWIFT	65 52 ..
ROBT. JUBB	66 54 ..
FRED SWIFT	63 50 ..
A. SIMPSON	63 51 ..

(Centre Row, reading from left to right)

HEDRICK RADFORD	64 53 ..
WM. WARD (Merrill)	65 55 ..
HY. MASON	67 55 ..
JAS. FENTON	66 55 ..
JOHN SENIOR	68 55 ..
HY. RAYNES	73 57 ..

(Centre Row, continued—reading from left to right)

BEN BROWN	Age 69 years, Service 56 years.
CHAS. JERRISON	66 56 ..
MARK WEBSTER	71 54 ..
GEO. SWIFT (Grinder)	63 54 ..
FRED PARKIN	62 53 ..
HERBERT STYRING	70 58 ..
HY. TAYLOR (Matthewman)	65 51 ..

(Front Row, reading from left to right)

WM. SMITH	70 57 ..
GEO. DICKINSON	66 57 ..
HY. CLARK	65 52 ..
ED. SKELTON	72 62 ..
ED. GEAR	71 57 ..
JOHN SWIFT	71 60 ..
THOS. LANGWORTH	73 60 ..
WM. BRADWELL	71 61 ..
GEO. SWIFT	71 60 ..
GEO. SWINDEN	75 50 ..
JOHN MOXEY	69 57 ..



STAG STORE CELLAR, POND HILL WORKS.

MANUFACTURE AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
* ✠
GRANTED 1682



THE principle on which the manufacture of cutlery is carried on by this firm is—quality first, and with this in view it is evident that their competition with other firms as to price comes second; it is the object of the firm to produce the finest quality of article both as regards material and workmanship, at a reasonable price, so that anyone who purchases one of this firm's productions bearing not only the name, *but also the trade mark, a star and Maltese cross*, can depend on the fact that he or she has obtained an article which can be relied upon, and if properly used will give complete satisfaction.

In order to carry out this principle it has been the policy of recent years to obtain control of the whole processes of manufacture, and about 1887 it was decided to manufacture the steel which is the basis of good blades. It is well known that the most suitable steel for table knives, butchers' knives, carvers and similar articles is shear steel, and in their forge at Middlewood, double and single shear steel is made from only the finest brands of Swedish bar; for pen and pocket knives, razors and scissors, the best refined crucible cast steel is made at River Lane Works from the best Swedish iron, and throughout its treatment to the finished article it is manipulated only by experts.

The same care is exercised with regard to the other materials; the ivory used is bought at the quarterly sales in Liverpool, London, and Antwerp in the tusk, and is cut up in the works into handles and scales, and although the recent



IVORY STORE CELLAR, No. 6, NORFOLK STREET.

advances in the price have reduced the demand considerably for this class of handle, about twelve tons are cut up every year

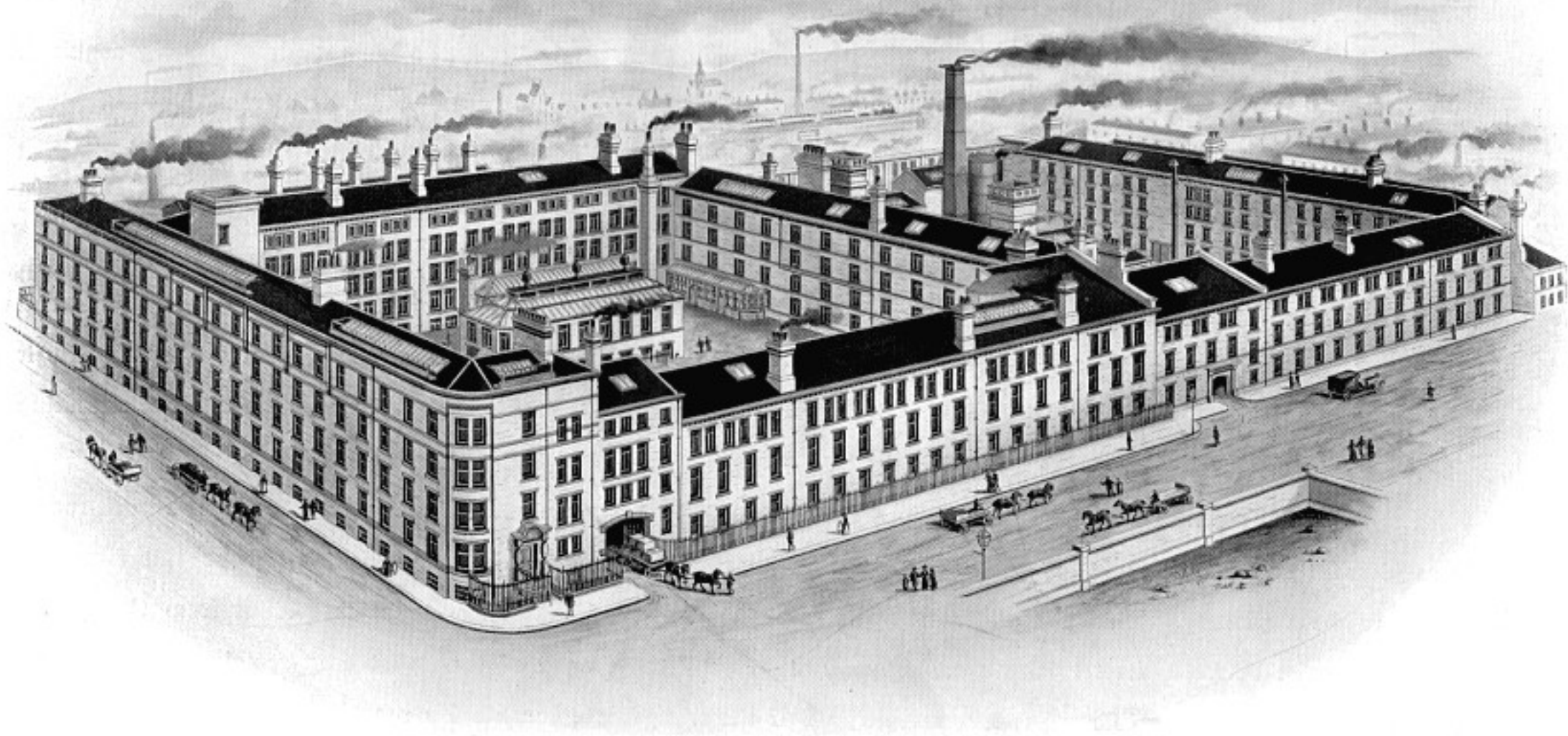


An interesting sight is the great store of ivory, showing tusks of all sizes, from huge monsters of 160 lbs. weight, down to the baby teeth, weighing two or three lbs.; there are about fifteen tons, valued at more than £22,000. In 1878 the quantity of ivory used was twenty-six tons, and consisted of the great number of 2,561 tusks, averaging 22½ lbs. each.

During the last year or two the cutting of pearl, stag, buffalo horn, and wood, for the scales of pen and pocket knives has been introduced, and these materials are bought first hand in the market, only the highest qualities being acquired. It is interesting to know that these products come from all parts of the world. The pearl used comes from the Philippines, and is cut from the finest Manila shells, whose fire and lustre are unequalled. The buffalo horn comes from India and South Africa, and stag horn from Scotland, India, Ceylon, Rangoon, and other parts; the wood from the West Indies and other portions of the world, and includes boxwood, beech, cocus, rosewood, and ebony.

Thus it will be seen that to obtain satisfactory results, the utmost care is exercised in the selection of materials, and this care is extended to the seasoning, which improves by age; thus xylonite, celluloid, or ivoride—under whichever name it may be used—is kept for two years at least under a high temperature, so as to minimise as much as possible the shrinking which is a natural effect of this product.

With regard to the processes of manufacture, the same care and attention is paid and the condition of the work-rooms is made as pleasant and healthy as it is possible, so that in all improvements in the conditions of labour this firm can justly claim to be a pioneer. That the workmen appreciate the efforts of the management is evident from the cordial relations which exist between masters and men, shown not only by the length of time that men remain in the employ of the firm, but also in more tangible ways; for example, in 1842 the workpeople presented a beautiful silver-gilt cup to their

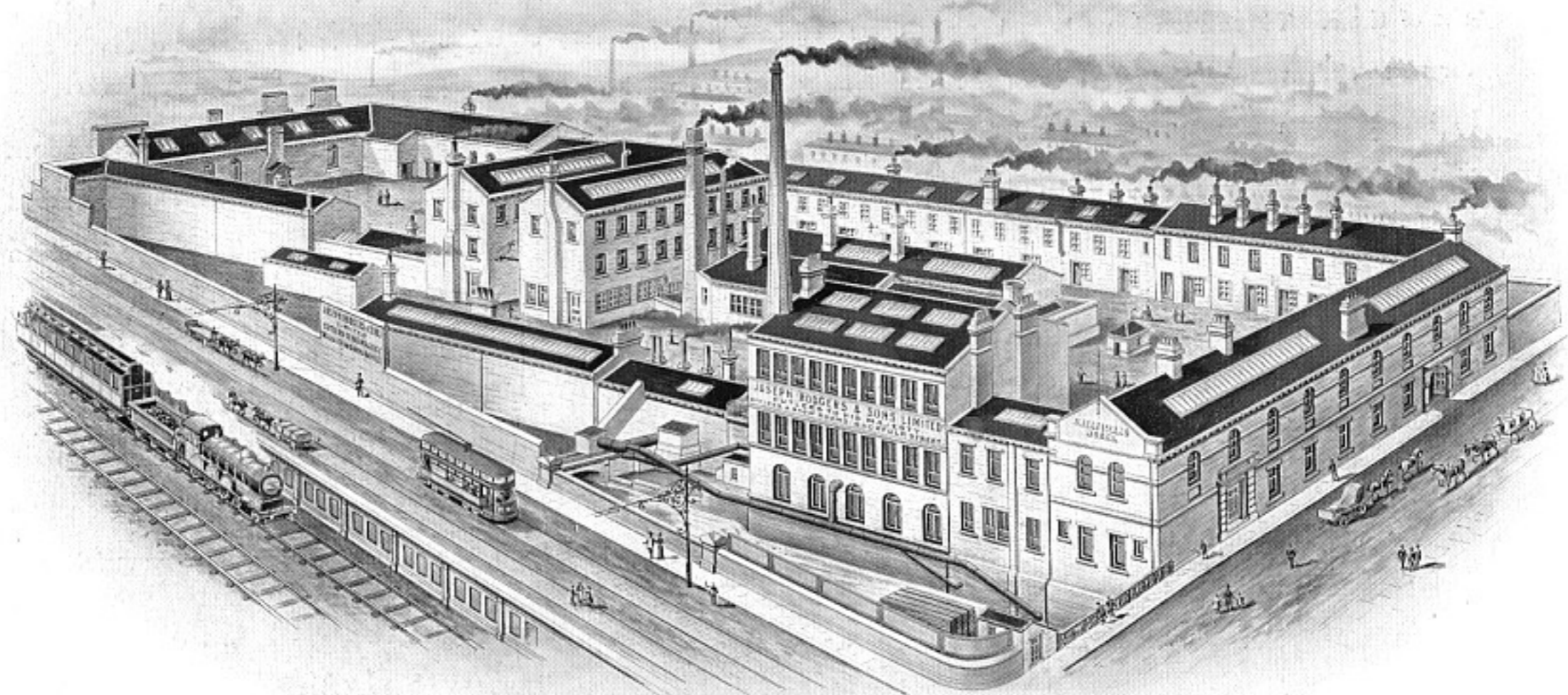


RIVER LANE WORKS.

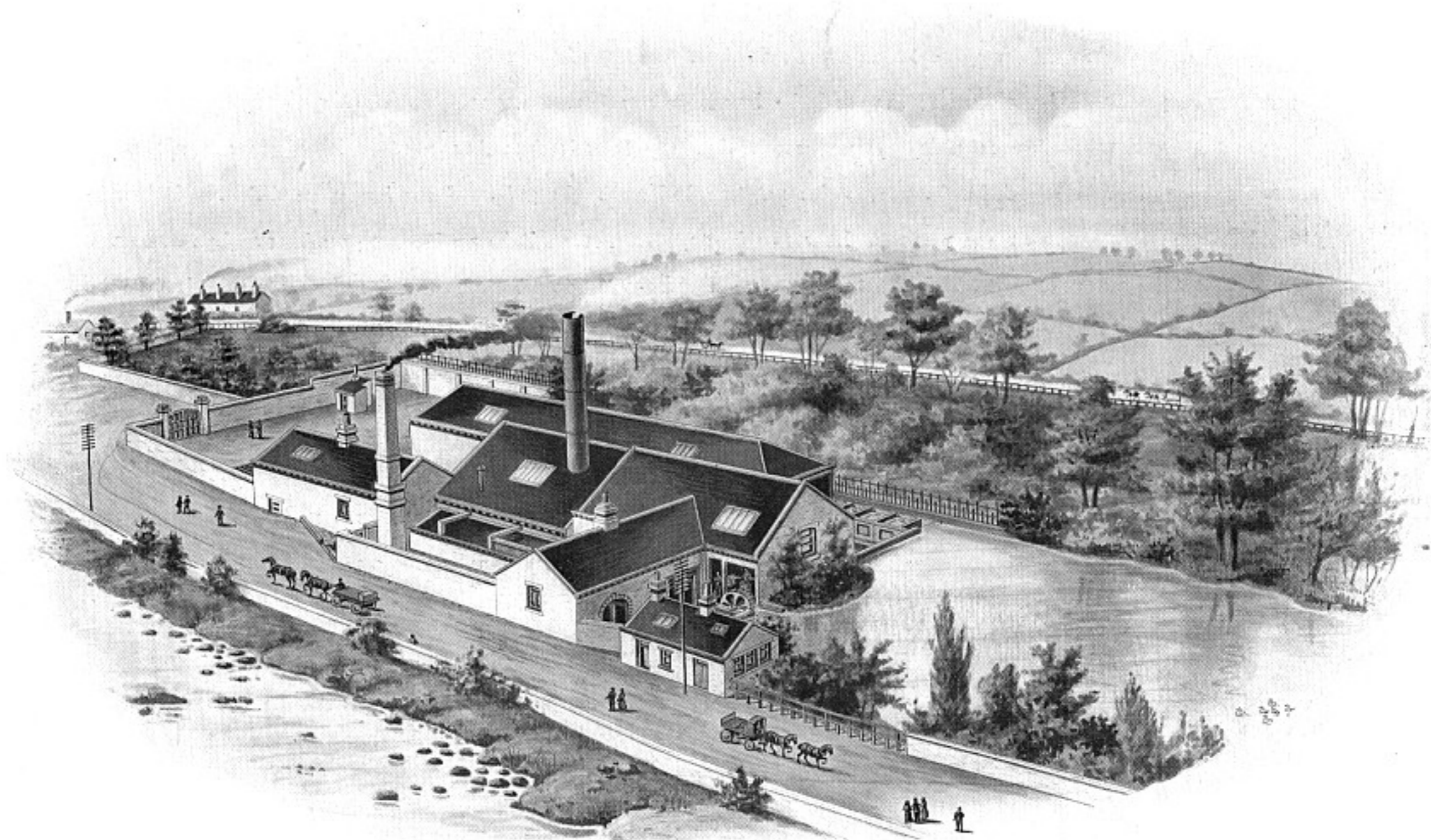
employers, and in 1909, when a workman brought an action against the firm, the other workmen offered to pay the expense of defending it; at the present time there are about forty workmen who have been continuously employed for fifty years and upwards, and of these seven have worked sixty years; this is a record which few firms will be able to equal, and the photograph accompanying this record, reproduced on page 22, shows thirty-six of these. These men have been happily described as "the aristocracy of labour," and it has been no uncommon thing for three and even four generations of the same family to be at work at the same time.

In 1829 the firm was appointed manufacturers of silver and plate to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, Hanover. Though not so well known as the cutlery, the manufacture of silver and plate has been carried on for at least one hundred years, but it was not developed as a separate department until comparatively recent times, viz., in 1885. The plate in olden times was not done as now, but was known as "close plating," and with the advent of the electro deposit method and consequent reduction in price a gradual development took place, which necessitated the formation of a separate department. This was at first located in the Pond Hill Works, but when in 1905 the new factory was built in River Lane, the premises were designed and built for the accommodation of this branch of trade, and now there is an up-to-date factory, equipped with all the latest methods of manufacture, and second to none in the facilities for production. The standard of quality of all electro-plated goods is the same as for cutlery, and customers may rely on the same excellence of material and workmanship as they expect and receive for cutlery.





SHEAF ISLAND WORKS.



MIDDLEWOOD FORGE, OUGHTIBRIDGE.



JOSEPH RODGERS. Died 1821.

HISTORY OF THE RODGERS' FAMILY.



THE history of the Rodgers' family in connection with the firm is interesting.

The John Rodgers who lived in Holy Croft in 1724, had three sons, John, Joseph, and Maurice, who probably worked with their father. The father died in 1785, aged 84, and his son John having no son to succeed him, left the business in the hands of his brother Joseph, and retired to Norton, near Sheffield, where he died in 1811, aged 80.

Joseph, who had ten children, died in 1821, aged 78, and left four sons in the firm, viz., John (of Abbeydale), Joseph, Maurice and George. Maurice died in 1827, aged 40, and left two sons, John (known as John, Junr.) and George Joseph, and several daughters. George died in 1842, aged 53, leaving three sons and one daughter. Joseph was blind for 40 years preceding his death in 1867 and took little active part in the business, so that the management for many years devolved upon John of Abbeydale, until his death in 1859, at the age of 80 years.

As John and Joseph had no children to succeed them, John took into partnership in 1850, his nephews John, Junr., and Robert Newbold, the latter of whom had married one of the daughters of Maurice, and on the death of John, Junr., in 1856, two other nephews, George Joseph, above mentioned, and Joseph the son of George became partners.

George Joseph died in 1866, at the age of 38, and in 1870 the remaining partners Joseph Rodgers and Robert Newbold decided to form a Limited Company, the Vendors becoming the first Managing Directors. Joseph retired some years later, leaving Robert Newbold sole Managing Director with the two sons of George Joseph, viz., Maurice George and John in charge of the Home and Foreign Departments respectively.

The retirement of Robert Newbold in 1890, brought a Rodgers at the head of affairs again, Maurice George and John being joint Managing Directors. Maurice George, probably the first of this family to become a member of the Cutlers' Company, died in 1898, aged 43, during his year of office as Master Cutler, and the present Managing Director, John Rodgers, then became head of the firm. Thus, as in 1724 there is at the head of affairs a John Rodgers, and the same principles which guided the first of the name still form the foundation of the methods on which the business is now conducted, so that the traditions and reputation of the name Rodgers are upheld and enhanced by the present generation, and there is every prospect that the next in succession will continue the same policy.





MAURICE RODGERS. Died 1827.



JOHN RODGERS. Died 1859.



JOSEPH RODGERS. Died 1867.



GEORGE JOSEPH RODGERS. Died 1866.



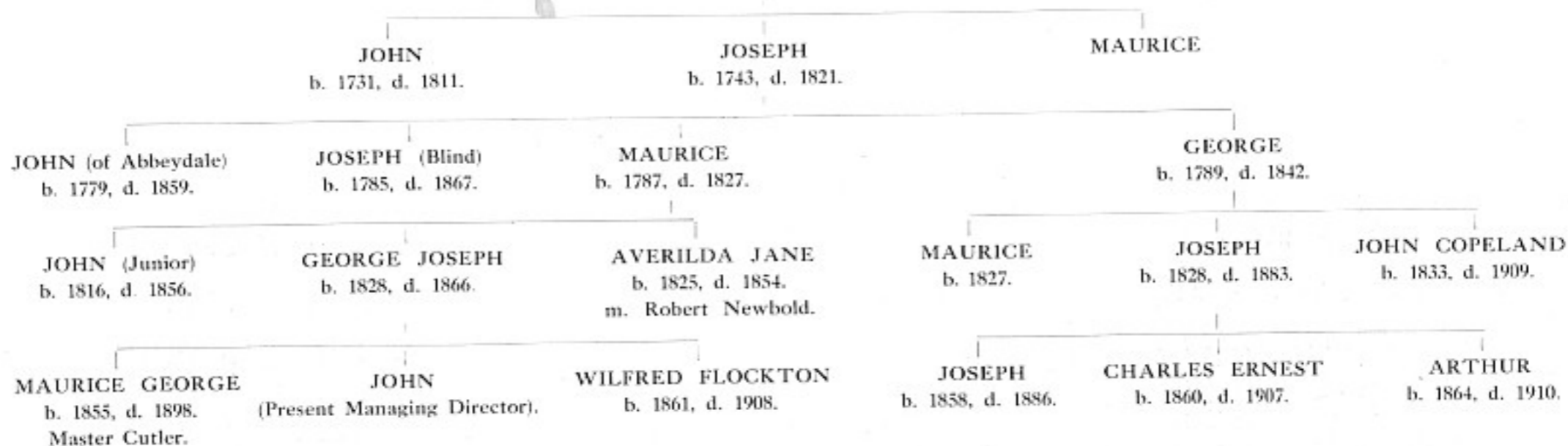
MR. MAURICE RODGERS. Died 1898.



MR. JOHN RODGERS (Present Head of Firm).

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

JOHN RODGERS m. Averilda Tobin.
 b. 1701, d. 1785, age 84. (*Bush's Peerage, 1823, page 1071*).



ROYAL WARRANTS.

The reputation for high-class cutlery which the firm has obtained is seen in the number of Royal Warrants and Appointments received of which the following is a list:—

ROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV., June 24th, 1822.

H.R.H. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CLARENCE, January 22nd, 1827.

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, October 18th, 1826.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, January 9th, 1827.

T.M. THE KING and QUEEN OF SWEDEN and NORWAY,
February 14th, 1828.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, September 24th, 1829.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE, August 30th, 1830.

HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV., September 1st, 1830.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBERG STRELITZ,
August 26th, 1830.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, August 7th, 1837, Confirmed
June 16th, 1884.

H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, March 10th,
1895.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., May 29th, 1901.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., November 27th, 1910.

H.I.M. SHAH NASR-ED-DIN OF PERSIA, 1889.

H.I.M. SHAH MUSAFFER-ED-DIN OF PERSIA, 1902.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, December 19th, 1826.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, December 19th, 1826.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, July 27th, 1828.

ROYAL WARRANTS.

The reputation for high-class cutlery which the firm has obtained is seen in the number of Royal Warrants and Appointments received of which the following is a list:—

ROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV., June 24th, 1822.

H.R.H. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CLARENCE, January 22nd, 1827.

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, October 18th, 1826.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, January 9th, 1827.

T.M. THE KING and QUEEN OF SWEDEN and NORWAY,
February 14th, 1828.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, September 24th, 1829.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE, August 30th, 1830.

HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV., September 1st, 1830.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBERG STRELITZ,
August 26th, 1830.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, August 7th, 1837, Confirmed
June 16th, 1884.

H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, March 10th,
1895.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., May 29th, 1901.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., November 27th, 1910.

H.I.M. SHAH NASR-ED-DIN OF PERSIA, 1889.

H.I.M. SHAH MUSAFFER-ED-DIN OF PERSIA, 1902.

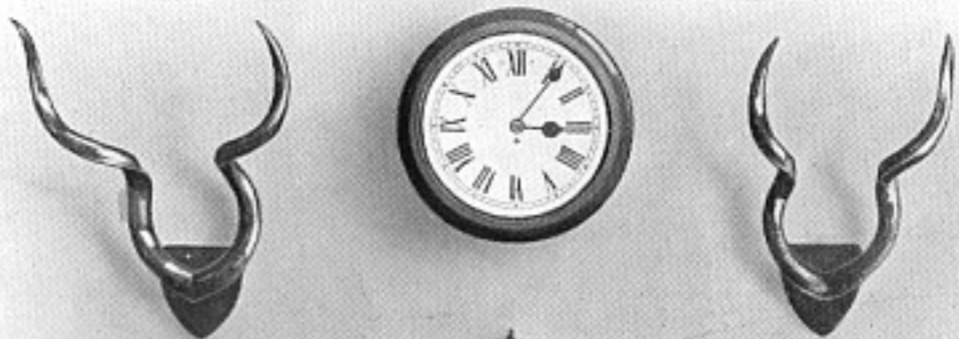
OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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CORPORATE MARK
GRANTED IN 1662

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS L^{DS} CUTLERS TO HIS MAJESTY.
116, NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON 60, HOLBORN VIADUCT.

NEW YORK, 93, CHAMBERS STREET.	MONTREAL, ST JAMES'S STREET.
MELBOURNE, 153-7 WILLIAM STREET.	SYDNEY, 109 PITT STREET.
CAPE TOWN, PROGRESS LANE STRAND 5 TH .	JOHANNESBURG 72 SACK'S BUILDINGS.