

koopman rare art



Edward Farrell (- 1850)

A George IV Oval Shaped Tray

Silver

London, 1820

Maker's Mark of Edward Farrell

Lenght: 56cm, 22 in

Height: 36.5cm, 14 in

The oval shaped tray with a border of acanthus leaves and shells. One side engraved with a coat-of-arms for Jacob Astley, 16th Baron Hastings. The other with his crest and motto. Baron Hastings was based at the ancient house of Astley, Hill Morton and Melton Constable.

£ 9,500

Jacob Astley, 16th Baron Hastings (13 November 1797 – 27 December 1859), known as Sir Jacob Astley, Bt, between 1817 and 1841, was a British peer and Whig politician.

Hastings was the eldest son of Sir Jacob Astley, 5th Baronet, and Hester, daughter of Samuel Browne. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1817 he succeeded his father to the baronetcy and to the family seat of Melton Constable Hall in Norfolk.

Hastings was High Sheriff of Norfolk between 1821 and 1822. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for Norfolk West, a seat he held until 1832. In 1841 the House of Lords announced that Hastings was one of the co-heirs to the barony of Hastings, a peerage which had been dormant since 1389 and technically abeyant since 1542, as a descendant of Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hastings, de jure 14th Baron Hastings. At that time he lived in Melton Constable. Later the same year the abeyance was terminated in his favour and he was issued a writ to the House of Lords.

Lord Hastings married Georgiana Caroline, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, 3rd Baronet, in 1819. They had two sons. In 1835 Georgiana gave birth to a daughter, named Georgiana, fathered by Captain Thomas Garth of the 15th Hussars. She died in June of the same year, aged 39. Lord Hastings died in December 1859, aged 62, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Jacob.

Artist description:

Farrell's apprenticeship or freedom are unrecorded, and his early life is relatively unknown. Holden's Triennial Directory of 1805-7 described him as a silversmith, but his first mark was not registered until 1813. The most productive period of Farrell's career coincided with his association with the entrepreneur, silversmith, and jeweller Kensington Lewis, whose most important patron was Frederick, Duke of York. Lewis was supplied with extravagant sculptural plate in a variety of revival styles by Farrell, drawing principally on seventeenth-century Flemish, German and Italian designs in high relief. Lewis' business was unable to recover from the death of the Duke of York in 1827, and Farrell no longer had the opportunity to make the plate on such a grand scale. Thereafter, he was best known for highly embossed tea services chased with decoration derived from seventeenth-century Dutch genre painting.