

EJV



## Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter

By Charles G. J. Port, F.S.A., of Worthing

THE writer is of opinion that it is unnecessary on this occasion to refer in any way to the subject of pewter generally, a subject so often and so well dealt with elsewhere. This contribution to the columns of *THE CONNOISSEUR* is solely for the purpose of illustrating and describing a few interesting pieces of pewter which seem to be either entirely new to collectors or to vary in some degree from those already illustrated or described in the five English works on pewter by the following authors: Messrs. Malcolm Bell, C. A. Markham, F.S.A., H. I. L. I. Masse, M.A. (2), and A. de Navarro.

These works contain illustrations of many hundreds of beautiful and interesting objects which delight the connoisseur and add so much to the charm of collecting. To those hundreds the writer begs to be allowed to add another score.

The pieces here illustrated are selected from the writer's collection—a collection containing one or more examples of over sixty different kinds of articles, which shows to what an enormous extent pewter was used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Makers' names are given where marks exist.

No. i.—This rare type of paten was dug up in Chichester and, from the groove, was evidently intended to be used inverted as a communion cup cover. It is only 6 inches in diameter,

and has the letters I H roughly punched on the rim. It is difficult to date, probably seventeenth century.

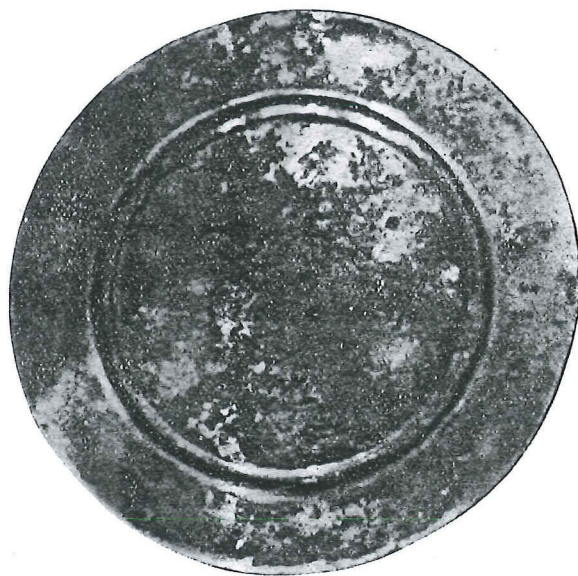
No. ii.—This tobacco box is undoubtedly one of the finest pieces of English engraved pewter known. Of the many who have seen it, none can call to mind a finer. A piece that runs it closely is the lacquered tea caddy illustrated in Mr. de Navarro's charming *Causeries on English Pewter*, but, in that case, the decoration is conventional only, while the tobacco box has scenes of loading the tobacco on ships and smoking it at home. Maker: Richard Pitt, Pewterers' Company, 1749. Master, 1781.

No. iii.—Scene on reverse.

No. iii.—Tea caddy with lock, by the same maker. Unfortunately it has been converted into a tobacco box by the addition of an inner lid and a knob, the latter robbing it of its charming simplicity of form.

No. iv.—A tobacco box of beehive shape. This piece has two crests or badges. It was purchased in Southampton, and probably belonged to a mess, one crest possibly that of the donor and the other the badge of the ship or regiment. Neither has been identified.

Nos. v. and vi.—Teapots are extremely rare in pewter. One of the writers on the subject makes a big mistake when he says "a large number exist," and illustrates one by Messrs. Dixon & Son, of Sheffield. That firm has been in



NO. I.—PATEN 6 IN.

*The Connoisseur*

existence over one hundred years but they never made a piece of pewter. Britannia metal teapots, coffee-

generally called, appears to be the only one known in pewter. Dish rings are supposed to have been made



No. II.—TOBACCO BOX 6 IN.



No. IIa.—SCENE ON REVERSE

pots etc. can be bought by the dozen but the writer can honestly say that during many years collecting he has never seen in any museum, private collection or shop another English pewter teapot.

No. v., which is very small, is by Richard Pitt,

in Ireland only, and the earliest dated piece mentioned by Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., in his *Illustrated History of English Plate*, has the Dublin hall-mark of 1771. He, however, mentions another example which he considers may be about 1750 to 1760, but



No. III.—TEA CADDY 4 3/8 IN.

probably about 1740. No. vi., by Pitt & Dadley, about 1790.

No. vii.—This dish ring, or potato ring, as it is

the date-letter is indistinguishable. In an inventory of the contents of a Sussex farmhouse taken in 1747 (*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 1908), there appears,

## *Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

"In the kitchen chamber, one pewter ring." If this was a dish ring, were they in use in England before

No. ix.—A pretty little French wine-taster with "Vive le Roy" and a fleur-de-lis. Early seventeenth century.



No. IV.—TOBACCO BOX

7 IN.

they were made in Ireland? If not a dish ring, what kind of ring was it? Can any reader throw any light on this interesting point?

No. viii.—This piece is a puzzle. Nothing similar in silver or pewter seems to be known. It was found in excavating the foundations of Newgate Market many years ago, and is probably late seventeenth or early

No. x.—Screw-top scent (?) bottle, purchased at a jumble sale in Malta for a penny; eighteenth century. Mark "I T V (?) Fontana" (a town in Italy), with coat of arms.

No. xi.—Boot goblet, made in Ireland about 1763, in derision of the notorious Lord Bute, who was very unpopular in that country. It is said he was called



No. V.—TEAPOT

4½ IN.

eighteenth century. A museum authority suggests a caudle or posset cup; the writer's "guess" is a powder and puff box. The flat pierced handle, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, seems suitable for lifting the article a foot or so from a table. Any other suggestion as to its use will be welcomed by the writer.



No. VI.—TEAPOT

4½ IN.

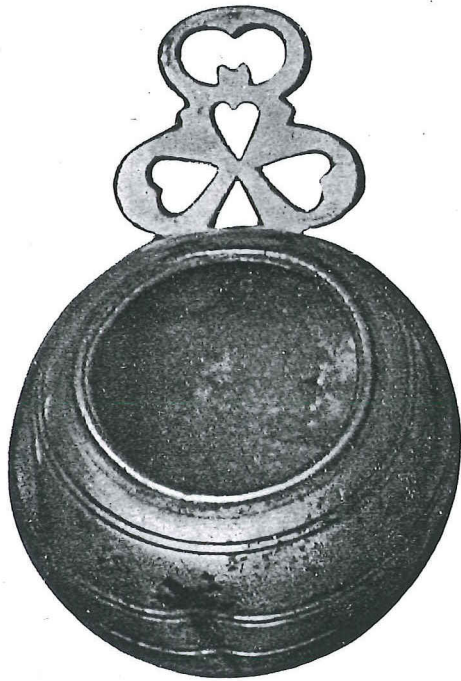
"Old Boot" and was "given the Boot." For reference to these vessels in glass see *Old English Glasses*, by the late Mr. A. Hartshorne, F.S.A.

Three candlesticks which differ from any previously illustrated in pewter:—

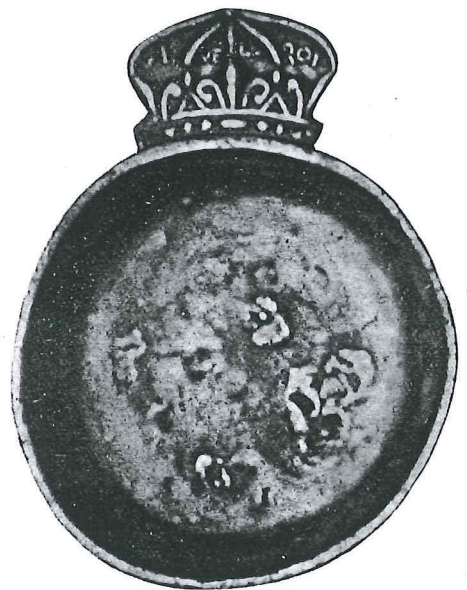
No. xii.—This pattern of candlestick is unknown in



No. VII.—POTATO RING 7 IN. BY 3½ IN.



No. VIII.—BOWL HEIGHT, 2½ IN.



No. IX.—WINE-TASTER LENGTH, 4¼ IN.



No. X.—SCENT (?) BOTTLE 3 IN.

## *Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

silver. It was purchased in Wales and is probably of the time of Charles II., perhaps earlier.

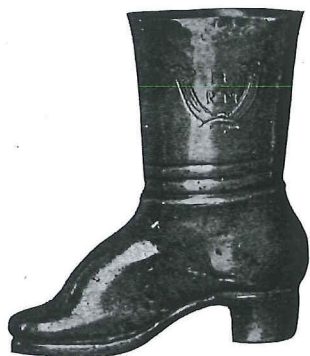
No. xiii.—One of a pair similar to those made in silver, period William III.

No. xiv.—One of a pair, middle or latter part of the eighteenth century.

No. xv. — Barber's basin, which came from the

No. xix. is the centre one of a set of three, Napoleon I., which indicates the period. The side pieces are a pair of stags of extremely bold modelling.

No. xvi.—Mantelshelf ornament. This extraordinary piece, 14 in. high, is unfortunately not perfect. Something is missing from the centre. As the upper part is placed in the centre of the base, it cannot have



No. XI.—BOOT GOBLET 5 IN.

collection of the late Mr. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A. It is an early and uncommon type, extremely shallow, being only  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. in depth. Maker: John Jones, Pewterers' Company, 1707; Master, 1758. It is interesting to compare this with the later one belonging to Mr. A. B. Yates, illustrated, but unfortunately wrongly described, by Mr. de Navarro. A similar basin is in the writer's collection.

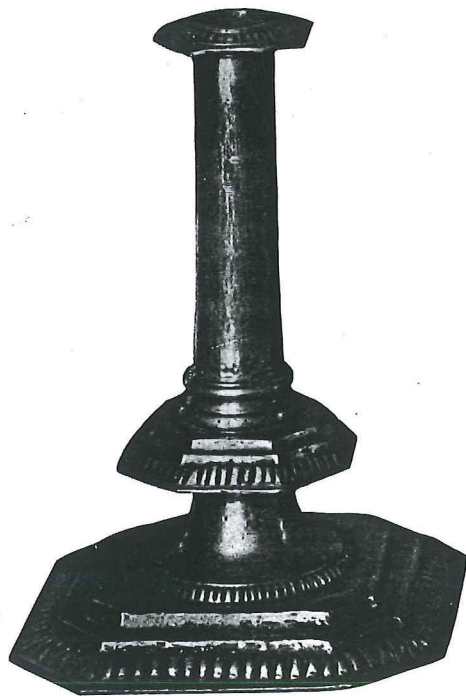
Mantelshelf ornaments. These are scarce in pewter.

been a clock, as the weight of it at the back would destroy the balance. Writer feels sure it was a model of a fire-grate. As the piece shows signs of having been gilded, he is of opinion that the centre has been removed at some time in order to convert it into a gilded photograph frame. Date about 1810.

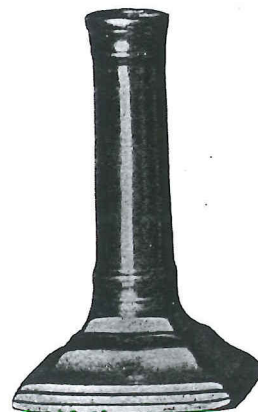
Nos. xvii. and xviii.—These two guild flagons form a good example of the difference between Continental and English types. Note the weird form of



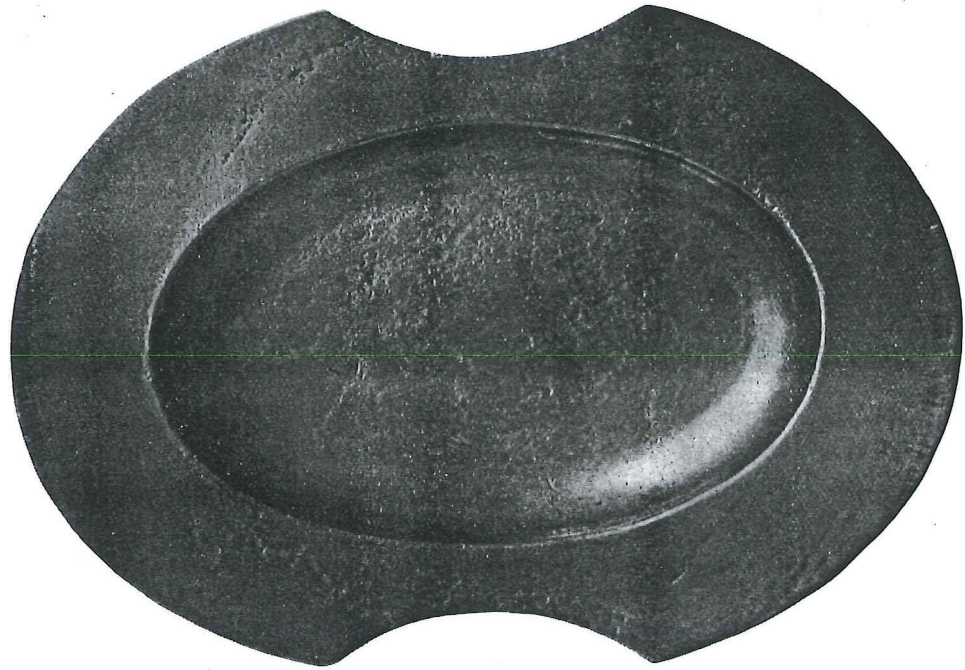
No. XII.—CANDLESTICK 6½ IN.



No. XIII.—CANDLESTICK 8¼ IN.

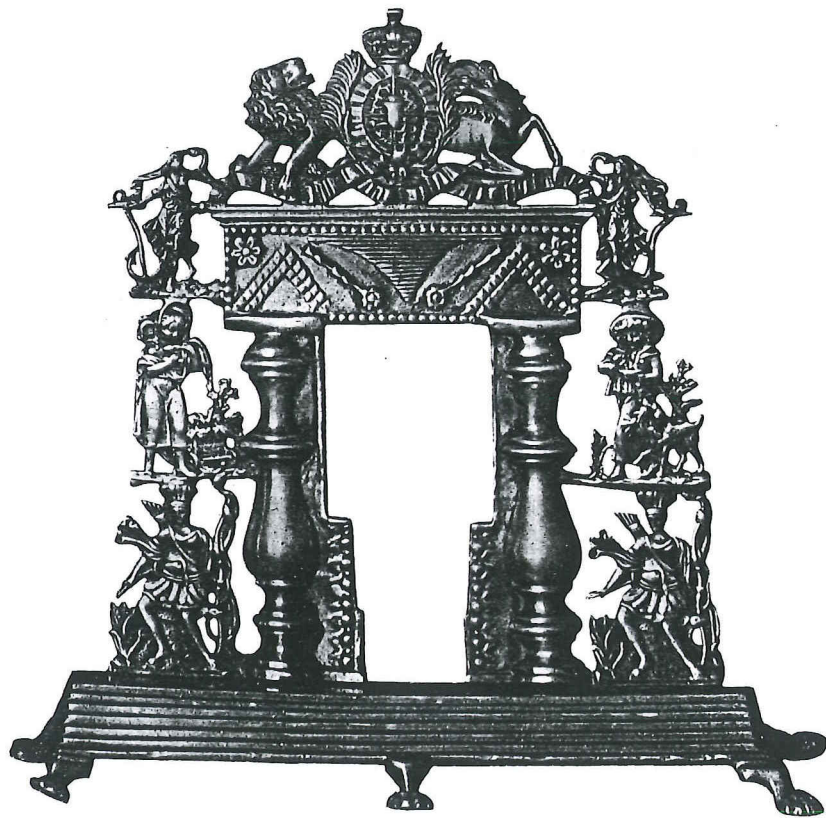


No. XIV.—CANDLESTICK 5½ IN.



No. XV.—BARBER'S BASIN

13 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.



No. XVI.—MANTEL SHELF ORNAMENT

14 IN.

*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

the one compared with the simple design of the other.

Trade guild flagons appear to have been very



No. XVII.—GUILD FLAGON 15½ IN.

largely used on the Continent, particularly in Germany, and one comes across, in this country, quite a number of extremely fine continental pieces, some being larger

rare and of the greatest interest. It is to be hoped that, in course of time, every one of them will reach a national or provincial museum.

No. xvii.—This flagon is engraved “Gantzen Ehrsamem Handwerck in Kitzingen” (Bavaria), about a dozen names of officers of the guild, a trophy of implements used in the various trades and the date 1739. Notice the pail handle, necessary on account of its weight, 13 lbs. There is a fine maker’s mark on



No. XVIII.—GUILD FLAGON 13 IN.

the back of the handle but it is partly worn away by the pail handle falling directly on it.

No. xviii.—Has a coat of arms, gules, two shuttles,



No. XIX.—MANTELSHELF ORNAMENT 3¾ IN.

than anything of the kind made in England, but, unfortunately for the novice, these flagons have been very much “faked”—in most cases the whole piece, in others the inscriptions, coats of arms, etc., have been added to ordinary domestic pieces. With regard to English guild flagons, these are really extremely

on a chief azure a falcon rising, wings elevated and addorsed. Crest, a falcon, together with

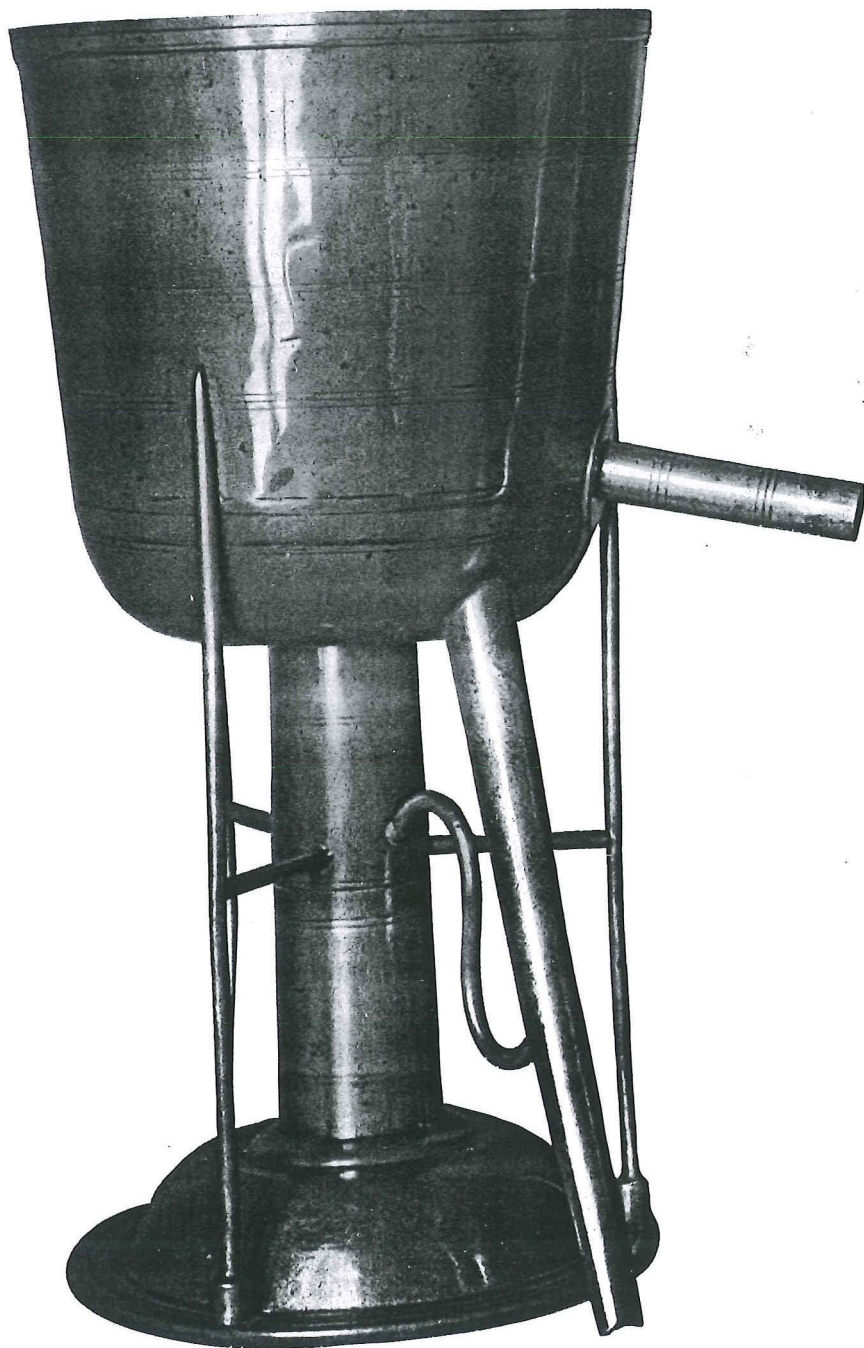
“THOS. CULLYER, *Headsman*.  
DAVID WORTLEY, } *Supervisors*.  
SAML. SMITH, }  
1745/6.”



### The Connoisseur

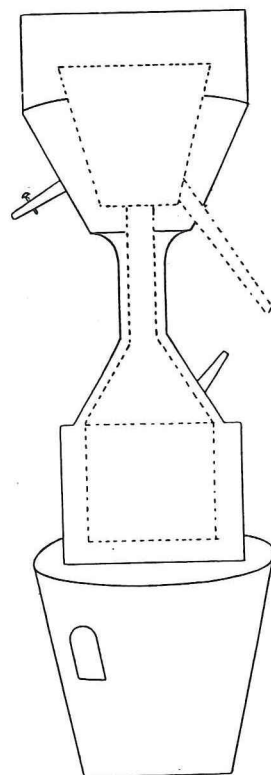
This flagon came from Norfolk and the writer has recently acquired in London a small tankard with the same coat of arms, "Study Unity" on the lid, and

but enquiries in all directions in that county have failed to locate it. No such guild is known in Norfolk. Perhaps in this case some reader may help.



No. XX.—PART OF STILL 2 FT.

"Success attend the Woollen Manufacture, 1747," below. The former (note the additional thumb-piece) is unmarked. The latter is by William Eden, Pewterers' Company, 1697; Master, 1732, 1737.  
The names on the flagon suggest a Yorkshire guild,



No. XXa.—DRAWING OF COMPLETE STILL

In the course of enquiries about this guild, a rather interesting statement was made to the writer by a Halifax antiquarian. He said he felt sure that no such guild had existed in the West Riding of Yorkshire; in fact, he considered that the prosperity of

## *Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

the woollen manufacture in that district was due to the fact that the trade had always been free from control by guilds!

No. xx.—Part of West Country still, dated 1766. It has an iron lining to column and weighs 18 lbs. This fine piece has been a puzzle for a long time but the mystery has been solved by the kindness of Mr. C. O. S. Thompson, Curator of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, who, after considerable research, has come across, in a book entitled *Chimie du Gout*, printed in Paris, 1755, an illustration (see *xxa.*) of a still of the period. He says "it is probably part of an apparatus used for the distillation of aromatic waters."

In the before-mentioned Sussex inventory occurs, "In the Kitchen, One Pewter Still, in the Room next Parlour, One Pewter Limbeck," an obsolete West Country word (contraction of "alembic") for vessel for distilling liquors. It is interesting to note that two kinds of pewter stills were in use in one farmhouse. A similar still, or portion of still, was used as a trade mark by Richard Gale, of Yale, Pewterer, *circa* 1710.

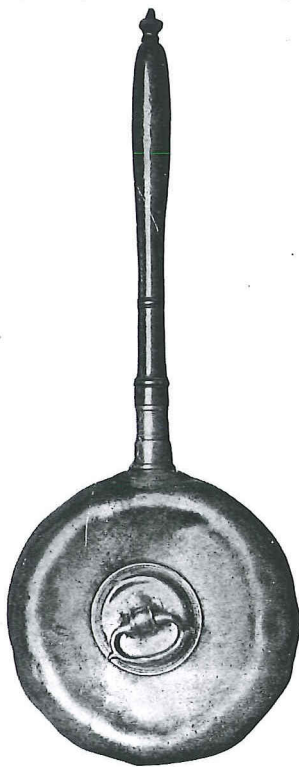
No. xxi.—Warming-pan for use with hot water. An article not mentioned in any work on pewter. This is the only instance the writer has come across of a warming-pan in pewter, the metal being, of course, too soft to be used with ashes, as was usual

with the ordinary copper and brass utensils. It was purchased in Wales.

No. xxii.—Pewter farthing of Charles II. No book on pewter mentions pewter coins, so there is some excuse for illustrating one. Note the small piece of copper inserted in the middle of it to denote that the pewter represents copper. These coins were issued in half-pennies and farthings from the Commonwealth to the reign of William and Mary.

The writer will welcome correspondence in reference to points raised, particularly regarding Nos. vii., viii. and xviii., and will, by the courtesy of the editor, publish the result, if any. He considers there is much to learn yet about pewter, which has played such an important part in the domestic history of this country. The Romans used it largely, and a considerable number of pieces have been found in various places. We have the early mediæval coffin chalices found in the graves of ecclesiastics, and we have an enormous variety of articles commencing from Tudor times down to about 1820, when Britannia metal and cheap crockery killed the pewter trade.

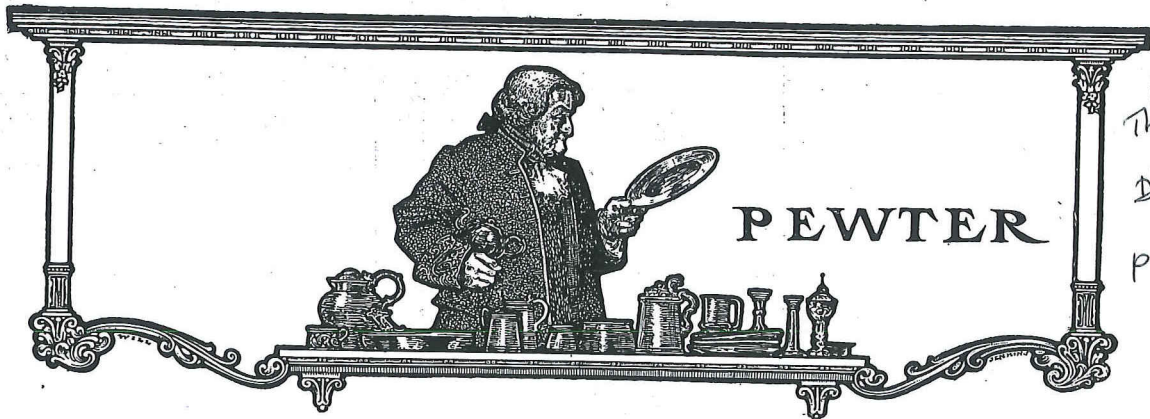
To further research in this most interesting subject, the writer's time and his collection are at the disposal of lovers of old pewter.



No. XXI.—WARMING-PAN  
2 FT.



No. XXII.—PEWTER FARTHING OF CHARLES II.



*The Connoisseur*  
 Dec. 1917  
 p. 217-225

**Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter**      **Part II.**  
 By **Charles G. J. Port, F.S.A., of Worthing**

IN THE CONNOISSEUR of April last the writer illustrated and described a number of "uncommon" pieces of pewter in his collection that were either entirely new to collectors or that varied in some way from those already illustrated in the several standard works on the subject. That some interest was created by the article is proved by the number of letters received from readers not only at home but from such places as Salonica, Egypt and China. Since that article was written the writer has been fortunate enough to secure, generally at very modest prices, a number of pieces that appear to answer to the description of "uncommon," and these, together with some omitted on the previous occasion from want of space, he now proposes to illustrate and briefly describe. Before

proceeding to do this, a few remarks may be made in reference to some of the pieces illustrated in the April issue.

The statement that English pewter teapots are rare seems justified only two more having been brought to the notice of the writer though particulars of a considerable number in Britannia metal have been sent, which shows how many people—in some cases even collectors—fail to recognise the difference between the two metals. The scent (?) bottle brought interesting letters from two officers serving in the Near East, one from Egypt suggesting that it was a "gohn" bottle. On enquiry as to what he meant by "gohn," the correspondent replied that the term was a local name for "kohl," a fine powder of antimony, used in the East



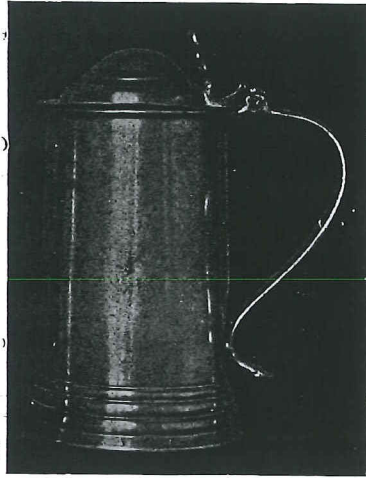
No. I.—PAIR OF PLAQUES

5 IN. BY 4 IN.

*The Connoisseur*



NO. III.—FRENCH FLAGON 7 IN.



NO. IV.—ENGLISH FLAGON 10½ IN.



NO. VI.—ENGLISH BEER JUG 10 IN.

for staining the eyelids. He suggested that one might find traces of the applier at the base of the stopper, which on examination was found to be faulty where the applier may have been wrenched off.

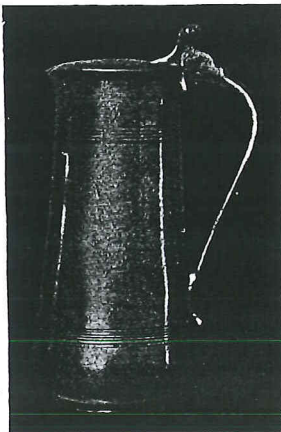
Large mantelshelf ornament.—A correspondent writes to say that the missing piece was certainly a model of a grate as a similar ornament in iron, with grate complete, was recently sold in a London sale-room.

The woollen manufacture flagons, dated 1745-6, have now been definitely identified with Norwich. In the Castle Museum there is a flagon, dated 1782, originally belonging to a carpenters' club or society and later to a Hand-in-Hand Benefit Society. It is covered with engravings of names of officers, coats of arms etc., including the same arms as on that of the Woollen Manufacturers. A correspondent in Norwich

writes to say he has two flagons, dated 1767 and 1814, with similar inscriptions. One can only conclude that the various trade societies or clubs must at some time have amalgamated to form a benefit society on more modern lines.

A remark of the writer's in reference to barbers' basins has led to some controversy in the pewter world. Those interested in the point raised are advised to pay a visit to the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in Wigmore Street, London, where about a hundred barbers' basins of various kinds can be seen. This really very interesting and important museum seems to have been, until quite recently, entirely overlooked by collectors of pewter.

The illustration of the warming pan has brought to light two others but they differ from that illustrated,



NO. V.—FLAGON 11 IN.



NO. VII.—GUILD FLAGON 15 IN.



NO. II.—CHURCH FLAGON 9½ IN.

## *Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

as they are both filled by unscrewing the handle. No suggestion has been made as to the use of the small handled bowl found in London nor to the mystery

pewter especially appeals to the collector, the antiquary and the layman. A young collector's first piece of church pewter is like one's first salmon—



No. VIII.—PEWTER MOUNTED  
EARTHENWARE JUG 6 IN.



No. X.—PEWTER MOUNTED  
EARTHENWARE JUG 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN.



No. IX.—ONE OF PAIR OF  
ALTAR VASES 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  IN.

of the "one pewter ring" in the kitchen chamber mentioned in the Sussex farmhouse inventory of 1747.

In describing the illustrations, makers' marks are given in all cases where they exist. These marks are of the greatest interest to collectors. There are about 1,100 marks on the touchplates at Pewterers' Hall, and many others are known, in addition to a large number of hallmarks. Owners of English pewter with unrecorded marks will greatly assist this branch of research if they send rubbings of these marks to Mr. H. H. Cotterell, F.R.Hist.S., Buchanan Road, Walsall, who has been working on this fascinating subject for many years.

Of course, one need hardly say that church

the pleasure of getting it is never forgotten. The writer feels sure that the charm and the rarity of the pieces illustrated will be appreciated.

No. i.—A pair of plaques, with figures representing Justice and Mercy, taken from an Adams mantelpiece. They are extremely thin and were fixed on plaster. An unusual form of decoration in English furniture or fitments.

Flagons are very important items in any collection of pewter and a very large number have already been illustrated but the types here shown appear to differ from them.

No. ii.—Church flagon of unusual design, from St. Stephen's Church, Sneinton, Notts. It is inscribed "Jacob Hallam John Leeson



No. XI.—CISTERN      HEIGHT, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.

*The Connoisseur*



No. XII.—TEA BOTTLE  
4½ IN.



No. XIII.—MILK PIGGIN  
HEIGHT, 6 IN.



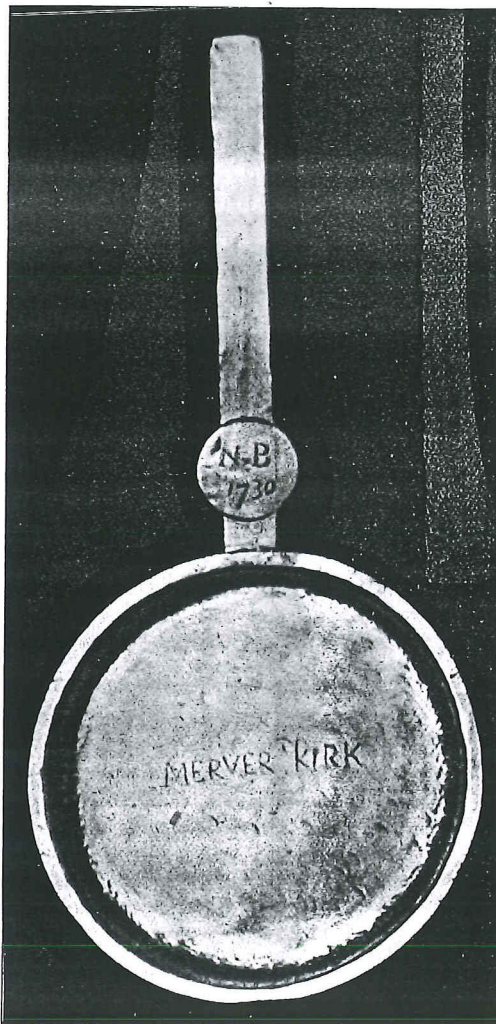
No. XIV.—CHINESE TEAPOT  
6½ IN.

Church Wardens 1729”  
Hall-marks on lid W.W.  
over roundel and griffin’s  
head. Both repeated.

No. iii.—This pretty  
little piece is French and  
has three marks on the  
lid—(1) hall-mark a crowned  
“F” in small shield; (2) a  
figure of Peace and D’an-  
gelin a V . . . in oval  
circle; (3) crown above  
crossed muskets and several  
initials indistinct in oval  
circle. Eighteenth century.

No. iv.—This flagon  
may possibly have been  
used for church purposes.  
Mark on bottom, Dove;  
wings elevated, with olive  
branch. Initials E H in  
beaded circle, probably  
Edmund Harvey. The  
shape of body points to late  
seventeenth century but  
from the domed lid it must  
be placed at first half of  
eighteenth century.

No. v.—A type of flagon  
that seems new to collectors.  
The maker’s mark on the  
lip of lid, crown over pew-  
terer’s hammer, 1637, and  
initials (?) WC in a beaded



No. XV.—COMMUNION TOKEN COLLECTING BOWL 15½ IN.

circle, is curiously like the  
Scottish mark ordered by  
Act of Parliament in 1567  
and presumably used until  
the introduction of the  
thistle mark in 1641 (see  
Ingleby Wood’s *Scottish  
Pewter Ware*, page 159).  
The writer, however, is of  
opinion that the piece is  
of continental make. The  
form of this flagon points  
to a later period than the  
date on mark but it must  
be borne in mind that  
pewterers generally did not  
alter the date on their  
original marks and conse-  
quently a piece may be forty  
or more years later than it  
is dated. William Eden  
(No. 470 on the touch-  
plates) joined the Livery of  
the Pewterers’ Company in  
1697, and was still making  
pewter forty years later.

No. vi.—A fine speci-  
men of English beer jug,  
inscribed on bottom “W.  
Bridge, Market Inn, Ash-  
ford.” *Circa* 1800.

No. vii.—Guild flagon.  
This very fine piece, weigh-  
ing 15 lbs., is unfortunately

## Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter

not quite perfect; a shield is missing from the lid. The engraving No. xxi. is exceptionally good for the date 1614 and is interesting as illustrating the period of transition from the old merchants' marks to the symbol or trade mark of later times, the last mark being a pair of shears. In the label containing the date are a two-handled saw, a flaming heart and two arrows. Little is known as to the origin of the merchants' marks which were used from the fourteenth to the early seventeenth century. They are found on rings and seals, were used in place of armorial bearings and are seen side by side with arms on sepulchral monuments. The hall-marks on this piece are a porcupine (twice) and a crowned M. Probably German or Flemish.

Two pewter mounted earthenware jugs.

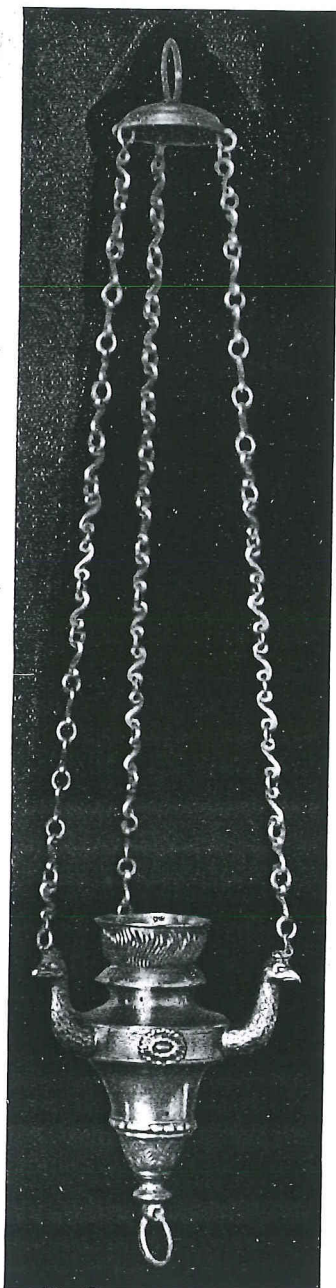
No. viii. is incised and painted on chocolate-coloured ground. It was probably made at Creussen in Bavaria. Seventeenth century.

No. x. is decorated in various colours on white ground. Engraved on the lid is E D H, 1752. Marks: two trees crossed over (?) in shield (twice), and figure of Hope, 1708, in shield. Probably German or Swiss.

No. ix.—One of a pair of altar vases. Nothing at all like them is known to the writer and they must be extremely rare. Much worn mark on one only, a small fleur-de-lys and letter J. Probably French. They are certainly not later than seventeenth century and might be earlier.

No. xi.—Wall cistern or part of lavabo, of good design, with tap in the form of a snake. These articles seem to have been used on the Continent, but the writer has never come across an English one. Hall marks: (1) F A V D S; (2) a plant; (3) lion rampant; (4) a merchant's mark or heraldic design. This is probably from South Germany, latter half of eighteenth century.

No. xii.—A tea bottle or caddy ornamented with fine wriggle-work. Possibly English but probably Dutch. Very indistinct mark; (?) female figure. Early eighteenth century.



No. XVI.—SHRINE LAMP  
LENGTH, 25 IN.

No. xiii.—A piggin, a vessel used for ladling milk. One of these is illustrated in a group of pewter but no name is given to it. Mark much worn; (?) rose and crown. Probably continental, eighteenth century.

No. xiv.—A Chinese teapot, the spout of which is tipped with brass. Oriental pewter does not appeal much to English collectors but this piece is quaint in shape and is evidently fairly early, probably eighteenth century.

No. xv.—A handled bowl for collecting communion tokens in a Scottish church, inscribed "Merver Kirk, N.B., 1730." The late Mr. Ingleby Wood, in *Scottish Pewter Ware*, states that the tokens were collected in a leathern bag or pewter bowl, basin or quaigh. The writer is informed that two or three wooden handled bowls are known but can hear of no other case of one in pewter. It is surprising how many people in England have never heard of communion tokens which were used for centuries in France, Switzerland, Scotland and sometimes in England. Every town and village in Scotland used them down to about the end of the last century and as the designs were altered from time to time, the varieties known number some thousands. It may interest readers to know that the important collection formed by the late Mr. Robert McVitie, of Edinburgh, is now in the possession of Mr. Francis Weston, of Croydon, and can be seen by appointment. It will probably surprise most collectors and antiquaries to learn that communion

tokens dated 1846 are being used at the present time at the Hanover Presbyterian Church in Brighton.

No. xvi.—A shrine lamp on pewter chains, decorated with very fine work, even the rings at top and bottom being engraved. Continental, latter part of eighteenth century.

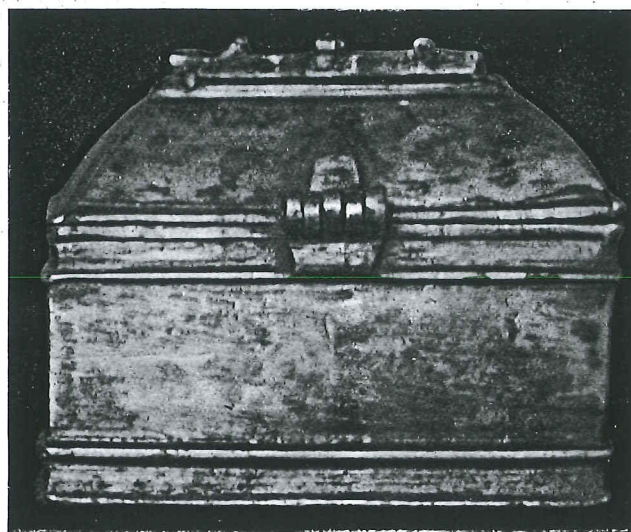
No. xvii.—Chrismatory. Two of these interesting caskets have already been illustrated, one belonging to Mr. de Navarro in his *Causeries on English Pewter*, and another in Mr. Malcolm Bell's *Old Pewter*, page 60. The vessels No. xx., which still contain the sacred oils,

*The Connoisseur*

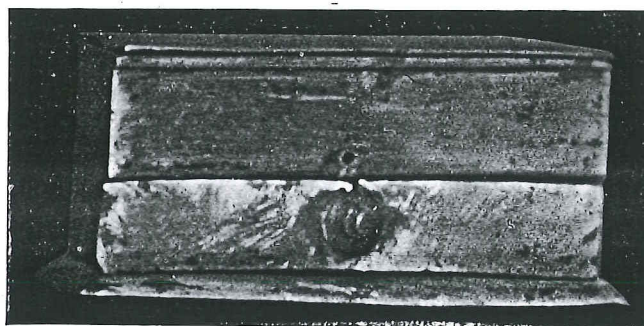
have not previously been illustrated. The initials denoting the various oils are engraved on the chrismatories and, as they all differ somewhat, the writer considers them worth recording.

de Navar-  
 IO CAT CHR I  
 M. Bell OS SC OI  
 Writer's OLS CHR OINF

Those of the first column indicate the oleum sanctum, also called "oleum catechumenorum," used at baptism; the second, the chrisma, or balm, used for confirmation, ordination, and in various consecrations [S. C., Sanctum Chrisma]; and the third, "oleum infirmorum," for the sick. On the top of the lid of the writer's example is roughly engraved "Grastot," but no town or village



No. XVII.—CHRISMATORY 5 IN. BY 4 IN.

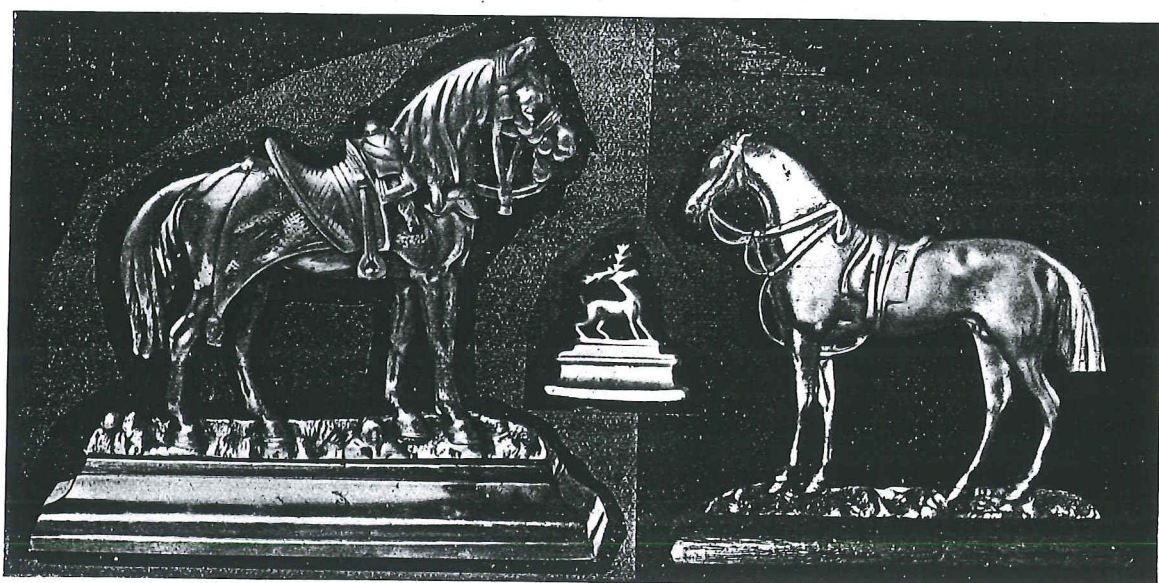


No. XVIII.—TINDER BOX 5 IN. BY 2½ IN.

of that name is known in France or Belgium. Inside the lids of the oil vessels are metal prongs for extracting the oil in drops. All three examples are probably French of the sixteenth century.

No. xviii.—Lidded tinder box, with two compartments for tinder, flint and steel and drawer which still contains the sulphur-tipped "spunks" or lucifers. Matches to produce a light by friction came into general use about 1834. The piece is English, late eighteenth century.

No. xix.—Mantelshelf ornaments were made in brass, iron, lead and pewter. They are rare in pewter, particularly in size larger than the sets of three about

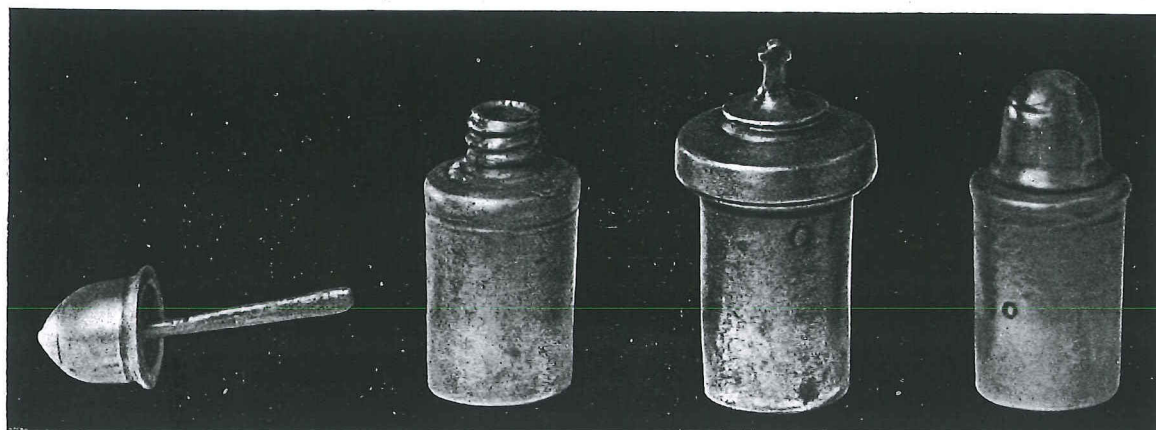


Nos. XIXa, XIXb, AND XIXc.—MANTEL SHELF ORNAMENTS

a, 6½ IN. b, 3¼ IN. c, 8¼ IN.



## Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter



No. XX.—VESSELS FOR THE SACRED OILS

CENTRE,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  IN.

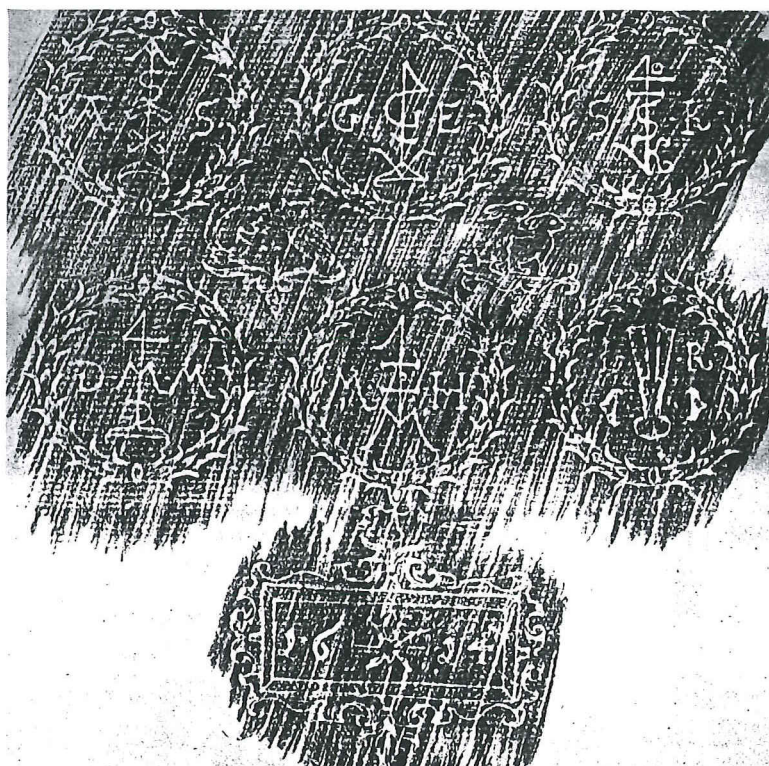
4 inches in height. One of 14 inches was illustrated in the previous article and some more examples are now given: (a) a horse, with military trappings, on brass stand; (b) one of a pair of stags; (c) one of a pair of racehorses on oak stands. It will be noticed that the modelling of these pieces is quite good. They are English, late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

No. xxii.—Napkin ring: an uncommon thing in pewter, prettily decorated. The earliest known in silver are late George III.

In conclusion, the writer will welcome correspondence and cheerfully places his time and his collection at the disposal of lovers of old pewter.

Referring once more to the question of makers' marks, it may be of some interest to readers having little experience on the subject to know that the

*small* rose and crown, rose and crown with initials in crown or three or more initials in any kind of mark is practically certain evidence of continental origin. The same remark applies with almost equal certainty to marks with figures of cupids, angels, figures of Justice, Hope etc., these designs being rarely used by English pewterers.



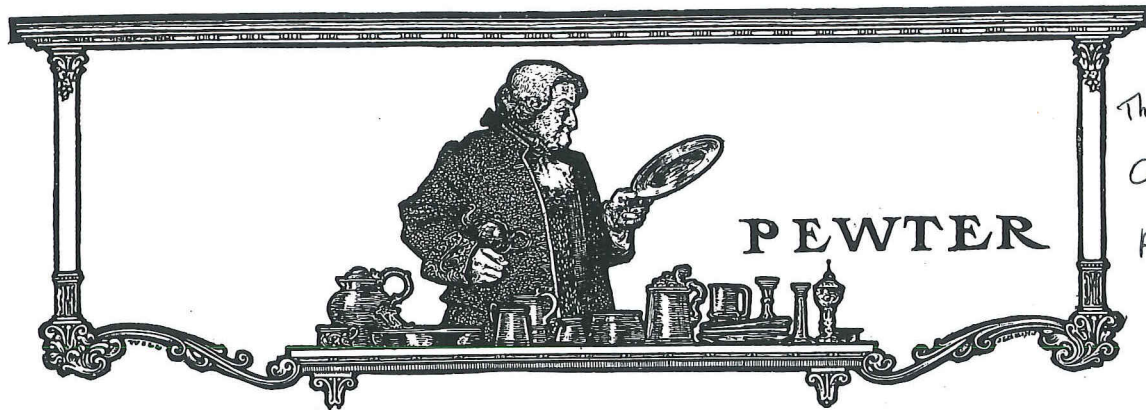
No. XXI.—ENGRAVING ON NO. VII.

[Owing to the exigencies of space the Editor

regrets that it has been impossible to arrange the illustrations as suggested by the writer.]



No. XXII.—NAPKIN RING      CIR.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  IN.



### Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter Part III. By Charles G. J. Port, F.S.A., of Worthing

In the April and December numbers of *THE CONNOISSEUR* last year, the writer illustrated and described some forty pieces of pewter in his collection that were either entirely different or that varied in some way from those already illustrated in the several standard works on the subject. Since the latter article was written, the writer, with the aid of some antiquarian friends and readers of *THE CONNOISSEUR* and some luck, has secured a few more "uncommon" examples and these, together with some pieces of more or less interest obtained during many years of collecting, he now proposes to illustrate and describe.

Readers may possibly think some pieces unimportant and uninteresting but the writer has a love for what may be called the "odds and ends" of old pewter. When a collection contains one or more examples of eighty different things made in pewter, they cannot all be important, artistic or even of any considerable antiquarian interest but, to the writer, any article in pewter, even if only used as recently as our great-grandfathers' time, is worth putting into one's collection if a similar piece is not already there.

Nothing more will be said of pewter generally; there are plenty of books on the subject.



(1) SCOTTISH CHURCH FLAGON, 13 IN. (2) BÉNITIER, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN. (3) HOLY WAFER BOX, LENGTH 5 IN., HEIGHT 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN.  
 (4) ENGLISH CHURCH FLAGON, 14 IN.

The Connoisseur



(5) SALT-CELLAR, 3½ IN.

(6) CRUET, LENGTH 8½ IN.

(7) PEPPER-POT, 6½ IN.

The writer regrets an error in the December article in describing No. iii. as French. It should have been Swiss, the crowned "F," denoting "Fin" (fine), being used in that country as a quality stamp.

Makers' marks will be given in all cases where they exist.

No. 1.—Scottish church flagon, from Kilmadock, Perthshire, is similar to one illustrated in the late Mr. Ingleby Wood's *Scottish Pewter Ware*. It is engraved: "Hœc lagena empta fuit a consistorio cellæ Madoci in usum ccenæ (?coenæ) Dominicæ, 1702." (This flagon was bought by the Kirk Session of Kilmadock for the use of the Lord's Supper.) For the following interesting extracts from the Kilmadock Sessions Records, the writer has to thank the Minister of Doune:—"Att Down, Jan. 22, 1702. The Session considering the great difficulty they are still at for getting communion cups and the advantage and

suitableness of having them of their own, they recommend it to the Minister to write to Edin (Edinburgh) with (to) Rob. Duncauson for getting two silver cups . . . and two pewther flagons against the said dyet." On June 29th, inscriptions were ordered to be inscribed on both cups and flagons and on Nov. 23rd, payment was made to the goldsmith for the "two silver cups weighing 35 ounces 13 drops coming to 135 lb. Scott." The Treasurer "likewise produced the peuther his accompt for the two large flagons for the bringing the wine to the table at the Sacrament of the Supper and a large charger for the bread. They are 18 lb. 16sh. Scots." Before the Act of Union in 1707, a Scots pound equalled one shilling and eight pence of English money, therefore the silver cups cost £11 5s. od. and the three pieces of pewter £1 11s. 4d.

No. 2. — Bénitier, probably Flemish, eighteenth century.



(8) SOUP TUREEN, 7 IN.

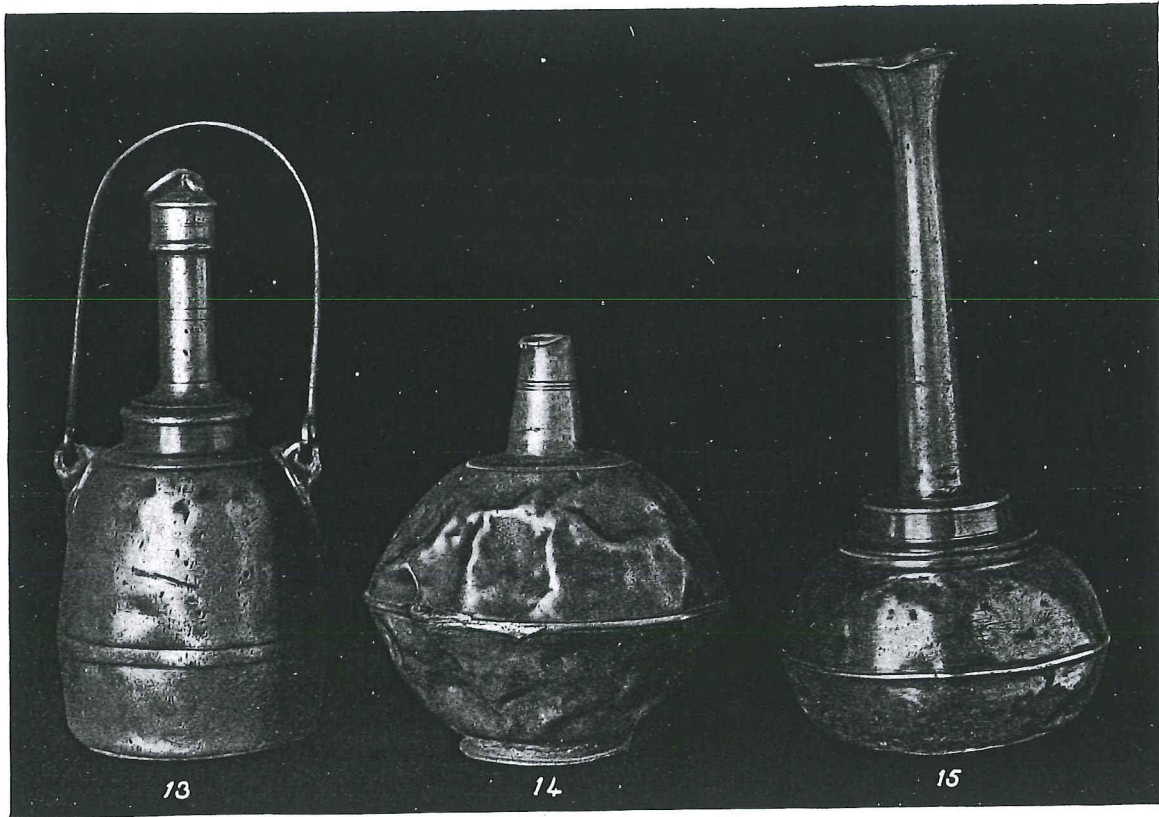
(9) BASIN OR PORRINGER, HEIGHT 3 IN.

(10) SEAL-BOX, DIAM. 7¼ IN.

(11) BLEEDING-BOWL, DIAM. 5 IN.

(12) PAN, DIAM. 7 IN.

*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*



(13) WINE COOLER, 15 IN.

(14) WATER COOLER, 10 IN.

(15) WINE (?) FLAGON, 17 IN.

No. 3.—Holy wafer box, engraved with a cross with trefoil ends and "Consecratum 30 Julij, 1662."

Bénitiers and holy wafer boxes are frequently "faked." The writer has rejected quite a number but accepted the above as genuine. The former shows considerable wear and other signs of age, the latter has some erosion on the lid and a hard excrescence on the bottom, due to chemical action.

No. 4.—This English church flagon (maker's mark

IN and fleur-de-lys in small shield) is of the latter part of the seventeenth century. The writer has two other pieces that came from the same church, an eleven-inch paten on stand, by Thomas Spencer (maker's mark dated 1702), and a seventeenth-century christening basin, by a London maker, remainder of mark illegible, roughly engraved at the bottom, "the church bason." It is curious that three pieces by different makers should come from one church, the

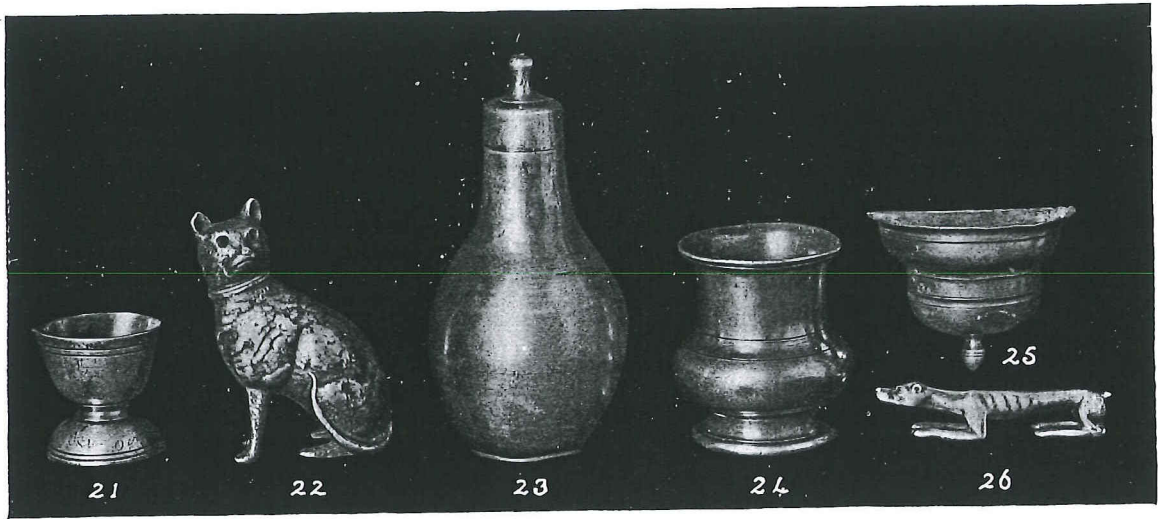


(16) MALAY COIN, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN. SQUARE

(17) FUNNEL, 7 IN.

(18, 19, 20) HARVESTERS' MEASURES, LARGEST 6 IN.

The Connoisseur



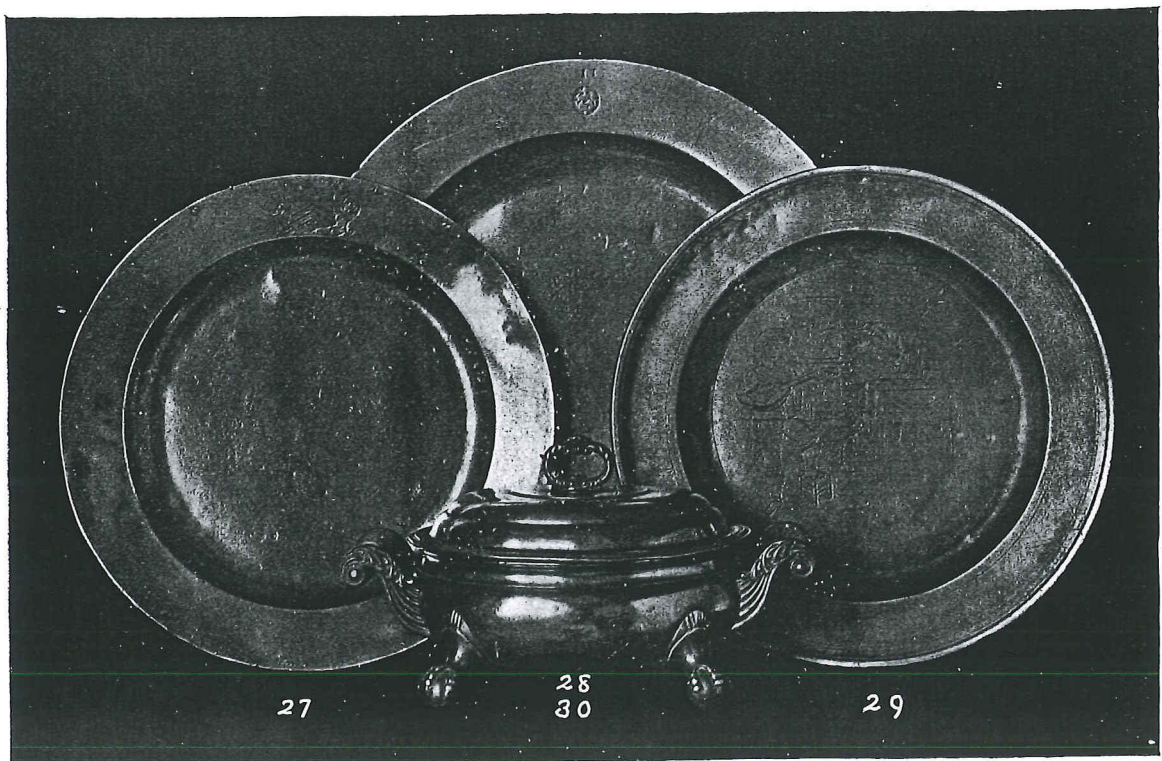
(21) CONDIMENT MEASURE, 2 IN. (22) CAT PEPPER-POT, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN. (23) CHILD'S FEEDING BOTTLE, 6 IN.  
 (24) VASE (?), 3 IN. (25) BIRDCAGE TROUGH, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (26) KNIFE-REST, LENGTH 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.

name of which is, unfortunately, not known to the writer.

Nos. 5 and 7.—These articles are not exactly uncommon but the pieces illustrated have some historical interest and they fix the date—very late—at which they were originally sold. They came from the same source. The salt-cellar has a royal crown and the initials L.C., the pepper-pot, the royal crown only and they belonged to Prince Leopold of Saxe-

Coburg and Princess Charlotte (only child of the future George IV.), who died in 1817, the year following the marriage.

No. 6.—Cruet to hold three bottles. Hall-marks: 1, N K; 2, an angel blowing a horn; 3, a goose; 4, a lion (?) rampant, and in a label, "Engelsgepolyst Hartin." It is probably Dutch. There is a coffee-pot by the same maker in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam (see Massé's *Pewter Plate*).



(27) DISH, DIAM. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (28) CHARGER, DIAM. 20 IN. (29) ENGRAVED DISH, DIAM. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.  
 (30) SOUP TUREEN, LENGTH 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.

## Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter

No. 8.—Soup tureen, marked with crowned "F" in small shield. Swiss, *circa* 1800.

No. 9.—Basin or porringer, engraved "Lincoln's Inn, 1704." This is a rare type of basin. Mr. Markham, F.S.A., in *Pewter Marks and Old Pewter Ware*, illustrates one as being in Claybrooke church, Leicestershire.

No. 10.—Seal-box. These seem to be uncommon, the writer having heard of one other only, in Carlisle, though, of course, there may be many locked up with old documents. It is made for a large seal, being  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. Hall-marks of John Heaney, of Dublin, 1767-1798 (see Mr. H. H. Cotterell's *Irish Pewterers*).

No. 11.—This bleeding-bowl shows a late type of handle and has the circular lines inside for measuring the blood. Marked on bottom inside, "J. H. Maw, London," the founder of the present firm of Maw, Son & Sons. Probably about a hundred years old.

No. 12.—Two-handled pan. The writer certainly cannot claim artistic merit for this piece and if there are not many about, it is probably because they were not considered worth preserving. The writer has seen no similar piece in English ware. It is continental. Mark, three cannons and three balls in shield. *Circa* 1800.

No. 13.—Wine cooler, or "gut." A fine piece, weighing 9 lbs., used for cooling wine by lowering it into a well. Mr. Massé, in his *Chats on Old Pewter*, states that two out of the three that have come under his notice have been dredged up from wells in the South of France. Eighteenth century.

No. 14.—Water cooler. This curious piece, weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., is one of two stated to have come from Petworth. The writer has recently seen two others, exactly in the same battered and mended condition, and evidently by the same maker, which are now being used at Petworth House for cooling water in ice. It is possible they may have been used for some other purpose originally. English, eighteenth century or perhaps earlier.

No. 15.—Wine (?) flagon or flask. The writer can say nothing about this rather remarkable piece, weighing 5 lbs. It is probably continental, though the mouth has a suggestion of the East about it. It is



(31) BOTTLE MEASURE,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  IN.

difficult to date but the lower part shows signs of much wear. Perhaps some reader can help as to its purpose and nationality. Both Nos. 13 and 15 are made to unscrew just above the body for the purpose of cleaning, and No. 13 has a screw top.

No. 16.—The piece originally in this group being found to be illustrated elsewhere, this specimen of the so-called "hat" coins of the Malay Peninsula is inserted. It weighs just under 4 oz. and bears evidence of very considerable age.

No. 17.—The reader may say that funnels are certainly not "uncommon" but of perhaps half a hundred the writer has examined, this is the only one found to be "marked." He considers that one of the charms of pewter-collecting is the finding of the rare "marked" examples of comparatively common articles, such as tappit-hens, bleeding-bowls and flat inkstands. These marks enable one to say if the piece is English or continental and are a guide to the approximate date. It is English. Maker's mark A.H. and a globe (A. Hincham, about 1750).

Nos. 18, 19 and 20.—Three Irish so-called harvesters' measures, "1 pint" "1 half-pint" and "1 noggin." The half-pint only has engraved round the neck "John Beecher," which rather points to their not having been sold in sets. Makers, Austen & Sons, of Cork. *Circa* 1820.

No. 21.—A condiment measure for kitchen use. This piece may easily be mistaken for an egg-cup. The smaller end is engraved " $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. = 1 spoon" the larger "1 oz." English, *circa* 1800.

No. 22.—Pepper-pot, in the form of a cat. English, *circa* 1800.

No. 23.—Child's feeding bottle. These are not common, the writer having had two only offered him in a dozen years. In some cases, dealers and collectors fail to recognise what they are. English, eighteenth century.

No. 24.—The writer is unable to say what this was used for. Vases of any sort are extremely rare in pewter. It could hardly be intended to hold spills, on account of its baluster-shaped body. It is probably English; date uncertain.

No. 25.—Birdcage trough. Readers may think this is coming down to very small things but it is really worth while to notice the difference between this trough, made in pewter a century or more ago,



(32) PIPE-STOPPER, 3 IN.



FOOTS-CRAY PLACE, IN KENT, THE SEAT OF BOURCHIER CLEEVE, ESQ. (PEWTERER), BY WILLIAM WOOLLETT

and those made in tin or zinc to-day. The old pewterer has turned out a well-made article on pleasing lines; the modern manufacturer merely makes a vessel to hold water. English. It has been suggested that this is merely the bottom of a mutilated bénitier but the writer is sure that is not so.

No. 26.—Another charm about pewter-hunting is the capture of things one has never heard of as being made in pewter. This is one example, a knife-rest in the form of a dog. Unfortunately, the tail is not all there; but, tail or no tail, it had to come into the net, as the chance of finding another is very remote. It is English, about 1800.

No. 27.—Dish by Jonas Durand. Maker's mark dated 1699. Engraved with the arms of the Fonnereau family, who came to England at or just before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, and purchased the beautiful Tudor house at Ipswich, now so well known as Christchurch Park, the Archaeological Museum and Art Gallery of the town. The writer may be pardoned for mentioning the fact that he has arranged that this piece shall some day return to its old home, where none of the family pewter at present exists. He does so in the hope that other collectors may be induced to follow his example and make

arrangements by which pieces of such interest may eventually go to a national or provincial museum.

No. 28.—A charger by Mark Cripps, who joined the Pewterers' Company in 1736 and was Master in 1762. Engraved with the arms of the Armourers' and Braziers' Company. It is numbered "17," which suggests a considerable number of this large size.

No. 29.—A dish by Thomas King, of London. Maker's mark dated 167—. The engraving may be Dutch or done in London by a Dutchman, but it is generally considered to be contemporary with the date of the plate. Owner's initials and date (1686) are on the rim. It does not seem to be universally known that the three initials so frequently found on silver, pewter and spoons represent the surname at the top and the Christian names of husband and wife below.

No. 30.—Soup tureen. A fine piece, by Thomas Compton, who joined the Pewterers' Company in 1802.

No. 31.— Bottle measure,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. This curious piece weighs over 3 lbs. and has three lines inside for measuring the fluid. These utensils seem to have been used for two different purposes. Mr. W. J. Englefield, whose name is so well known to collectors of pewter and whose business was established in 1700,

Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter

says that his firm made these bottle measures many years ago and that the top was finished off with a plaited cane basket to protect the bottle against breakage. On the other hand, there is a similar piece in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, which Mr. Thompson, the curator, says was obtained from an old pharmacy established in London in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and, having a funnel fitted into the upper part, it must have been used for filtering, straining or percolating purposes.

No. 32.— Pipe-stopper, probably rare, as in an illustrated article on pipe-stoppers that appeared in *THE CONNOISSEUR* in June, 1909, they are described as being made in brass, wood, silver, glass and ivory, but no mention is made of pewter. English, eighteenth century.

Engravings associated with the pewter trade, identifiable with individuals, are very scarce and the Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers states that they have none in their possession. The writer has only been able to secure two, one having reference to a "respectable" pewterer, the other to one who can hardly be called so.

Foots-Cray Place, Kent, the seat of Bouchier Cleeve, Esq., in 1760. Engraved by William Woollett, one of the most celebrated English line engravers. This house is described in a county history, published



PORTRAIT OF HENRY ROGERS, PEWTERER

9 IN. BY 13 IN.

shortly after it was built, as "a fine house, built by a respectable pewterer from Cheapside." Pewter by this maker, who joined the Pewterers' Company in 1736, is scarce, the only pieces, a pair of dishes, ever seen by the writer being in too bad a condition to purchase. Pieces by the father and grandfather, both Alexanders, are in the writer's collection. On his touch-mark Bouchier spelt his name "Boucher."

Portrait of Henry Rogers, of Skewis, Cornwall,\* who committed five murders and, in spite of the efforts of the

clergy, "died at the Gallows without any Remorse." This is the only record we have of this pewterer. This engraving is mentioned in Evans's *Catalogue of English Portraits* as having been published at two shillings.

With the last of these three articles practically all the examples that can be classed as "uncommon" or otherwise interesting, in the writer's collection, apart from those already illustrated in various books, have appeared and it may be a long time before he finds sufficient material for Part IV. In the meantime he will gladly do what he can to assist the young collector and, as stated in the previous articles, he cheerfully places his time and his collection at the disposal of any interested in the study of old pewter.

\* Published by A. Groth, 1735, price 6d.





*The Connoisseur*  
 Sept. 1921  
 p 13-19

### Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter Part IV. By Charles G. J. Port, F.S.A., of Worthing

CONTRIBUTIONS under the above heading have appeared in *THE CONNOISSEUR* for April and December 1917 and October 1918 and now, after an interval of three years, thanks to the assistance of a number of friends and perhaps a little more than his share of collectors' luck, the writer is once again able to illustrate some more "uncommon" examples.

He uses the term "uncommon" as he considers it may be applied generally to pieces that have not been illustrated or described in any of the half-dozen books on pewter or that have some special features of interest.

Collectors at the present time seem rather depressed at the alarming increase in the price of pewter, no wonder, but they should not despair as most of the pieces here illustrated have been acquired at moderate prices. The good old times of the collector will never return, never again shall we have it recorded, as in the case of the

parish of Lusby in Lincolnshire in 1876, that the whole of a pewter communion service was sold for two shillings and sixpence!

In Part III. a piece, figure 12, bearing the "mark" three cannons and three balls in shield was described as continental, the "mark" certainly looked like a maker's "mark," but instead of being one, it is the coat of arms of the Army Ordnance Department (now the Royal Army Ordnance Corps), a very different proposition. In *Regiments at a Glance* by the Reverend E. E. Dorling, F.S.A., it is stated in reference to these arms, "The badge is the only true coat-of-arms belonging exclusively to a corps." It may be mentioned that the Honourable Artillery Company, of which the writer has had the honour of being a member for forty-three years, has a Royal Warrant from George IV. dated 1821, granting and confirming the armorial bearings of the Company, which they had "for centuries borne."



(1) IRISH CHALICE, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.

(2) IRISH CHALICE, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN.

(3) ALTAR (?) VASE, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.

(4) JEWISH COLLECTING PLATE, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.

## *The Connoisseur*

When the portrait of Henry Rogers, Pewterer, was reproduced in Part III., the writer had been unable to ascertain where Skewis was. Mr. W. Williamson, of the Law Society, writes: "The Manor of Skewis, which was dismembered about the year 1770, belonged to an ancient family of that name and was situated near Cury, five miles from Helston."

The statement made in Part III. that the above portrait and the view of Bouchier Cleeve's house, Foots-Cray Place, reproduced at the same time, were the only two prints known to the writer that could be identified with individual

pewterers, still holds, no other has been brought to his notice.

In describing the following pieces, makers' marks are given in all cases where they exist.

No. 1.—Irish Chalice, which shows signs of having been buried. The shape of this piece rather suggests a Continental origin but there is one exactly like it in the National Museum, Dublin, described in the General Guide (1911) as "probably Irish, 17th or 18th century." Mr. M. S. Dudley Westropp, M.R.I.A., informs the writer that, since the Guide was published, evidence has come forward which proves this supposition to be correct.

No. 2.—One of a pair of Chalice, from Comber Presbyterian Church, County Down, Ireland, stated to be the original pair used at the foundation of the church. The writer is informed that the date, 1617, is inscribed on a stone in the church.



5

(5) GERMAN FLAGON, 10 IN.

None similar seems to be known either in silver or pewter.

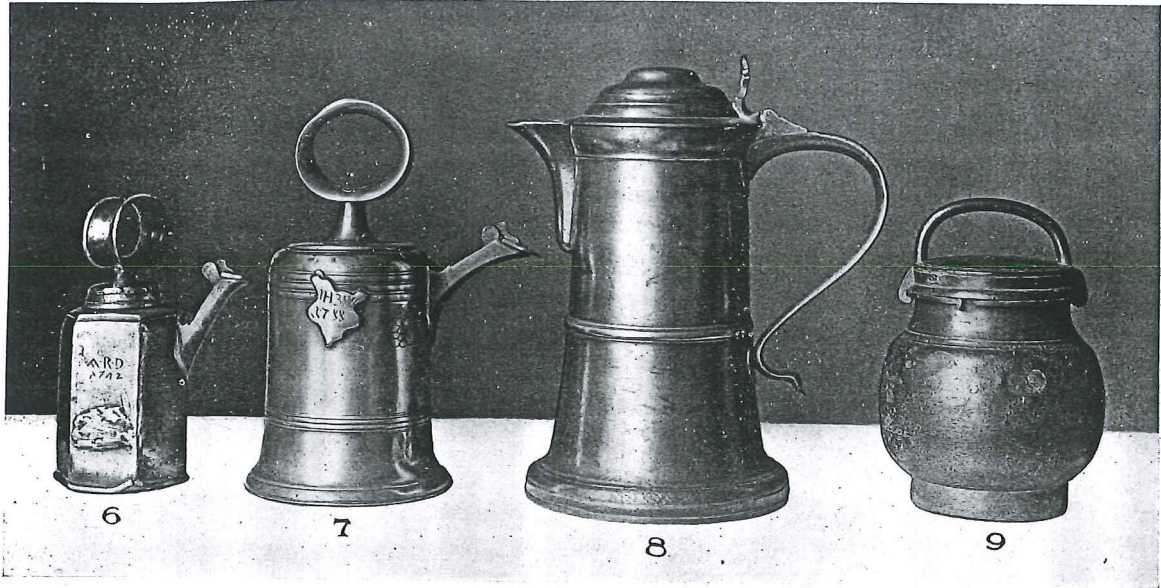
No. 3.—Vase, probably an Altar Vase. The writer illustrated a pair, early French, in Part II. They are certainly rare; the one here illustrated is of Continental origin, the maker's mark shows an "m" and a very small orb.

No. 4.—Jewish Collecting Plate for use at the Feast of Esther (Purim). The inscription translated reads: "To send gifts, a man to his neighbour," see Esther, Chapter 9, verse 22, followed by the date "534" and (literally) "according to the small era." This phrase is used when a date is given without the thousands.

The era is anno mundi and 534 would correspond with 1773-4 A.D.

No. 5.—German Flagon. This is an interesting piece in more ways than one. The initials "C.F.R." are engraved under the handle. These are also the initials on the maker's mark, which certainly suggests that the maker engraved the piece. It is very unusual to find engraving on pewter signed. Under the initials is "Zienguesse" an illiterate form of Zinngiesser, namely pewterer (literally tin-caster). To the right of the above is a finely engraved cock. Next comes an inscription in German dialect, ending with "Luc. 15," which reads "Jesus receives sinners and eats with them" Luke 15 (see verse 2). The scene below suggests the Last Supper but it is not so because the second figure seated on the right and the next on left of Christ are clearly

*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*



(6) SPOUT POT, 9 IN.  
(9) FOOD CARRIER, 9½ IN.

(7) SPOUT POT, 12¼ IN.

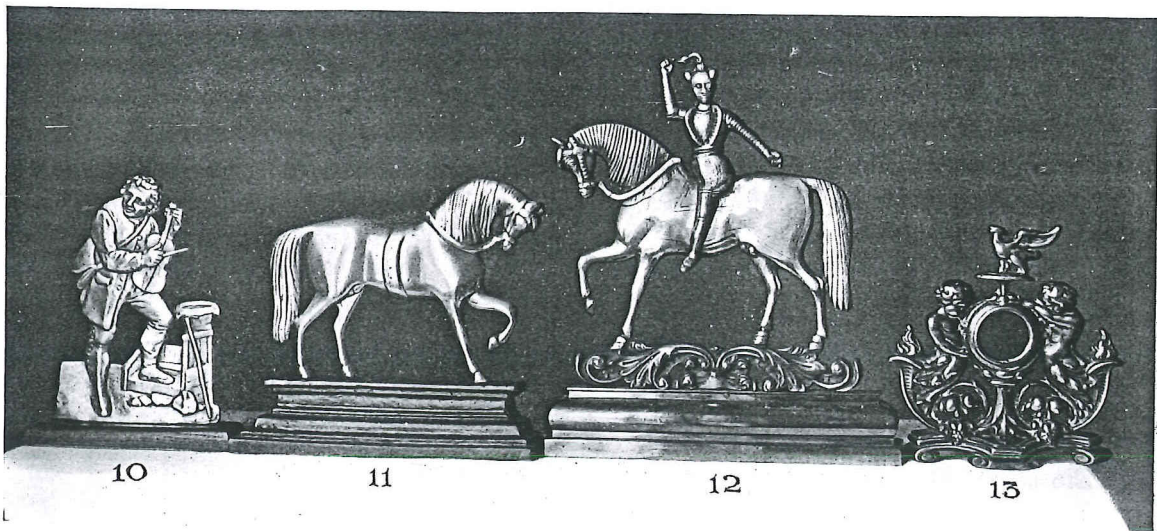
(8) DOMESTIC FLAGON, 13¼ IN.

women. Next comes Moses with the rod and a serpent, then the Garden of Eden. Another inscription translated is: "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased" with the angels looking down on the Baptism below. The maker's initials, C and R appear again on the top of the columns. On the lid is a monogram, M. W. C. 1751. The maker's mark a figure of Justice, some lettering above, indistinct, and "C.F.R" in oval, repeated, "Fein Zin" in label. The handle is grooved on the outside, pierced with two oblong and four circular holes and has a head engraved on the terminal. The turner's finish on the base is not the usual circle but a spiral.

No. 6.—Spout Pot. This was purchased in Helsingfors since the war. It is engraved "A.R.D. 1742." Maker's mark on the lid of the spout is "A.W." a circle on cross and a flagon on a shield.

No. 7.—Spout Pot of the Berne type. Initials on shield "J H B W 1788." Maker's mark on lid of spout "A.W." lion rampant and star on shield.

No. 8.—A fine example of an English domestic flagon, or perhaps "pot" would be the better word, because the lid, though not a recent addition, is not original. Engraved on the front of it is a small sailing vessel and "Mary Edwards,



(10, 11, AND 12) MANTEL-SHELF ORNAMENTS, 10 IN., 10 IN., AND 14 IN.

(13) WATCH-STAND, 8¼ IN.

*The Connoisseur*



(14) MUG, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN. (15) INHALER, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN. (16) LAMB'S FEEDING BOTTLE, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN.  
 (17) CUSPIDOR, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (18) CUSPIDOR, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.

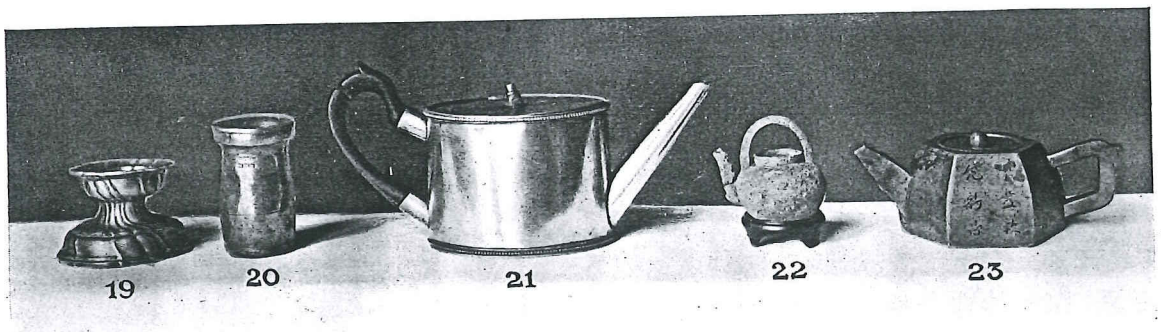
Deptford Back Lane." Back Lane (previously Buck Lane) is now the High Street and a turning out of it, formerly Loving Edwards Lane, is now called Edward Street. The only Mary Edwards in the Register of burials at Deptford Church between 1730 and 1800 is described as the wife of Loving Edwards, Gentleman. She was buried in 1733.

No. 9.—Food Carrier. This rather curious piece has an inner lid and, in a false bottom, a weight, presumably lead, to steady it in the field or vineyard. It weighs 6 lb. 6 oz. Continental, eighteenth century.

No. 14.—Mug, engraved with the Zouche coronet and crest together with "Parham" the seat of the family. Circa 1800.

No. 15.—Inhalers are not uncommon but often puzzle the young collector. A tube fits on to the top and under the lid is a small receptacle, with perforated brass cover and a hole in the bottom, to contain the medicament used. Maker's mark, an escallop, Henry Joseph, Livery 1743, Master Pewterers' Company, 1771.

No. 16.—Lamb's Feeding Bottle. May be compared with the child's feeding bottle illustrated



(19) SALT-CELLAR, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (20) IRISH NAGGIN, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (21) TEAPOT, 4 IN.  
 (22) CHINESE TEAPOT, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN. (23) CHINESE WINE OR TEAPOT, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.

Mantel-shelf Ornaments. The writer has already illustrated several but a few more examples may be of interest. They are English and may be dated about 1800-1820.

No. 10.—The "Old Fiddler" had no stand when purchased.

No. 11.—One of a pair of horses, mounted on iron stands.

No. 12.—One of a pair of circus riders, on brass stands. The initials "J.C." are engraved on the centre of the foliage.

No. 13.—Watch-stand, well modelled of bold design.

in Part III. October 1918. English, eighteenth century.

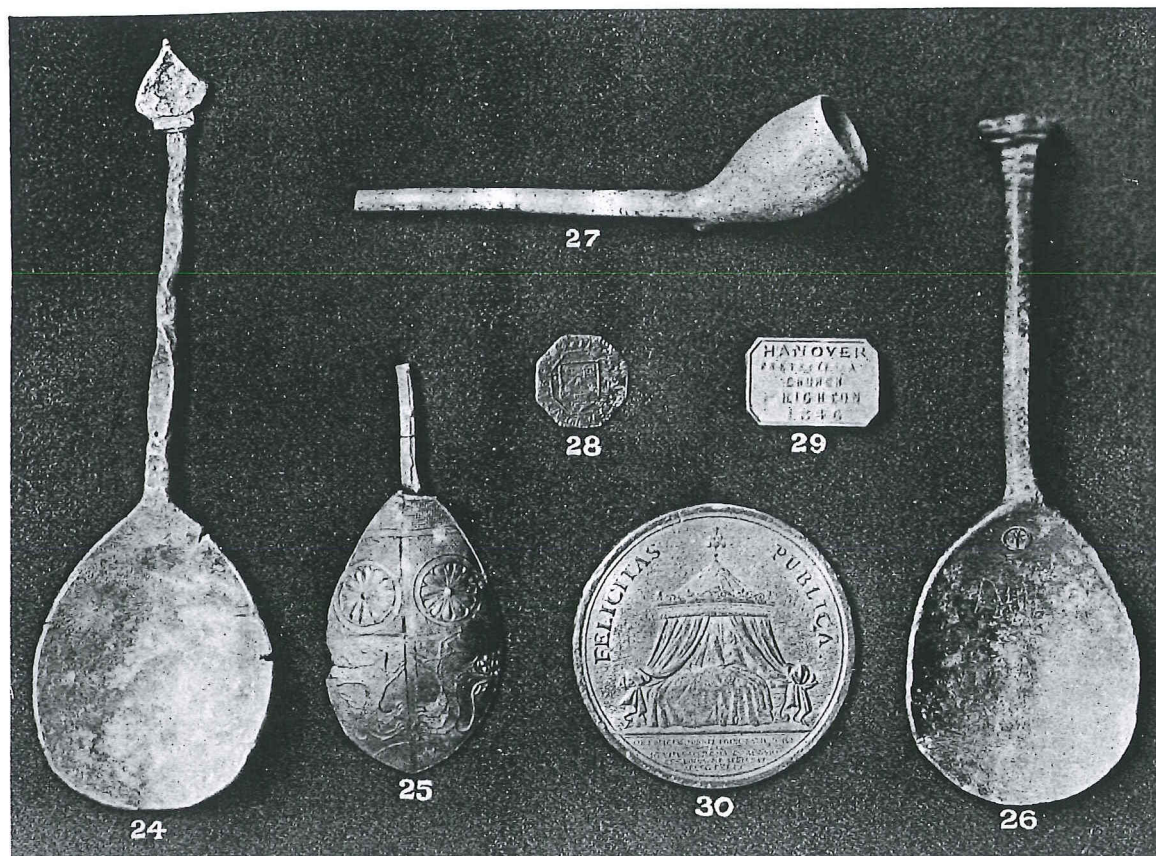
No. 17.—Cuspidor, with a detachable funnel-like arrangement inside. No handle. Engraved "C. Wright." English, very late.

No. 18.—Cuspidor, a Continental piece on more artistic lines than the English pattern. Maker's mark, figure of Peace in a shield with letters, indistinct, above. Eighteenth century.

No. 19.—Salt-cellar, of unusual but pleasing design. Maker's mark, figure of Justice in circle. Dutch, second quarter of the eighteenth century.

No. 20.—Irish Naggin. An Irish noggin was

*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*



(24) PEWTER SPOON, 6½ IN. (25) PEWTER SPOON, BOWL 2½ IN. (26) PEWTER SPOON (27) TOBACCO PIPE, 4½ IN. (28) PEWTERER'S TOKEN (29) COMMUNION TOKEN (30) PEWTER MEDAL

illustrated in Part III. "Naggin" seems very unusual. It is stamped "Imperial Naggin," has several Inspectors' stamps, a crowned X and the maker's name, Merry (Dublin). *Circa*. 1820.

No. 21.—Teapot. Maker, Richard Pitt, Master of the Pewterers' Company, 1781. There are three, similar in design to above but unmarked, in the collection of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.

No. 22.—Chinese Teapot. These miniature vessels, vases etc. in pewter are often found in Chinese graves. The above came from one of about the twelfth century.

No. 23.—Chinese Wine or Teapot, with handle and spout of jade, engraved with inscription, which translated reads :

"No thirst so parching thou canst not allay  
And when we've drunk our fill, our hearts are gay."

It has a maker's mark inside. Eighteenth century.

Although the writer has contributed two articles on continental base-metal spoons to THE CONNOISSEUR, he has not illustrated any in the series on Pewter, as collectors of pewter are not necessarily collectors of spoons, but he takes this

opportunity of illustrating three newly-acquired examples of some interest.

No. 24.—Is a mystery. It was found in London, is early and undoubtedly genuine but so battered that nothing can be made of its original design. Perhaps some reader of THE CONNOISSEUR may be able to throw light on the subject.

No. 25.—Here we have a pewter spoon of the greatest interest and nothing like it seems to be known. It was found near Lymington in Hampshire. The stem, of which there is only about an inch remaining, is rectangular and is decorated slightly on one side. The bowl is extremely light in weight and the decoration is moulded or stamped. It has three roundels and some other decoration on the inside and on the outside, shown in the illustration, are the arms of the Dukes of Gelders. Fourteenth century.

No. 26.—Pewter Spoon. A rare and early example of seal top, which may be described as six-lobed, the stem being hexagonal. It was found in Grantham and the mark, a fleur-de-lys in circle, suggests it was made in Lincoln.

No. 27.—Pewter Tobacco Pipe, dug up in Holland, may be put down at about a couple of

hundred years old. It seems certain that pewter was not considered a satisfactory material for pipes, otherwise more would have been found.

No. 28.—A Pewterer's Token in latten. These are certainly not common and an illustration of one may be of some interest to collectors. Obverse, the arms of the Pewterers' Company, "Thomas Hutten, Pewterer." Reverse, a griffin passant, "in Canterbury 1669." Under the griffin "id."

No. 29.—Communion Token. In Part II. reference was made to the pewter tokens of the Hanover (now Queen's Road) Presbyterian Church, Brighton, at the present time used for the members of other churches who desire to communicate there but the photograph failing at the last moment it was not illustrated. Obverse, "Hanover Presbyterian Church Brighton 1846." Reverse, "Let a man examine himself 1 Cor. xi., 28."

The writer is under the impression that no book on pewter illustrates a pewter medal. Caution is necessary in buying them as most, if not all, of the so-called pewter medals issued after about 1820 are of white metal.

No. 30.—Pewter Medal by Jan Smeltzing, issued in Holland, to commemorate the birth of



(31) ENGRAVING PLATE, 10 IN. BY 8 IN.

the "Old Pretender." Obverse, portrait "Jacobus II D.G. Britanniarum Imperator." Reverse, "Felicitas publica." Observe the young prince in the bed with his mother. Below the following puzzling description in abbreviated Latin:—

"OB FELICISS: M. BRIT. PRINC: NATIV: 20 JUN: 1688. IG: VITUS EQ: B.C. MARC: D'ALBYVILLE ET SA ROM: IMP: APUD BAT: ABLEG: EXT: C.C."

*Translation:—* "On

the most happy birth of the Prince of Great Britain, 20 June, 1688. Ignatius White, Knight of the Blessed Cross, Marquess of Albeville and of the Holy Roman Empire, Ambassador Extraordinary in Holland, caused this medal to be struck" (E. Hawkins, *Medallic Illustrations of History*).

No. 31.—An engraving plate, signed, on the back, "P.W.T. Del. 10/20." Peltro William Tomkins, 1759–1840, said to be the favourite pupil of Bartolozzi. It is not generally known that pewter engraving plates are still used for printing music etc. The earliest plate known to the writer, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, is the large one, in four sections, used by Mr. George Vertue, prior to 1737, for the reproduction of Ralph Agas's Map of London (1560). Messrs. E. Cowles, of Hounslow, makers of engraving plates, inform the writer his plate probably

*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*



(32 AND 35) LEATHER MUGS, 4½ IN. (33) WOODEN TANKARD, 7½ IN. (34) LEATHER "TYG," 5 IN.

contains about 2.75 per cent. of antimony and that the very best qualities are now made almost entirely of tin, hardened with a slight percentage of copper.

The following four examples show the combination of leather and wood with pewter.

Nos. 32 and 35.—These leather mugs are of considerable local interest, having belonged to the eccentric John Oliver, of Highdown, miller and local preacher. Oliver built his tomb, which still stands on the Downs near Worthing, some thirty years before his death in 1793: his funeral was attended by about three thousand people, his coffin was carried by twelve girls dressed in white and his funeral sermon, written by himself, was preached by a girl of twelve also dressed in white. The mugs have pewter rims engraved "Oliver Miller 1764 Highdown Hill" and the following verses painted on them:—

"On Highdown Hill  
there stands a Mill  
The Miller is honest  
you will find  
For He takes Toll from all both great and small  
Who send Him their Corn for to grind.

"Money makes the Mare to go  
And so it does the Mill  
An Honest Man will pay when he can  
But a Rogue he never will."

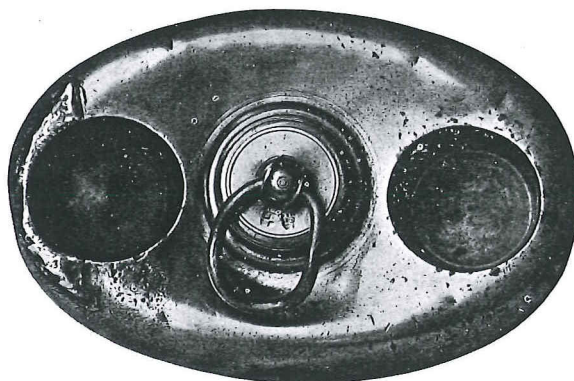
No. 33.—Wooden tankard mounted and inlaid with pewter. The design is a stag and foliage. Initials "M.S.S." on lid. Maker's marks "A.H."

and a hare, repeated in three shields. Probably Austrian or German, latter half of seventeenth century.

No. 34.—Three-handled leather mug or "tyg" as it was no doubt called. It has a pewter rim and the inscription on the body is *incised*.

"God Speed the Plow Mistress  
And Master God save King George."

"Here's to Plowman That plows  
The Sower that sows  
The reaper that Reaps  
The mower That mows  
The Milkmaid that milks  
Shepherd that Sheres  
Brewer that brews  
When he brews us Good beers."



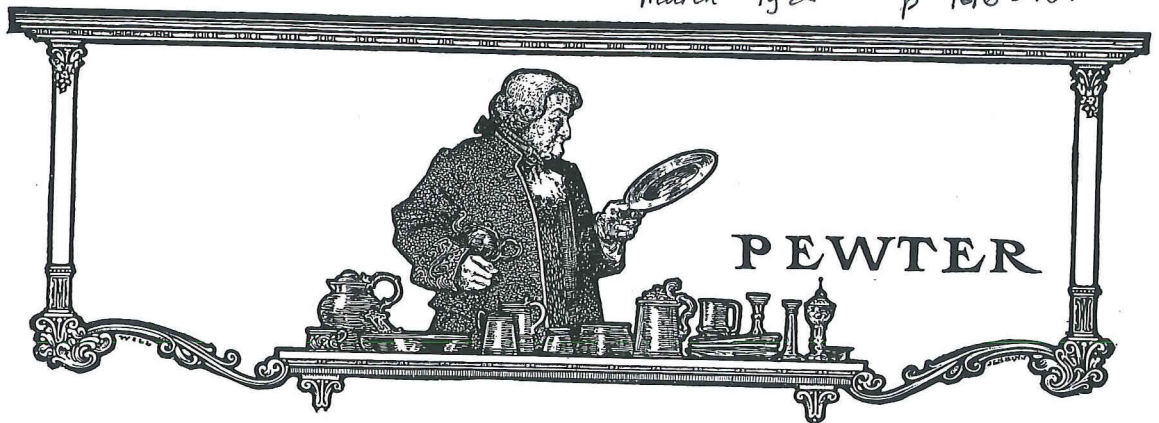
(36) BED-WARMER, 12½ IN. BY 8 IN.

On the bottom is incised: "J. Jolly, Enstone." J. Jolly kept the Talbot Inn at Enstone, Oxfordshire, and died in 1823.

No. 36.—Bed-warmer. This piece has a pewter ring handle and two wells for tumblers, a handy arrangement. When you get into bed you find

your bed warm and your grog warm too! Maker's marks a shield "T. H. 1804 S.," another shield quartered argent and sable with crown above. Probably Dutch.

In conclusion, the writer will gladly do what he can to assist the young collector and cheerfully places his time and his collection at the disposal of any interested in the study of old pewter.



## Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter Part V. By Charles G. J. Port, F.S.A., Worthing

CONTRIBUTIONS under the above heading have appeared in THE CONNOISSEUR for April and December 1917, October 1918 and September 1921, since which time the writer has acquired a few more pieces which he thinks may be of some interest to collectors and others.

As previously mentioned in this series he uses the term "uncommon" as he considers it may be applied generally to pieces that have not been illustrated or described in any of the half-dozen books on Pewter or that have some special features of interest.

In reference to the brass inlaid guild cup illustrated in THE CONNOISSEUR of June 1923, Professor Dr. Mayen, of Freienwalde, states that *scharf* is old German for a frying or iron pan, what would be called in England hollow ware, which seems to exactly fit the case. The Philip Strichler of Malmö, Sweden, whose name is worked on the banner, and his father were both pewterers. The cup was made in Lubeck.

Makers' marks are given in all cases where they exist.

Although many of our most important collectors do not touch Continental pewter, there is no getting away from the fact that the Continent produced far larger pieces than any made in this country and certainly of the finest possible quality. The large pieces referred to are, of course, the guild cups and flagons, many of them dating back to the beginning of the seventeenth century and a few recently acquired by the writer are here illustrated.

No. 1.—Austrian Guild Cup. Weight 18 lbs. The figure on the top represents a man in armour, holding in the right hand a piggin and in the left a banner with an inscription which translated reads "God be gracious to us." The date 1607 appears just above the shield on which are twelve names, three at the top have the prefix M (Meister or Master) before them. Suspended from the lions' heads are four Austrian silver thalers dating

from 1632 to 1719 in mint condition, presumably put on at some time to decorate the piece. A Guild Cup belonging to the Art Workers' Guild, decorated in a similar way, is illustrated in Massé's *Pewter Plate*, page 63. Maker's mark, half-length winged figure over two ovals, left query; right, lion rampant, initials indistinct.

No. 2.—Esthonian Guild Flagon. This is a heavy piece, weight 16 lbs. The tap, which is lined with brass, is in the form of a mermaid and it has a brass upright, possibly to hold a dripper. The inscription in German translated reads "Guild Cup of the honourable Trade Guilds of the Carpenters, Locksmiths, Furriers, Coopers and Others with the Masters who belonged to this Association in Tschorna, Andreas Musch Z.M. Scriptzgi Gorg Z.M. 1796."

One word in the inscription, *Lath*, puzzles the translator. Z.M. means Zanft Meister or Guild Master. Tschorna or Chorna is on the west of Lake Peipus in Esthonia, Russia. Maker's mark. Jos. Lederer above two ovals, left, bars (? Soleure, Swit.), right, patriarchal cross over crown, below . . . a.b. 1773.

No. 3.—German Guild Flagon. This piece stands on three griffins. The shield on the top, supported by a finely modelled lion, has engraved on it a double-handled three-legged pot and a pointed tool (?) with half a dozen initials and the date 1681, the lower shield has an ornamental double-handled vase with bunch of flowers and the same date. The bottom, inside, is entirely covered with a finely engraved spray of tiger lily and again the same date 1681, together with an inscription which translated reads "Drink me empty and lay me down. Get up fresh and fill me again." On the top of the lid is an inscription which may be translated "The product of the Guild of Potters." There is no maker's mark which is very unusual in pieces of this kind.

No. 4.—Jewish Hanuca lamp used at the Feast of Lights, otherwise the Feast of Dedication of



*Some Uncommon Pieces of Pewter*

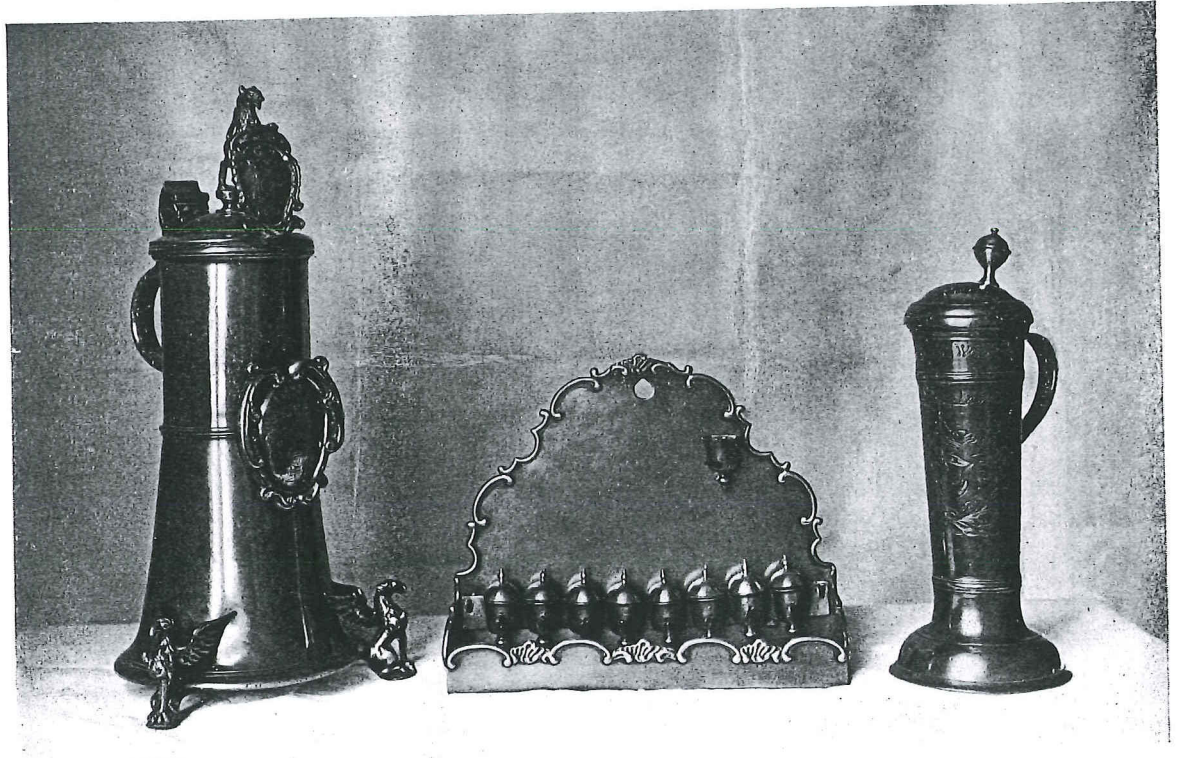


No. 1.—AUSTRIAN GUILD CUP, BEARING DATE 1607 (HEIGHT, 37 IN.)  
 No. 2.—ESTHONIAN GUILD FLAGON, BEARING DATE 1796 (HEIGHT, 34 IN.)

the Temple. Mr. A. E. Brooke in Peake's *Commentary on the Bible* states that the Feast was instituted to commemorate the Restoration of the Temple services in 165 B.C. by the Maccabees, after its desecration for three years by Antiochus Epiphanes. It lasted for eight days from December 25 and, according to Josephus, was called "Lights" because "this liberty beyond our hopes appeared to us." The lamps are lidded and numbered and have brass spouts, the one high on the right was called the Shammas or Beadle. In the Jewish Loan Exhibition, held at the Royal Albert Hall in 1887, there were some forty of these lamps in silver, bronze, brass and wood but none made in pewter. Hall marks

(1) JDK (2) Winged angel to left (3) Lion rampant to left (4) Indistinct, below "N. Engels." Continental eighteenth century.

No. 5.—German Guild Flagon. This form of flagon, though fairly common in the small size, is not often found as large as this viz. 14½ inches. It is also peculiar in having a plain brass 2¼ in. disc inserted in the top of the lid as if intended for an inscription. The inscription round the rim translated reads "This is the Cup of the Court of Yarn Weavers 1765," and below "John Peter Ladendorff." The piece is well marked B.H.G. 1747 with dove and olive branch in beaded oval (twice) and  $\text{r}$  the mark of the town of Rostock, Mecklenburg.



No. 3.—GERMAN GUILD FLAGON, BEARING DATE 1681 (20 IN.)

No. 4.—JEWISH HANUCA LAMP, USED AT THE "FEAST OF LIGHTS"  
CENTURY (11 IN. BY 12½ IN.)

CONTINENTAL, EIGHTEENTH

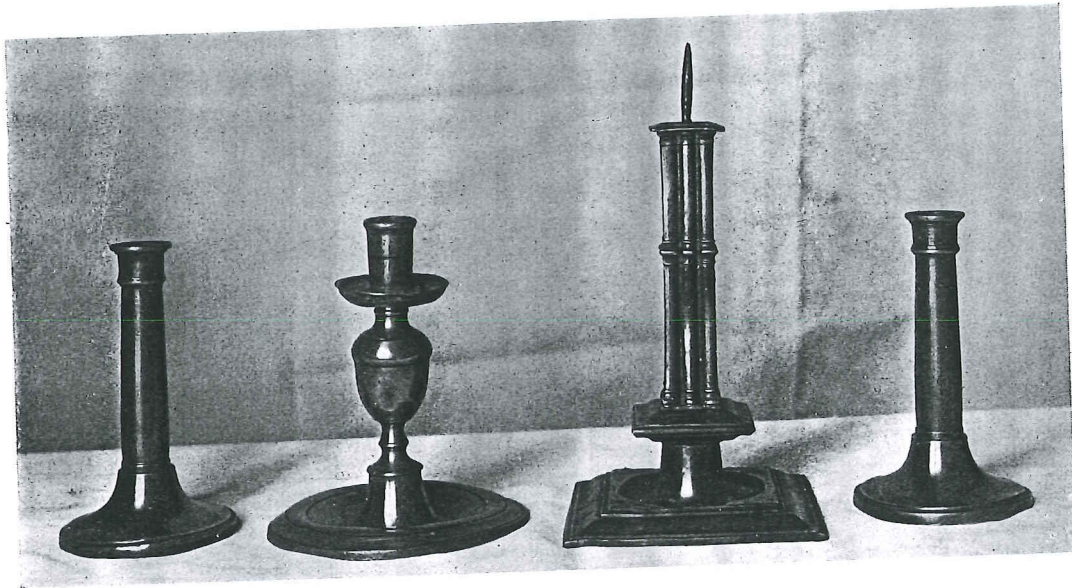
No. 5.—GERMAN GUILD FLAGON, 1747 (15 IN.)



No. 6.—PORRINGER AND COVER, CONTINENTAL, 1674 (10 IN. WIDE)

No. 7.—DANISH WINE FLASK, 1653 (8½ IN.)

*p 149/150 skipped on purpose*



NOS. 8 AND 11.—PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS, CONTINENTAL (6 $\frac{3}{4}$  IN.) BETWEEN THEM ARE SHOWN NO. 9, BALUSTER CANDLESTICK, C. 1700 (7 IN.), AND NO. 10, PRICKET CANDLESTICK, FRENCH, 1671 (9 IN.)



No. 12

No. 12.—CHINESE WINE POT AND CUPS, MING DYNASTY (THE POT, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  IN.)

No. 13.—CHINESE TEAPOT, WITH JADE HANDLE, SPOUT, AND KNOB EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (6 $\frac{1}{4}$  IN.)



No. 13

*The Connoisseur*



No. 14.—CHALICE, PROBABLY FRENCH, EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (4 IN.)

No. 15.—SPECTACLE CASE, ENGLISH, C. 1800

No. 16.—PORTER'S BADGE, CITY OF LONDON, DATED 1769

No. 17.—MONTROSE BEGGAR'S BADGE, C. 1775

No. 18.—POWDER FLASK, PROBABLY ENGLISH, C. 1800

No. 19.—SPOON, PROBABLY ENGLISH, SIXTEENTH CENTURY OR EARLIER

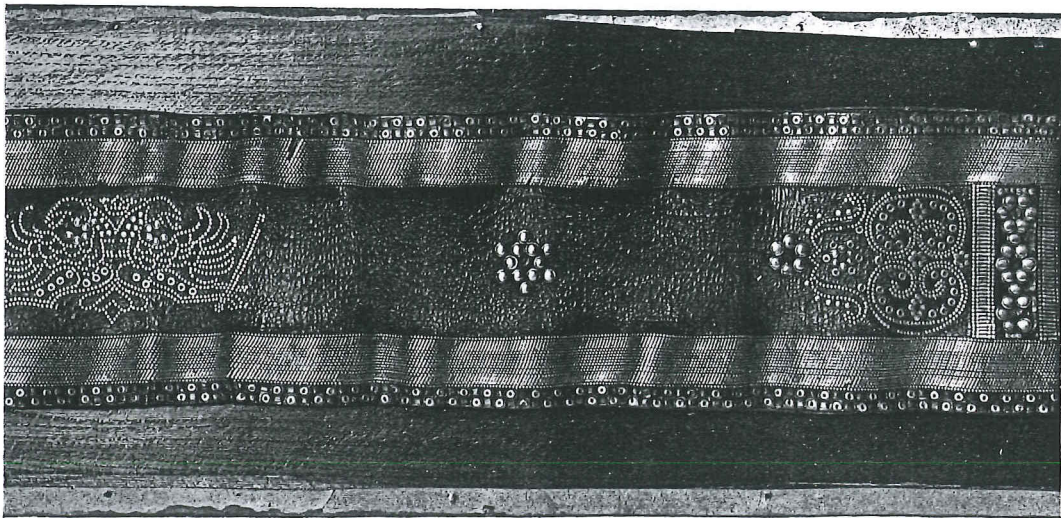
No. 6.—Lidded porringer unusually well decorated and engraved with stag, boar and hare hunting subjects. The cover had three feet (one missing). It is marked on both handles, an angel with bell in right hand and scales in left. "74" (1674) and lettering round indistinct. Continental.

No. 7.—Danish Wine Flask. This curious piece weighs over 2½ lbs. and is nearly 3 in. deep. It is entirely covered, front, back and sides, with engraving including grotesque heads. The inscription on one side has been translated "Drink me up and fill again" and the other "Remain thou full, remain fresh my friend." Figures of angel and nude boy each about 4½ in. high appear on the sides. It is dated 1653.

Nos. 8 and 11.—A pair of candlesticks of simple design. Maker's mark, Cupid or angel with torch (?) in right hand and "I.M." in upright oval. Continental.

No. 9.—Baluster candlestick of unusual type with hollow grease tray near the top. *Circa* 1700. Provenance unknown.

No. 10.—A Pricket candlestick. This is the same size and very like the well-known candlestick in the Charbonnier collection, so many years in Taunton Castle Museum and now in the collection of Mr. W. J. Fieldhouse, F.S.A. of Austy Manor, which has always been considered to be English. The one here illustrated bears the mark of a French Maker "N. Couvreur. Etin



No. 20.—DETAIL OF BLACK LEATHER BELT, ORNAMENTED WITH PEWTER AND YELLOW AND GREEN LEATHER AUSTRIAN (33 IN. BY 4¾ IN.)

Richard Pigg Coffermaker  
 craveth allowance as follow<sup>ing</sup>  
 WILL

For his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s  
 service } For eight pewter pannes at } 2 . 5 . 4  
 5<sup>s</sup> each a piece

For the Pages  
 of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s  
 Bedchamber } Two trunks covered w<sup>th</sup> rusia  
 Leather w<sup>th</sup> drawers the lock &  
 of the Best } 4 . 10 . .  
 Two trunks covered w<sup>th</sup> rusia  
 Leather without drawers } 4 . . . 11 . .

For his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s  
 Laundry } For a Stand covered w<sup>th</sup>  
 Rusia & also w<sup>th</sup> the two Locks and  
 padlock bound round w<sup>th</sup>  
 Iron } 6 . 10 . .

17 . 5 . 4

Given March 30<sup>th</sup> 1668

I pray upon sight hereof Pay unto  
 Mr Pigg Coffermaker this  
 Bill of Seventeen pound &  
 five shill and four pence } 17 . 5 . 4  
 & take his Receipt in y<sup>e</sup>  
 Bookes for the same

To Thomas Townsend Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Deputy to the right Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
 the Earle of Sandwich  
 Ma<sup>ty</sup> of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s great  
 Wardrobe House

And New port  
 Eullen Baynes

No. 21.—ORIGINAL ACCOUNT, 1668, FOR EIGHT PEWTER "PANNES" AND SEVERAL TRUNKS, SUPPLIED TO CHARLES II. BY RICHARD PIGG, COFFER-MAKER ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF ACTUAL SIZE

## The Connoisseur

Fin.," with crown above heart and date 1671. On one corner of the base are a crest and coat of arms. It is late for a pricket candlestick but the socket is square and the wood block and iron spike appear old.

No. 12.—A Chinese Wine Pot and Cups. All decorated with a pattern that has the appearance of old somewhat worn silk brocade. The Cups are similar in shape to the sacrificial vessels used before and for two or three centuries after Christ. They belong to the Ming Dynasty viz. between 1368 and 1643.

No. 13.—A Chinese Teapot with jade handle, spout and knob. The inscription may be translated:—

To boil the sweet spring water  
Red autumn leaves we light  
Our couch stands where the pure wind blows  
And through the half raised curtain glows  
The moon, how clear and bright.

Early Eighteenth Century. A maker's mark is on the bottom inside.

No. 14.—A Cup or Chalice of unusual size, probably French. Early Eighteenth Century.

No. 15.—A Spectacle Case. English. *Circa* 1800.

No. 16.—Porter's Badge. Arms of the City of London. Punched on the back is "John Glascock a Freeman Custom House 1769." These badges seem to have been re-issued for on the front is punched "Apl 84."

No. 17.—Beggars' Badge. In the Montrose Museum is the original mould for making these badges and Mr. Robert Clyne, the Curator, informs the writer that it is labelled "Made by James Barclay, Blacksmith, for casting badges for the begging poor of Montrose in accordance with the act of the Town Council in the year 1775. At the same time, a Town Keeper was appointed at a weekly wage of three shillings for apprehending

all those begging without badges." Although this badge is extremely hard and has the appearance of pewter, it probably contains more lead than exists in ordinary pewter.

No. 18.—Powder Flask. Probably English. *Circa* 1800.

No. 19.—Pewter spoon made to take a wooden handle riveted into the socket. The writer has never before come across anything of this kind in the ordinary spoon size, though it is occasionally met with in ladles. Probably English, may be 16th Century or earlier.

No. 20.—Black leather Belt. 33 inches by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, ornamented with pewter and yellow and green leather. It has the double-headed eagle of Austria on it and they were worn by the Tyrolese in their national dress. A somewhat similar belt is illustrated in one of the books on Pewter but it is not referred to either in the index or elsewhere. A curious fact is that, round about 1800 and probably earlier, similar belts were imported from Austria and used as championship belts for Cumberland and Westmorland sports, one dated 1804 can be seen in the Welcome Historical Medical Museum.

No. 21.—Photograph of an original account dated 1668 for "eight pewter pans" and several trunks supplied to Charles II by Richard Pigg, Coffermaker, is interesting as showing that pewter was, in some cases, dealt in by middlemen and not supplied direct by the pewterers. The name of Richard Pigg does not appear in the earliest London directory or list of merchants and bankers published in 1667, but he may have been in Westminster. Thomas Townsend and the Earl of Sandwich are, of course, familiar to the readers of Pepys. The two witnesses are Andrew Newport M.P. for Montgomery, Preston and Shrewsbury, Commissioner of Customs, youngest son of the first Lord Newport and Colonel Bullen Reymes, M.P. for Melcombe Regis.



NO. 22.—SPINNING WHEEL RING CUP CONTINENTAL EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (HALF-SIZE)