

EKG

son to be made between the horses.¹ In these the blocking out of the planes is even more noticeable, and the treatment of the draperies almost identical. The question therefore arises: Is the Salisbury piece an early version of the German convention of the mounted king surrounded by retainers, belonging perhaps to the latter part of the thirteenth century? The shields carried by the retainers are kite-shaped, and small, and straight at the top. This type of shield is characteristic of the Chain Mail period (1180 to 1250). The shield gradually decreased in size until towards the close of the period it became the small well-known 'heater-shaped' shield which remained in vogue for such a lengthy period.²

Some types of English pewter of the early sixteenth century.—Mr. A. B. Yeates, F.S.A., sends the following notes on pieces exhibited before the Society on 24th November 1932.

There are records of the Guilds of Pewterers in several important cities but it is only in Edinburgh that the lead sheets or touch-plates dating from about 1560 and recording the marks or touches of the Pewterers still exist. There may have been early touch-plates belonging to the London Company of Pewterers but if so they were destroyed in the Great Fire. It is only, therefore, by conjecture or comparison that these early pieces can be dated. In the later Stuart period pewter followed modestly the fashion of the day in silver, but in the case of the three two-handled cups illustrated I do not know of any prototypes in silver. Since writing these notes I have seen in the British Museum a Staffordshire brown glazed 'Tyg' dated 1617 of the same design as the James 1st two-handled cup.

The tall flagon on pl. LI, fig. 1 has the government excise stamp of Henry VIII, a crown with 'H.R.' stamped on the outside of the lip, and the maker's touch containing a portrait of this king stamped on the lid five times round in a circle. The practice of repeating the mark as ornamentation seems to have begun in this period. In the May number of *Apollo* Mr. H. H. Cotterell suggests that the marks on the lid of these measures denotes the sign of an inn for which they were made. This is shown on pl. LI, fig. 2.

The cup on the left and the ring-handled cup on pl. LI, fig. 1 have the mark of 'a man on horseback' stamped inside the base and in the latter case it is stamped four times following the practice mentioned above. This touch of 'a man on horseback' is found also on a measure marked with the Henry VIII stamp. An example of the use of these ring-handles placed vertically is known on a Dutch bowl dated 1588.

The cup on the right has the maker's touch of the initial 'A' with two small fusils in a diamond-shaped touch, and this same mark is found on pewter spoons of the early sixteenth century.

The beaker illustrated in pl. LI, fig. 2 has bands of ornament and a wider band of heraldry. The latter shows the Prince of Wales's feathers and crown, the Royal Arms with garter and crown, and the Tudor rose and

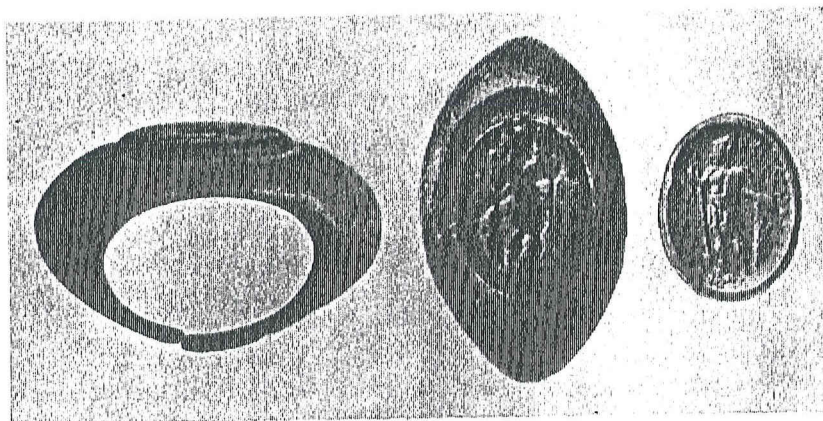
¹ Dalton, *Catalogue of Ivories*, pl. XLIV, nos. 106 and 115. *Guide to Medieval Antiquities: British Museum*, 1924, p. 99, fig. 56.

² Charles Ashdown, *Arms and Armour*, p. 92.

crown, each repeated twice with small fleurs-de-lis interspersed. It is Gothic in character and is one of the few English pewter beakers I have seen. Later ones are common but of Dutch origin. There is quite a number of Stuart silver beakers, and it is curious that pewter ones are so scarce or non-existent. The small dish or plate has no marks but it is included as there is a larger dish of the same section and character with the maker's touch of 'a man on horseback' as before mentioned (pl. LI, fig. 1).

Pl. LII, figs. 1 and 2 show both sides of a two-handled loving cup, the one with the portrait of James I and the reverse the Royal Arms. The inscription round the rim is 'Iacobus Dei Graciae Angliae Scotiae Franciae Et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor 1603'. There may be the remains of the Edinburgh mark of 'a castle' on the inside of the base but it is so worn as to be doubtful. It would be interesting to know the history of this fine piece which was bought in the Caledonian Market, London, a few months ago.

A finger-ring from Sussex.—Information comes from our Fellow Dr. Eliot Curwen, that the Roman ring here illustrated was found on a



Roman finger-ring from Sussex ($\frac{1}{1}$)

load of sand taken to Burgess Hill, probably from the neighbouring Hassocks sand-pits, and passed into the hands of a builder named Hunt of Burgess Hill, perhaps thirty years ago. It is unusually massive, and perfect except for a fracture in the thinnest part of the loop. The bronze has a fine and lustrous green patina, and on the bezel between prominent shoulders is an oval nicolo intaglio, the subject being Mars standing and holding a shield in his left hand, a reversed spear in his right (as it appears on an impression). The type is assigned to the third century in the British Museum *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan and Roman Finger-rings*, no. 188, pl. v, and figure in text, p. 31. The finds in the Hassocks sand-pits are so numerous and miscellaneous that such a provenance can be accepted with little hesitation.

Palaeoliths from the Lower Ouse.—The gravel-pits near Bedford have produced hundreds of implements, but these are scarce lower down the Ouse, and Dr. Garrod, local Secretary for Hunts., sends a description of two among others in the Huntingdon Literary Institution: The hand-axe or *coup de poing* (fig. 1) was taken from a heap of gravel in Mr. Allen's pit at Hartford, about one mile north-east of the county-town. The level



FIG. 1. Pewter flagon and cups



FIG. 2. Pewter flagon and beaker



FIG. 1. Pewter loving cup; front

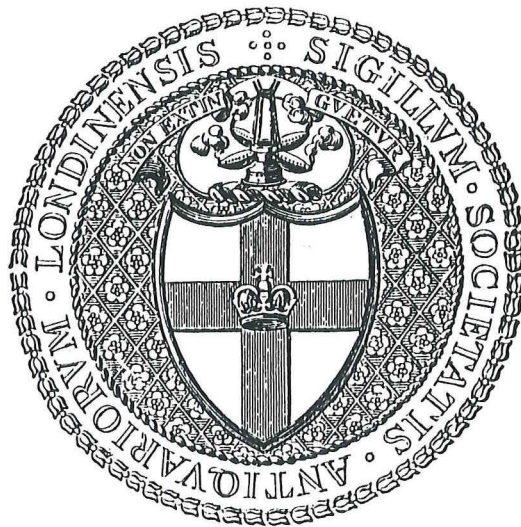


FIG. 2. Pewter loving cup; back

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