

EPD

Catalogue, correspondence, judgement on the Etchingam flagon etc.

PEWTER

16th to 20th Century

Including pieces from
Sussex Churches



The Etchingam flagon

May 1st - Sept. 18th, 1971

Worthing Art Gallery

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Our museums can show specimens of Roman pewter, excavated in England, and there is no reason to doubt that pewterware was actually made in this country by the Roman legions, particularly as all the essential ingredients for its manufacture were readily available. Prior to the Roman invasion tin from Cornwall was mined and exported to Rome, via Gaul overland, and also by ship, and the invaders were already proficient in the uses to which it could be put. In fact, Mr. W. R. Lethaby in his 'Lead Work' says of tin and lead: 'These two metals made the early fame of Britain; they brought here the Phoenician traders and had doubtless much to do with the Roman occupation of this distant island.'

Harrison, too, in his 'Description of England' says: 'Tin and lead, metals which Strabo noteth in his time to be carried into Marseilles from hence, as Diodorus also confirmeth, are very plentiful with us, the one in Cornwall, Devonshire, and elsewhere in the North, and the other in Derbyshire, Weredale and sundry places of this island.'

Pewter is a term used loosely today to include Britannia Metal and all alloys of that nature, irrespective of the amount of tin content, but in ancient times the term 'fine pewter' really meant an alloy of definite and recognisable proportions of tin and copper, and was the metal from which such things as plates, dishes, saucers and other flat plateware were made. A lesser alloy known as 'lay' (or ley), to which a proportion of lead was introduced, could be used for hollow vessels such as measures, tankards, candlesticks and shaped objects which by virtue of their shape, could withstand rough usage without the same risk of serious damage.

A poorer quality of alloy was used for candle moulds, stills, and commercial objects which were fashioned much more clumsily, and did not have to bear the brunt of continual handling and scouring, and for toys, buttons and smaller articles not made for strenuous use or long service.

The earliest written record of an organisation for the regulation of the pewter craft in England is of the year 1348, when the pewterers of London petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen of the City for ordinances framed for the protection of the workmen from fraud and unfair competition, and to ensure that a high standard of workmanship and an adequate quality of metal should be maintained thenceforth.

The draft petition was duly approved and ordered to be entered in the City books. This document, originally transcribed in Latin and Norman French, as was the ancient custom, remains in the City archives; and a copy, in quaint early English, is preserved among the records of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London.

The careful composition of these ordinances and the mention of 'Wardens of the Craft' clearly imply the existence of a Guild, in one form or another, before 1348, although no record of such a corporation is known to exist. It is, however, abundantly clear from the archives of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers that the Craft, or Fellowship, of Pewterers became increasingly active from that date onwards, but it was not until 1473, in the reign of Edward IV, that the craft received its first Charter, and was thus able to take its rightful place among the City Livery Companies.

Whereas, in London, the pewterers, being sufficiently numerous, were able to form into a Company by themselves, this was not possible in country districts, and local pewterers more commonly associated themselves with other trades in common guilds.

We have records of the Pewterers' Guild of York, whose ordinances date from 1419, and follow the same general lines as those of the London Company. Another early guild confined exclusively to pewterers was ordained in Bristol in 1456, and here again its rules require adherence to the principles set up in London and York.

From this time onwards we find Guilds of Hammermen, or Smiths, being incorporated at various trading centres in both England and Scotland. The Edinburgh Guild of Hammermen was incorporated in 1496, and during the 16th century Scottish hammermen's guilds were formed at St. Andrews, Perth, Aberdeen and Dundee, with Stirling and Glasgow in 1605 and 1648 respectively.

No specific pewterers' guilds have been traced in Ireland, although it is evident that the pewterers of Dublin, Cork and Youghal were embodied in the Smiths' Guilds which operated in those towns.

The main pewtering centres were, therefore, London, York, Bristol and Edinburgh, with places like King's Lynn, Ludlow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Kingston-upon-Hull following closely behind. This 'short list' does not, by any means, exhaust the schedule of towns in which local guilds were formed. Groups of pewterers are known to have operated in such places as Barnstable in Devon, Wigan in Lancashire, and in Gloucester and Hereford, and in these smaller centres they affiliated themselves with other trades in the area.

In 1503 was made the first compulsory enactment in London for the affixing of the makers' marks, or touches, upon all vessels made by them.

Such a practice was, however, in use, though not compulsorily, for many years previous to the Act. Pewterers making hollow-ware were enjoined to 'mark the same wares with the several marks of their own to the intent that the makers of such wares shall avow them ... and that

all and every of such wares not sufficiently made and wrought, and not marked as abovementioned, found in possession of the same maker or seller to be forfeited.'

The quality of the metal to be used for individual types of ware varied slightly from time to time - we have seen that, in 1348, flat-ware, i.e. plates, dishes, porringers and such like articles, were to be made of 'fine pewter', with the proportion of copper to tin 'as much as of its own nature it will take.'

All other things that are wrought by the trade, such as rounded pots, cruets, candlesticks, etc., were to be made of tin alloyed with lead 'in reasonable proportions.'

The proportions laid down at that time were 22lb. of lead to each hundredweight of tin. This latter is practically what later came to be known as 'lay' (or 'Ley') metal.

The above two alloys remained more or less standard for flat-ware and hollow-ware respectively, until towards the end of the 17th century, when new classifications were laid down.

It was customary for every working pewterer to strike his own touch upon his wares, and for this to have had any real value it is obvious that an impression of the mark, and a record of its owner, must have been lodged at the Hall, for reference. The first mention of a 'touchplate' (i.e. a panel of metal, probably pewter, bearing impressions of makers' marks) appears in an inventory of the Company's goods in 1550, where is the entry 'a table of pewter with every man's marks thereon.' How long this 'table' had been in existence, and whether it included more than one touchplate, will probably never now be known, for all such records are presumed to have perished in the Great Fire of 1666, when the Hall itself was destroyed.

The touchplates preserved by the Pewterers' Company are five in number, and contain a large number of the touches with which pewterers were compelled to mark their wares. These marks, incomplete though they are, are of the greatest interest to the serious collector.

Within living memory there have been two World Wars, during which the authorities have exhorted owners to scour their attics and cellars for scrap metal of every kind, and, through lack of knowledge and appreciation of such old things, tremendous quantities of valuable old pieces have been sold by weight for a few shillings per pound, and are lost to us for ever.

The shortage of early American pewter, for instance, is put down to the need for metal from which to cast bullets during the War of Independence.

In addition to this perpetual drainage, the pewterers, themselves, had a system of requiring their customers, where possible, to return old and damaged pewter for re-melting when orders were placed for new garnishes.

Bearing all these facts in mind it is the more surprising that so much has survived ... and we must be thankful that it is still possible to form a representative collection of pewter items used in most walks of life from, at least, the late 17th century to the middle of the Victorian era.

(Excerpts, with the author's permission, from 'Antique Pewter of the British Isles', by Ronald F. Michaelis, published by G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London.)

Our thanks are due to the Worshipful Company of Pewterers; to the Dean and Archdeacon of the Diocese of Chichester; to the incumbents and Parochial Church Councils of the churches concerned; to the members of the Pewter Society; to Mr. Graeme Douglas of Arundel Stainless Ware Ltd; to James Smellie Ltd., and to everyone who made this exhibition possible.

Illustrations

Front cover: This flagon is unfortunately no longer in Sussex, having recently been sold. Charles I period, similar to those from Cuckfield (No.28 in the catalogue) and East Blatchington (No.26 in the catalogue). Originally from Etchingam Church.

Back cover: Tankard with domed ^{cover}~~collar~~. (No.38 in the catalogue). Originally from Funtington Church.

Porringer with plain bowl and two ears (No.46 in the catalogue).

C A T A L O G U E

1. Communion set comprising flagon, communion cup and two plates.
Flagon with spout at front and domed cover with 'open chairback' thumbpiece. Height $13\frac{1}{2}$ " (to top of cover finial).
Cup with large cylindrical bowl on knopped stem and domed foot. Height 8".
Two plates, the rim of six-lobed 'wavy edge' type with moulded beading. No maker's marks. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Each piece engraved with the arms of Bysshopp (Barons de la Zouche) and the words PARHAM CHURCH.
All c.1775.
From Parham Church.
2. Dish, possibly an alms dish, with shallow well and narrow rim with multiple reeding at edge.
Engraved EDWARD GORING WILLIAM SQUIRE CHURCHWARDS STEYNING 1682 on reverse.
Partly obliterated touchmark on reverse.
Diameter $12\frac{1}{8}$ " (rim $1\frac{1}{4}$ "). c.1675-80.
From Steyning Church.
3. Flagon of tapering cylindrical form with flared footrim and domed cover with knop in centre; thumbpiece of 'chairback' form and handle double-curved.
Date 1733 crudely engraved on front.
No visible maker's marks.
Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ " (to top of knop). c.1730.
From Pyecombe Church.
4. Plate with shallow well and plain flat rim.
Rim inscribed at edge THE GIFT OF THE REV^D. MR. JOHN OSBORN 1765.
Made by William de Jersey, London.
Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ " (rim $1\frac{3}{8}$ "). c.1771-85.
From Newtimber Church.

5. Paten with disc top, cylindrical stem and domed foot. Crudely inscribed on underside of plate relating to its presentation to Rudgwick Church, 1824. Height $4\frac{3}{8}$ " ; diameter of plate 9".
Communion cup of approximately similar date to paten. Height $7\frac{7}{8}$ ".
From Rudgwick Church.
6. Ciborium of cylindrical form, with domed cover surmounted by a cross. Height 5" ; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". 19th century.
From Ovingdean Church.
7. Communion cup with large bucket-shaped bowl, on broad hollow stem, knopped in centre, rising from a flat moulded circular foot. Height $9\frac{3}{8}$ ". Mid 18th century.
Paten, the plate with narrow plain rim and shallow well with depression in centre, upon a splayed cylindrical foot. (This paten was no doubt originally intended for use also as a cover to a chalice or communion cup, but not the one shown here).
No visible maker's marks. Diameter 5" (at top; height approx. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Early to mid 18th century.
From Didling Church.
8. Flagon with cylindrical drum on spreading moulded foot, and with flat-topped cover of unusual form; thumbpiece of exceptional interest, being formed of twin eagles' heads, cast in relief. (This flagon has an interesting history, details of which are engraved on the front). Made by John Emes (Senior), London, 1680-85. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ " (to top of cover); height $10\frac{1}{2}$ " overall.
From Rye Church.
9. Flagon, similar type to No.8. Inscribed WILLIAM STAPLEY AND NICHOLAS WILLARD CHURCHWARDENS OF THE PARISH OF ARLINGTON 1685 on front. Same maker as No.8. Height $10\frac{1}{4}$ " overall.
From Arlington Church. On permanent loan to the Anne of Cleves Museum, Lewes (Sussex Archaeological Society).

10. Flagon, cover missing, of similar type to No.8.
 Note fine hammering around the drum.
 Inscribed THIS IS LAUSING CHURCH FLAGON. BOUGHT BY JOHN
 CAMPION CHURCH WARDEN within mantling.
 Made by John Enes, London. Height 8".
- Plate, with multiple-reeded rim, possibly in use as a
 paten.
 Made by Benjamin Blackwell, London. Diameter $9\frac{5}{8}$ ". c.1690.
 From Lancing Church.
11. Broad-rimmed charger of exceptional size.
 Engraved with the arms of the Barttelot family of Stophan.
 No maker's marks. Diameter $26\frac{7}{8}$ ". c.1660.
 Lent by the Pewterers Company.
12. Footed plate, the top with multiple-reeded rim.
 Inscribed LEOMINSTER on front.
 Maker's mark A.H. with a dolphin on underside of plate.
 Height 3"; diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1680.
 From Lyminster Church.
13. Narrow-rim plate.
 Inscribed CHAPIL PLATES on rim.
 Hallmark on rim of B.. I.. c.1690. Diameter 8" (rim $\frac{3}{4}$ ").
 Lent anonymously.
14. Pair of Scottish flagons, plain splayed cylindrical drum,
 slightly dished cover and flat twin-cusped thumbpiece.
 Body engraved SAINT MARY, SALEHURST (sacred monogram)
 FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN MDCCV
 [1705].
 Marked in base with maker's mark (unrecorded).
 Height $10\frac{1}{2}$ " (to top of cover).
- Pair of alms dishes with deep well and reeded rim.
 Each piece engraved around rim as flagons but with date
 MDCCCXLIII [1843].
 Made by Thomas Compton, London. Diameter 10". c.1810.
 From St. Mary the Virgin, Salehurst.

15. Irish flagon and pair of communion cups.
All of early to mid 18th century.
Lent by Sussex Archaeological Society.
16. Alms dish with shallow well.
Flat rim engraved all round with inscription in old text:
LAY UP FOR YOURSELVES TREASURES IN HEAVEN.
Made by Thomas Alderson, London. Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1800-25.
From St. Peter's, Alciston.
17. Footed plate, with lenticular reeded rim, on hollow
similarly reeded foot.
Made by Benjamin Blackwell, London.
Height $3\frac{1}{8}$ "; diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1695-1700.
From Clapham and Patching Church.
18. Flagon, with cylindrical drum and spreading base, with
'beefeaters hat' cover and twin-cusped thumbpiece.
Made by William Witter, London, whose mark is inside the
base and hallmarks on cover.
Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ " (to top of cover). c.1660.
From Clapham and Patching Church.
19. Alms dish in brass of conventional Nurnberg type.
Rim engraved with punched ornamentation and well engraved
with a large diagonally fluted medallion in centre with a
circlet of unintelligible lettering. In centre of boss a
medallion of pewter finely engraved with armorials.
Around the booge the inscription IN MEMORIAM, EDWARD
FRANCIS BIGG, JUNE 14, 1907. Diameter 15". 19th century.
From Slaugham Church.
20. Flagon with 'beefeaters hat' cover. The flagon has at
some recent period been silver-plated and a holy cross
finial added to the cover.
Original inscription on front THEFS GIVEN UNTO C. FOR THE
USE OF THE P'ISH OF ISFIELD BY RICHARD WILKINGS THE
RECTOR OF THE SAYD P'RISH, YEAR AN.D.1675; later engraved
with sacred monogram in glory.
Height $10\frac{3}{4}$ " overall.

20. (continued)

Plate with gadrooned and lobed 'wavy edge'.
Engraved in centre with sacred monogram and silver-plated
as flagon.

Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ " (rim $1\frac{5}{8}$ "). c.1770.

Plate with narrow rim, not silvered.

Diameter $8\frac{7}{8}$ " (rim $1\frac{1}{8}$ "). c.1740-60.

From Isfield Church.

21. Baptismal bowl of plain deep curved form on short moulded
footrim.

Inscribed ASHURST CHURCH beneath foot.

Maker I.H. or H.I. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ ". Mid 18th
century.

From Ashurst Church.

22. Flagon with straight sides and spout; domed lid with
acorn knop; open 'chairback' thumbpiece and 'broken'
handle.

Engraved with sacred monogram in glory on drum.

Maker's mark YATES inside base. Height $8\frac{5}{8}$ " overall.

Baptismal bowl.

Engraved BARNHAM and sacred monogram in glory.

Made by Richard Yates, London, 1772-1807.

Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ "; diameter 10".

From Barnham Church.

23. Alms dish with narrow plain rim, deeply curved well and
bossed centre.

Rim engraved ST. GILES.

No visible maker's marks. Diameter 11". c.1640.

From Thakeham Church.

24. Scottish flagon, similar to No.14.

Inscribed ASSO. CONGREGATION, PEEBLES, 1795, A GIFT
FROM JAS. RAMAGE; REVD. ROBERT BURGESS, PEEBLES; & TO
WILLIAM LECKIE, 5th May 1884.

Made by Robert Kinniburgh and William Scott, Edinburgh.

Height 11". c.1795-1800.

24. (continued)

Scottish communion cup with broad curved bowl, hollow baluster stem and domed foot.

Bowl engraved and dated as flagon.

No maker's marks. Height 9". c.1795.

Lent by the Pewterers Company.

25. Scottish communion tokens. Such pieces were handed to intending communicants to limit the numbers participating at a particular session.

TINGWALL (1 Cor.11.23).

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, 1843.

Lent anonymously.

26. Flagon, Charles I period, with cylindrical drum and moulded foot; muffin-shaped cover with knop in centre and single curved handle.

Marked on back of handle by E.G. (an unknown maker, probably of King's Lynn). Height $11\frac{3}{4}$ " overall. c.1630.

From East Blatchington Church.

27. Silver spoon.

The churchwardens' records state that this spoon was given by the rector 'for removing wasps and flies' from the chalice'.

Length 7".

From East Lavant Church.

28. Communion set comprising a pair of large flagons and a pair of patens.

The flagons with slightly tapering cylindrical drum and heavily moulded splayed foot; hinged covers of 'muffin' shape with knop in centre.

Engraved on front COCKFIELD (sic).

Marked on back of handle with the touch of the maker (E.G. name unknown).

Height 12" (to lip), 15" (to top of thumbpiece). c.1630.

28. (continued)

The patens of unusual form, with deeply cupped bowl on incurved stem rising from a flat circular foot.

Engraved on base COCKFIELD (sic).

No maker's marks.

Height $2\frac{1}{8}$ " ; diameter 6" (at top). c.1630.

From Cuckfield Church.

29. Flagon, Charles I period, with cylindrical drum and plain 'muffin' cover; heart-pierced thumbpiece.

Front of flagon engraved SHORAM NOVA 1639 WILLIAM AVIS THOMAS RUSSEL CHURCHWARDENS.

Trace of maker's marks on back of handle.

Height $10\frac{1}{4}$ " (to top of cover). c.1630.

Footed plate with ridged lenticular reeding at edge of tray, upon a hollow flared and reeded foot.

Made by Benjamin Blackwell, London.

Height $3\frac{1}{8}$ " ; diameter $8\frac{3}{4}$ " (at top). c.1690-1700.

From St. Mary de Haura, Shoreham.

30. Flagon, James I period, with slightly tapering cylindrical body and 'bun-shaped' hinged cover, with knob in centre.

No visible maker's marks.

Height $9\frac{1}{8}$ " (to lip); height $11\frac{1}{4}$ " overall. c.1610-15.

Paten with broad rim.

Made by H.T. Diameter $9\frac{1}{8}$ " (rim $2\frac{3}{8}$ "). c.1660.

From East Lavant Church.

31. Paten with plain broad flat rim. Virtually identical to No.30.

Marked on rim with hallmarks and main touchmark of H.T. and an eagle displayed on reverse.

Diameter $9\frac{3}{4}$ " (rim $2\frac{3}{8}$ "). c.1660.

From Clapham and Patching Church.

32. Tankard, William and Mary period, with flat cover with denticulations at front and 'ramshorn' thumbpiece. Made by Robert Isles, London, whose touchmark is inside base and hallmarks on cover. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ " (to top of cover). c.1695. From Clapham and Patching Church.
33. Footed cup or chalice with deep curved bowl on tapered cylindrical stem and wide slightly domed foot. Maker's touchmark within lip of a fleur-de-lis and initials G.C. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ ". 16th century. Lent by Richard Munday, Esq.
34. Flagon, 'acorn' shape, a form unique to York and Wigan makers. Inscribed on front MAURICE SEARLE, CHURCH WARDEN. TETNEY PARISH, 1788. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lent anonymously.
35. York flagon with plain tapering cylindrical body and hinged and domed cover. Cf. No.34. Maker's mark I.R. in a shield. Height 11" overall. c.1700. Lent by the Pewterers Company.
36. Circular box, with cover, possibly a container for wafers at communion. Depth $1\frac{1}{8}$ "; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ ". Mid 18th century. Lent anonymously.
37. Tankard of large capacity, with plain cylindrical drum and domed cover; scrolled thumbpiece; handle with 'fish-tail' finial. Marked at neck with the maker's hallmarks and his touch inside the base. Made by William Eden, London. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ " overall. c.1740. From Ovingdean Church.
38. Tankard with domed cover. Drum engraved at front HENRY HOUNSON, JOHN ALLBEREY CHURCHWARDENS 1725. Made by Robert Isles, London. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". Illustrated on back cover. Lent anonymously (originally from Funtington Church).

39. Tankard, with cylindrical drum and domed cover; 'chairback' thumbpiece; ball-knopped handle.
Marked on neck with hallmarks of the maker and a weights and measures seal of crowned W.R. (Obviously this piece had a secular origin and had formerly been in use in a tavern).
Maker's mark inside base. Made by William Charsley, London.
Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ " overall. c.1730-50.
From St. Peter's, Alciston.
40. Touch plate. A copy in plastic of one of the pewter plates on which liverymen struck their trademark.
 $18" \times 13\frac{3}{4}"$.
Lent anonymously.
41. Plate, with shallow well and plain rim.
Made by William Bartlett (provincial). Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}"$.
c.1740-60.
From Didling Church.
42. Flagon, with cylindrical drum and 'beefeaters hat' cover and 'twin-cusped' thumbpiece.
Maker's hallmarks on cover, including initials A.I. (unrecorded). Height $8\frac{3}{4}"$ (to top of cover). c.1660-70.
Footed plate, the flat tray-top with ridged lenticular reeding at edge, upon a hollow flared and reeded foot.
Centre of plate engraved CLAYTON 1716.
Made by William Ellwood, London.
Height $3\frac{1}{8}"$; diameter $8\frac{3}{4}"$ (at top). c.1700-15.
From St. John the Baptist, Clayton.
43. Vegetable dish and cover.
Engraved on cover with Royal Cypher of George IV.
Diameter $13\frac{1}{4}"$ (excluding handles).
Oval dish with plain flat rim.
Diameter $14" \times 11"$.
From the coronation service made for George IV in 1821.
Made by Thomas Alderson, London, 'The King's Pewterer'.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.

44. Standish or inkstand. Rectangular tray with upturned rim on four globular feet. Three containers for ink, pounce and wafers.
No maker's marks. $11\frac{1}{4}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1790.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
45. Posset cup with deep bowl and two handles.
No maker's marks. Height 4"; diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{8}$ ". c.1720.
Lent anonymously.
46. Porringer with plain bowl and two ears.
Marked with initial K on one ear.
Diameter of bowl $6\frac{3}{4}$ "; diameter $8\frac{7}{8}$ " overall. c.1590-1600.
Illustrated on back cover.
Lent anonymously.
47. Four English baluster-shaped wine measures. This group is unique and is of the earliest form used for this purpose exclusively.
Heights $10\frac{1}{4}$ ", $8\frac{7}{8}$ ", 8" and $5\frac{1}{8}$ ". Mid to late 16th century.
Lent by R. Munday, Esq.
48. Scottish 'pot bellied' measure, with plain domed cover and curved handle.
No maker's marks. Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1700.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
49. Scottish 'Tappit hen' measure of Scots pint capacity, with plain domed cover.
No maker's marks. Height $9\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1760-70.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
- Scottish 'Tappit hen' measure of Chopin capacity ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pints Imperial). Lidless type.
Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1826.
- Scottish 'Tappit hen' measure with lid of Mutchin capacity ($\frac{3}{4}$ pint Imperial).
No maker's marks. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ ".
Lent anonymously.

50. Bleeding bowl with gradation rings inside bowl.
Marked Maw & Son inside base.
Diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ ". c.1820.
Lent anonymously.
51. Porringer with single ear, cast in relief with intertwined scrolls; deep bucket-shape bowl.
Ear punched with ownership initials NTE and maker's mark of an anchor with AR (unrecorded).
Diameter of bowl $3\frac{7}{8}$ "; diameter $6\frac{3}{8}$ " overall; depth 2".
c.1690.
Lent anonymously.
52. Porringer with two handles with relief decoration.
Medallion in base depicting the Duke of Marlborough with banner inscribed TO EUROPE PEACE I GIVE, LET NATIONS HAPPY LIVE. Cover with 'twin angel' finial and relief-cast decoration incorporating portrait busts of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark and inscribed GOD SAVE P. GEORGE AND QUEEN ANN; two ears relief-cast with dolphins, etc.
Commemorates Treaty of Ryswick, 1697.
Maker's mark at back of one ear, A.W.
Width of bowl 6"; width overall across handles 11". c.1702.
Lent anonymously.
53. Porringer with single ear fretted with geometrical patterns of unrecorded style.
Marked on front with mark of maker A.A. within a shield.
Ownership initials E.H. on front.
Diameter of bowl 5"; diameter overall 7". c.1690.
Lent anonymously.
54. Spoon-rack of oak, 18th century date, containing a selection of 16th and 17th century pewter spoons with a variety of knops.
All spoons bear maker's mark in bowl.
Rack $26\frac{3}{4}$ " x 15". Spoons $6\frac{1}{4}$ " to $6\frac{3}{4}$ " long.
Lent anonymously.

55. Alms dish (one of a pair), with plain rim punched with small floral motifs and raised hammered boss in centre decorated with spiral pattern.
No maker's marks. Diameter $16\frac{5}{8}$ ". c.1730.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
56. Broad-rimmed dish.
Engraved in 'wriggled work' with conventional flowers and a bird.
Marked with hallmarks on front and unrecorded maker's mark on reverse. Diameter $16\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1660-6.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
57. Candlestick, Charles II period, with hexagonal base, fluted drip-catcher and large knob. A massive and exceedingly rare specimen.
No visible maker's marks. Height $9\frac{5}{8}$ ". c.1670.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
58. Candlestick with cylindrical column and octagonal base.
Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1675.
Lent anonymously.
59. Candlestick with trumpet base of Cromwellian period; flared foot with central drip-pan and cylindrical stem with everted nozzle.
Marked with maker's initials at top of stem.
Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ " overall. c.1650.
Lent anonymously.
60. Candlestick with bell base.
Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1600.
Lent anonymously.
61. Candlestick, Charles II period, with tapering cylindrical stem, scone drip-pan and base of octagonal form.
Traces of maker's mark. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1660-70.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
62. Sauce plate.
Diameter 8" (flat rim $1\frac{1}{8}$ "). c.1630-50.
Lent anonymously.

63. Inkstand in form of cube with drawer in base and covered receptacle for inkwell at top.
3" square. c.1820-30.
Lent anonymously.
64. Spirit measure, West Country type.
Made by Fothergill of Bristol.
Height $3\frac{1}{4}$ ". 1790-1805.
Lent anonymously.
65. Measure of Irish 'haystack' type, 1 pint capacity.
Touch on base of Austen & Son, Cork.
Height 6". c.1826-30.
Lent anonymously.
66. Snuff box in form of a shoe.
Marked under lid R. WEBSTER.
Length 3". c.1800.

Snuff box, circular, with relief-cast decoration on cover.
Marked by S. Duncombe.
Diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ " (at top). c.1760-80.

Patch box with hinged cover; relief decorated.
Overall size $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{7}{8}$ "; depth $\frac{1}{4}$ ". c.1800.
Lent anonymously.
67. Barber's bowl with wide flat reeded rim and half circular cut-out to fit neck; also indented for soap.
Made by Ash & Hutton, Bristol.
Diameter $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1760.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
68. Ale pitcher with domed cover.
Engraved under base FEATHERS, GEORGE STREET, EDGEWARE RD.
Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ ". c.1790.
Lent anonymously.
69. Ale flagon without lid with perforations behind spout.
Height $4\frac{5}{8}$ ". 1780.
Lent anonymously.

70. Naval rum jug, George III period.
Height $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". c.1780.
Lent anonymously.
71. Mug of barrel shape with capacity seals of George IV.
Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1786.
Lent anonymously.
72. Tankard of unusual shape.
Marked CITY OF BRISTOL.
Maker's mark Llewellyn (Bristol).
Height $4\frac{7}{8}$ ". 1826.
Lent anonymously.
73. Hot water plate with deep well and plain rim.
Diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ " (excluding handles). c.1750.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
74. Half gill measure with brass rim. Brass rims were added to give extra strength, especially when used to scoop up 'dry foods'.
Victorian weights and measures seal on rim.
Inscribed on body THE HARROW.
Height $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". 19th century.
Lent anonymously.
75. Tavern mug of pint capacity, the body of plain cylindrical form.
Front crudely 'wriggled' with anchor within a heart-shaped cartouche. Around rim, various capacity seals including crowned W.R. and SUSSEX.
Height $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". Late 18th century.
Lent anonymously.
76. Tavern mug, pint capacity.
Engraved on front THOMAS ADAMS in a cartouche and bearing on right of handle the weights and measures seal for Sussex as used up to 1878.
Maker's hallmarks on rim.
Height $4\frac{7}{8}$ ". c.1825-30.
Lent anonymously.

77. Tavern mug of quart capacity.
Engraved with ownership initials M.G. on front. The seal on left of handle and also inside base is a crowned W.R. (for William IV) and that on front the crowned Sussex seal of the type in use c.1826-78. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ ".
Lent anonymously.
78. Tavern mug of quart capacity and wooden shaper for removing dents.
Engraved at base of mug T. STONE, NEWHAVEN (a local brewer of the 19th century) and marked on rim with the capacity seal of crown over SUSSEX and the numeral 1 (to denote district of the county).
Maker unknown. Height of tankard $6\frac{1}{2}$ "; height of shaper $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". c.1830-40.
Lent anonymously.
79. Coat of arms, probably part of a livery.
Arms show the white horse of Hanover in the first and third quarters and date to the Georgian period.
4" across base.
Lent anonymously.
80. Bobbin salt.
No touch. Height 2"; $2\frac{5}{8}$ " across base. c.1710.
Lent anonymously.
81. Bobbin salt.
Height $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; $1\frac{7}{8}$ " across base.
Lent anonymously.
82. Salt of octagonal shape.
No touch. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " across base. Early 18th century.
Lent anonymously.
83. Cup salt, with wide bowl on hollow moulded foot.
Height 3"; diameter of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$ ". c.1760.
Lent anonymously.
84. Cup salt.
Height $1\frac{5}{8}$ "; $2\frac{1}{4}$ " across base. c.1780.
Lent anonymously.

FAKES

Fakes occur in pewter as in other metals. Here we show four pieces, the first two good fakes and the second two pieces which are not forms normally found in pewter.

85. Tankard with flat top with twin lovebird thumbpiece and serrations on front of cover.
Scratched 1675 under base.
Height 5".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
86. Salt of small octagonal form with flat flange rim and foot. An exceedingly rare type.
 $3\frac{1}{8}$ " across base.
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
87. Paten.
Diameter about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
88. Paten with reeded edge.
Bears supposed hallmarks on rim and initials in very late type script characters.
Diameter $4\frac{5}{8}$ " (rim $\frac{7}{8}$ ").
Lent by the Pewterers Company.

BILLIES AND CHARLIES

These small fakes of medieval pilgrims' badges were made during the middle years of the 19th century. The makers said they found them in the Thames mud.

89. Hanging badge, circular.
On one side three figures in armour and the date 1030; on the other a wild boar carrying a shrouded corpse.
Diameter $4\frac{2}{3}$ ".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
90. Vase or ampula with crude angel designs in relief.
Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.

91. Small figure with right hand raised.
Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.
92. Figure of bishop with right hand raised.
Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ ".
Lent by the Pewterers Company.

MODERN PEWTER

- 93-96. Made by Arundel Stainless Ware Ltd., Sheffield.
- 97-98. Made by James Smellie Ltd., Birmingham.

NEGLECTED PEWTER

99. Flagon, similar to No. 8, but with thumbpiece of a more conventional form used frequently by this maker and his son only. In detrited condition.
Made by John Enes, London.
Height $9\frac{1}{4}$ " (to top of cover); height $10\frac{1}{2}$ " overall.
c. 1680-85.
Lent anonymously.
100. Footed paten, the top of domestic plate form with plain flat rim, adrift from base, and the foot of flared cylindrical form with mouldings at centre and base. No visible maker's marks. Height approx. $3\frac{1}{4}$ "; diameter of rim $9\frac{1}{4}$ ". c. 1740-50.
Lent anonymously.
101. Portion of a pewter spoon of slip-top form excavated at Steyning, showing acute corrosion through burial.
From Worthing Museum collection.

MEDALLIONS

Many small objects were made in pewter. Here we show a group of 19th century commemorative medals typical of the many that were made.

102. Medallion in case showing head of Queen Victoria.
Diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
From Worthing Museum collection.

103. Set of three medallions in case showing the Royal Family.
Diameter 1".
From Worthing Museum collection.
104. Medal commemorating the opening of the Grand Junction
Railway in 1837.
Diameter $1\frac{7}{8}$ ".
From Worthing Museum collection.
105. Medal commemorating the opening of Alexandra Palace in
1875.
Diameter 2".
From Worthing Museum collection.
106. Band of Hope medal, 1885.
Diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".
From Worthing Museum collection.

MISCELLANEOUS

107. Hat ornament, buckle-shaped, excavated at Steyning.
Diameter 1". 15th to 16th century.
From Worthing Museum collection.
108. Moulds (13 sections) in gun metal which are needed to
cast a Channel Islands measure with hinged cover and
curved handle.
Mid 18th century.

Completed measure.
Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Lent anonymously.
109. Spoon mould (two piece) in gun metal, having incised in
the mould a portrait bust of Queen Anne, c.1702.

Spoon cast from the above mould.
Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Lent anonymously.







great capacity etc.

A standard with domed cover and curved handle with "ball" terminal, "Chantack" tp.

Stink with maker's mark inside base Wm. Chantack London

©. 1730-50

and "hallmarks" at left of handle. Value £120.

also punched ^{WR} Capacity Seal

Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ " top. $6\frac{7}{8}$ " overall (to top of top.)

and a ^{flat} ~~blow~~-^{stuffed} ~~num~~ ^{plait} $9\frac{3}{4}$ " diam. overall (diam $1\frac{3}{8}$ ")

expanses all round in ^{for} the channels

LAY UP UP OF FOR YOURSELVES A TREASURE IN HEAVEN
UPON EARTHLY WEALTH. BY THE BLESSING OF THE LORD

XX 4523

"British Pewter" (1969)

4th. October, 1971

The Reverend Mr. A. Tindal-Hart,
Selmeston Vicarage,
Sussex.

Pewter of Alciston & Selmeston Parishes

The pewter tankard and collecting plate, loaned for exhibition at the Worthing Museum & Art Gallery, during the period May 1st. - Sept. 18th., 1971, is returned herewith.

It is thought that you may wish to have a detailed description of these pieces for the information of your Churchwardens and parishoners.

The TANKARD is an exceptionally fine example of domestic drinking vessel, made by a London pewterer, William Charsley, who flourished during the period c.1730-50. His 'touchmark' is struck inside the base of the vessel, and his (so-called) 'hallmarks' are struck at left of handle. The Crowned "W.R" mark is the 'seal' applied by a Weights & Measures inspector, at some time to indicate that the tankard had been checked for true capacity -- probably whilst in secular usage before presentation (or purchase). Its use by the church has originally been probably for refreshment for bellringers rather than as a Communion Flagon. Date c.1730-50. Value £120

The Plate is a good example of the work of another London pewterer, Thomas Alderson (who made the pewterware for the Banquet at the Coronation of George IV, 1821), and, thus, may be dated in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Value £35

I have photographed these two items, and enclose a print herewith, with my compliments.

R. J. Michalis

A Super-cylindrical flagon, the foot with a series of
 oval and convex mouldings, and with a knopped
 "muffin-shaped" cover, and heart-pierced t.p.
 Upon the back of the handle the maker's mark E.G.
 and punched initials at top G G (H)
 H B (? Churchwarden)

Date C. 1630-35.

Height to lip $9\frac{1}{4}$ ". Overall $11\frac{1}{8}$ " lip of horn

Saford

of about 1630

XI 4523

"British Pewter" (1969).

4th. October, 1971

Revd. Mr. Wright,
East Blatchington Church,
Seaford, Sussex.

Pewter Flagon loaned for exhibition.

The Worthing Museum & Art Gallery has asked me to return the flagon so kindly loaned for the exhibition during the period May-Sept. 1971, and in doing so I thought that you may care to have a detailed description of this item for the information of your Churchwardens and parishoners.

The Flagon is a good example of the work of a provincial (possibly Kings Lynn) pewterer, who used a mark of two church flagons, flanked by the initials "E.G.", in a small circular touch.

This mark is struck at the back of the handle. At the top of the handle appear two sets of initials, struck from individual letter punches, i.e. "G. G." and "H. B."; these are almost certainly those of two Churchwardens, perhaps at time of purchase of the flagon. Height to lip $9\frac{1}{2}$ " ; height overall (to top of the knop on cover) $11\frac{1}{8}$ ". Date c.1630-35. Value £300

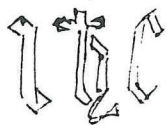
I have photographed this flagon, and enclose a print, with my compliments.

R. E. Nicholas

Paving flagons with tapering & flared cylindrical body and flattish (slightly ^{curved} ~~convex~~ lid with small "tongue" projection at front.

Height 10 1/8" to lip; 12 1/4" overall (to top of thumb piece) engraved around drum.


SAINT MARY. SALEHURST



FRASE OF THE PURIFICATION OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN

MDCCV

with small raised rim

Makers mark
 inside both
 (center of bowl)

And a large deep ^{cup} by Thos. Compton, London 10 1/8" diam.
 Similarly engraved around rim (with Sp & center of bowl)
 but date MDCCCXLIII

XX 4523

"British Pewter" (1969)

4th. October, 1971

Revd. Mr. Stedman,
Rector, St. Mary the Virgin,
Salehurst, Sussex.

I have been asked by the Worthing Museum & Art Gallery to return to your care the pewterware kindly loaned for exhibition during the period May-September 1971.

It is thought that you may care to have a detailed description of these pieces, for the information of your Churchwardens and ~~XX~~ parishoners.

The two FLAGONS are a pair, with tapering and flared cylindrical body, and a flattish, hinged cover (the cover has a small 'tongue-shaped' projection at front). Height to lip, $10\frac{1}{8}$ " ; height overall (to top of thumbpiece) $12\frac{1}{2}$ ". Engraved all around the drum

SAINT MARY. SALEHURST

IHS

FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN

MDCCV (1705)

There is a maker's 'touchmark' inside the base, of a shield-shaped outline, containing the initials "H.C" and date 1705 (an unknown maker). These flagons are of a rare type, made by an English pewterer, but of a type more usually associated with Scotland. Date c.1700-05. Value (the pair), £450

Two Plates, with flat rim and deep well, each of $10\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter. Engraved all round the rim as above, but with date MDCCCXLIII (1843). Made by a London pewterer, Thomas Compton, c.1820-45.
Value, £50

I have photographed these pieces for record purposes, and enclose a print herewith, with my compliments.

Telscombe & Saddinghol
 (Rev. M. Taylor) Bri 32134(9)
 Silver Chalice (? 1573)
 not marked - in damaged
 & poor condition

No pewter, and
 has no knowledge
 of any in the past.

East Blatchington, Seaford.
 (Rev. M. Wright)

Spinney

10.15
 11am 86x
 10.15
 11am 86x
 Sept 83-2964

There is also an English plain rim
~~is~~ about 8 in. diam. Quite plain marked
 at base - WITTER (!) (mark worn).
 also an unusual lidded cover



Continental probably French
 marked at top of crown FIN
 and punched



1 K
 1838

(These are not the
 initials of the
 incumbent of that date.)

A good 1630 type
 flagon with knoppe
 cover. ^{marked on handle E.C.} No engraving
 but churchwardens
 initials G.G. ^{marked} at top
 of handle. H.B.

Height to lip 23.5 cm
 Ht. small t. top of knop
 29 cm.

The above at St John
 Church, Blatchington, but
 Value £300-350 ^{belong} to E.C.

This is at E. Blatchington
 & is used for flowers

Alceston (Alceston & Selmeaton Parishes) (Rev. Fendal Hunt) Ripon 254 (1818-2)

(St. Peter's)



Value
 £100
 plus engraving.

A good quart capacity tankard with
 domed cover & 'charback' thumbpiece, ball
 terminal handle. Hms. at left of handle and
 maker's mark inside (indiscernible) - could be
 Thomas Carpenter, c. 1740.

See next

Alceston has a plain-rimmed plate 9 3/4 diam engraved around rim (in old
 not seen) and

12/3/71

^{The Virgin,}
St. Mary, Salehurst (Rev. Stedman
Robertsbridge 408)

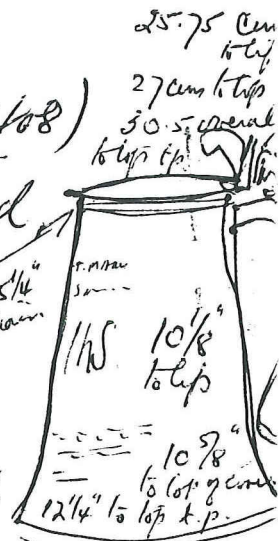
Pair Lagons of Scottish type (plain unbanded)
engraved at front
marked inside
back
ST. MARY
SALEHURST
IHS



dia 5 1/4
diam



head with small
tongue at front
base 6 3/4
diam



FIRST OF THE PURIFICATION OF
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN
MDCCV
(1705)

and a pair deep plates
similarly engraved around
rim, and IHS in center,
by Tho Compton, London
date MDCCXLIII (1843)
double oval
(need
diam
10" diam
1 3/4" d
with
m/R
rim

XX 4523

13th. October, 1971

The Treasurer,
Worthing Museum & Art Gallery,
Worthing, Sussex.

I N V O I C E

EXHIBITION OF PEWTER, MAY - SEPT. 1971

To expenses for petrol, expended on behalf of
the Museum, in contacting various churches in
E. Sussex, and collecting and returning exhibits
loaned to the above. Approx. 14 gallons. Say £5. 00

KX 4523

15th. October, 1971

Mrs. S. Constable,
Assistant Curator,
Worthing Museum & Art Gallery,
Worthing, Sussex.

Dear Mrs. Constable,

I have now been able to return all three of the church properties (letter) which was on loan for the exhibition, and enclose the Incumbent's receipts herewith.

Now that all travelling in this connection is completed, from my angle, I am submitting herewith my charges, i.e. out of pocket expenses only, for petrol, etc., and hope that I am not too late. I do recall that you asked me to do so many months ago, but, of course, at that time, I knew that there would be further expenses involved in the return.

From all accounts I have had from viewers of the exhibition, I am convinced that it was a huge success. I have heard many words in praise of the display.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely,



parish church of etchingham



Home in Sussex March 26 and 1861



The Pewter Society



Hon Treasurer
K W Bradshaw
Bellwood
34 Doddington Road
Lincoln Tel 21460

Hon Librarian
D A Mundill
Ashmount
Lower Northdown Avenue
Cliftonville Kent
Tel Thanet 23274

incorporating the Society of Pewter Collectors Founded 1918

Hon Secretary
Christopher A Peal
The Wold
12 Stratford Crescent
Cringleford Norwich
NOR 68F
Tel Norwich 54581

SUMMER MEETING - SATURDAY, JUNE 12th

The Summer Meeting will be held on Saturday, June 12th at Worthing. Members should foregather at 3-3.30 p.m. at The Museum, which is near The Beach Hotel. Some accommodation has been provisionally booked. Please make your bookings immediately. Unfortunately The President, Mr. F. Holt will not be able to attend, and Mr. K. Bradshaw will be Chairman for the day.

Dr. Gusterson has been largely responsible for staging the Exhibition of Sussex pewter (in particular from the churches), slightly reinforced from outside. It will be most interesting to see a Regional Exhibition.

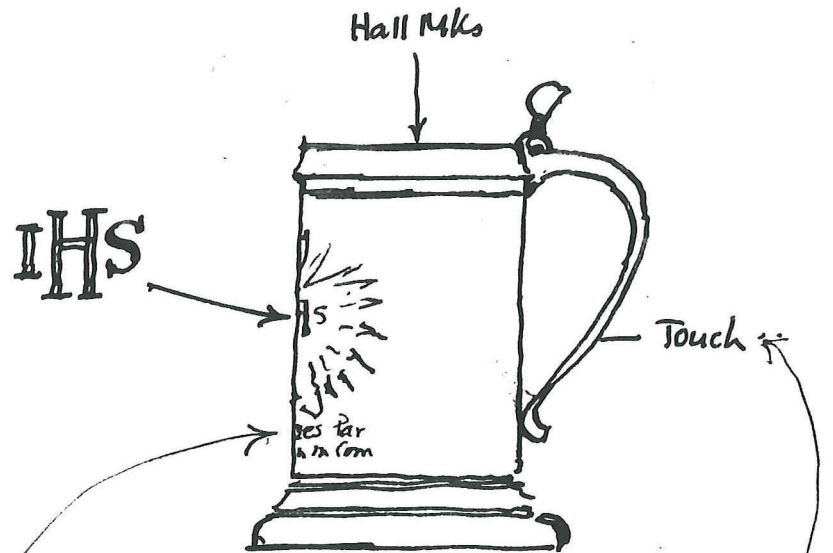
Dinner will be at 7 p.m., after which Dr. Gusterson will briefly relate a few anecdotes experienced in gathering in the display. This will be a lead in the important task of educating church authorities as to the value of their pewter heritage, and our own long term hope of recording church pewter throughout the land. He will also touch on ecclesiastical pewter.

It appears the Emes flagons - a most distinctive type with variations on the thumbpieces - occur more frequently in Sussex than has so far been noted elsewhere. Will members please bring all the Emes flagons they can, borrowing from any local source. It should be an opportunity for recording photographically the different types of thumbpiece.

There will be no admin. meeting, and Base metal and vetting will therefore go by the board - but let us hope that the Sale Table will be bi-laterally popular.

Purcell Simpson, 1939?

LOT 47



{ "In Usom Eccles Par
de Baginton in Com
Wär 1699"



E.S.1

London County Council

<p>Telephone : WATERloo 5000</p> <p>Extension</p>



Architect's Department,
The County Hall,
Westminster Bridge, S.E.1

Replies to be addressed to
"THE SUPERINTENDING
ARCHITECT."

Quoting Case No. E.S. Reg. No. E

DEAR SIR,

London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939, Section $\frac{34}{35}$

With reference to this case, will you be good enough to report whether the Council's conditions of approval requirements (as modified) have been complied with to your satisfaction, or if not send a detailed list of the works outstanding?

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the Superintendent Architect.

Superintending Architect.

..... Esq.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

- 24 A French ivory rectangular plaque carved with the Battle of Waterloo, in moulded ebonized frame, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in., and a French miniature portrait of a lady, in rectangular shaped ormolu frame, modelled with ribbon tie and festoons
- 25 A Limoges enamel wafer cover, with ormolu pineapple finial, *XVIIth century*, a chased ormolu coronet, two copper bowls, and two other pieces
- 26 A papier-mache cylindrical box and cover painted with figure subjects, a pair of painted fans, and a goblet, engraved with the rose and thistle (a.f.)
- 27 Four old snuff boxes of wood, bone and faience, an ivory seal, a spy glass, a periscope, five decorative spoons, and ten other pieces
- 28 A tortoiseshell oblong snuff box, with figure decoration, a pair of silver mounted candlesticks, a heart shape etui, an oblong box, and a magnifying glass
- 29 Two bags and a casket of beadwork, a wood box in the form of a fruit, a cassowary egg, and four Spanish mother-o'-pearl carvings
- 30 Three glass pictures, eight coloured engravings, etc., and a Persian faience picture
- 31 A pair of wool-work pictures, garden scene with figure subjects, and musician, in moulded and gilt frames
- 32 Six malacca canes, with gold, silver and ivory mounts, and a native stick with carved figure head
- 33 A miniature portrait of a gentleman wearing a blue coat and white cravat, by G. SPENCER, in oval moulded ebonized frame, a circular wood snuff box, a Japanese bronze and ivory manju, and two carved ivory stick handles
- 34 A pair of old English brass, baluster shaped candlesticks, on octagonal bases, a plaster copy of the Portland vase, and a drawing by Sir D. Y. Cameron, in oval ebonized frame
- 35 A pair of carved cocoanut cups on stands, with silver mounts
- 36 An inkstand and a pair of candlesticks of verte marble, with chased ormolu mounts, a pair of bronze and alabaster book ends, a gilt casket, and two violins
- 37 A pewter jug, two tea pots, four other pieces of pewter, three brass candlesticks, a carved wood figure, and six other pieces, book ends, etc.
- 38 A pair of candelabra, of porcelain and gilt metal, a pair of shell plaques, in octagonal frames, a marble bowl and an alabaster vase

- 39 An Empire small inkstand, of ormolu and glass, and a collection of six table bells of brass and bronze
- 40 A pair of bronze grotesque heads and six figures, etc., of bronze and brass
- 41 An old brass skillet, a beadwork plateau, a Russian picture, a Chinese tortoiseshell model of rickshay, and a bronze jardiniere
- 42 A French ormolu clock, the shaped case surmounted by mythological figure subjects on scroll shaped base, modelled with a mask and foliage, 26in. high
- 43 An oil painting—Interior with Figure Subjects, in carved and giltwood frame, 12½in. wide, and another—Garden Scene, by Marcus Stone, R.A., in moulded and gilt frame, 14½in. wide
- 44 A French kingwood large casket of sarcophagus form, mounted with Sèvres porcelain oval plaques painted with Cherubs among clouds, and foliage in gilt, with chased ormolu mounts and borders, 21½in. wide
- 45 An early Spanish carved ivory figure of the Madonna and Child, 6¾in. high, XVIIth century
- 46 A Capo di Monti oblong snuff box, painted and modelled with a portrait, trophies and foliage, gilt metal mount, 3¼in. wide
- 47 An early bronze rectangular shaped inkstand and cover with lion top, modelled with classical portraits, and inset with two rectangular metal gilt plaques chased and modelled with chariots, on paw feet, 9in. high, and a Continental large pewter measure and cover, with moulded borders and inscription, 12in. high
- 48 Three old brass skillets, two with inscribed handles, and a pair of brass pricket candlesticks, on triangular bases
- 49 A pair of brass altar candlesticks, and eight others
- 50 A pewter Tappit Hen, a funnel, a baluster shaped measure, a tankard, and six various pewter candlesticks
- 51 Twenty Jacobean brass stair rods, with acorn finials
- 52 A pair of Continental porcelain plaques, painted with an interior with figure subjects, moulded and gilt frames, 9½in by 13in.
- 53 A miniature portrait of a lady and children, circular, and another of the needlewoman, moulded and gilt frames
- 54 A miniature portrait of a boy, and two others, of gentlemen, framed
- 55 A pair of Venetian metal wall lights, with mirror panels, glass drops and branches for three lights

LEWTER IN SUSSEX CHURCHES

This list is taken from a series of articles on Sussex Church Plate in S.A.C. vols. 53, 54 and 55.

Chichester Cathedral	sepulchral chalice 11th. - 12th cent.
Littlehampton	2 plates and a footed plate. (see West Sussex Gazette for May 1970)
Lyminster	A large flagon with a hinged lid.
Rustington	Flagon.
South Stoke	Flagon and plate. Plate marked Withers in London.
Barnham	Flagon with lip.
Felpham	Large flagon.
Pagham	Flagon. 2 plates marked with cross and crown, and Made in London, Townsend London.
Lavant	Flagon with scroll handle. Plate with very wide rim.
Slindon	Flagon marked R.N.I. each letter within a shield. Plate
Chidham	Flagon and plate.
West Dean	2 plates engraved IHS in the centre and 'the Parish of West Dean GB' around edge.
West Thorney	Flagon and footed plate.
Earnley	Flagon and Alms dish.
Didling	Chalice and paten.
Harting	2 flagons and 2 plates.
Heyshott	Pewter alms plate engraved with coat of arms.
Bury	2 plates and flagon.
Parham	2 plates .a communion cup and a flagon all engraved with coats of arms.
Rudgewick	Communion cup and paten.
Ashurst	Basin once used for baptisms with Ashurst church stamped on the bottom.

Botolphs	Footed plate with gadroon decoration.
Clapham	Flagon and plate
Patching	Flagon 6 1/2" high.
Lancing	Flagon inscribed 'This is Lancing Church Flagon bought by John Campion Churchwarden.' Also a paten.
Falmer	Alms dish inscribed 'Remunerabitur' and underneath 'Falmer Church 1757'
Lewes	Footed plate and flagon
St. Thomas a Beckett.	
Ovingdean	Flagon and 2 plates.
Rottingdean	2 alms dishes.
X Telscombe	} Flagon (no trace, April 1971)
X Hiddinghoe	
Newtimber	Alms dish engraved 'Newtimber 1719'
Plumpton	Flagon.
Pyecombe	Flagon engraved 1733. Plate engraved 'The gift of the Revd. John Osborne 1765'
Slaugham	Plate
Bolney	Flagon
Woodmancote	Flagon with 1677 scratched on the lid.
Arlington	Flagon inscribed 'William Stepley and Nicholas Willard Churchwardens of the Parish of Arlington 1685'
✓ East Blatchington	¹⁶³⁰ Flagon and ¹⁸⁹ paten. <i>modern plate</i> <i>Photo of flagon</i>
Chalvington	Flagon
Firle	Flagon and plate.
Beddingham	Flagon and plate.
✓ Alceston	<i>Belmerton has Tankard shaped flagon and plate. engraved around rim</i> <i>Photo of tankard and one plate.</i> (Belmerton has two engraved plates - not seen by R.F.M. April 1971.) <i>i.e. domed lid tankard</i>
Isfield	plate
Maresfield	Flagon and 2 plates.
✓ Rye	Flagon. <i>John Emes (SR). "Bottle-eagle's heads."</i>

Sedlescombe

Flagon (mentioned in 1726)

Penhurst

Alms dish.

✓ Salenurst

Pair of ^{Sutton's} flacons inscribed MDCCV. 2 plates inscribed MDCCCXLIII.

Photo. of flacons and 2 deep plates.

15th May 1971

To the Librarian,
Worthing Museum Library
11 and 12
Chapel Road, Worthing.

Invoice

To 1 Copy of "A Short History of the
Worshipful Company of Pewterers,
and Catalogue of Pewter"

£ 1. 17. 6

nett.

Delivered to the Librarian
(per invoice book table).

BOROUGH OF WORTHING
MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

Curator: L. M. Bickerton, F.L.A., F.M.A.

Telephone:
Worthing 9189

Chapel Road,
Worthing, Sussex.

EXHIBITION OF PEWTER

Tankard from Funtington
Tappit hen without lid
Candlestick with Cromwellian trumpet base
Lidless tavern mug with shaper
Two eared porringer, 16th cent
Porringer
Porringer
Two Handled Cup
Bell shaped mug with Sussex Marks.
Straight sided quart mug with Sussex marks
Spoon mould and spoon
Chaanel Islands measure and moulds
One Touch Plate
Cup salt
Two eared releif decorated porringer
Three snuff boxes
Insured for £2,250

Received from Mr. F.R. Michaelis

Signed... *S. Constable*
Date.... *26/4/71*

PEWTER - Property of R. F. Michaelis,

On loan to Worthing Museum & Art Gallery.

Domed-lid Tankard, with spout at front, used as a Church flagon at Funtington Church, near Chichester, inscribed at front :-
Henry Hounson)
John Allbercy) Churchwardens, 1725.
Scratched lightly inside the cover "Parish Church, Funtington"
Sussex"

Made by Robert Iles, London, c.1691-1735.
Height to lip 6". Height overall, to top t.p. 7½"
Base diam. 5½". Diam. at XES neck 4½".
INSURANCE VALUE £150

Scottish lidless type Tappit-hen shaped measure, of Imperial quart capacity. Height to lip 8½". c.1826
INSURANCE VALUE £70

Trumpet-based Candlestick, Cromwellian period, flared foot with central drip-pan and cylindrical stem with everted nozzle. Marked with maker's initials at top of stem. c.1650.
INSURANCE VALUE £600 Height overall 7½"

Porringer with two ears, plain bowl. Marked with initial "K" on one ear. Bowl diam. 6½". Overall 8½". c.1590-1600
INSURANCE VALUE £400

Porringer with single ear fretted with geometrical patterns, of unrecorded style, marked at front with mark of the maker "A.A" within a shield. Bowl diam. 5". Overall 7". c.1690
INSURANCE VALUE £60 Ownership initials "E.H." at front.

Porringer with single ear, cast in relief with intertwined scrolls. The bowl of deep 'bucket' shape. The ear punched with ownership initials N, and makers mark of an anchor with "A.R." (unrecorded). T E Date c.1690. Bowl D. 3½"
Overall d. 6½". deep 2"
INSURANCE VALUE £60

Two handled Posset Cup, with deep bowl. Height 4". bowl d. 4½"
No maker's marks. Illustrated in "Antique Pewter of British Isles", Fig. 57. c.1720
INSURANCE VALUE £90

Cup Salt, wide bowl on hollow moulded foot. Bowl d. 3½". Height 3". c.1760. INSURANCE VALUE £12 (Continued)

1442
607

2049
180
20

2249
0

PEWTER - Property of R.F. Michaelis (Continued)

Relief-decorated Two Handled Porringer, with medallion in base depicting the Duke of Marlborough with banner inscribed "To Europe Peace I ~~WILL BRING~~ Give. Let Nations happy live"; the cover with "twin angel" finial and relief-cast decoration incorporating portrait busts of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, and inscribed "GOD ~~KEEP~~ SAVE P. GEORGE AND QUEEN ANNE". The two ears relief-cast with dolphins etc. Maker's mark at base of one ear "A.W." Commemorating the Treaty of Ryswick, 1697. Width of bowl 6". Overall across handles 11". c.1702. INSURANCE VALUE ~~£150~~ £500

Snuff box, in form of a ^{shoe} ~~shoe~~, marked under lid "R. WEBSTER", 3". INSURANCE £5. c.1800

Snuff box, circular, with relief-cast decoration on cover. diameter at top, 2½". ~~£150~~ Marked by S. Duncombe, c.1760-80 INSURANCE VALUE £5

Small Patch box with hinged cover. Relief decorated, overall size 1½" X ¾". depth ¼". c.1800 INSURANCE VALUE £5

Tavern mug, quart capacity, with wooden re-shaper. Sussex "seals" inscribed underneath base. "T. Stone, Newhaven". c.1840-50 INSURANCE VALUE £20

Tavern Mug, Quart capacity straight-sided, with Sussex "seals" and Crowned "W.R.", c.1820-26 INSURANCE VALUE £12

Tavern Mug, Pint, bell-shaped, with Sussex "seals". c.1826-40 INSURANCE VALUE £10

Bronze Spoon Mould, to cast a Queen Anne relief-decorated spoon, together with newly cast spoon, untrimmed, and a finished spoon. c.1702. INSURANCE VALUE £50

Bronze Mould, in 15 sections, to cast a Channel Islands measure, shown together with rough castings of each section, and a complete measure, trimmed. c.1780-1800. INSURANCE VALUE £180

Replica of one of the London touchplates. The originals are of pewter, bearing actual struck marks of pewterers, c.1700-50. INSURANCE VALUE £20

R. H. Mehall

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 150 |
| 1. Spittington landmark / plagon | |
| 2. Sets. lidless tappit-ben | 70 |
| 3. Trumpet band candle stick | 50 |
| 4. P.F. 1. Sounger | 400 300 250 |
| 5. Tavern mug & hood | shopper
20 |
| 6. Sounger | 45 |
| 7. Sounger | 45
130
90 |
| 8. 2. handled cup. | 90 |
| 9. Straight. Quart Mug (Singer) | 12 |
| 10. Bell-shaped pint (Singer) | 12 |
| 11. Spoon mould & spoon | 40 |
| 12. Mould for C. I. Measure | 150 |
| 13. Touchplate copy (one?) | 10 |
| 14. Cup Salt. | 12 |
| 15. 2-lined relief - decorated | 40 |
| 16. 3 smuff - boxes | 15 |

£2200 say £2250

MUSEUM & ART GALLERY, WORTHING, SUSSEX
Tel: Worthing 2028 & 9189 Curator: L.M. Bickerton, F.L.A., F.M.A.

491

37111 39189

31 March 71.

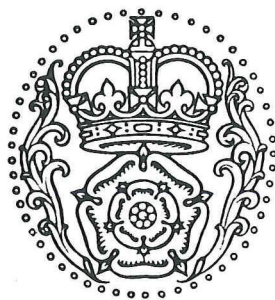
Dear Mr Michaelis,

Dr Gusterson phoned yesterday and said that you were willing to pick up the items from Selmeston. I enclose the receipt for the items.

Yours

Sue Welton

THE SOCIETY OF PEWTER COLLECTORS



PRESIDENT	C. A. Peal, Esq., The Wold, Stratford Crescent, Cringelford, Norwich.
VICE-PRESIDENT	R. F. Michaelis, Esq., 35 Park Hall Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21.
HON. TREASURER	G. R. Hands, Esq., 10 Langside Avenue, Roehampton, London, S.W.15.
HON. LIBRARIAN	R. F. Michaelis, Esq., 35 Park Hall Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E. 21.
HON. SECRETARY	J. L. Grant, Esq., C.I.E., The House on the Bend, Sea Lane, East Preston, Sussex.

December, 1961

Dear Sir (Madam),

The Summer Meeting of the Society was held at Ettington Park Hotel, 6 miles south of Stratford-on-Avon, on Saturday, 10th June, 1961.

The meeting was held at 3 p.m. and the following 12 members were present:

Mr. C. A. Peal (President)	Mr. F. W. Holt
Mr. R. F. Michaelis (Vice-President)	Mr. A. A. Hatherley
Mr. K. W. Bradshaw	Mr. W. J. Lester
Dr. H. G. Butterfield	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. J. L. Grant	Capt. A. V. Sutherland Graeme
Mr. C. C. Minchin	Mr. H. Veasey

Apologies for absence were received from 10 members who were unable to be present.

1. Confirmation of Minutes

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 11th February, 1961, were confirmed subject to two changes:—

- (a) In the minutes of items 1 & 2 of the Agenda, "1960" to be substituted for "1961."
- (b) In the minutes of items 9 & 10 of the Agenda it was stated that the last list of books was printed in 1937. The Hon. Librarian pointed out that a list was printed in 1949, a supplementary list in 1951 and additions to the library are notified in his annual report to the Annual General Meeting. Copies of the 1949 list and the 1951 supplementary list were sent to all members at the time.

The Spring meeting will be held at the White Hart Hotel, High Street, Windsor, on Saturday, 14th April, 1962. Rooms have been reserved for us.

To close this circular I reproduce sentiments expressed by our President in a recent letter:

“In these days, collecting, in any medium is difficult. The competition is intense, not only from other collectors, but from the London, and exporting, trade. But in most media, the experts are not necessarily collectors, or ‘the trade.’ They are those, devotedly keen, who do not possess, but who visit, see, and handle. Our greatest benefactor, and pioneer, who first studied, co-related, and publicized pewter, had no collection—yet his opportunities must have been enormous. But Masse visited, saw, and handled. To this day there is no repairing neater than his.

We, too, have wonderful opportunities of getting really close to our subject. Most museums are really grateful to have knowledgeable amateurs to whom to turn, for information, and practical help.”

Yours sincerely,

J. L. GRANT,
Hon. Secretary.

2. *The Election of a new member*

Mr. R. S. Campkin was elected by an unanimous vote.

3. *Matters arising*

(a) The President brought up the question of revising and reprinting Cotterell's "Old Pewter, its makers and marks" (or publishing an entirely new book). Mr. Michaelis was asked to write to Mr. Stanley Grant, Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, re the question of copyright. Mr. Michaelis was also asked to verify roughly the number of names not included in Cotterell's book which are available for inclusion in a new volume.

(b) The President asked if any member had brought any example of repairing or cleaning a piece of pewter. Mr. Hatherley showed a footed plate which was heavily oxidised before cleaning. He explained that he had cleaned the piece with undiluted spirit of salt applied with a rag on a stick, followed by rubbing with crocus paper of varying degrees of roughness, finishing with a calico buffer. Members expressed the opinion that this was a difficult piece to clean and Mr. Hatherley had done it well. He had left a few small patches of oxide uncleaned and this was considered desirable.

4. *Any other business*

(a) The Hon. Secretary was asked to get into touch with the Beadle at the Pewterers' Hall as far as dinner for the Annual General Meeting in February, 1962, is concerned, particularly in regard to wines, etc., at dinner and drinks before dinner.

(b) The Hon. Secretary said he had sent a copy of the printed circular of the Society for May, 1961, to "The Connoisseur", "Apollo", "The Antique Collector" and "The Antique Dealer and Collectors' Guide." It was considered that it would be better if a brief notice was sent to each of these periodicals, merely stating that a meeting had been held, rather than to send the Circular.

(c) Mr. Cooper was thanked for fitting a new handle to the President's gavel.

(d) The question of changing the name of the Society was brought up. If this was to be done it could only be done at an Annual General Meeting, after a proposal had been put up by a member. Mr. Minchin said he would put up a proposal in due course.

(e) It was decided not to go on with the proposal of providing a tie for the Society.

(f) Members congratulated Mr. Jaeger on his golden wedding and Mr. Minchin on his silver wedding.

This closed the business meeting.

A vetting session was then held and 3 pieces were passed round for vetting. The first piece was a 3-pint flat lid tankard with the touch of William Eden. This tankard had been overcleaned but was vetted genuine by all members. The next piece was a pint measure with no lid but an unusual thumb piece (a mixture of bud and double volute?). The bulge of the measure was flatter than usual and it appeared to be an early one. The underside of the thumb piece showed that the lid had had a flange on the underside as found on Scottish measures. The measure was vetted genuine by all. The third piece was a round jar (like a tobacco jar). This was vetted genuine.

As time was short the President postponed his talk on "Knopped Spoons" till after dinner.

Members were joined at dinner by Mrs. Peal, Mrs. Michaelis, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. and Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Holt and Mr. Holt junior, Mrs. Minchin, Mrs. Sutherland-Graeme, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Smith junior.

The President in opening his talk on "Knopped Spoons" recommended members to see the collection of pewter spoons in the Museum in St. Annes Street, Salisbury. This collection is one of the best in Great Britain. The President then showed a number of XIVth-century latten spoons as representative of known pewter types. These latten spoons had cone and finial knops. He also showed some pewter spoons with finial knops. He stated that he found Hylton Price's book "Old base metal spoons", though it was published in 1908, as accurate today regarding marks as when it was written, though since then many more types of knop have turned up.

The President then passed round, for examination, 24 English pewter spoons all of the early type with very rare knops, viz. diamond, globe, stump, horse shoe, apostle, baluster, acorn, "grub" baluster, maiden head, seal, hexagon and 2 pewter spoons with latten knops of early date showing the development of the form of the spoon and stem. All these 24 spoons were in excellent condition. The President then asked Capt. Sutherland-Graeme to pass round 12 pewter spoons of exceptional interest which he had brought to the meeting. These 12 spoons were the best of about 100 which were given to him (Capt. Sutherland-Graeme) by Mr. A. B. Yates many years ago. Among these were a chanticleer, St. Peter with his key, 2 maiden heads, a horned headdress, a lion séjant, a lion rampant, and one which might be John the Baptist. These are shown on page 27 of Capt. Sutherland-Graeme's booklet "Old British Pewter." It was emphasised that probably all these spoons had been recovered from below the surface, either in wells, drains, excavations or in rivers. The President said that at a future meeting the story will be taken up again, when the modern spoon will be traced in its development from the slip tops of c.1600 onwards.

On 29th June, 1961, the Hon. Secretary received a letter from the Solicitors to the Executors of the late Dr. R. G. B. Marsh, stating that Dr. Marsh had bequeathed £50 to our Society to be expended on the restoration of notable pieces of antique pewter used as Communion Plate in churches in England, with the request that attention be given to the two pewter flagons now at Cawston Church, Norfolk.

The Committee of the Society asked the Hon. Secretary to reply saying the Society would be pleased to accept the bequest for the purpose named.

Our President at once went to Cawston, inspected the flagons and had them photographed. The President's report on the flagons was circulated to the Committee and the actual flagons were brought to the Autumn interim meeting at Stamford on 14th October, 1961, for all present to see.

The decision to repair the flagons will be found detailed in the report on the autumn interim meeting further on in this circular.

Mr. R. S. Campkin sends the following interesting note:

Members may be interested in these notes concerning a previously unrecorded pewter flagon and paten discovered in the little Church of St. John the Baptist, Clayton, Sussex, some eight miles north of Brighton. Correspondence found among the Church records reveals a rather unusual story.

Following the acquisition of silver communion vessels during the late 18th century the pewter pieces were thrown into a nearby pond, where they lay until (in or about) the year 1830, when they were brought to light by a farmer cleaning out this pond. He presented them to a local doctor known to be "interested in old things." The doctor died in 1847 and his family subsequently twice made a written offer to return the pewter to the Church. The first Rector receiving the offer replied that he was not interested, and his successor went one better and made no reply at all.

*Sussex
flagon
& paten
from
Clayton*

Eventually the pewter passed into the ownership of the doctor's grandson, a vicar living in the Isle of Wight. Feeling strongly on the matter, he made a direct approach to the Bishop, through whose agency the lost vessels were restored to their original home in the Church. That was in 1936—since when, wrapped in brown paper, they had reposed in the vestry safe. They had, of course, missed the inventory recorded in Sussex Archeological Collections in 1911. The writer has now had the pleasure of successfully cleaning them and of compiling an historical note for use in the Church, which is, incidentally, noted for its early wall paintings, uncovered earlier in this century.

The flagon, c.1670, is of "Beefeater" spread base type (sim. Michaelis, Fig. 63 (b)), extreme height 9½ in., base 5¾ in. In the base appears an indistinct touch, possibly a face or leopard's head, within a very small beaded circle. The lid bears four hallmarks, including "A.I.", a candle, and what is possibly a talbot or monster. The initials "T.R." appear on the handle. The flagon is now seen to be in superb condition.

The ^{paten} is inscribed "Clayton 1716" and, apart from having a diameter of 8¾ in., appears to be identical to one owned by Mr. Minchin (Michaelis, Fig. 68). On the underside is the touch of William Ellwood (1693-1733) with a similar "London" mark. In addition there are four hallmarks, including leopard's head, king's head and the letter "W."
R. S. CAMPKIN, 1961.

The Worshipful Company of Pewterers gave a cocktail party at the new Pewterers' Hall in Oat Lane, E.C.2, on 19th July, 1961. All members of our Society were invited to the party and those who were able to attend much enjoyed seeing the pewter on display, to say nothing of the cocktails and exploring the new Hall.

The autumn interim meeting of the Society was held at the George Hotel, Stamford, on Saturday, 14th October, 1961.

The following 13 members were present:

Mr. C. A. Peal (The President)	Mr. G. R. Hands
Mr. R. F. Michaelis (The Vice-President)	Mr. F. W. Holt
Mr. R. O. Boocock	Dr. R. F. Homer
Mr. K. W. Bradshaw	Mr. F. Jaeger
Mr. R. W. Cooper	Mr. C. C. Minchin
Mr. J. L. Grant	Mrs. C. Newton
Mr. A. Newton	

Mr. Anthony Hammond was present at the meeting as a guest.

At 5 p.m. a meeting was held to decide what repairs should be done to the two James I flagons in Cawston Church referred to in the details of the Marsh bequest on page 3 of this circular. These flagons were brought to the meeting by the President and they were examined by all those present. It was decided that in the case of the flagon which was in better condition the hole in the base should be repaired, the thumb piece straightened and the surface of the whole flagon cleaned. In the case of the other flagon it was decided that the missing lid should not be replaced by a new one but the holes in the body should be repaired. The Hon. Secretary was asked to inform the Rector of Cawston (Rev. E. F. W. Ames) on these lines. It was decided that the repair of no other pewter should be undertaken at the cost of the Marsh bequest till the cost of repairing the Cawston flagons was known.

Mr. R. F. Michaelis offered to repair the better of the two flagons himself and he was thanked for his kind offer. The President asked members to report the names of any repairers who would be skilful enough to repair the flagon in less good condition. The President pointed out that it was important that the 2 flagons should be brought on the inventory of property of the Church.

After dinner further details of administration were discussed, including the venue of the Annual General Meeting on 17th February, 1962. The Worshipful Company of Pewterers had very kindly invited the Society to hold the Annual General Meeting at the Pewterers' Hall and the offer had been accepted. But in due course difficulties were foreseen and it was decided at the meeting that the most convenient arrangement would be to reach the Pewterers' Hall at 3 p.m. on 17th February, see the Touch Plates, pewter, the new Hall and have tea there and to have the meeting at a hotel as usual. The Hon. Secretary was asked to write to the Clerk to the Worshipful Company and ask if it would be possible for the Society to do this.

The President suggested that the Hon. Librarian should be asked to start a loose-leaf scrapbook showing rare pieces. This was agreed to and the Hon. Librarian asked that the size of the photos should be half-plate or full-plate and such photos should be sent with a full description and dimensions.

The question of holding "courses" for repairing pewter was discussed and it was emphasised that before any member attended a "course" he must be efficient at carrying out simple repairs.

As time was getting short, Mr. R. F. Michaelis, who was to give his own experiences in repairing pewter, suggested that the talk should be postponed to a later meeting. Pieces brought for sale by members were then passed round and no less than 12 changed hands.

The vetting session was very short, and a hurried one. A half-gill measure of unusual appearance was vetted genuine but the lid and thumb piece were obviously of crude workmanship, the attempt to make the bud thumb piece being a very poor one.

Dr. Homer showed a baluster measure to which he had fitted a hammer head thumb piece of his own manufacture! Members had been asked to bring for display and discussion flat lidded flagons dating from 1680-1720. Seventeen such flagons were brought by members and discussion went on till after midnight on these and on new acquisitions brought to the meeting.

Among the new acquisitions brought to the meeting was a quart-size Queen Anne lidless tankard which Mr. F. Jaeger bought in Bournemouth. The tankard was somewhat misshapen and needed cleaning but it was a notable find.

Future Meetings

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Great Western Royal Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, on Saturday, 17th February, 1962.

Since the Autumn meeting the Worshipful Company of Pewterers has invited the Society to see the new Hall, the touch plates, their pewter, and at the same time, to take tea with them on 17th February, 1962. This very kind offer has been accepted. Detailed arrangements will be notified later but the probable time for meeting at the Pewterers' Hall will be 3 p.m. and the probable time for the business meeting at the Great Western Royal Hotel will be 5 p.m.

The Spring meeting will be held at the White Hart Hotel, High Street, Windsor, on Saturday, 14th April, 1962. Rooms have been reserved for us.

To close this circular I reproduce sentiments expressed by our President in a recent letter:

“In these days, collecting, in any medium is difficult. The competition is intense, not only from other collectors, but from the London, and exporting, trade. But in most media, the experts are not necessarily collectors, or ‘the trade.’ They are those, devotedly keen, who do not possess, but who visit, see, and handle. Our greatest benefactor, and pioneer, who first studied, co-related, and publicized pewter, had no collection—yet his opportunities must have been enormous. But Masse visited, saw, and handled. To this day there is no repairing neater than his.

We, too, have wonderful opportunities of getting really close to our subject. Most museums are really grateful to have knowledgeable amateurs to whom to turn, for information, and practical help.”

Yours sincerely,

J. L. GRANT,
Hon. Secretary.

March 1st. 1971

Dear Miss Wilcox,

I would suggest the following items of Pewter
be borrowed for the forthcoming exhibition.

Anne of Cleves Museum, Lewes.

Secretary Mr. Norris, Barbican House, Lewes.

- ✓ The Wrlington Flagon
- ✓✓ An Irish Flagon with 2 Chalices (Blake Marsh)

Ovingdean Church

Rev. J.B. Milne

- ✓ A large George II tankard (fichtard)
- ✓ a Chrysmatory *obovum*

Cuckfield Church

Rev. Canon J.D.C. Fisher, The Vicarage, Cuckfield

- ✓✓ 2 Large Flagons
- ✓✓ 2 patens

Clayton Church

Churchwarden Mr. Mottram, Pembury, Clayton.

- ✓ 1 Beefeater Flagon
- ✓ 1 footed plate. (Clayton 1716)

Yours sincerely.

(29)

Items of Pewter for collection.

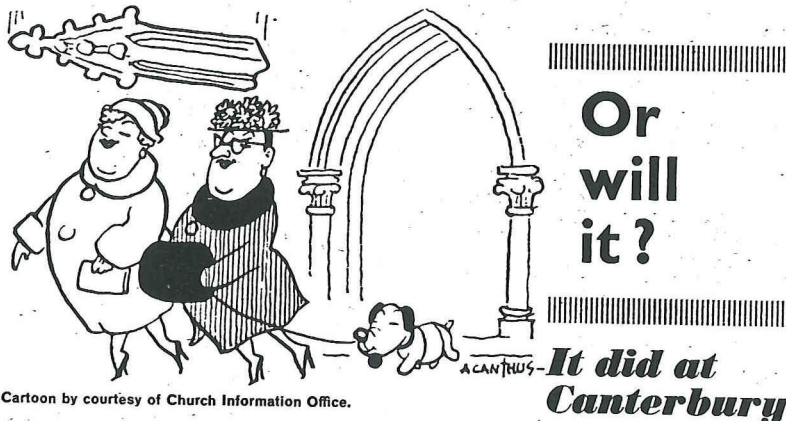
- ✓ Ashurst Rev. Canon Garner. The Vicarage, Steyning 3256
Baptismal basin and plate 1600
- ✓ Barnham Rev. R.W. Nicholls Barnham Vicarage Eastergate 2295
Baptismal bowl and Flagon 1800
- ✓ Didling Sir Frederick Parham Harting 296
Chalice and plate
- ✓ Harting Rev. F. Hunter The Rectory Harting 234
Large 1630 style flagon
3 plates
- ✓ Lancing Churchwarden Mr. W.E. Jones Lancing 3916
✓ Flagon without lid (bad condition)
✓ Footed plate
- ✓ Pagham Rev. Maynard The Vicarage Pagham 2713
~~Flagon 1630~~
~~2 plates~~
- ✓ Parham Rev. McDonald The Rectory, Rackham Storrington 2209
Flagon 1760
Chalice
2 plates
- ✓ Rudgwick Rev. J.C. Hart Rudgwick 327
Chalice and footed plate 1800 (will need loan replacement)
- ✓ Shareham by Sea Churchwarden Mr. Goddard Shoreham 2591
Flagon 1630 inherited
Footed plate

Stark
Museum.
Ovingdean
Cedars.

Rev. H. Tordens
Christchurch

Home Words - March 1971

'IT WON'T HAPPEN TO US' THEY SAY ...



Cartoon by courtesy of Church Information Office.

Or will it?
It did at Canterbury

By B. B. STONEBRIDGE, deputy general manager of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office

SINCE I last wrote for *Home Words* in October 1968 a further 3000 churches have been visited by thieves, and there is little evidence to suggest that parishes are yet doing everything possible to safeguard their property. In fact, more plate is now being lost to the Church by theft than by disposal under faculty.

It does seem that few churches have any defence in depth against the determined criminal.

The inevitable result will be a substantial increase in premiums unless there is a considerable improvement in risk, which can only come about by parishes making a really determined effort to resist the criminal—or at least make his task as unrewarding as possible.

There are still things that can be done to control the situation and the following are perhaps the more important precautions to be observed, namely:

(1) The churchwardens should pay regular visits to the church, as should members of the congregation who live near, varying the times as much as possible, and if anything suspicious is observed, then the incumbent and the police should be informed as quickly as possible.

- (2) The church should be kept securely locked at night.
- (3) All internal doors, and doors to the bell-tower, should be kept locked, except when there is a church official present.
- (4) Keys to doors and safes should not be left where a thief can find them.
- (5) If there is valuable plate, then a substantial safe (or strong room) should be provided. Such a safe would also contain the registers.
- (6) Valuable plate not in regular use should be kept at the bank or, better still, on permanent loan to a museum or Cathedral treasury.
- (7) Substitute wooden crosses and candlesticks during the week for valuable crosses and candlesticks, which should be kept in the vestry



Flashback

—to 1968, when £17,000 worth of treasures, including this 15th-century silver and jewelled Italian altar cross was stolen from Canterbury Cathedral

or other protected area. In such circumstances the vestry should have both inner and outer doors that can be adequately locked, while windows at low level should be fitted with bars.

(8) A simple burglar alarm embodying a relay circuit to the local police station would be justified if there is a substantial amount of property to be protected.

(9) Valuable Communion plate, altar ornaments and other treasures, should be photographed and copies kept at one of the churchwarden's houses and at the vicarage or rectory where they would be readily available to the police in the event of theft. This is in addition to the usual church inventory which should embody as much detail as possible.

(10) The police are both ready and anxious to be of assistance in preventing theft, and parishes should consult with their Local Crime Prevention Officers without delay. The E.I.O. too would wish to help through their Regional Surveyors.

As to the theft of external lead and copperwork, care should be taken to see that ladders are not left lying about.

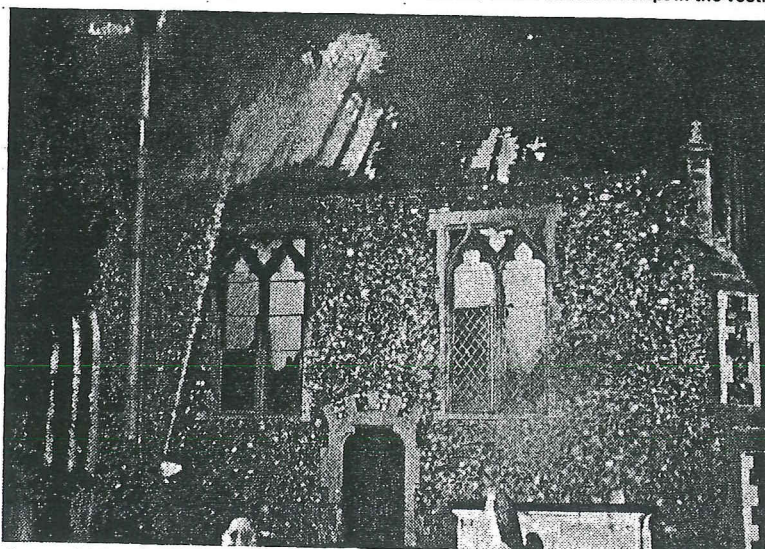
Judicious use of barbed wire may make it more difficult to a thief to gain access to roofs, while one or other of the "anti-climb" paints now on the market, used with discretion, could bring about the same result.

If the church is close to houses, then a strong floodlight mounted on the tower or other high point, illuminating the whole of the roof area, would be worthwhile.

Where there are gates to the churchyard these should be kept locked at night, so preventing any lorry being driven close to the church.

One of the biggest dangers is malicious damage. But this is essentially irrational, and it is difficult to take rational precautions against it.

However, there is no need to put temptation in the way of the mentally deranged by leaving inflammable material lying about. Such items should be kept as far as possible locked in the vestry.



Successful Sunday for a fire-raiser

Tagging station -

~~Thursday E. Blatchington
11.30 Rev. Wright
4/3/71 Seal 2964 (83) (ap. 7)
during~~

~~1/3/71 Talsumbe & Piddinghoe
Rev. Payne
6 1/2 hrs. 32134 (9) none
5/3/71~~

~~1/3/71 Abciston & Selmeiston
Rev. Tindal Hart
no trap Ripe 254 (818-83)
1/11/71 11 am Sat. 6/3/71
1838 Yearag & Opp. Church~~



let to handle flogon @ 1630/46
& a good 1630 h/p
flogon
by G.G.
25 cm to
H.B. on handle
23.5 cm trap



PEWTER BASIN FOR THE FONT IN WILLINGDON CHURCH.

The following note, now that old pewter is attracting attention, has more than a local interest. In abstracting the will of 'Alexander Cunningham, of the parish of Ashburnham, in the county of Sussex, clerk,' dated 6th October 1697, proved in P.C.C. on 20th December following (Pyne, fo. 274), I met with the annexed interesting bequest: 'Item I give fifteen shillings for buying a handsome Pewter Basen for the Parish Church of Willingdon in Sussex, which that Parish may use in the ministracion of holy Baptism with this Inscription: A: C: Pædo baptist. And in case that the said Parish be provided with such a Basen before the execution of this my last will, then the said fifteen shillings shall be distributed to the Poore in the place where by God's providence I shall be buried.' The basin was duly purchased, for on communicating with the vicar, the Rev. O. L. Tudor, he wrote me on the 14th March, 1899, that 'The pewter basin you mention is still in the church font, bearing the inscription given. It is not a particularly handsome one, and has a ring at either side to lift it out and to put it back, after the water has been emptied down the hole in the font.' Mr. Tudor promised to place a copy of the bequest which I sent him amongst the church records.



Elevation of
JERSEY MEASURE
made from these original moulds
circa 1750.

IN THE CONSISTORY COURT
OF THE DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER

PARISH. ETCHINGHAM.

MATTER. SALE OF PEWTER FLAGON.

J U D G M E N T

In The Consistory Court of the Diocese of Chichester

Etchingham Church

Proposed Sale of Pewter Flagon

Judgment

There has been moved before me in this Court on behalf of the Reverend William Arthur James Gibb, the Rector of this Parish, and The Honourable Mary Edith Percy and Mr. Charles Frederick George Ransom, the Churchwardens, a Petition for a faculty authorising the sale of a pewter flagon, vested at law in the Churchwardens as custodians of the goods of the Church, and the crediting of the proceeds of sale to the Fabric Fund operated by the Parochial Church Council.

As will appear, the proceeds would not long remain in the Fund as the real purpose of the application is to raise funds for repairs to the Church which, it is submitted, ought to be, and cannot otherwise be, carried out. At this stage it will be understood that I am only lightly sketching the background. The Parochial Church Council, at a meeting of which sixteen of its seventeen members were present, have unanimously supported the application in both its parts. In these circumstances the Council, as the body statutorily responsible for the repair of the Church under Section 4 (I)(ii) of the Parochial Church Councils (Powers) Measure, 1955 and the body which, by Section 4(1)(i) of that Measure stands in the place of the old vestry for the purpose of consenting to a sale, will no doubt have no objection to being formally joined as a party to the Petition, and, whether or not this application is to be granted, I require this to be done; a course in line with other cases in other Dioceses and, most recently and authoritatively, required by the Deputy Dean of the Arches in his judgment in the case of St. Gregory Tredington delivered on the 8th October.

Citation duly issued for the requisite period and evoked no response. It is also convenient to add here that further local publicity to the proposal to sell was given in the local press and in the Parish magazine for November 1969 which contained a description of the flagon, set out the grounds put forward as justifying a sale and gave notice that an application for a faculty had been made. The Bishop had been notified, as patron of the living, and as such did not wish to raise objection to the proposed disposal.

In all these circumstances the application came before me technically unopposed. In line with the practice elsewhere and also because, although the vessel is of relatively small value in comparison with others for which similar faculties for sale have been sought, it is the most important to be considered in this Diocese for very many years, I sought the views of not only the Diocesan Advisory Committee but also of the Council for the Care of Churches. The Advisory Committee after a full debate were evenly divided, six to six, but would wish any sale authorised to be to a museum only and that the vessel should not leave this country. Some members felt that any sale of a treasure presented to a church was wrong, both because there was no moral right to alienate permanent treasures for a temporary good but also because such action is likely to discourage other potential givers. Treasures, it is said, form a permanent part of the possessions of the Church and should remain as such. The other view is that where a treasure cannot be in use or on display, and the Church which owns it is in considerable financial need, it should be sold. Both views were held with equal sincerity as one would expect, and indeed as they always are in these cases. In the event the witness I asked the Committee to send to help me, pursuant to Rule 6 (3) of the Faculty Jurisdiction Rules 1967, was the Archdeacon of Hastings to whose evidence I will refer in due course. The Central Council were strongly opposed to the sale and, in response to a similar invitation, the Reverend Peter Charles Hawker F.S.A. of St. Botolph, Lincoln, Custos of the Lincoln Cathedral Treasury, kindly came to give me assistance.

All that I have said was before me in the preliminary stages through which applications like this pass - a sifting process - and in view of the opposition and the importance of the case, I directed that the faculty be moved for in open Court. Mr. C.W. Rippon, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hart, Reade, Rippon, Dodd and Chatfield of Eastbourne, presented the case for the Petitioners and the Judge's witnesses were the persons I have stated.

I have been much helped by all three and appreciative of the low key in which they put their cases. In this connection, nevertheless, this Court has noted with interest the suggestion made in the recent Tredington judgment to which I have referred that more use should be made in these and other important cases of the provisions of Section 9 of the Faculty Jurisdiction Measure, 1964. This Section recognises the Archdeacon as an interested party in any faculty proceedings within his Archdeaconry and provides for his costs. The Deputy Dean has suggested that the Archdeacon, as an officer of the Bishop, could often help the Court, in difficult cases, by appearing and instructing solicitors, and Counsel too if appropriate, so that the Applicants' case may be properly probed by cross-examination, the witnesses for Advisory bodies carefully examined in chief so as to bring out their cases to their full effect, and so that any point of law may be thoroughly argued against the Applicants. If the Archdeacon himself approves the proposal or is neutral, he could simply give instructions that the Applicants be put to proof of their case which would, of course, mean that they and other witnesses would be properly cross-examined to ensure that, albeit unwittingly, they have not overstated it. Cases such as the Deputy Dean has in mind are relatively rare, but in any such for myself I shall certainly invite the Archdeacon concerned to consider whether he could, or indeed ought, to help the Bishop's Court in this way.

One other advantage might accrue. The Central Council in particular may well feel itself in difficulty under the present procedure in a case formally unopposed. Unless the case has been professionally handled from the start - and sometimes even where it has - the Council is faced merely with a formal petition which gives it only the scantiest, if any, outline of the case and it is not entitled as of right to more. The result is that their witnesses, usually not lawyers, though articulate, thoughtful and convincing in the presentation of their side of the matter, have no means of considering how to test the case they have come to meet. If the Archdeacon were to enter appearance and put in even a formal act on petition, this would elicit a reply which is where the meat of the case is usually to be found. There is then a much greater likelihood that the Chancellor will have all the material he ought to have to form the best judgment on the case.

Having stated the background and interpolated a quasi-practice direction I now turn to an examination of the grounds of the application and the evidence in support of it. First the vessel itself. It is described as being of pewter with a hinged lid and handle, 13½ inches high, 6¾ inches diameter at base, 5 inches at top: it is inscribed round the centre - "Bought for the Parish Church of Etching-ham in Sussex, March 26 ano 1635." Two points may be noted viz:-

- (i) it would not appear - though one cannot be certain - that the vessel was a private gift; and
- (ii) the inscription gives it some local significance.

Evidence given by Mr. Ronald Frederick Michaelis, a specialist in antique metal works, an author of books and a consultant to Sothebys, dates the vessel as having been made shortly before it was bought, that is between 1620 - 1635. He was unable to identify the maker. Its minimum value was £500 and it could well make more. A reserve of £500 was advised if it was sold by auction. The last one this witness had seen sold fetched £360 but this was one of the nicest of its type. In answer to Mr. Hawker Mr. Michaelis said that after a

long period of stability there had been a marked rise in the price of pewter in the last ten years. He did not think the release of this vessel on to the market would lead to a flood of other applications. There were not all that many around and one or two sales would not be enough to depress the market, a factor one must always have much in mind in these cases. This expert opinion I accept, supporting as it does what is stated in the Petition. The Applicants have received an offer from an art-dealer with a private collection of pewter of £700, worth after deduction of public sale expenses etc. not far short of £800. If I am to authorise the sale at all I would be prepared to allow a private sale in this case.

What the Applicants say of the flagon itself is that it has been permanently in the Bank and if it is not sold it will remain there. It is too large to use and too valuable to display owing to the risk of theft. Further it is surplus to the requirements of the Incumbent and those who worship at the Church. On the other hand they say the fabric fund needs money urgently for a number of purposes, the most urgent of which is the recasting of the lead roofs of the side aisles but there is plenty more to be done which has now become beyond their capacity to manage. We are forced, says the Petition, with a choice between the proper care of the Church and the keeping of an unusable piece of plate in Bank and feel that the care of the Church must have priority. It is a familiar story posing, if the evidence supports it, the usual intractable problem. Let us now look at the evidence, other than that of Mr. Michaelis which I have dealt with and accept.

In support of the Petition I heard evidence by Mr. Charles Dengate, a parishioner of very long standing, verger for 15 years and a regular worshipper; the Rector, Mr. Gibb; the Treasurer of the P.C.C. since 1954, Mr. Arthur Poulton; both the Churchwardens, Miss Percy and Mr. Ransom; and Mr. Neil MacFadyean A.R.I.B.A., the appointed Architect to this Church for about the last 8 years. In addition the Archdeacon gave strong support. In opposition, as I have said, was Mr. Hawker on behalf of the Council for the Care of Churches.

The ground of the application is an urgent financial emergency which the P.C.C. is unable to meet from its own resources, from the available sources of assistance within the Parish or outside it. I propose to evaluate first the evidence as to the extent of the emergency given by Mr. MacFadyean. In the course of his duties as Architect he has made two Reports under the Inspection of Churches Measure, 1955, the more recent one in 1967 and he produced it. Parts of the work he then recommended were extensive repairs to the north and south aisle roofs and he was consulted again about this in December 1969. The leadwork, now 150 or possibly 200 years old, has worn very thin and needs to be removed, recast with additional lead and the aisles re-roofed. The work would cost about £2000 plus scale fees and a further life of 150 years could then be guaranteed. His advice was that the style of roof should not be changed; no other low-pitch roofing material could offer this kind of life and this was the only proper way of restoring the roofs of this important Church (I pause to mention that it is said that it is one of only four outstanding Churches built in the fourteenth century in Sussex). In addition £200 was required for the repainting of the tower and a similar sum for repairs to the windows. Short-term patching would have to continue if money

was not forthcoming but it was unsatisfactory and it was a term of the guarantee given by Messrs. Richardson & Starling when the roof timbers were recently treated for death watch and other beetle infestation that the woodwork be kept dry. This evidence was not challenged and I accept that, with fees, some £2200 needs to be spent now to re-roof the aisles. The £400 in respect of the other repairs was not stressed at the hearing and I take account of it only to the extent that the finding of it, together with other existing liabilities, will affect the P.C.C.'s budgeting over the remainder of the quinquennium and possibly beyond.

Whether an immediate need of £2200 constitutes an emergency depends on the resources available to those on whom the burden falls and this I turn now to consider. Mr. Gibb told me that the last census the Parish had a population of 580 and there are 143 names on the Electoral Roll. The effective Church membership was about 100: normally 40 or so would attend the main service of the Parish Communion. Mr. Poulton produced the accounts for the last five years, 1965-69. I am not going to analyse these in detail but I ought to summarise them as I see them. So far as income is concerned it seems to me that the figures in all these years, made up of ordinary and special collections, donations, covenants, profits from parochial functions and appeals reflect great credit on the members of the Church in this Parish and those responsible for removing ^{running} the P.C.C. affairs. It would be unreasonable to expect that anything more could have been done. Income has been supplemented by generous grants from the Historic Churches Preservation Trusts (£500 in 1965, £200 in 1967) and the Church Building Society (£75 in 1967). At the end of 1969 there was £333 all told in credit balance of which £120 was in the fabric fund but outstanding bills for boiler repairs and miscellaneous items in fact mean that there is nothing in the kitty. As recently as September 1969 the serious concern felt about the state of the Church's finances was expressed in a letter which the Standing Committee of the P.C.C. sent to every householder in the Parish. It was stated - and the payment items in the years for which accounts are available substantiate this - that repairs to the Church and the Organ over 6 years had cost some £3000 of which £775 came from grants and that no further grants could be expected in the near future. This has imposed a heavy burden on those concerned, manfully borne. The Archdeacon, expressing the view that in a case such as this the Parish ought to show that it had made every effort on its own account, paid tribute to the real effort made since 1956 when he became Archdeacon. These figures of income and expenditure satisfy me that the immediate need I have mentioned constitutes an emergency in the present context. Can the P.C.C. and its officers do more? According to Miss Percy, who has also been Secretary of the P.C.C. all have been involved in money raising - "We have squeezed the Parish dry: we cannot raise more money in the Parish". Mr. Ransom confirms this - "it is impossible to raise this sort of money by our usual methods". Mr. Poulton to the like effect; is asked if he had to raise £2000 plus how would he do it, he said "we cannot do it after the last drive: the Parish finances are always hand to mouth".

There is another side however expressed by Mr. Hawkes and a letter from the Secretary of the Central Council to which I am entitled to have regard. Mr. Hawkes' main points were that vessels used in the communion service - and it was not

supposed that this flagon had not: indeed the likelihood was conceded - should be sold on the open market or to a collector: A museum or another Church was an acceptable recipient but his Cathedral Treasury, he told me, had no funds to buy articles. No Church is ever in the market so far as I have heard and a sale other than on the open market must almost inevitably result in a drop in the price likely to be obtained. Next, rhetorically, Mr. Hawker asked whether this was the precise time to deprive future generations of this treasure, concluded that this was not the time to sell. As to the first I am not convinced, as I have said, that one is here alienating a gift but even if one were where priorities compete as they do here the P.C.C.'s duty is to the Church. As the Archdeacon said "roofs come before vessels" and where the P.C.C. is satisfied, and satisfies me, that they have taken all effective action open to them, then in my opinion, they may legitimately and without dishonour turn to this Court for the help the law allows the Court to give. As to the second point the price of pewter has risen over the last decade and a sale will not cause a flooding according to Mr. Michaelis' evidence which I have accepted.

Lastly I turn to Miss Scott's letter. The main premise is that the flagon is likely to have been introduced into the Church to increase the decency with which the Holy Communion was celebrated and to have been used therefore for the consecration of the wine. The conclusion was that the Council was strongly opposed to the sale, presumably for this reason. The premise is not denied by the Petitioners and for myself I accept it without hesitation. The Tredington case confirms the jurisdiction to authorise a sale of a vessel so used in the past and as it has not been so used for many years in my view one simply comes back to the competing priorities and at that stage, as it seems to me, there is no question which is the more important. Chancellors are told that the jurisdiction is to be used sparingly in a fully proven case. This, in my judgment, is such a case but to anyone interested in this decision I would emphasise that in an "emergency" case it must always be manifestly shown by oral evidence supported by accounts and other material that every effort has been made to provide for it and to meet it.

The only point that remains, I think, is that the sale price still leaves a considerable shortfall which has to be met somehow but this, on reflection, is not a proper reason for refusing the faculty: the money will go a long way and possibly this may bring in help from unexpected sources. The point faced Chancellor Perks quite recently in an application relating to the sale of plate at St. Stephen's, Bristol and he dealt with the matter in the same way. I am content to follow him. I authorise the sale to the private buyer, the appropriation of the proceeds to the Fabric Fund and their eventual use towards the repairs to the aisle roofs. The Petitioners are, of course, responsible for the fees incurred and the expenses of the Court witnesses (if any).

Royan Bumble

Chancellor.

30. xii. 1970

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(HART, READE & CO.)

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AND AT
55A HIGH STREET
POLEGATE SUSSEX
TELEPHONE: POLEGATE 3971

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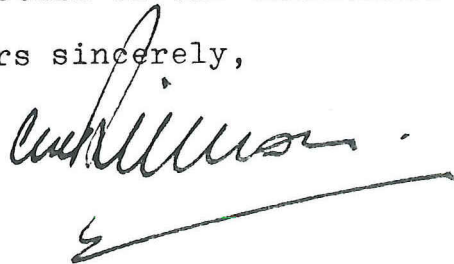
24th March, 1970

Dear Mr. Michaelis,

I have deliberately delayed writing to you again about Etchingham until I had satisfied myself that you had been given the set of photographs. I only heard about this from Miss Percy yesterday.

May I please take this opportunity personally of thanking you most sincerely for the interest and assistance which you very kindly extended to me over this matter? I will let you know directly we hear the detail of the Chancellor's decision.

Yours sincerely,



R.F. Michaelis Esq.,
Pelham House,
80 Denton Road,
Denton,
Newhaven,
Sx.

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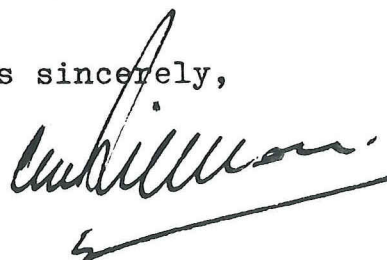
9th March, 1970

Dear Mr. Michaelis,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received over the weekend from Mr. K.J. Hewett. In acknowledging the letter I have asked him whether he can confirm or not that he is interested in the flagon for the purposes of his private collection, and I think that the thing for me to do at the Hearing, at the conclusion of your own evidence, will be for me simply to ask you to say whether it would be your opinion that an offer of £700 should be accepted or whether you would still advise an auction.

As I told you on the telephone on Saturday morning I have heard from the Church Wardens as follows, "We have been in touch with the photographer who took the photographs and supplied them to us free. He raises no objection to us giving a set to Mr. Michaelis with permission to publish them, so I will have a set ready to give to him at the Hearing".

Yours sincerely,



R.F. Michaelis Esq.,
Pelham House,
80 Denton Road,
Denton,
Newhaven,
Sussex.

Rep 11/3/70.

45 EVELYN GARDENS
LONDON, S.W.7
Tel. FRE 0353

March the 5th., 1970.

Hart, Rouse, Rippon, Doid & Chatfield,
Lloyds Bank Chambers,
Terminus Road,
Eastbourne.

Dear Sirs,

Your Reference :- R/10062/R

Dated Feb. 21th., 1970.

Etchingham Church.

Your facts are perfectly correct re my offer of £700. for the 17th. Century Pewter Flagon from Etchingham Church, and my above offer holds good until the Vicar and Wardens are in a position to sell. I would be very interested to purchase this piece. As I am no longer at Pond Street, I would be grateful if you could send all further communications to the above address.

Yours faithfully,



X.J. Hewatt.

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AND AT
55A HIGH STREET
POLEGATE SUSSEX
TELEPHONE: POLEGATE 33971

2nd March, 1970

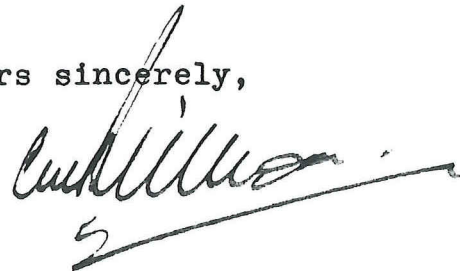
Dear Mr. Michaelis,

I am much obliged for your letter of the 27th February and its enclosure and am most grateful to you for seeing me on the 26th February. I thank you also for the report which accompanied your letter and I now confirm that unless there should be any sudden change in the situation which I have outlined to you the Hearing of the Petition for the sale of the pewter flagon will take place in Etchingam Church on Tuesday March 17th at 10.30.

I will certainly ask my clients to give you a copy of each of the two photographs of the flagon and to agree that your notes regarding it should be published entirely at your own discretion.

In a few days time I will send you a copy of the evidence which I will ask you to give to the Court, for your approval.

Yours sincerely,



R. F. Michaelis Esq.,
Pelham House,
80 Denton Road,
Denton, Newhaven,
Sussex.

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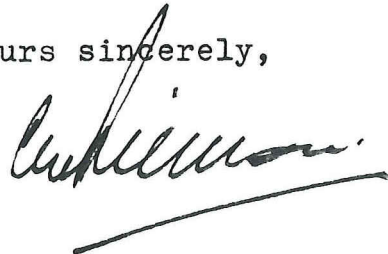
AND AT
55A HIGH STREET
POLEGATE SUSSEX
TELEPHONE: POLEGATE 3971

5th March, 1970

Dear Mr. Michaelis,

Further to my letter of March 2nd I now enclose for your approval and amendment as you wish a draft proof of the evidence which I shall be grateful if you will give at Etchingam on the 17th instant. A copy is enclosed for your retention. I shall be most grateful if you will let me know any matters of detail or correction which you would wish to make, and you will see that I have based the proof on both your letter and your report of February 27th.

Yours sincerely,



R.F. Michaelis Esq.,
Pelham House,
80 Denton Road,
Denton,
Newhaven,
Sussex.

27th. February, 1970

ETCHINGHAM PARISH CHURCH -- PEWTER FLAGON

Pewter flagon, of Charles I period, with tapering cylindrical body, everted rim at neck, and with combined convecto and ovolo mouldings at the base.

The hinged cover of plain 'muffin' shape, with erect, heart-pierced thumbpiece, and the handle a long sweeping curve with splayed terminal.

This flagon is a fine example of its type, in an excellent state of preservation -- the surface coated with a fine sheen of patination, in no way detrimental.

The flagon engraved around the upper half of the body with an inscription relating to its presentation to the parish church of Etchingam in Sussex, and the date '1635'.

The back of the handle struck with the mark (now somewhat detrited) of the provincial maker "E.G.", whose name and provenance are unknown, but whose mark is recorded by the late H.H. Cotterell, in "Old Pewter, its Makers and Marks", (No. 5614a). c.1615-35.

Height to lip	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
" to top of cover	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" overall, to top of thumbpiece	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Diameter at top	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
" at base	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

VALUE -- a precise value difficult to assess, but certainly not less than £500 (five hundred pounds).

Suggested Insurance value £750

Signed *R. J. Michalski*

27th. February 1970

C. W. Rippon, Esq.,
Messrs. Hart, Reade, Rippon, Dodd & Chatfield,
Lloyds Bank Chambers,
Terminus Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Dear Mr. Rippon,

Etchingam Parish Church - Pewter flagon

I was pleased to have the opportunity of meeting you yesterday, and of examining the fine pewter flagon from Etchingam - a report on which is enclosed herewith.

I understand that the incumbent of the parish is desirous of obtaining a Faculty to enable the flagon to be sold in aid of church funds for restorations. In view of the fact that the flagon is now redundant, so far as its use is concerned for ecclesiastical purposes, and that the church is in need of funds for restoration of the fabric, it would seem a wise move to place this on the market, provided its full value is realized. It is of some considerable importance, and has a value of not less than £500. Messrs. Sotheby, of 34/35 New Bond Street, London, for whom I am their expert consultant in this field, would be able to make a feature of this piece in a forthcoming sale.

As I mentioned to you yesterday, I am in process of compiling a record of the pewter vessels from Sussex churches before it all disappears, and I would appreciate the opportunity of including photographs of the Etchingam flagon in my notes (which I hope to publish, in due course, in the bulletin of the Sussex Archaeological Society); would it be possible for me to be provided with a pair of the existing photographs for this purpose, with permission for their use?

Please receive the enclosed report with my compliments.

Yours sincerely,

HART, READE, RIPPON, DODD & CHATFIELD

(HART, READE & CO.)

PARTNERS

C. W. RIPPON.
JOHN S. DODD, T.D.
JOHN F. CHATFIELD.
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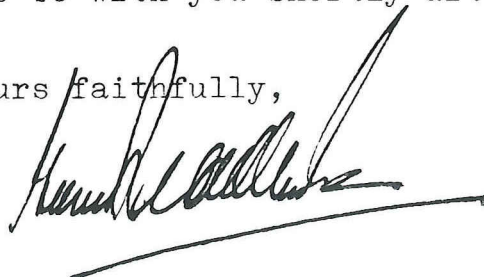
24th February, 1970

Dear Sir,

Etchingam Parish Church

This letter is to confirm the appointment which you have kindly made for our Mr. Rippon to call to see you with the pewter flagon on Thursday afternoon the 26th instant, and that Mr. Rippon hopes to be with you shortly after four o'clock.

Yours faithfully,



R.F. Michaelis Esq.,
80 Denton Road,
Denton,
Newhaven,
Sussex.



... church of etchingam. 18...

RONALD F MICHAELIS of Pelham House, 80 Denton Road, Denton, Newhaven, Sussex will say:

I am a connoisseur and specialist in antique metal work, the author of "Antique Pewter of the British Isles" (1955) and of "Chats on Old Pewter" (Revised 1949). I am a contributor to leading antique journals and am the expert consultant in the field of pewter for Messrs. Sotheby & Co. of 34-35 New Bond Street, London.

I have examined the pewter flagon the subject of the present Hearing and I am informed that it is now redundant so far as its use is concerned as part of the Communion plate.

I consider the flagon to be of some considerable importance and I would estimate its value at not less than £500, which, if the flagon is to be put up to auction should be the reserve price. For insurance purposes I would suggest its value at £750.

The flagon is of Charles I period, with tapering cylindrical body, everted rim at neck, and with combined convecto and ovolo mouldings at the base. The hinged cover of plain 'muffin' shape, with erect, heart-pierced thumb-piece, and the handle a long sweeping curve with splayed terminal.

This flagon is a fine example of its type, in an excellent state of preservation - the surface coated with a fine sheen of patination, in no way detrimental.

The flagon engraved around the upper half of the body with an inscription relating to its presentation to the parish church of Etchingam in Sussex, and the date '1635'.

The back of the handle struck with the mark (now somewhat detrited) of the provincial maker "E,G,", whose name and provenance are unknown, but whose mark is recorded by the late H.H. Cottarell, in "Old Pewter, its Makers and Marks", (No. 5614a). c.1615-35.

Height to lip	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
" to top of cover	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" overall, to top of thumbpiece	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Diameter at top	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
" at base	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ "

Why a 'squeezed dry' parish wants to sell old flagon

THE parish of Etchingham, estimated population 580, has been 'squeezed dry' over the past few years in raising money for the Fabric Fund of the 14th century Parish Church, a consistory court heard this week.

And, the court was told, the church faces outstanding bills of about £900 and further additional expenditure of about £2,000 on work to the roofs of the north and south aisles.

The only way the Rector and his parochial church council can think of to find part of this sum is to sell a pewter flagon which, valued at several hundred pounds, has not been used in living memory and is kept in a bank.

It was to hear an application from the rector and the church council for a faculty to sell the flagon, which bears the inscription: "Bought for the parish church of Etchingham in Sussex, March 26, anno 1635" that the court, presided over by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester (Mr. G. T. Buckle, Q.C.), sat in the church on Tuesday for over two and a half hours listening to evidence and submissions.

Important

At the conclusion the Chancellor reserved judgment, commenting: "I feel that this is an important application not only to Etchingham but possibly for some sort of, short term, at any rate, diocesan policy in these matters."

There have been no cases in Sussex for many years and even then only in respect of items of trivial value, numbered in tens of pounds.

He added: "I do not think it will be fair to give a decision now and said he would be putting this decision in writing and it would be forwarded to the interested bodies in a few weeks time."

Representing the applicants was Mr. C. W. Rippon, an Eastbourne solicitor, and although no formal objections had been received the Rev. F. C. Hawker appeared on behalf of the Central Council for the Care of Churches to put forward its arguments against the application.

The Rector of Etchingham (the Rev. W. A. Gibb) said that for security reasons it was not possible to display the flagon in the church.

It was in history an altar vessel but not one which he would consider of any particular use today nor would he welcome such a heavy vessel to be used at the altar today.

No objection

Referring to the application he said: "We have had absolutely no objection from the parish or any other source. In fact we have had a number of messages wishing us well."

He had written to the Bishop of Chichester who had replied that he acknowledged the necessity of the sale and would not, as patron, want to raise any objection to its disposal and hoped the faculty would be approved so they could get on with the repairs to the roof.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Poulton, of Battle, the church treasurer since 1954, spoke of the efforts to raise money for the fabric fund, including plant sales, gift day appeal, coffee mornings, sale of firewood and a drive involving a circular appeal to every house.

Asked what proposals he had as treasurer for finding the necessary money he replied: "We cannot find the money. In fact this drive was really our last resource and we have fairly bombed Etchingham for all the spare cash they have got and I do not think we have the right to ask for more after this last drive."

Impossible

The Hon. Miss Mary Faroy, of the Old Rectory, Etchingham, who became a churchwarden in 1965, said: "I do not think we can possibly hope to raise the money with the parish and the fact we have been squeezed dry over the past few years."

The other churchwarden, Mr. C. M. G. Ransom, of Ladyfield, Etchingham, took a similar view. "I think it is impossible to raise the money by any of the means we have hitherto employed," he said.

"I think we have thought of every conceivable method in a parish which has a great many parishioners of one sort or another, all of them requiring financial support."

The church architect, Mr. Neil Macfarlane, said he thought it was remarkable that the parish had kept on top of its troubles and he thought the work to the roof was the one big obstacle to overcome.

He pointed out that the guarantee in respect of the death watch beetle treatment was conditional on the roof being waterproofed.

Mr. Ronald Mignall, of Denon, Newhaven, a specialist in antique metal work, author of books on the subject and consultant in pewter to Sotheby's, described the flagon, measuring 21 inches to the top of the cover and with a base diameter of 8 1/2 in, as one of the finest flagons of its type made between 1620 and 1635, and in exceedingly good condition for its age.

It was difficult to say what its value was but he would give an estimate of a minimum of £600, but it went to auction it could well have gone as high as £1,000. It should not be insured for less than £700.

Questioned by Mr. Hawker, he agreed that pewter flagons were not glamorous in appearance. He has known flagons lying around in cupboards in vestries without any interest taken in them by incumbents, he said.

No flood

Asked by Mr. Hawker if he thought approval of the sale would lead to a flood of flagons on the market and a subsequent decrease in their value he replied: "No, there are not that many available."

He added that it could be that approval would induce a few incumbents to do the same thing but even then he did not think it would depress the value.

The Archdeacon of Hastings (the Ven. Guy Mayfield) said the Diocesan Arts Council was equally divided over the issue.

He himself had voted in favour of the application and he added that he dissented from the view that the proper use of such treasures was to put them on display in a special place such as a cathedral.

That, he said, would not fulfil the wishes of the donor and it would alienate the treasure from the parish which would be no use to the parish church at all.

In reply to the Chancellor, he said he would sell altar vessels in order to save a church because the people had to have somewhere in which to worship.

"Vessels are no good unless there is a roof over their heads, therefore roofs come before vessels," he said.

He added: "I have known this parish since 1956 and it has been heroic in its efforts."

Mr. Hawker, who is keeper of Lincoln Cathedral Treasury of church plate, which was established in 1960 by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, told the court: "I do not think a vessel used in communion should be sold on the market or even to a collector."

"I would approve of it going to a museum but would prefer such things to be shown in a treasury."

He continued: "This case will definitely set a precedent in the matter of selling pewter. In Lincolnshire we have a great number of these pewter flagons which are particularly cared for and I am thinking of the devastation that would happen in the diocese of Lincoln if all the people who suddenly discovered they had a valuable piece of pewter decided to sell."

In his concluding address, Mr. Rippon said: "The position as far as the petitioners of this parish are concerned is that they submit they are at the end of their resources and have made every effort to keep the church as well as it has been kept up to now."

However, if this additional expenditure, as now forecast, is to be undertaken they really are in desperate need and I would underline that the possible proceeds of the sale of the flagon would only go about a quarter of the way.

"I think one may properly submit that the parish has handled its affairs in a most responsible manner."

This flagon is a fine example of Charles I period with plain (unknopped) cover and heart-shaped thumbpieces. Marked at back of handle with the initials of "E.S." (as Cottrell No. 56142). In excellent condition. A firm offer of £700 has been received from a prospective buyer in London. R.M.

So why not sell it?

ETCHINGHAM PARISH CHURCH is seeking permission to sell a pewter flagon, valued by experts at between £700 and £800, presented to the parish over 300 years ago.

The flagon, used long ago as the vessel containing the wine at Holy Communion, is 13in. tall, with a diameter at the base of 6in., and bears the inscription: "Bought for the parish church of Etchingham in Sussex March 26th and 1635."

The Rector of Etchingham, the Rev. W. A. Gibb, told County Diary there were various reasons why they wanted to sell the flagon.

First of all, he said, a flagon of this sort has no liturgical use today — it is much too large. Secondly, it is too valuable to be displayed and if we put it in the church no doubt someone would soon steal it. It has to be kept permanently in a bank, and is, therefore, of no use to anyone.

He continued: "Another reason is that the roofs of our aisles are in urgent need of repair at an approximate cost of £1,000. We have recently had

death watch beetle treatment carried out to the timbers, and the guarantee is conditional on the roof timbers being kept dry.

If we are allowed to sell the flagon any money raised will be used on repairs to the fabric of the church.

He said they were seeking permission to sell from the diocesan authorities, who have to legalise the matter by the issue of a faculty. An offer of £700 had already been received from a private collector.

Sussex Express 31/10/69

A. Gibb,
Etchingham Parish Church,
Etchingham, Sussex.

31st. October, 1969

I was interested to read in the Sussex Express & County today of the pewter flagon in possession of the church, which is to be sold, subject to a faculty being obtained.

As Hon. Librarian of this Society, I have been trying to record all pewter vessels still in possession (or formerly in possession) of Sussex Churches, and it would be of considerable interest to me to see this particular item before it is disposed of, so that it may be photographically recorded.

I am able to do the photography myself, and would appreciate the opportunity, at some time convenient to yourself.

If this flagon is of the type I visualize, in view of the date quoted, it would seem that you have been offered a price very much in excess of that at which comparable flagons have been sold in the leading London salerooms, and you are indeed fortunate if you are able to sell at such a price.

I look forward to hearing from you, and enclose st reply paid envelope.

Yours faithfully,

Peewee in Sussex Churches

The ^{recent} acquisition by one of our members, ~~has~~ ^{been} ~~the~~ ^{of} a pewee tankard, of the period of George I, adapted for use as an ecclesiastical jugon, has stimulated ^{the writer} ~~him~~ to enquire further into the ^{past} ~~history~~ ^{of} pewee ware in ~~the~~ ^{Sussex} ~~the~~ ^{County} churches, and he would be grateful to any reader ~~with~~ ^{possessed} with knowledge of such pieces, who would advise him of their whereabouts, so that, in time a comprehensive record may be maintained by this Society.

The tankard, ^{to which reference is made,} (illustrated at Plate 1.) ~~It is a~~ ^{It has a} ~~sculptured~~ ^{telescoping} cylindrical drum with a fillet about one third of the distance up from the rounded foot rim and a domed cover with a thumbpiece which may be likened to a "Chairback"; the handle is hollow-ent with a ball terminal. Height to top of the ^{project} ~~drum~~ ^{cover} is $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ^{height} to the brim, 6", and with a base diameter of $5\frac{3}{8}$ " and top diameter of $4\frac{5}{8}$ ". The maker, whose marks appear inside the body, and upon the rim, ^{was} ~~one~~ ^{Robert} ~~also~~ ^{also} a London pewterer.

of c 1691-1735.

This is a normal type of ~~peewee~~ ^{peewee} tankard, to which ~~has been added~~ ^{has been added} by the maker a spout for easy pouring; this appendage has a partially curved lip to the lip which was, presumably, for protecting the contents from dust as far as possible.

Around the flat area below the fillet, at front, is engraved: - Henry Hounsom }
John Allbery } Churchwardens
1725

~~In March 1944 a previous owner made enquiries of the~~
Scratched lightly on the underside of the cover may be
seen the wording: "Parish Church, Tuntington, Sussex"

In March, 1944 a previous owner ^{of this piece} made contact with
the Vicar of Tuntington, the Revd Norman M. Dunlop, who
was unable to trace the names of the Churchwardens
in the Accounts, but he was able to say that both
were recorded in the Register, and Henry Houserson
having been buried in the churchyard in 1738, and
John Ambrey (note the variant spelling) in 1749.

Even upon a brief enquiry only it would
seem that several ^{church} ~~pieces~~ not well endowed with
ecclesiastical vessels of pewter, only a comparatively
few nowadays seem to own items in this ~~last~~ ^{base}
metal, and it may well be that they were
exchanged in bygone years for finer pieces
in silver, or merely scrapped when they
became damaged, or corroded, ^{through} ~~with~~ ^{disuse}.

There is at Cuckfield church a ~~fine~~
pair of ^{fine} ~~flagons~~ ^{pewter} flagons, of c. 1630 in date, and a pair
of footed patens, ^{also pewter, all gifts} ~~which~~ ^{when originally noted}
by ~~the~~ a member of the Society of Pewter Collectors,
were in a deplorable condition of decay. They
were repaired and renovated ~~at~~ at the expense
of that Society in 1952, and when they were returned
to the church a specially made ^{wood} ~~wood~~ cabinet was
provided ^{in which} to house them safely for
posterity. The cabinet ^{with} its contents carefully
displayed ^{and with descriptive labels} ~~is~~

The cabinet ^{was presented by the present Vicar, (Rev. Sturtis J. Smith),}
was presented by the present Vicar, ^{and is frequently}
The flagons are of a ^{type} ~~type~~ ^{used} frequently
^{in the museum of the}
in the museum of the ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{on} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~on~~ ^{on}
on 7th 1915

~~Some~~ ^{my} provincial churches during the second quarter ³
of the ~~17th~~ XVIIth century, and a good specimen of their
type; the maker is

The pates are somewhat later, having been
made in the mid XVIIIth century by

In the present custody of the Somerset Archaeological Society,
and on display at their Anne of Cleves House Museum,
in Lewes, is a pewter flagon

from Arthington, E. Somerset. (See Plate IV).

My final illustration is of another pewter flagon,
~~which was~~ ^{also} made around ¹⁶³⁰ 1600, but which bears
an inscription, in Latin, proclaiming that it was
the property of the Seaford Parish church in 1642
the bequest of one John Berne. ~~It is probably that it~~
was once in Berne's usage ^{before} and was presentation
~~for the use of the church~~ by its donor.

This flagon
was presented
to the British Museum

As will be seen in Plates IV & V, this flagon
is heavily encrusted ^{with} tin oxide, and is ~~still~~ ^{now}
in much the same state as were those at Cuckfield
before renovation. The Seaford flagon was
presented to the British Museum, by Mr. C. H. Read,
F.S.A. in 1905.

Repeater
renovated by
Carpenter 1961.
c. 1660-

There are doubtless many other important
pewter pieces in Somerset churches, or in possession
of museums in and out of the county, ~~and~~ ^{but} up to
date the writer has made no diligent search.
~~and~~ He is, however, recording examples as and when they
come to notice.

Note pewter font basin at Willingdon. R.F.M.

superior iron, c. 1600-80 Hb. 4/2, page 1/8 a. ^{compare}
Andasfont mark with line and 'hallmarks' on lid ^{the type}
Campkin renovated a flagon in 1961 (AI. Maker
see notes by
JPS Journal
Dec 1961)

for Church of St John the Baptist,
Clayton, Ex. (some eight miles from Boughden).

and a sort of palin, fashioned now to plate and foot
encompass 'CLAYTON 1716' ^{marks by} William Ellwood,
(1693-1733; London label, and 'hallmarks').

Pewter font basin at Willingdon, (See exhibit
Jan S. Antiq.
Journal
? 1900)