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PEWTER SOCIETY

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February 8, 1998

Members of James 1 Group etc.

Dear Colleague

Final Report of James 1 Flagon Group

The Report of the Group, which was prepared by Peter Hornsby, was summarised at some length in the Autumn 1996 'Journal'. It has always, however, been the intention that a full copy of the Report would be prepared and distributed to those who were part of the Research Group or who particularly asked at the time for a copy. The final Report was prepared for the 1998 Annual General Meeting of the Society at which Peter finished his period of Office as President. Those who attend the Meeting received their copy that day.. As you were not present I am forwarding a copy of this Report with this letter. On behalf of the Society and Peter Hornsby I would like to convey thanks to you for the part you played with this project.

Yours sincerely

David Hall
Journal Editor

Enclosure: A copy James I Report.

SURVEY OF JAMES I FLAGONS

Published by the Pewter Society, 1997.

by Peter Hornsby

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Cover Photograph: *A 'James I' Flagon.*

The Societies wishes to express its thanks to all members who recorded flagons, undertook research and worked on the draft.

Introduction

The Pewter Society undertook to try to identify and record as many of the flagons known as "James I" as possible. Members were asked if they wished to participate in this research and the full list of those co-operating is shown in the Appendix X

The first task was to identify where James I flagons might be found. Known pewter collectors, national and local museums in this country and the United States of America were approached to see if they held examples which we could record. In addition, the various books on church plate were studied to see if further examples could be found in parishes. Other bodies such as the National Trust and various cathedral treasuries were also approached and notices were published in collectors' magazines, museum and church publications, asking about where similar flagons might be found. Possible sources were sent details of the survey and a photograph of a James I flagon asking them to confirm if this was the type of flagon which they possessed.

On the basis of these returns a list of possible James I flagons was drawn up. Members then visited as many of these locations as possible to record examples of this style of flagon.

One of the problems which surfaced was that while collectors and museums were able to identify James I flagons from the photograph supplied, many parishes assumed that any flagon with a straight sided body was a James I. Thus on visits to parishes our members saw several Charles I and II flagons and even some Spire flagons of the eighteenth century.

The geographical distribution of known James I flagons is uneven. Some members were faced with several flagons to record while other members had no known examples in their part of the country. There were also areas where no members resided thus hampering our efforts to see all the flagons we had identified.

We list 80 examples: although not all details could be obtained for each of these. It is foolish to speculate how many James I flagons may exist but our sample is a considerable one. Questions were asked about the thumbpiece, knop, base style, handle and thumbpiece in the belief that there might he some major variations in form. In the event nearly all the James 1 flagons we saw had a rounded lid, an erect thumbpiece, simple strap handle, a knop and were made with a rounded base and an applied skirt. There were some small variations of knop, handle and thumbpiece and one example possessed a flat base similar to those found on Charles I flagons. Whether this is the original base or a replacement is a matter of discussion. One other flagon had a chair thumbpiece of the form found on Charles I and this is probably a transitional example.

There was a considerable difference in the size of lids and knops. The size of these varied from 4.04 cms. to 8.4 cms. and accounted for between 14% and 24% of each flagons' height. The average dimension of the lids and knops as a percentage of overall height was 19.8%. Knops also differ with some round, others more elongated, some simple and others of more complex design. Some of the thumbpieces are plain, others have some cast decoration on them.
We found that James I flagons can be defined in terms of their slightly tapering sides, rounded base, applied skirt, rounded lid with knop, erect thumbpiece and plain or strap handle. It is surprising that on the evidence of the survey, with only two exceptions, no two other flagons were cast in the same moulds. Given the cost of bronze moulds one might have anticipated some sharing of moulds or one maker having made more than one surviving flagon.

Origins as Church Vessels.

When the first exhibition of pewter was held in London in 1904 at Lincoln's Inn there was only one flagon of the James I form and it was simply described as a "flagon". Somewhere between then and 1946 this style of flagon was given its present sobriquet, selected on the basis of the dated examples and upon an apparent misreading of the Canons of 1604. Each subsequent generation of authors appear to have accepted the thesis that such flagons were only allowed to be used in the communion from 1604.

The evidence is that prior to the 1540's pewter was discouraged in the communion service but from then on its use was permitted (1). Several sixteenth century church flagons are now known to exist including the Woodeaton flagon and one example recently found in a Somerset church. These flagons and another one in a private collection, all have the same bulbous form with a stem and foot. (2). In the sixteenth century there were frequent admonitions about the use of communion cups etc. but these are aimed at eliminating the last of the Roman Catholic vessels used in the Communion rather than establishing what materials could be used. The following quotations are taken from Documentary Annuals, edited by Cardwell, Oxford Univ. Press 1844. Other translations of the original Latin text or other copies may have employed slightly different wording.

Articles to be enquired of within the Diocese of Canterbury. Elizabeth I 1569.

And also whether they do minister in any profane cuppes, bowles, dishes or chalices heretofore used at masse or els in a decent communion cuppe provided and kept for the same purpose only.

Articles to be enquired of within the of Province of Canterbury. Elizabeth I. 1576

7.....or minister the holy communion in any chalice heretofore used at mass or in any profane cup or glass or use at the minstration thereof any gestures, rites or ceremonies, not appointed by the Book of Common Prayer

The relevant Canon of 1604 is concerned primarily with the supply of bread and wine although they repeated early permissions for pewter's use in Holy Communion.

The Canon stipulates "The Churchwardens of every parish, against the time of every Communion, shall, at the charge of the parish, with the advice and direction of the Minister, provide a sufficient quantity of fine white Bread, and of good and wholesome Wine, for the number of Comunicants that from time to time receive there ; which Wine, we require to be brought to the Communion-table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal. "

The Latin original of the underlined words is "*coque ex stano, si non ex metallo praestantiore*".

Canon Bullard, who wrote the commentary on these texts, said that it was: "*Intended to produce uniformity in the provision of the Bread and Wine instead of the variety of customs in different parishes by which a rota of parishioners supplied the Bread and wine.*" As the known examples of sixteenth century Church flagons confirms pewter was permitted in the communion service from the middle of the sixteenth century. (3) (4). There is thus no apparent justification to suggest that the 1604 Canons were the trigger which initiated the use of James I flagons. Such flagons could have been made and used for more than fifty years before King James I came to the throne without conflicting with Canon law.

Purpose and Dating of James I Flagons

The theory that this type of flagon was designed for use in churches following an alteration in the Canon law persuaded most early students of pewter that this form was probably exclusively ecclesiastical and that any domestic examples were aberrations

There are few references to flagons in contemporary domestic inventories. Out of a survey of more than five hundred inventories for the period 1575-1625, 83.5 % of homes owned pewter but only one flagon and eight ewers are listed amongst the 4025 items recorded. This compares with 55 flagons found in inventories from 1626-1675 (5).

This may be an under estimate of the frequency of flagons resulting from the use of that specific term. We do not know whether the term "*flagon*" was used universally and the frequency with which "*Pottes*" are recorded may indicate that this term was also used for what we now call flagons. The word "*Pottes*" is used in the early Company records for measures, lavers, balusters, bulbous measures, spouted flagons, square flagons and

thurdendales. In other areas, such as brass and bronze objects, there is the same confusion
over terms (6). It is clear however that flagons for domestic use were not common. Their role as a vessel for wine or ale was fulfilled by leather black jacks, pottery jugs and by other items of pewter including baluster measures.

Flagons prior to 1600 may well have been of a bulbous form, similar to the example found in the Mary Rose and what is known as the Hitchin flagon (7). Although some examples have the names of the church or the churchwardens' names engraved upon them there are many un-inscribed examples. Many of these may have been originally from churches but have been in secular hands for long periods. It is true that most dated examples of James I flagons are from the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Such a view does not preclude there being unrecognised examples, which might date from the late sixteenth century.

Indeed it is hard to see how a style of flagon of such a revolutionary form could have won such nation wide acceptance in such a short period. Examples are to be found all over England. Communications were slow. Stylistic trends might have moved more swiftly amongst the rich and those who visited London but for local churches to have all chosen the same flagon form in such a short period, is surprising. It is possible that the speedy adoption of this form of flagon by Churches was based on the fact that it was already a popular domestic form. However, there is little evidence to support this contention one way or another.

It could be that the James I was an adaptation of a contemporary silver form. The late sixteenth century silver flagon is of bulbous form but around 1600 a straight sided flagon became popular. These are broadly similar to the James I but are more usually decorated on the body or foot, have a flatter lid and a different thumbpiece (8). If the silver form is the precursor of the pewter form one might have anticipated a greater time gap between the production of the silver examples and those in base metal. Only seventeen of the James I flagons recorded carry a makers' mark.. Most of these have not been identified. The marks found are of the style of the early seventeenth century but with so many unmarked there is a possibility that some flagons may date from the sixteenth century.

Only seven examples in our survey have a dated inscription. They are 1609, 1612, 1616, 1620, 1621, 1630 and 1671. A study of museum, exhibition and major salesroom catalogues yielded only one other example (9).

Church records offer us little guidance as to when flagons were purchased, what they cost or how long they survived in use. One flagon at Kincote, Leicester was bought in 1608 and cost 8s 2d. Another example from Leicester was given to the Parish by Mr Thomas Mandie, then Mayor, in 1612-3. A Stoke on Trent church flagon was bought from Roger Machine in 1616 for 8s 5d. Other examples of the purchase of flagons, although these are more likely to have been of the Charles II form, are found in the records of Stroud. Two flagons were bought in 1634 for 11s 8d and were probably replaced by a new flagon

acquired in 1680 for 10s 6d. Chester records also list two flagons being bought in 1662 for 10s, following the repair of their old flagon in 1654.

The Stroud flagons required cleaning and repair from time to time, confirmed by an entry in local church records which record that the Parish paid 6d for "*scrowing*" or cleaning it and a dish in 1675.

From these examples we can see that flagons of the early seventeenth century cost between 5s 9d and 8s 5d. The second hand value of pewter pots at that period was about 8d. (10). The Company rules of 1639 (11) state that flagons should be charged retail at 16d a lb. Thus a four pound example would have been 5s. 4d while a six pound flagon would have cost 8s. These figures are consistent with each other.

Weight, Capacity and Height.
Flagons by Weight

The Pewter Company's regulations required that some items were to be manufactured to a finished weight (12). The rules further required that pottes and measures should be made to conform to certain capacity standards. It is not clear why any regulations would have been necessary for church flagons as they were not involved in the sale of wine or ale. The rules of 1589 concerning the manufacture of *"pottes"* required that no quart should weigh less than 2.5 lbs., no Thurdendale less than 3 lbs. and similar limits existed for pottes (13). The most complete set of standards published in 1674 required flagons to be made to a stipulated weight. It is not certain whether this weight was after casting and assembly or subsequent to turning. There would have been a substantial loss of metal during the turning operation and for this reason it is most likely that flagons had to conform as finished objects rather than as partly worked items. The weight of a flagon would depend on the thickness of gap between the sides of the moulds and upon the alloy used. Pewter with more lead than was normally allowed would have weighed heavier than items made from the top quality alloy.

There is no evidence of over or underweight flagons being tested or rejected so this requirement may have been a general exhortation to create some uniformity of size. The Company did, however, regularly check the alloys used in pewter to make sure that it contained a high proportion of tin (14). Objects rejected were destroyed because they were not made of the correct alloy (15). The problem in attempting to identify what kind of tolerances would have been acceptable is that we have no evidence on which to base our estimates.

There were 52 flagons with recorded weights. Within a tolerance of + or - 10%, 46 conformed to pound units. The remaining 6 examples required greater tolerances if they were to. There would appear to be no useful purpose for the Company to insist that flagons were made to an exact standard of weight, providing that they were of sufficient robustness. It probably would not have mattered if they were over-weight. Perhaps the

rules established the minimum weight rather than an exact standard. In this case all the flagons, within -5% of the required weight or above, would have been acceptable. All examples are within -5% and + 25% of a unit of weight. Given this range they would have conformed as follows;

Units of Weight	Number
Two pounds	1
Three pounds	17
Four pounds	12
Five Pounds	21
Six pounds	12
Seven Pounds	1
Thirteen pounds	1

13 flagons conformed to more than 1 pound unit.

If the duplication is eliminated and the pound unit selected which is closest to 100%, then the pattern is:

Units of Weight	Number
Two pounds	1
Three pounds	17
Four pounds	10
Five Pounds	11
Six pounds	11
Seven Pounds	1
Thirteen pounds	1

Flagons by Capacity

Many items of pewter were made to a capacity standard even where they were probably never used in the sale of solid or liquid commodities (16). Some tolerances would certainly have been permitted in getting the capacity required. However skilled pewterers were, some variations must have occurred in manufacture. Dr Ron Homer measured the capacity of a number of baluster measures and found considerable variance. His sample of "*imperial*" balusters recorded a variation of -1.5% or +4.2% with the tendency for examples to be over size rather than below capacity. Another group of William III and Queen Anne wine balusters gave a variation of between -0.2% and +4.8%. However, when he looked at earlier forms the variations he discovered were much greater up to -12% to +14% (17). Errors in our measuring of the capacities of the recorded James flagons must also have crept in.

The task is complicated by the fact that there were several standards in operation between 1550 and 1630. Some related to what was known as the Ale standard of which the two most widespread were the "*Old English Ale*" standard confirmed in of 1601 with a pint of 20.3 fl oz and the "Great Pint" of 22.5 fl oz (18). Other measures used were in the wine standard and here the two most frequently found at this time were the "*Guild Hall Ancient Gallon*" measure of 16.1 fl. oz. to the pint and the "*Henry VII*" pint of 17.7fl. oz.. There is also evidence that items of pewter were made in both full and half pint units.

The last complication is that we do not know to what point in a flagon the contents were to be poured. Was it the very top of the body or as some suggest to the point in the neck where James flagons move outwards? In some French and Scottish measures a "plouk", knop or pimple of metal is placed to indicate to what level the contents should be poured, but none of our examples was so constructed .

If flagons were made to an ale capacity, it is unlikely that they would have been filled to the top, as this would have meant short measure being given bearing in mind the head on the ale. Communion flagons were used to supply wine and for this reason it might be thought that if they conform at all it would be to a wine standard. However the late Dr Law suggested that at this period most flagons were made to an ale standard for convenience. Few flagons which we measured conformed to either an ale or wine standard given tolerances of -2% to +5%.

Flagons Conforming and not Conforming to the Various Standards within tolerances of -2 to + 5%.

Standard	Conforming	Not Conforming
Old English Ale	16	35
Great Pint Ale	23	28

Old English Wine	22	29
Henry VII Wine	13	38

Only if we work with the wider tolerances identified by Dr Homer can we find any meaningful correlation between standards and actual capacities. Even then there are examples which lie outside any conceivable acceptable tolerances The capacities recorded fit the Old English ale standard (-12% to +14) in 36 out of 50 examples but to cover all the examples the tolerances would have to be from -14% to +31%; way outside any figures likely to have been acceptable. Within the same tolerances, the Great Ale standard accounted for 46 examples but to cover all examples the tolerances would have had to be between -11% and +18%.

The wine standard calculations give much the same results. The Old English wine standard (-12% to +14%) fitted 43 flagons but to account for all examples the tolerances would have had to be between -11% and +32%. The figures for the Henry VII standard within the Homer tolerances account for 38 examples but the toleration required to account for all examples would have had to be from -17% to +21%

Given the wide spread of tolerances involved and the four different standards applied the results probably have little significance. Several flagons conformed, within the larger tolerances, to more than one standard. It is clear that not all flagons were made to a single standard and it is unlikely that any standard was directly involved given the tolerances that would have had to have been required. If any flagons were made to a standard then the Great Pint is the most likely candidate because it requires only an extra 4% spread over the Homer tolerances to cover all examples.

Table.

Standard	**Tolerances** -12% to +14%
OLD ENGLISH WINE	43
HENRY VII WINE	38
OLD ENGLISH ALE	36
GREAT PINT	46

Many flagons conformed to more than one standard.

Flagons by Height.

There is the possibility that makers attempted to produce flagons in convenient sizes. If we look at the heights of flagons in two centimetre gradations we find that there were four major groupings.

FLAGONS BY HEIGHT

Height In cms.	**Number of Examples**
Under 25	1
25 to 26.9	6
27-28.9	15
29-30.9	12
31-32.9	2
33-34.9	16
35-36.9	15
Over 37	5

If the steps are increased to four centimetres then we get 21 examples between 25 and 28.9 cms., 14 examples between 29 and 32.9 cms. and 31 flagons between 33 and 36.9 cms. Whatever gradations are adopted they are to some extent arbitrary but these figures do show that three main sizes account for 92% of examples recorded.

Flagons by Weight and Capacity.

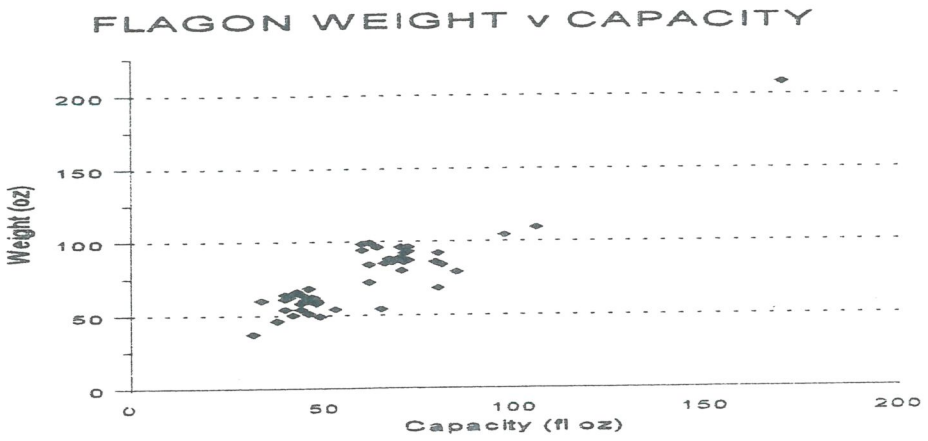
The fact that the 1674 regulations name two flagons in terms of their capacity and weight (the three pint and the quart) suggests that there may have been a working relationship between the two measurements Taking all the recorded examples there appears to be no significant correlation between weight and capacity.

Weight and Capacity.

Weight in Ounces divided by capacity in pints	Number of Flagons
Over 100	6
90-99	5
80-99	12
70-79	15
60-69	10
50-59	1

One would anticipate some relationship between weight and capacity; weight rises as the capacity is increased. That there is some relationship between the two is confirmed by the graph below.

GRAPH FROM PETER HAYWARD.



Conclusions.

None of the evidence is conclusive and we are not able to establish with any certainty if James I flagons were made to:

1. an ale or wine standard.
2. some combination of weight and capacity roughly worked out by the Company

It does seem possible that;

3. flagons were constructed to convenient sizes for use by the public.
4. most flagons were made to a minimum weight.

The principal mystery as to why and how this form of flagon was adopted so speedily throughout England is unresolved.

(1). See '*British Pewter*', Peal pp 93-4, and '*Antique Pewter*' Michaelis pp 69-74.
(2). The Woodeaton flagon, is displayed in the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.
(3). '*History of the Pewterer's Company*' Welch, p 2. and Hatcher & Barker '*A History of British Pewter*' page 114 where it is stated that pewter was allowed in the communion at least since 1547.
(4). A recently discovered sixteenth century bulbous flagon in a Somerset Church is recorded as weighing 6 lbs. and containing 80 oz. '*Journal*'; Vol. 10 No 1.
(5). '*Hornsby. Manuscript. Inventories with Pewter*' 1575-1625. For example the terms employed for lead bronze cooking pots in the same period varies from area to area. In some localities they are called '*crocs*', in others '*cauldrons*' or '*pottes*'.
(6). For example the terms employed for lead bronze cooking pots in the same period varies from area to area. In some localities they are called '*crocs*', in others '*cauldrons*' or '*pottes*'.
(7). Flagons in a private collection. See '*A Celebration of the Craft 1200-1700*' London Museum Exhibition, items 41 & 42. See also Charles Oman's '*English Church Plate*' for examples of both styles.
(8). Charles Oman in his '*English Church Plate*' suggests that '*flagon's* were known as '*pottes*' in the Elizabethan period and that it was not until later in the seventeenth century that the term flagon was widely employed.
(9). See Sotheby's Sale, 13/6/77 for a flagon formerly in the Bradshaw collection dated 1614.
(10. '*Hornsby. Manuscript. Inventories with Pewter*' 1575-1625.
(11). '*History of the Company*' Welch, Vol. I p 12. 1438.
(12). The Jury book of the Company in 1438 established the weight to which a range of items had to be made. The Company also set down in 1612 the weights of a wide range of objects.
(13.) '*History of the Pewterer's Company*', Welch. Vol. 2 p 2.
(14). Several flagons are listed for example in the records of the London Company's searches. In the Company searches between 1669 and 1689 in Hungerford, Marlborough, Newbury and Reading flagons of unsatisfactory quality were found in the shops of Robinson, Anthony and Susan Child, Cotton, James Bartlett and Pidgeon including examples made by Frewin and Cotton., in other makers' shops.
(15). Fine pewter from which dishes plates and porringers were made had to be pure tin with as much copper as of its own nature it will take. In effect a 97%+ tin alloy while flagons measures and balusters for example could contain 20% of lead, copper and other elements.
(16). See for example Welch, '*History of the Company's* Vol. II page 147 where in the 1673 lists of sizes porringers are listed as pints.
(17). '*Journal of the Pewter Society*', Vol. 9 No 4 no 153-155. Both Dr Homer and Dr Law suggest that earlier measures were likely to have been made.
(18.) Thurdendales were made to this size; a quart of 45 fl ounces, see '*Pewter. A Celebrations Of The Craft*', London Museum, 1989 page 62.
(19). Private communication.

E. DETAILS OF FLAGONS.

Measurements in ounces, fluid ounces and cms.

NUMBER	WEIGHT ozs	CAPACITY fl ozs	HEIGHT to Th'piece	DRUM HT	CIRC ; TOP	BASE diam	MAX CIRC
1	60	34.00	28.80	24.8	30.5	14.2	35.3
2	54	44.00	29.00	23.5	31.3	12.5	
3	72	62.00	31.70	27.3	28.6	13.6	33.7
4	37	32.00	25.00	19.0	20.3	10.7	22.4
5	86	79.20	36.00	28.0	28.5	14.2	14.2
6				29.8			
7	49	49.00	30.50	23.5	25.4	13.0	32.0
8			35.00	28.0	27.5	14.0	35.0
9				21.4		11.0	
10				27.0			
11	54	65.00	26.40	21.0	26.0	11.9	38.1
12	68	80.00	33.00	25.0	30.0	15.0	33.0
13	80	70.40	35.70			14.4	
14	61	40.00	29.50	23.2	25.9	14.9	31.9
15	86	68.00	35.60	28.9	24.1	14.6	35.6
16	109	106.00	38.00	31.0	33.5	17.0	42.0
17	86	71.00	34.00	27.7	30.5	14.5	35.0
18	60	48.00	28.70	23.0	26.0	12.3	38.5
19	51	46.00	28.40	23.5	25.6	12.4	31.7
20	79	85.00	35.60	29.2	30.5	15.2	38.1
21				22.5			
22				27.6			
23	62	47.00	28.50	23.0	25.6	12.9	30.5
24	62	47.00	28.50	23.0	25.6	12.9	30.5

E. DETAILS OF FLAGONS.

Measurements in ounces, fluid ounces and cms.

NUMBER	WEIGHT ozs	CAPACITY fl ozs	HEIGHT to Th'piece	DRUM HT	CIRC ; TOP	BASE diam	MAX CIRC
25	68	46.00	29.00	23.5	31.5	13.0	40.0
26	62	41.00	29.20	23.2	29.2	12.0	31.0
27	84	81.00			29.9	14.6	36.8
28	87	72.00	35.50	28.0	35.2	14.4	45.2
29	85	66.00	33.60	26.2	30.5	14.7	35.6
30	88	67.00	34.30	27.9	29.2	14.3	36.8
31	54	53.00	28.30	23.2	31.7	12.7	40.7
33	58	48.00	28.80	23.3	24.8	12.0	27.0
34	59	48.20	29.00	22.9	23.9	11.7	28.3
35	96	64.00	35.00	27.5	30.0	14.5	36.0
36	64	44.00	26.20	20.6	26.0	11.8	30.5
37	92	71.00	35.60	29.2	35.9	19.9	
38	60	45.00	28.20	22.6	23.2	12.8	28.9
39	58	48.00	28.90	23.2	24.5	11.5	29.5
40	96	70.00	35.00	27.5		14.5	46.8
41	98	60.00	34.00	27.3	30.0	14.4	35.0
42	99	62.00	33.00		29.5	14.3	36.5
43	92	80.00	35.60	28.7	29.8	14.8	37.0
44	96		33.50	27.0	35.6	15.0	
45	94	60.00	34.00	27.3	29.8	14.5	45.5
46	66	43.00	29.00	23.2	25.6	12.5	39.8
47	84	62.00	35.20	28.0	30.2	14.3	45.0
48	104	97.50	35.30	29.0	39.0	16.0	50.5
49	60	46.00	29.00	23.0	31.0	12.7	37.0

E. DETAILS OF FLAGONS.

Measurements in ounces, fluid ounces and cms.

NUMBER	WEIGHT ozs	CAPACITY fl ozs	HEIGHT to Th'piece	DRUM HT	CIRC ; TOP	BASE diam	MAX CIRC
50		64.00	29.80	24.7	29.2	14.2	34.9
51	46	38.00	28.00	22.5	15.0	12.0	28.0
52	58	44.00	29.00	23.0	26.0	12.2	30.0
53	54	40.00	27.80	22.5	26.0	11.8	30.0
54	64	40.00	29.00	23.0	26.0	12.5	39.2
55	93	72.00	34.50	28.0	37.0	14.5	46.0
56	96	72.00	34.90	27.9		29.2	
57			29.00	23.5		12.0	
58	89	70.00	35.60	28.6	26.3	11.8	30.8
59			27.90	22.2			
59			28.60	23.2			
60			34.30	27.0			
61			35.60	27.6			
62			40.60				
63			35.60				
64			33.00			14.9	
65			24.10				
66			26.70			12.7	
67			28.60			12.7	
68			26.70			12.7	
69			34.30			15.2	
70			44.50				
71			33.00			14.9	
72			34.30			15.2	

E. DETAILS OF FLAGONS.

Measurements in ounces, fluid ounces and cms.

NUMBER	WEIGHT ozs	CAPACITY fl ozs	HEIGHT to Th'piece	DRUM HT	CIRC ; TOP	BASE diam	MAX CIRC
73			38.10			17.1	
74				31.1		17.1	
75			38.00			17.1	
76			26.70			11.4	
77			31.70			14.6	
78			33.30			14.9	
79	50	42.00	28.00	22.0	26.5	12.0	28.5
80	208	170.00	44.60	36.2	39.4	20.3	48.3

NUMBER	UNUSUAL FEATURES	MAKER'S MARKS & POSITION	INSCRIPTION & POSITION
1		MPM 5387A. On handle.	
2			"TL". Back of thumbpiece
3			
4	Thumbpiece & handle with cast decoration.	T? (D). On handle.	AL 1629. Under lip
5	Frontal spout	IN. On handle.	
6			
7	Erect ridged thumbpiece with decoration	RI. On handle.	
8	Turned finial 4 cms	Worn. On handle.	
9	Chairback thumbpiece	LB. Inside base.	
10			
11			
12	Flat base. Original or replacement unclear		"G". On Handle.
13			
14		Unclear. Three small marks, last a "w". On handle.	
15	Spout, lid over spout. Double stepped lid		
16		EG RA . On handle.	
17		B? On handle.	IP. On handle.
18		TD. Rear of thumbpiece.	
19	Flattened sphere with medial ridge		Ex dono Iohannis Leele ..... 1671 On drum
20	Lost weight in cleaning 2.5 oz	Worn . On handle	
21	Thumbpiece & handle with gadrooning.	R B and bird in beeded circle Handle.	
22	Erect thumbpiece with corrugated end		
23			
24			

NUMBER	UNUSUAL FEATURES	MAKER'S MARKS & POSITION	INSCRIPTION & POSITION
25			
26			
27			IB AW Handle
28		Worn. On handle	
29		Worn. On handle	"H R " owners initials ? Handle.
30		"R H " On handle	"FPS" triad Thumbpiece
31	Erect thumbpiece with 3 ridges	"F" and other unclear letters. On handle	
33			
34			
35			
36			
37		Worn. Beeded circle. On handle	
38	Normal thumpiece with cast decoration		
39			
40			
41			
42			
43	Normal thumbpiece with cast decoration		Date 1620. Unclear. Handle
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			16 TH 16. Back of thumbpiece.
49			

NUMBER	UNUSUAL FEATURES	MAKER'S MARKS & POSITION	INSCRIPTION & POSITION
50		AI. On handle	
51			
52			
53			WK/TWI/FORD/CHV/CH . Handle
54			
55		AT on handle. MPM 5965C	
56			
57			
58	Lost weight in cleaning		
59			
59			
60			The Gifte of Nicholas Reade to the Church.
61			
62			Robert Elkin Churchwarden 1612
63			Ex dono Edmundi pennye .... 1609. On Drum
64			Richardus ..... 1630. Drum
65			
66			
67			
68			
69		S ?. On handle	
70			
71			
72			

NUMBER	UNUSUAL FEATURES	MAKER'S MARKS & POSITION	INSCRIPTION & POSITION
73			
74			
75			Parish Name. Handle
76			Parish Name. Handle
77			
78			Parish name. On thumbpiece
79		Worn mark on handle	Church name . Initials RNH thumbpiece
80			

APPENDIX .1

MEMBERSHIP.

Vanesa Brett, Ralph Carter , John Douglas, Ken Gordon, David Hall, Peter Hooper, Peter Hornsby, James Johnson, David Lamb, the late Sandy Law, David Moulson, John Richardson , Carl Ricketts, Ian Robinson, Peter Starling, Malcolm Toothill, Peter Banyard, Roger Barnes, Andrew Ferrar, Reg Franklin, C J Gazely, John Harrison, Peter Hayward, David Hill, Glyn James, David Little, M Marsden, and J D Phllips,

The **CARD**

1. LEAVE BLANK. The serial number of the flagon will be entered by me in the computer
2. The present location of the flagon and who owns it and their full address
3 Measurement in cms. From wherever the flagon touches the table to the top of the drum
4 Measurement in cms. From where the flagon touches the table to the top of thumbpiece.
5. Measurement in cms of the base .
6 Measurement in cms. The circumference at the widest point of the drum. (not skirt).
7 Measurement in cms, where the base or skirt touches the ground.
8 Either flat bottom , rounded with applied skirt or some other form.
9 Is there a lip ? Yes /No . Add circumference at widest point of lip.
10 Hinge type. One ,two or more struts in hinge.
11. Lid type. Standard or variant.
12. Is there a knop and does it vary from normal examples ?
13 Description of handle. Normally a "strap" handle but note variations .
14 Thumbpiece style. Note any ridge or other decoration .
15 Describe and if possible copy or reproduce marks.
16 Note where marks are found.
17 Give details of any inscription, initials or engraving.
18 Where inscriptions etc are found.
19 Weight in avoir du pois
20 Liquid capacity in fluid ounces.
21 If any information is known about where the flagon was previously situated or if it has been in a known Church , public or private Collection before its present location , please give details. Details of where and when a flagon has been offered for auction would also be helpful.
22 It will be my task to find out if the flagon has been illustrated in any of the literature but if such information is available please complete this section.
22 Enter any comments as to the condition of the flagon.
23. Enter any general comments.
24 Note if you have been able to take photographs , or if not, whether the owners would agree to them at some later stage.
25 Enter your name as the person who recorded the flagon.

APPENDIX III

WEIGHT OF FLAGONS

Actual weight as percentage of pound units.

WEIGHT	2 Lbs	3 Lbs	4 Lbs	5 Lbs	6 Lbs	7 Lbs	13 Lbs
37.0	116						
46.0		96					
49.0		102					
50.0		104					
50.0		104					
51.0		106					
53.6		112					
54.0		112					
54.0		112					
54.5		114					
58.0		121	91				
58.0		121	91				
58.0		121	91				
59.0		123	92				
60.0		125	94				
60.0		125	94				
60.0		125	94				
60.0		125	94				
61.0		127	95				
62.0			97				
62.0			97				
62.0			97				
64.0			100				
64.0			100				
66.0			103				
68.0			106				
68.0			106				
72.0			112	90			
79.0			123	99			
79.7			125	100			
84.0			131	105			
84.5			132	106			
85.0			133	106			
86.0			134	108	90		
86.0				108	90		
86.4				108	90		
87.0				109	91		
87.5				109	91		
89.0				111	93		
92.0				115	96		
92.0				115	96		
93.0				116	97		
94.5				118	98		
96.0				120	100		
96.0				120	100		
96.0				120	100		
96.0				120	100		
98.0				122	102		
99.0				124	103		
104.5					109		
109.0					114	97	
208.00							100

All but 5 conform to + or-10%

All conform to -5% to +25%

Those underlined conform to more than one unit within the range of -5% and +25%

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF CAPACITY;

Old English Ale standard of 20.3 fluid ounces per pint.

Measured Volume (fl oz)	Percentage of Old English ale capacity				
	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pint	4 pints	8 pints
32.0	**106**				
34.0	**112**	84			
38.0		**94**			
40.0		**99**			
40.0		**99**			
40.0		**99**			
42.0		**104**			
41.0		**101**			
43.0		**106**			
44.0		**109**			
44.0		**109**			
44.0		**109**			
45.0		**111**			
45.0		**111**			
46.0		114			
46.0		114			
46.0		114			
47.0		116			
47.0		116			
48.0		119			
48.0		119			
48.0		119			
49.0		121			
53.0			87		
60.0			**99**		
60.0			**99**		
62.0			**102**		
62.0			**102**		
62.0			**102**		
64.0			**106**		
64.0			**106**		
65.0			**107**		
66.0			**109**		
67.0			**111**		
68.0			**112**		
70.0			116	87	
70.0			116	87	
70.5			116	87	
71.0			117	**88**	
71.0			117	**88**	
72.0			119	**89**	
72.0				**89**	
72.0				**89**	
80.0				**99**	
80.0				**99**	
80.0				**99**	
81.0				**100**	
85.0				**105**	
97.5				121	
106.0				131	
170.0					

Items in bold lie within -12% to +13% tolerances. Items underlined are outside these tolerances.

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF CAPACITY;
Great Pint Ale standard of 22.5 fluid ounces per pint.

Measured Volume (fl oz)	Percentage of Great pint ale capacity				
	1.5 pints	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	8 pints
32.0	**95**				
34.0	**101**				
38.0	**112**				
40.0	118				
40.0	118				
40.0	118				
41.0		**91**			
42.0		**94**			
43.0		**96**			
44.0		**98**			
44.0		**98**			
44.0		**98**			
45.0		**100**			
45.0		**100**			
46.0		**102**			
46.0		**102**			
46.0		**102**			
47.0		**104**			
47.0		**104**			
48.0		**107**			
48.0		**107**			
48.0		**107**			
49.0		**109**			
53.0		118			
60.0			**89**		
60.0			**89**		
62.0			**92**		
62.0			**92**		
62.0			**92**		
64.0			**95**		
64.0			**95**		
65.0			**96**		
66.0			**98**		
67.0			**99**		
68.0			**101**		
70.0			**104**		
70.0			**104**		
70.5			**104**		
71.0			**105**		
71.0			**105**		
72.0			**107**		
72.0			**107**		
72.0			**107**		
80.0				**89**	
80.0				**89**	
80.0				**89**	
81.0				**90**	
85.0				**94**	
97.5				**108**	
106.0				118	
170.0					**94**

Items in bold lie within -12% to +13% tolerances. Items underlined are outside these tolerances.

APPENDIX VI

Guild Hall wine standard of 16.1 fluid ounces per pint.

Measured Volume (fl oz)	Percentage of Guild Hall wine capacity				
	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	5 pints	10 pints
32.0	99				
34.0	106				
38.0	118				
40.0	124				
40.0	124	83			
40.0	124	83			
41.0	127	85			
42.0		87			
43.0		89			
44.0		91			
44.0		91			
44.0		91			
45.0		93			
45.0		93			
46.0		95			
46.0		95			
46.0		95			
47.0		97			
47.0		97			
48.0		99			
48.0		99			
48.0		99			
48.0		99			
49.0		101			
53.0		110			
60.0		124	93		
60.0			93		
62.0			96		
62.0			96		
62.0			96		
64.0			99		
64.0			99		
65.0			101		
66.0			102		
67.0			104		
68.0			106		
70.0			109		
70.0			109		
70.5			109		
71.0			110		
71.0			110		
72.0			112		
72.0			112		
72.0			112		
80.0			124		
80.0				100	
80.0				100	
81.0				101	
85.0				106	
97.5				121	
106.0				132	
170.0					

Items in **bold** lie within -12% to +13% tolerances. Items underlined are outside these tolerances.

APPENDIX VII

ANALYSIS OF CAPACITY;

Henry VII wine standard of 17.7 fluid ounces per pint.

Measured Volume (fl oz)	Percentage of Henry VII wine capacity				
	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints	5 pints	9 pints
32.0	**90**				
34.0	**96**				
38.0	**107**				
40.0	**113**				
40.0	**113**				
40.0	**113**				
41.0	116				
42.0	119				
43.0	121				
44.0		83			
44.0		83			
44.0		83			
45.0		85			
45.0		85			
46.0		87			
46.0		87			
46.0		87			
47.0		**89**			
47.0		**89**			
48.0		**90**			
48.0		**90**			
48.0		**90**			
48.0		**90**			
49.0		**92**			
53.0		**100**			
60.0		**113**			
60.0		**113**			
62.0		117			
62.0			**88**		
62.0			**88**		
64.0			**90**		
64.0			**90**		
65.0			**92**		
66.0			**93**		
67.0			**95**		
68.0			**96**		
70.0			**99**		
70.0			**99**		
70.5			**100**		
71.0			**100**		
71.0			**100**		
72.0			**102**		
72.0			**102**		
72.0			**102**		
80.0			**113**		
80.0			**113**		
80.0			**113**		
81.0			114		
85.0				**96**	
97.5				**110**	
106.0				120	
170.0					

Items in bold lie within -12% to +13% tolerances. Items underlined are outside these tolerances