

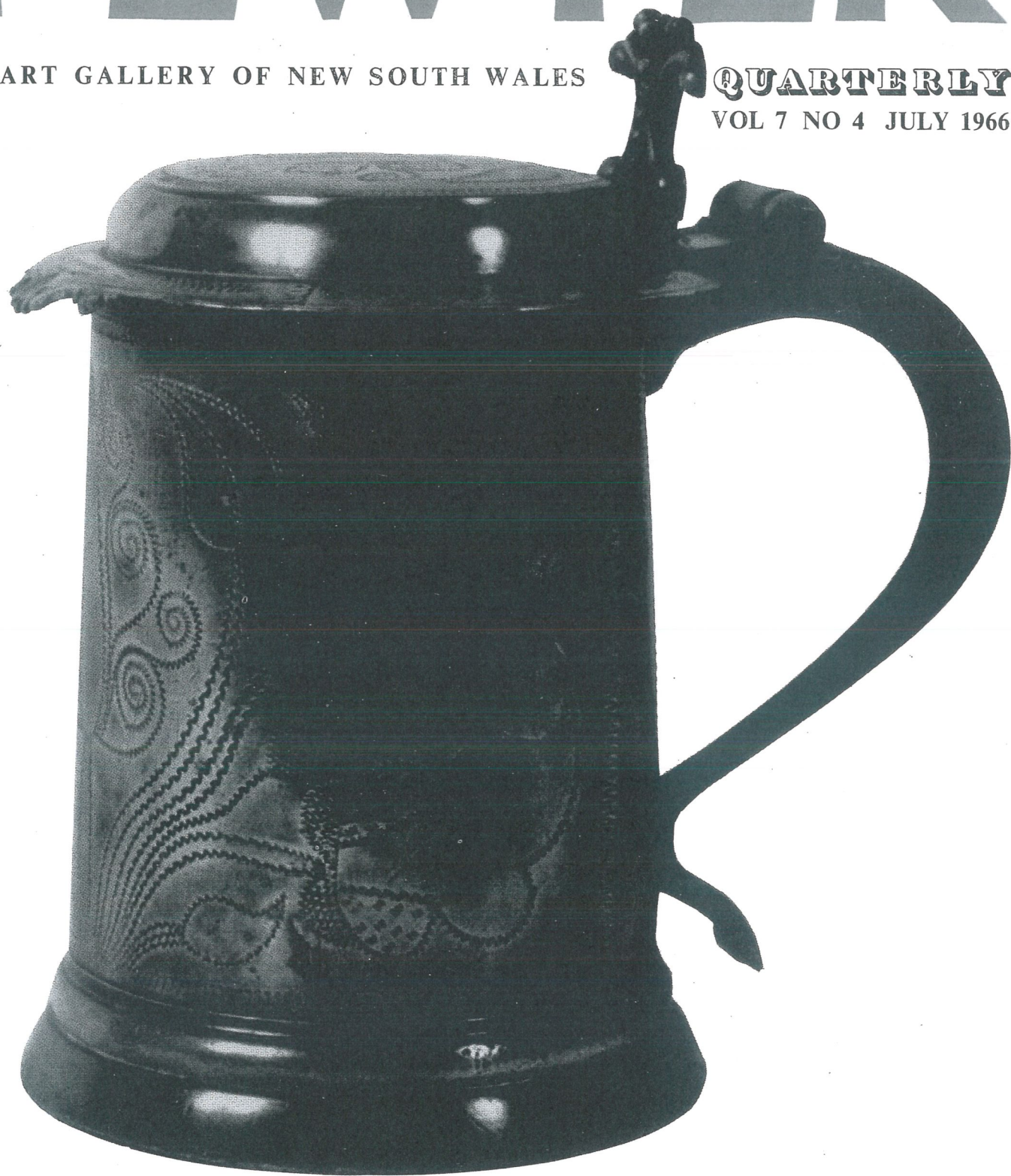
6801

PEWTER

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

QUARTERLY

VOL 7 NO 4 JULY 1966



| | |
|--|-----|
| Pewter | |
| by J. H. Myrtle | 290 |
| General Information | 312 |
| COVER: Tankard 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ h, c.1680-90, M2.1949 | |

THE AGNES CARVICK WEBSTER GIFT OF BRITISH PEWTER and other pewter in the collection

by J. H. Myrtle

The gallery owes its collection of British pewter to the generous gifts made between 1938 and 1949 by Mrs Agnes Carvick Webster whose childhood was spent in Sydney.

The only comprehensive collection in Australia containing many items of great interest and variety, the gift has been enlarged by gallery purchases and one bequest.

Although it largely comprises pewter ware of the British Isles the collection also includes a few pieces of Continental European origin.

NATURE OF PEWTER

"Pewter" has become a generic term for alloys in which tin is the main constituent metal. In the 14th century, standards of composition were specified; "fine" pewter was an alloy of approximately 75% tin and 25% copper and "ley" metal 80% tin and 20% lead. The former was used for articles such as plates which had to withstand hard usage and the latter for hollow-ware.

Later, antimony was introduced as an alloying ingredient either alone or with copper and/or lead. In these notes, the word "pewter" will be used to include all such alloys.

Pewter has certain excellent properties which resulted in its popularity over many centuries for articles of everyday use. It is easily worked, is resistant to corrosion, is not fragile, and has an attractive colour and surface texture when polished.

Its main disadvantages are its softness, malleability, and low melting point, making it vulnerable to hard usage and overheating. It also sometimes suffers from a nodular form of corrosion which is loosely known as "tin pest"¹.

Nevertheless, when the alloy was properly constituted, the workmanship good, and the design suited to limitations of the metal, articles made from it have survived in good condition after many centuries of use.

HISTORICAL

Pewter was used extensively by the Romans, although relatively little pre-sixteenth century British pewter has survived.

In 1348, the London pewterers petitioned for and obtained ordinances designed to protect them against fraud and unfair competition. In 1473, the Craft of Pewterers received its first charter and became a Livery Company of the City of London. Guilds were also established in some provincial centres and were responsible to the London Guild.

These guilds had a dual function—to safeguard the interests of their members and workmen and, in the interests of the industry, to enforce minimum standards of quality and workmanship.

Strict rules were enacted as to the quality of metal, the type of alloy to be used for different classes of ware and the minimum weight for various sizes

1. Flagon 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip c.1650 M5.1965



and types of articles. These were enforced by the right of search for and confiscation of faulty wares, and infringement was punished by fines.

Early in the 16th century, it was made compulsory for pewterers to place their personal mark or "touch" on all vessels made by them. The "touch plate(s)" upon which these marks were recorded was destroyed when the Pewterers' Guild Hall was burned in the Great Fire of London (1666). After the fire, Pewterers' Hall was rebuilt and the Guild members were required to restrike their touches on a new touchplate and this, with the succeeding four plates, has been preserved.

The control of the provincial guilds by the London Guild became progressively weaker after the end of the 17th century, with a consequent deterioration in quality of some country pewter. The London Guild also began to lose control over its members after the mid-18th century, probably on account of a general decline in the importance and prosperity of the industry.

The main reason for this decline was doubtless the increasing production of relatively cheap ceramic wares. Just as pewter for domestic use had earlier displaced utensils of wood (treen), horn, leather, etc., so was pewter gradually superseded by earthenware and porcelain.

MARKS ON PEWTER

A variety of types of marks is found on pewter and they can best be studied in detail by reference to a standard work such as "Old Pewter—Its Makers and Marks" by H. H. Cotterell.

On English pewter they fall into seven main categories:—

1. The maker's touch mark(s).
2. "Hall marks"—so called.
3. The crowned Tudor Rose.
4. The crowned "X".
5. Labels describing place of origin, quality, etc.
6. Owners' initials.
7. Verification and Board of Trade or excise marks.

Makers' or Touch Marks

As mentioned previously, from early times it was mandatory for the maker to stamp his products with his touch and this is the most important one to be found on pewter.

Good photographic reproductions of the five London touch plates² and the Edinburgh touch plate³ are to be found in several books.

Hall Marks

These were four or more small marks, somewhat similar in appearance to the true hall marks of the Goldsmiths' Company. They were private marks and there was no compulsion to use them; on the contrary, they were frowned upon and at times

2. Flagon 10½ h to lip c.1610-15 *M2.1939*
3. Flagon 10¼ h to lip c.1630 *M23.1938*
4. Flagon 10⅜ h to lip c.1650 *M22.1938*
5. Flagon 9¾ h to lip c.1740-50 *M27.1938*

forbidden, as the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths considered them fraudulent and an infringement of their rights.

The Crowned Tudor Rose and Crowned "X"

Both were quality marks, subject to many restrictions and regulations.

Special Labels

These were also quality marks and much misused, particularly by 18th century provincial pewterers, many of whom stamped their products "London" or "Made in London" with fraudulent intent.

Owners' Initials

Initials have little more than sentimental interest. They were usually in the form of three letters arranged as shown below:

M —Surname
H B —Husband's and wife's christian names.

Verification Marks

These were the official marks stamped on a vessel to confirm that its capacity was up to standard. Apart from the earlier marks, they are of only limited interest to collectors.

NOTES ON TYPES, STYLE AND DECORATION OF ARTICLES FOUND IN PEWTER

Pewter appears to have been employed for making nearly all types of utensils used in every-day life—domestic, commercial and ecclesiastical. In earlier years it must have been considered a luxury, judging by the number of times that pewter plate was mentioned in the inventories of great houses and in bequests.

Later, in the more important domestic and luxury articles such as drinking vessels, flagons, ecclesiastical plate, candlesticks, etc., pewter became an acceptable cheap substitute for silver. The design often closely follows that of the silver article, the only variations being those of a practical nature required to suit the softer and more malleable metal. Examples are the octagonal salt *M11.1938 (33)* of c.1715; the pair of 18th century candlesticks *M3.1938 (34)*; tankards such as *M2.1949 (cover)*, *M19.1938 (11)* and *M20.1938 (12)*. Changes in design were probably less frequent than in the silver prototypes, as pewter was usually cast in costly bronze moulds.



2



3

4

5





6



7

8



6. Flagon $8\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip c.1700-10 M21.1938

7. Flagon $9\frac{5}{8}$ h to lip c.1710-20 M1.1939

8. Flagon $8\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip c.1780-1800 M7.1949

9. Wassail Bowl $6\frac{1}{4}$ h c.1675 M1.1962



Evidence of these economic restrictions is seen in the use of moulds for more than one type of article, e.g., some later 17th century candlesticks obviously have a common base with some master salts of the same period. It is also likely that moulds were shared by several pewterers.

In certain classes of articles, the pewterer seems to have developed a higher degree of originality; in at least one case, the English baluster measure, the form is unique and is not found in any other metal. In Scotland, the form of measure commonly known as the "tappit hen" also appears to be unique, although its development shows obvious signs of influence from Continental Europe with which Scotland has always had closer traditional ties than with England.

British pewter ware was generally of a more restrained character than much of the later Continental pieces. It escaped the extravagances of the Rococo style and non-utilitarian purely decorative pieces were rarely made. This preoccupation with functional design and with workmanship is the most important characteristic of British pewter.

Decoration on British pewter is the exception rather than the rule. The commonest and most satisfactory method of engraving pewter is known as "wriggled work". It is done with a chisel-ended tool which is worked from side-to-side to produce a zig-zag line. There are several good examples in the collection, notably the two late 17th century covered tankards, *M3.1939* (10), *M2.1949* (cover) and the mid-17th century plate *M5.1949* (25). This style of decoration remained popular from about the mid-17th to mid-18th centuries.

Line engraving was also used, particularly for coats of arms, crests, monograms, etc., but was much less satisfactory with a soft metal such as pewter both as regards execution and resistance to wear.

Punched decoration was used to a very limited extent and occasionally repoussé work on dishes, but only as a novelty.

NOTES ON VARIOUS CLASSES OF ARTICLES IN THE COLLECTION

Flagons and Ecclesiastical Pewter

From very early days, pewter has been recognised as a permissible substitute for silver and gold for church vessels, including chalices.

The collection is particularly well endowed with 17th and 18th century flagons. Only one *M21.1938* (6) has an engraved inscription connecting it with church use and in the absence of such engraving on the others, they may be assumed to have been used for either ecclesiastical or domestic purposes.

After the promulgation of canons in 1603, which required that the sacramental wine should be "brought to the communion table in a clean and sweet

10. Tankard 5½ h to lip c.1680 *M3.1939*

11. Tankard 5¾ h to lip c.1690 *M19.1938*

12. Tankard 4¾ h to lip c.1710 *M20.1938*

13. Tankard 5½ h to lip c.1710-15 *M1.1949*

standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal"⁴, the number of pewter flagons in church use increased greatly.

Examples of these earlier flagons are *M2.1939* (2), which has a reconstructed but typical foot and can be dated to 1610-1615, and *M23.1938* (3) of c.1630. The wider foot of the latter and that of *M22.1938* (4) and *M5.1965* (1), both c.1650, is a later feature.

In the 18th century, bun-shaped and flat covers were superseded by the domed covers found on contemporary tankards. An example of 1740 to 1750 is *M27.1938* (5) with a knopped dome cover, "chair-back" thumbpiece and a "broken" handle.

M1.1939 (7) is a rare type of acorn-shaped flagon made by York and possibly Wigan pewterers. These "York" flagons are renowned for the quality of the metal, workmanship and fine design. An even rarer York flagon, *M21.1938* (6), has an early domed cover and a plain tapering drum and was probably made between 1700 and 1710.

M7.1949 (8) is typical of Scottish flagons from c.1720-1800. Characteristics of this national type are the austere splayed drum with wide central fillet, the plain, well-proportioned handle, the flattish cover and distinctive thumbpiece. They were made in Scotland and England, those from the latter source being intended for use in Scotland.

Ecclesiastical pewter is also represented by a baptismal or collecting bowl *M44.1938* c.1760. It is engraved with the name Sutton Benger, a small parish near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Drinking Vessels

These include tankards, lidded and unlidded, beakers, loving cups and footed cups of chalice form.

The earliest tankards that can be dated accurately are the flat-lidded ones of the second half of the 17th century. They are the most attractive of all drinking vessels and are well represented by *M3.1939* (10) c.1680 and the fine example in *M2.1949* (cover) c.1680-90. Both are decorated with "wriggled work" but the lid of *M3.1939* is a replacement.



10



11

12

13



297

Towards the end of the century, the flat-topped lids began to be superseded by the domed lid, following the fashion set by the silversmiths. *M19.1938* (11) c.1690 is a transitional piece, as it retains the plain drum with a slight entasis (outward curvature), the serrated frontal extension of the cover and a ramshorn thumbpiece.

M20.1938 (12) and *M1.1949* (13) 1710-1715 are good examples of the Georgian tankard with cylindrical body and domed cover. The heavy handle, curved thumbpiece and fillet round the lower part of the drum represent a change in style characteristic of the period. From about 1730, covered tankards with tulip-shaped bodies became popular.

The collection contains a number of late 18th and 19th century unlidded tankards with a variety of typical handles and body styles.

Some pewter was doubtless used for festive occasions. A wassail bowl, *M1.1962* (9) of c.1675, was probably used for drinking toasts around the table. Cups with two handles are often referred to as "loving cups" and *M2.1964* (38) is an interesting late 18th century example. The two handles preclude the possibility of its having been used as a chalice, but without the handles it is similar to many late 18th century chalices⁵.

Measures

Vessels used for the measurement of liquids, particularly in connection with the retailing of wine, spirits, ale, etc., must always have been an important section of the pewter industry. From time to time the Company and Cornish tin mining interests appear to have sought legal protection against competitive materials such as earthenware and stoneware, on the grounds of inaccuracy and that they were not capable of being stamped with a verification mark or seal.

Although there is mention of pewter measures in the records of the Pewterers' Company as early as the 14th century, the form of these early measures is not known.

The baluster form of measure, for example *M50.1938* (14) which can fairly be described as a British national type, dates from at least the end of the 16th century, possibly earlier. These lidded measures, (early lidless ones are only occasionally found), are generally classified according to the type of thumbpiece attached to the lid. The earliest forms of thumbpiece were a wedge and a wedge and ball, the latter not to be confused with a somewhat similar form used on later Scottish measures. After c.1650⁶ a thumbpiece in the form of a hammerhead was adopted and this continued in use until towards the end of the 17th century. *M50.1938* (14) is a particularly fine early measure of c.1680. About

14. Measure 5½ h to lip c.1670-90 *M50.1938*

this time, the "bud" thumbpiece, so called because of its resemblance to a sprouting bud, appears to have come into general use and remained in favour until 1730 to 1740. *M1.1964* (18), c.1730, of over-size quart capacity is a good example.

It was superseded by the last and commonest type which was in the form of three feathers⁷ and is by long usage generally and somewhat misleadingly known as the "double volute" thumbpiece. Other features peculiar to this well defined stylistic variation of the baluster measure were a *fleur de lys* lid attachment, a lozenge-shaped handle/body attachment and a bulbous handle termination. It continued in fashion until the early 19th century when it was superseded by the lidless pear-shaped measures which may sometimes still be found in English public house use to-day.

The baluster type of measure was also popular in Scotland, but probably not before the mid-18th century. Most were lidded and thumbpieces were usually of the "ball and bar", "embryo shell" or "spade" types.

M51.1938 (15), *M2.1962* (16) and *M1.1963* (17) are three rare and interesting measures, the first two of 1 pint capacity, Old English Wine standard and the latter of 1 pint Ale standard. *M51.1938* (15) is probably from the North of England, date 1670-1690. *M2.1962* (16), despite its early style of "wedge and ball" thumbpiece, is probably of the mid-18th century and also from the North. *M1.1963* (17) (of which the actual lid is missing) is of a type of which only three of four examples are known. It is not a recognised standard type and the thumbpiece and handle were probably made from moulds originally used for flagons. A tentative date would be 1750 or earlier. All have the typically Scottish feature of a flange on the underside of the lid.

During the 18th century, pear-shaped measures, mostly with domed lids, became common in Scotland, though they did not wholly supersede the baluster shape, as in England.

The earliest known Scottish measures or flagons are of the "pot bellied" type, which were made between c.1680 and 1740. They are almost identical in form and detail with some contemporary Dutch and German flagons.⁸ The collection includes both lidded and unlidded examples, *M48.1938* (22), *M49.1938* (23), *M3.1949*.

The best known, if not the commonest Scottish type of measure, is that known as a "tappit hen". The name is said to be a corruption of the French word "topeynet", a measure of capacity. The form



certainly owes much to Continental influence and doubtless evolved from the "pot bellied" type; it is nevertheless peculiar to Scotland and was in use from the mid-17th century until the early 19th century. The name "tappit hen", although never officially recognised, properly applies only to the Scottish pint which equals three English pints. Initially a set comprised three sizes—the Scottish pint (tappit hen), the chopin (a name also of French derivation) and the mutchkin. Later, small sizes of Scottish measure and of Imperial measure were added.⁹ These measures are found both lidded and unlidded, *M40.1938 (19)*, *M47.1938 (20)*, *M45.1938 (21)*. A few of the later lidded ones had a knob on the lid and these were known as "crested tappit hens". Sometimes there is a raised pimple, called a "plowk" inside, near the top, and this indicates the full measure level.

*M62.1938 (40)*¹⁰ is an important standard measure of 1 gallon capacity with a circular seal bearing the arms of the Borough of Stirling (Scotland). It is possible that this was one of the several working standards that were made in pewter between 1707 and 1805 to conform with the Queen Anne standard gallon of 1707, introduced at the time of the Union of the English and Scottish parliaments.

Other types of measures are the "Bristol" or "West Country" spirit measure of bulbous form, *M1.1965*, the Irish "Haystack" or "Harvester" measure and the Irish lidless measures of baluster shape *M7, 8, & 9.1960*. These were mostly 19th century types.

The actual measured capacities of many of these measures is often puzzling because of their apparent lack of conformity with contemporary standards. This is particularly so with pre-Imperial standard measures and it was no doubt due to the number of standards in use at various times, the lack of centralised authorities for controlling standards and the fairly wide tolerance of accuracy permitted or observed.¹¹

A comparison of Imperial, Old English wine and Old Scots standards is indicated in the following table:

Standards

| | <i>Imperial</i> | <i>Old English Wine</i> | <i>Scots</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Fluid Ounces</i> | | | |
| Gallon | 160 | 133.3 | .. |
| ½ gallon | 80 | 66.6 | .. |
| Quart | 40 | 33.3 | .. |
| Pint | 20 | 16.6 | 60 |
| Chopin | .. | .. | 30 |
| Mutchkin | .. | .. | 15 |
| ½ Mutchkin | .. | .. | 7.5 |
| ½ Pint | 10 | 8.3 | .. |
| Gill | 5 | 4.15 | 3.75 |
| ½ Gill | 2.5 | 2.075 | 1.875 |

15. Measure 5½ h to lip c.1670-90 *M51.1938*

16. Measure 5¾ h mid-18th century *M2.1962*

17. Measure 6⅜ h to lip first half 18th century *M1.1963*

18. Measure 6¾ h to lip c.1730-40 *M1.1964*

English Ale measure corresponded approximately to Imperial measure.

Other distinctive types of British measures are those found in the Channel Isles. As might be expected, these owe more to French influence than to English. *M20.1960 (41)* is typical of Guernsey and *M52.1938 (39)* to Jersey.

Plates, Dishes and Chargers

Plates, dishes and chargers were in common domestic use from at least the early 16th century to the beginning of the 19th, although examples made prior to the mid-17th century are scarce. Plates (trenchers), as distinct from dishes and chargers, are the utensils from which food was eaten and are usually from 8 to 10-in diameter.

The main differences in style relate to the proportion of rim width to overall diameter and to the moulding or reeding on the rim edge.¹²

Plates or dishes with a wide rim are usually of the 17th century, examples in the collection being *M60.1938 (24)*, c.1680, *M38.1938 (29)*, an alms dish with "wriggled work" decoration of c.1690 and *M29.1938 (26)* possibly of Continental origin of c.1650.

M5.1949 (25) is a mid-17th century plate with narrow rim and single reeding with a decoration of three flowers and three birds in well executed "wriggled work".

After c.1675 the rims became narrower and reeding was either turned, in the earlier examples, or cast round the top edge of the rim.¹³ Examples in the collection are *M25.1960 (28)* of c.1680 and *M61.1938*, an 18-in diameter dish with "wriggled work" decoration on the rim and a contemporary "wriggled" inscription suggesting 1691 as the date when the decoration was applied. In the 18th century, most plates and dishes had rims with single reeding or later, plain rims with a strengthening beading on the underside, the two styles overlapping somewhat.



15



17

16

18



301

An interesting plate of the latter style which can be dated precisely is *M32.1938* (27). It bears the monogram of George IV and was made for and used at the Coronation banquet (1820) of that monarch.

In the 18th century, services of plates were made with foliate edges and with edges of polygonal form. *M33 & 34.1938* (31) are good examples of the former and *M24.1960* (30) a ten-sided example of the latter.

Pewter plates or dishes with a deeper than normal well were sometimes used as alms or offertory dishes, an example being *M35 & 36.1938* which are from a set of six inscribed "St. Peters Church, Walworth, Surry, 1827".

The earlier shallow, broad-rimmed plates were also sometimes used as patens.

The normal method of making plates and dishes in England was to cast them in bronze moulds and to hammer them all over or in the boogie (the curved part joining the bottom to the rim) only and then to turn the surface, back and front. The purpose of the hammering was to work-harden the metal and it was mandatory not to turn the outside of the boogie on which the hammer marks can usually be clearly seen. This is not a normal feature of plates of Continental origin.

Candlesticks

The earliest candlestick in the collection is *M9.1938* (37), a heavy pricket type of c.1650 and possibly of Continental origin. The engraving is English and of later date.

M8.1938 (32) is a very fine and rare candlestick of 1660-75. It is most unusual to find a circular drip tray in conjunction with an octagonal base.

The octagonal base and the central drip tray were early features and are not generally found after the turn of the century. The later trend was towards knopped or baluster stems, two examples being *M12.1949* (36) English c.1675, and *M10.1939*, probably Dutch 1710-20.

Silver forms were much copied, the pair of octagonal candlesticks *M3.1938* (34) being particularly pleasing early 18th century examples, inspired by the silver-smiths, although probably of Continental origin.

Candlesticks do not appear to have been made extensively during the latter half of the 18th century but were again produced in large quantities in the 19th century, mostly in the contemporary baluster forms found in brass and bronze.

OTHER ARTICLES

Besides those things already mentioned, the collection contains examples of the many articles that were made in pewter for every-day use. These include porringers, salts, spoons, communion tokens, a bottle drainer or measure c.1750 *M56.1938*, a "Treasury" inkstand, a type in use between 1730 and 1820 *M55.1938*, a commode pan, etc.

Of the porringers, *M42.1938*, c.1640-50 is an early and rare example which may be either English or French; *M40.1938* (35) c.1700-10 is of normal English type; *M43.1938* is of later date and is unusual in that it has two lugs or handles.

The Swiss Guild flagon *M25.1938* inscribed "Basil 1603" is a good example of early 17th century Continental ceremonial pewter.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Welsh, C. *History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London*, 1902.
2. Wood, L. Ingelby *Scottish Pewterware and Pewterers*, —.
3. Cotterell, Howard H. *Old Pewter—Its Makers and Marks*, 1929. Reprinted in 1963.
4. Cotterell, Howard H. *Pewter Down the Ages*, 1932.
5. Michaelis, Ronald F. *Antique Pewter of the British Isles*, 1955.

NOTES

¹ Until recently it was thought that the progressive pitting generally known as "tin pest" which sometimes occurs on the surface of pewter was due to the metallic tin changing at low temperatures to the allotropic form known as "grey tin". In a paper read by Dr T. P. Hoar of Cambridge University, on 19th October 1963 before the Society of Pewter Collectors, England, he showed that the effect referred to by collectors as "tin pest" is in fact due to an oxidation reaction, influenced no doubt by local moisture and chemical conditions.

² Refer bibliography above, items 3 and 4.

³ Refer bibliography, item 2.

⁴ Michaelis, R. F. *Antique Pewter of the British Isles* p. 71.

⁵ Compare with plate XXb—Cotterell—*Old Pewter—Its Makers and Marks*.

⁶ Michaelis, R. F. *Antique Pewter of the British Isles* p. 44.



19

19. Measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip c.1780 M46.1938



20

20. Measure $9\frac{1}{8}$ h to lip c.1800 M47.1938

21. Measure $9\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip c.1800 M45.1938

21



⁷ Myrtle, J. H. *Antique Collector* Feb. 1954.

⁸ Verster, A. J. G. *Old European Pewter*, plates 22, 24, 26, 30, 32.

Cotterell, H. H. *Pewter Down the Ages*, figs 34, 59, 69.

⁹ Michaelis, R. F. *Old Scottish Liquid Measure Sizes*, Parts I, II, and III: "Libra" (bulletin of the Weights & Measures History Circle, England) Vol. 4, Nos 2, 3 & 4, June, Sept. & Dec. 1965.



22

¹⁰ Wood, L. Ingelby *Scottish Pewterware and Pewterers* plate XXI, pages 125-127 and Appendix C, page 197.

Cotterell, H. H. *Old Pewter—Its Makers and Marks*, cf. plate XLVIIIa.

Cotterell, H. H. *National Types of Old Pewter*, p. 35. Figure 198 is of the measure in the Gallery Collection.

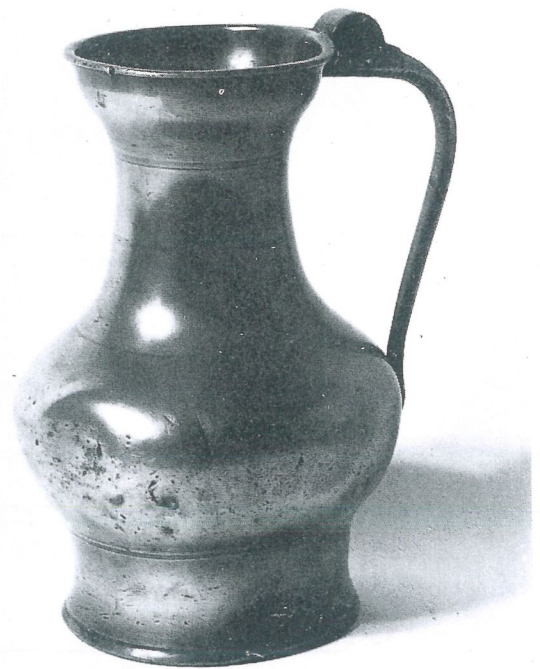
At least eight measures of this type are known, one being illustrated in *Pewter Plate—Its Makers and Marks* (Cotterell) plate XLVIIIa and three exactly similar 1 gallon measures and two $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon measures in *Scottish Pewterware and Pewterers*, Ingelby Wood, plate XXI, these being in the Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Stirling, Scotland.

In a communication of 13.1.65 the curator, Mr James K. Thomson, quotes an old catalogue description—“Five duplicates in pewter of Queen Anne measures, copies of Queen Anne measures”.

Although they are certainly not exact copies of the Queen Anne standard gallon (bronze) of 1707 which bore embossed royal insignia (but not the Stirling coat), they are not altogether dissimilar in design.

Mr M. Stevenson of the Weights and Measures Office, England, quotes from “Metrology” by P. Kelly (1816)

304



23

as follows: “Scottish standards of weights and measures are distributed amongst the oldest boroughs: thus the ell or elwand is kept at Edinburgh, the pint at Stirling, the pound at Lanark, the firloft at Linlithgow; but accurate copies of these are kept in many other towns”

It is not possible to say precisely when they were made or whether they were exact copies of official standard measures.

¹¹ Homer, Dr R. F. A detailed study of *The Size of Liquid Measures of the 17th and 18th Centuries*, Parts 1 to 4, was published in “*Libra*” (see footnote 9), Vol. 2 No. 4, Vol. 3 Nos 1, 2 and 3, December 1963—October 1964.

¹² Cotterell, H. H. *Rim Types of Old Pewter Plates*, “*Connoisseur*” Feb. 1919.

Cotterell, H. H. *Old Pewter—Its Makers and Marks*, plate LIIIa.

Michaelis, R. F. *Antique Pewter of the British Isles* p. 24.

¹³ Michaelis, R. F. *Antique Pewter of the British Isles* p. 23.

22. Measure $8\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip c.1740 M48.1938

23. Measure $8\frac{5}{8}$ h c.1740 M49.1938

CHECK LIST OF PEWTER IN THE COLLECTION

All objects up to M12.1949 and 9463-9634 were given by Mrs Agnes Carvick Webster. M1.1960 onwards were purchased.

Sizes are given in inches, h = height, d = diameter, l = length, w = width, OEW Std = Old English Wine Standard.

M1.1938

M2.1938

CANDLESTICKS (pair) $5\frac{3}{4}$ h. Probably English, late 18th century

M3.1938 (Pl. 34)

M4.1938

CANDLESTICKS (pair) $7\frac{3}{8}$ h. Probably Continental, but might be English, c.1710-20

M5.1938

CANDLESTICK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. Probably Dutch, late 17th to early 18th century

M8.1938 (Pl. 32)

CANDLESTICK with circular drip tray and octagonal base, 7 h. English, c.1660-75

M9.1938 (Pl. 37)

CANDLESTICK, pricket. Later engraving of a crest (lion rampant) and date 1726. $7\frac{1}{2}$ h excluding pricket. Continental or possibly English, c.1650

M10.1938

HANGING SALT BOX, $9\frac{7}{8}$ h. Continental, c.1740-50

M11.1938 (Pl. 33)

SALT, of octagonal trencher form, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{13}{16}$. English, c.1715

M12.1938

SALT, 3 d of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. Continental, possibly French, c.1720

M14.1938

SALT, made from base casting of pepper pot, $1\frac{7}{8}$ d of bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. English, c.1800-20

M15.1938

SALT, $2\frac{9}{16}$ d of bowl, $2\frac{3}{8}$ h. Continental, c.1750

M16.1938

SALT, $2\frac{3}{4}$ d of bowl, 2 h. Continental, c.1730-40

M19.1938 (Pl. 11)

TANKARD, with domed lid. "Wriggled-work" decoration. $5\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1690

M20.1938 (Pl. 12)

TANKARD, with domed cover, $4\frac{5}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1710. Maker: William Eden, London

M21.1938 (Pl. 6)

FLAGON of straight sided "York" type. Engraved monogram IHS indicating church use. $8\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1700-10

M22.1938 (Pl. 4)

FLAGON of "Beefeater" type, $10\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1650

M23.1938 (Pl. 3)

FLAGON with knopped cover, $10\frac{1}{4}$ h to lip. English, c.1630

M24.1938

FLAGON, with knopped cover, $7\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip. Dutch or Flemish, c.1740-50

M25.1938

GUILD FLAGON. Engraved "1603 BASIL". 18 h overall. Swiss or German, early 17th century

M26.1938

FLAGON or LAVER with cover, $10\frac{3}{4}$ h to lip. Scottish, c.1800. Maker: William Scott, Edinburgh

M27.1938 (Pl. 5)

FLAGON, with knopped domed lid, $9\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1740-50

M28.1938

PLATE, $9\frac{5}{8}$ d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rim. English, c.1740. Maker: Francis Piggott

M29.1938 (Pl. 26)

PLATE, $9\frac{3}{8}$ d, $2\frac{1}{4}$ rim. Possibly Continental, c.1650-65

M30.1938

PLATE, $8\frac{7}{8}$ d, $1\frac{1}{8}$ rim. English, c.1720. Maker: John Lovell Jr, Bristol

M31.1938

PLATE, $8\frac{7}{8}$ d, $1\frac{1}{8}$ rim. English, c.1710. Maker: Edward Leapidge

M32.1938 (Pl. 27)

PLATE, monogram of George IV on rim, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d, $1\frac{1}{8}$ rim. English, 1820. Maker: Thomas Alderson, London. Used at George IV's wedding banquet

M33.1938 (Pl. 31)

M34.1938

PLATES (pair) $9\frac{1}{2}$ d, $1\frac{1}{4}$ rim. English, c.1750-60. Maker: Thomas Chamberlain, London, working 1732-1806

M35.1938

M36.1938

CHURCH OFFERTORY DISHES (pair), engraved "St Peters Church, Walworth, Surry (sic)", $10\frac{3}{8}$ d. English, c.1827. Maker: Thomas Compton, London

M37.1938

PLATE, $8\frac{7}{8}$ d, 1 rim. English, 1737-50. Maker: Thomas Page, Bristol.

M38.1938 (Pl. 29)

PLATE, "wriggled-work" decoration, $9\frac{1}{4}$ d, $1\frac{7}{8}$ rim. English, c.1690. Maker: possibly S. Bartlett

M39.1938

PORRINGER, two handles, 7 d. Probably German, late 18th century

M40.1938 (Pl. 35)

PORRINGER, with one "Coronet" type handle, $4\frac{3}{8}$ d. English, c.1700-10



24



27



30



25



28

26



306

29



31



24. *Charger* 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ diameter c.1680 *M60.1938*
25. *Plate* 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ diameter c.1675-80 *M5.1949*
26. *Plate* 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ diameter c.1650-65 *M29.1938*
27. *Plate* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter 1820 *M32.1938*
28. *Plate* 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ diameter c.1680 *M25.1960*
29. *Plate* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter c.1690 *M38.1938*
30. *Plate* 9 $\frac{7}{16}$ diameter c.1740 *M24.1960*
31. *Plate* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter c.1750-60 *M33.1938*

- M41.1938**
 PORRINGER, one handle, 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. English, c.1700
- M42.1938**
 PORRINGER, one handle of rare type, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. Probably French, but might be English, c.1640-50
- M43.1938**
 PORRINGER, two handles (an unusual English feature), 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. English, 1819-1835. Maker: James Stanton, London
- M44.1938**
 BAPTISMAL or OFFERTORY BOWL. Engraved on bottom "Sutton Benger 1761" (Sutton Benger is near Chippenham, Wiltshire) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. English, c.1760. Maker: Ash and Hutton, Bristol
- M45.1938** (Pl. 21)
 MEASURE, "tappit hen" with knopped lid, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip, capacity, Scots pint. Scottish, c.1800
- M46.1938** (Pl. 19)
 MEASURE, "tappit hen", lidded, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip, capacity, Scots pint. Scottish, c.1780
- M47.1938** (Pl. 20)
 MEASURE, "tappit hen", lidless, "Aberdeen" type, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip, capacity, Scots pint. Scottish, c.1800
- M48.1938** (Pl. 22)
 MEASURE, pot bellied, lidded, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip, capacity Scots pint. Scottish, c.1740, but lid and thumbpiece are modern
- M49.1938** (Pl. 23)
 MEASURE, pot bellied, lidless, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ h, capacity Scots pint. Scottish, c.1740
- M50.1938** (Pl. 14)
 MEASURE, baluster shape, flat cover and wedge/hammerhead thumbpiece, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ h to lip, capacity pint (OEW Std). English, c.1670-90

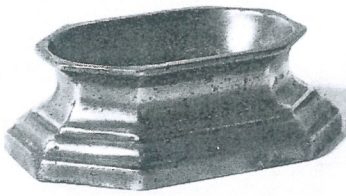
- M51.1938** (Pl. 15)
 MEASURE, baluster shape, flat cover with ball/wedge thumbpiece, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip capacity mutchkin. Scottish or Border Country. c.1670-90
- M52.1938** (Pl. 39)
 MEASURE, lidded, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip, capacity pint (OEW Std). Channel Isles, Jersey, c.1780
- M53.1938**
 CHALICE, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ h. English, early 20th century. Maker: William Englefield
- M54.1938**
 CHALICE, 9 h. Scottish, c.1785-90
- M55.1938**
 INKSTAND, "Treasury" type, 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. English, between 1730 and 1820
- M56.1938**
 BOTTLE MEASURE or DRAINER, 9 h. English, c.1800
- M57.1938**
 BEER MEASURE or TANKARD, spouted and lidless, 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip, capacity $\frac{4}{5}$ of Imperial Quart. Scottish, c.1815-20
- M58.1938**
 CHARGER, 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ d, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ rim. English, c.1690. Maker: Edward Quick, London
- M59.1938**
 CHARGER, 18 d, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ rim. English, c.1680. Maker: Robert Banckes
- M60.1938** (Pl. 24)
 CHARGER, 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ d, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ rim. English, c.1680. Maker: John Cave, Bristol
- M61.1938**
 CHARGER, "wriggled-work" decoration, 18 d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rim. English, c.1690
- M62.1938** (Pl. 40)
 STANDARD MEASURE. Sealed with the Stirling Borough coat of arms. 7 d, capacity one gallon. Scottish, after 1707
- M1.1939** (Pl. 7)
 FLAGON of "York" type, 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1710-20
- M2.1939** (Pl. 2)
 FLAGON, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip. English, c.1610-15. Foot is modern replacement
- M3.1939** (Pl. 10)
 TANKARD with flat cover. "Wriggled-work" decoration. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip. English, c.1680. Cover and thumbpiece modern
- M4.1939**
 MEASURE, baluster shape, lidless, 5 h, capacity mutchkin. Scottish, c.1800
- M7.1939**
 MEASURE, baluster shape, lidded with ball thumbpiece, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip, capacity gill (Old Scots Standard). Scottish, 1826. Maker: Kinniburgh and Son
- M8.1939**
 CHALICE, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. German, late 18th century
- M10.1939**
 CANDLESTICK, 6 h. Dutch, c.1710-20

- M12.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, $6\frac{3}{4}$ l. English, late 17th century
- M13.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, 6 l. English, 17th century
- M14.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, $6\frac{1}{2}$ l. Dutch
- M15.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, 7 l. English, late 17th century
- M16.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, 6 l. English, 17th century
- M17.1939**
SPOON, slip-top, 7 l. English, 1677-90. Maker: Thomas Tidmarsh
- M1.1949** (Pl. 13)
TANKARD, with domed lid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip. English, c.1710-15. Maker: Edmund Harvey, York & Wigan
- M2.1949** (Cover)
TANKARD, with flat lid. "Wriggled-work" decoration. $5\frac{3}{4}$ h to lip. English, c.1680-90
- M3.1949**
MEASURE, pot bellied, lidded, $8\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip, capacity Scots pint. Scottish, c.1740, but lid and thumb-piece are modern
- M4.1949**
MEASURE, "tappit hen", lidless, "Aberdeen" type, $8\frac{1}{2}$ h, capacity Imperial quart. Scottish, c.1800
- M5.1949** (Pl. 25)
PLATE, "wriggled-work" decoration. $8\frac{3}{8}$ d, $\frac{7}{8}$ rim. English, c.1675-80. Maker: probably Thomas King, London
- M6.1949**
CIDER FLAGON or PITCHER, $7\frac{3}{4}$ h. Flemish or French, c.1750
- M7.1949** (Pl. 8)
FLAGON or LAVER, with cover, $8\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. Scottish, c.1780-1800. Maker: Stephen Maxwell, Glasgow
- M8.1949**
PORRINGER, one handle, $5\frac{1}{8}$ d. English, 19th century
- M12.1949** (Pl. 36)
CANDLESTICK, $6\frac{7}{8}$ h. English, late 17th century
- 9463-9634**
PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNION TOKENS
- M1.1956**
WINE COOLER. Oval with ball and claw feet, $13\frac{1}{2}$ l x $9\frac{1}{2}$ w. English, early 19th century. Maker: Thomas Compton. Bequeathed by Mrs T. G. Boehme
- M2.1956**
COMMUNE POT, $8\frac{3}{8}$ h. English, 1775-1820. Maker: Birch and Villers. Birmingham. Bequeathed by Mrs T. G. Boehme
- M3.1956**
TANKARD, Imperial pint, $5\frac{3}{8}$ h. Scottish, c.1840-50. Bequeathed by Mrs T. G. Boehme

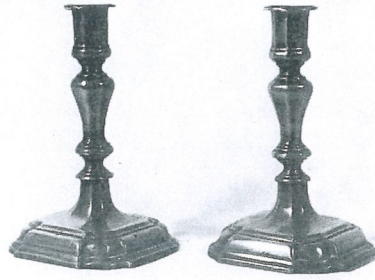
32. Candlestick 7 h c.1660-75 M8.1938

- M1.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial quart, $6\frac{1}{8}$ h. English, c.1800-40. Maker: James Yates
- M2.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial pint, $4\frac{7}{8}$ h. English, c.1800-40
- M3.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial half pint, $3\frac{5}{8}$ h. English, c.1800-40
- M4.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial gill, 3 h. English, c.1800-40
- M5.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial gill, $2\frac{5}{8}$ h. English, c.1800-40
- M6.1960**
TAVERN MEASURE, Imperial quarter gill, 2 h. English, c.1800-40
- M7.1960**
MEASURE of lidless baluster form, Imperial gill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. Irish, c.1820-50
- M8.1960**
MEASURE of lidless baluster form, Imperial half gill, $2\frac{11}{16}$ h. Irish, c.1820-50
- M9.1960**
MEASURE, lidless, Imperial quarter gill, $2\frac{1}{8}$ h. Irish, c.1820-50
- M10.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial quart, 6 h. English, early 19th century
- M11.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial pint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ h. English, c.1780-1830
- M12.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial half pint, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. English, c.1780-1830
- M13.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial quart, $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. English, c.1801-11. Maker: Townsend and Compton, London
- M14.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial pint, 5 h. English, c.1810
- M15.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial half pint, $3\frac{15}{16}$ h. English, c.1810
- M16.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial gill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ h. English, c.1810
- M17.1960**
TANKARD, Imperial pint, $4\frac{3}{4}$ h. English, c.1810
- M18.1960**
TANKARD or MEASURE, spouted, 5 h. English, c.1800-20. Maker: C. Bentley
- M19.1960**
MEASURE of pear shaped "Glasgow" type with domed lid with capacity seal, Imperial gill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ h. Scottish, c.1830-50





33



34



35



36



37



38

39

40

41



310



33. Salt $2\frac{13}{16}$ w, $3\frac{7}{8}$ l c.1715 M11.1938
34. Pair of Candlesticks $7\frac{3}{8}$ h c.1710-20 M3 & M4.1938
35. Porringer $4\frac{3}{8}$ diameter c.1700-10 M40.1938
36. Candlestick $6\frac{7}{8}$ h late 17th century M12.1949
37. Candlestick $7\frac{1}{2}$ h c.1650 M9.1938
38. Loving Cup 8 h c.1750-60 M2.1954
39. Measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ h to lip c.1780 M52.1938
40. Measure 7 diameter after 1707 M62.1938
41. Measure 8 h c.1820 M20.1960

- M20.1960 (Pl. 41)
MEASURE with cover and twin acorn thumbpiece, Guernsey type, Imperial pint, 8 h. English, c.1820
- M21.1960
SNUFFBOX in the form of a shoe, $3\frac{1}{4}$ l. English, c.1800-20
- M22.1960
SNUFFBOX, rectangular with cast ornament of boy and dog on lid, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. English, c.1800-20
- M23.1960
FUNNEL, $5\frac{1}{2}$ h, $4\frac{1}{4}$ d of bowl. English, c.1780
- M24.1960 (Pl. 30)
PLATE of decagonal form, $9\frac{7}{16}$ d. English, c.1740.
Maker: Jonas Durand, London
- M25.1960 (Pl. 28)
PLATE, $9\frac{3}{8}$ d. English, c.1680. Maker: William Fly, London
- M26.1960
BEAKER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ h. English, c.1760
- M27.1960
BEAKER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ h. English, c.1780
- M28.1960
BEAKER, 4 h. English, c.1820
- M29.1960
BEAKER, 4 h. English, c.1820
- M30.1960
BEAKER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ h. English, c.1820. Maker: Gerardin and Watson, London
- M31.1960
BEAKER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h. English, c.1820. Maker: Gerardin and Watson, London

- M32.1960
LOVING CUP, with foot and two handles, $6\frac{3}{8}$ h. English, early 19th century
- M33.1960
LOVING CUP, with foot and two handles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ h. English, c.1820
- M34.1960
CUP with foot and one handle, $4\frac{1}{4}$ h. English, early 19th century
- M1.1962 (Pl. 9)
WASSAIL BOWL with two handles, $6\frac{1}{4}$ h, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. English, c.1675
- M2.1962 (Pl. 16)
MEASURE of baluster form with cover, and ball and wedge thumbpiece, one pint (OEW Std), $5\frac{7}{8}$ h. English or Scottish, probably mid-18th century
- M1.1963 (Pl. 17)
MEASURE of baluster form. The flat lid is missing but the unusual type of thumbpiece remains, attached to the handle. Capacity one pint (OE Ale Std), $6\frac{3}{8}$ h to lip. Possibly from North of England, first half of 18th century
- M1.1964 (Pl. 18)
MEASURE of baluster form with flat cover and "bud" thumbpiece. Capacity very approximately one quart (OEW Std), $6\frac{3}{4}$ h to lip. English, c.1730-40.
Maker: possibly Thomas Matthews, London
- M2.1964 (Pl. 38)
LOVING CUP with foot and two handles. Body shape identical with contemporary chalices, 8 h. English, c.1750-60
- M1.1965
MEASURE of West Country "haystack" form. Capacity Imperial pint, $6\frac{1}{4}$ h. English, c.1790.
Maker: M. Fothergill and Sons, Bristol
- M2.1965
MEASURE of "tappit hen" form with cover, capacity mutchkin, $5\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip. Scottish, c.1780
- M3.1965
SALT of capstan form, $3\frac{1}{8}$ h. English, c.1695
- M4/1 & 2.1965
SALTS (pair) of cup shape, $3\frac{3}{8}$ h. English, 18th century
- M5.1965 (Pl. 1)
FLAGON. Cover with twin cusp handle. $7\frac{7}{8}$ h to lip. English, c.1650. Maker: Robert Marten, London
- M1.1966
MEASURE of baluster form with cover and three feather ("double volute") thumbpiece, capacity half gallon (OEW Std), 9 h to lip. English, c.1750

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by Mr R. F. Michaelis of New Haven, England, in classifying and dating many of the pieces in the collection.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Recent legislation provides that:—

- (1) Gifts to the Art Gallery of property of any kind are wholly excluded from the value of deceased estates for purposes of New South Wales death duties.
- (2) For Commonwealth income tax purposes, the value of a non-testamentary gift to the Art Gallery is an allowable deduction where the gift is either—
 - (a) money, or
 - (b) property, not being money, purchased by the donor within the twelve months immediately preceding the gift.

TRUSTEES OF THE ART GALLERY

Erik Langker OBE PRAS FRSA *President*
W. R. Bunning FRAIA ARIBA AASTC MAPI *Vice-President*
Douglas Dundas *Vice-President*
Mrs H. V. Evatt
H. S. Wyndham CBE MA EdD DipEd
H. F. Heath BA BEc
The Hon. P. N. Ryan MLA
A. H. Varcoe OBE BSc
J. D. Bates CBE VRD
The Hon. Mr Justice Nagle
G. Russell Drysdale
J. H. Myrtle
V. Macallister

STAFF

Director Hal Missingham FRSA ChLH CavIOM
Deputy Director J. A. Tuckson
Curator Daniel R. Thomas MA (Oxon)
Assistant Renée Free, BA DipHistArt
Registrar Douglas King
Secretary to Director Ann Hill
Librarian Paulette Jones BA
Conservator William Boustead FIIC
Chief Attendant William Meikle
Honorary Advisers Stanley Lipscombe; W.P.G. Liu

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Erik Langker *Chairman*
Mrs H. V. Evatt
Douglas Dundas
Mervyn Horton *Art Gallery Society*
Hal Missingham *Editor*
J. A. Tuckson
Douglas King

ART GALLERY QUARTERLY

The Art Gallery of New South Wales *Quarterly* is published in October, January, April and July. Subscriptions 80c. a year (postage paid). Single copies, 20c at the Art Gallery, except July 1966.

Four weeks' notice of change of address.

Editor: Hal Missingham

INFORMATION

Address:

Art Gallery of New South Wales, Art Gallery Road, Domain, Sydney, Australia. Telephones 28 9860, 28 9587, 28 7240, 28 3534. Open free to the public weekdays 10.00 am-5.00 pm, Sundays 2.00 pm-5.00 pm. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Art Gallery Society:

Information regarding membership and programme of events mailed on request to Secretary, Art Gallery Society of New South Wales, address as above. Telephone 28 1656.

Exhibitions:

Alcorso-Sekers Travelling Scholarship Award for Sculpture July 27-Aug 28, Eight New Zealand Artists Sept 7-25, Balson-Crowley-Fizelle-Hinder Oct 5-30.

Publications:

Permanent Collection. Art Gallery *Quarterly*, some back numbers available 20c. Catalogue of Australian Oil Paintings, 1875-1952, 25c. Annual Catalogues of Acquisitions, 1957-1965, 20c each. Illustrated Souvenir: Eighty black and white reproductions, 40c.

Exhibition Catalogues. William Dobell, 1926-1964, 17 plates (3 in colour), 50c. Ian Fairweather, 11 plates (4 in colour), 50c. Australian Painting Today (1963), 6 plates, 50c. Australian and New Zealand Pottery, 20c. Recent Australian Sculpture (1964), 27 plates, 50c. The Art of Drawing, 12 plates, 50c. Chinese Ceramics, 34 plates (2 in colour), \$1.00. Centre 5, Five Melbourne Sculptors, 10 plates, 40c. English Silver 1660-1910, 52 plates, 50c. Eskimo Art, 20c. Oriental Rugs, 20c. J. M. W. Turner Watercolours, 40 plates, 60c. Pre-Raphaelite Art, 19 plates (2 in colour), 40c. Trends in Dutch Painting Since Van Gogh, 32 plates, 60c. Recent British Sculpture 1963, 43 plates, 40c. Melanesian Art, 12 plates, 60c.

Art Books. Full range of Australian art books on sale at Gallery. Postcards, greeting cards, colourprints, transparencies, Australian and foreign. Lists available on request. Also reproductions of paintings owned by other galleries; no lists available.

Local Information. Lists of Sydney galleries and art schools, and of Australian art competitions, available on request.

Gifts to the Art Gallery of \$2.00 and upwards are allowable income tax deductions.
