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The Austrian musket (*Fig. 9*) was 57 ½ inches long, with a barrel length of 42 ½ inches, caliber .71. The barrel was secured by three iron bands similar to those on the United States model 1842 musket. The middle band had no band spring. The lock plate was flat with beveled edges and measured only 5 ½ inches in length. The hammer and frizzen were almost identical with those of our musket model 1822. The pan was of iron and was equipped with a detached fence at the rear. The butt plate was of iron. A very strong iron trigger guard and plate with two shallow finger holds was a unique feature of this musket. A bayonet of the socket variety was secured by a very simple spring latch.

The Spanish musket (*Fig. 10*) was 58 ½ inches long, with barrel length of 44 inches, caliber .73. The stock had a cheek recess on the left side, 3 inches by 1 ½ inch in size, and a very high comb 9 inches from the butt. The barrel was secured by three brass bands. The lower and middle bands were without band springs, while

the upper one, which was double, had a spring to the rear. The trigger guard and plate were of brass, as was also the butt plate. Both were rather ornamental for a military weapon. The flat lock plate, 6 ½ inches in length, was set flush with the surface of the stock. A peculiar alligator-jaw hammer with safety catch in front was mounted on this lock. The pan was also of brass and set quite deep in the plate. Socket bayonets were intended for this musket. The stud was on the under side of the barrel 1 ¼ inch from the muzzle.

Both this and the Austrian musket appear to have been strong and effective smooth-bore muskets. In addition to these, the Mexicans doubtless had other excellent weapons. However, government records of this period are very incomplete. Often the captured guns are mentioned merely as small arms. Rather than run the risk of error, I have confined this discussion to specimens that I have examined and authenticated.

ANOTHER COMMEMORATIVE PORRINGER

PUBLICATION of *Philadelphia Pedigreed Porringers* in ANTIQUES for October 1939 has brought forth news of another pewter porringer made in commemoration of Queen Anne and her consort, Prince George of Denmark. A porringer to the memory of those royal personages was illustrated in the issue of ANTIQUES cited, and two more in the Magazine for October 1927 (p. 294). A peculiar feature of the piece here shown is that, instead of having one or three cocks on the lid to serve as handles, it has three groups of two angels holding a crown.

The lid is similar to that classified as Type IV by Adolph Riff in his study of these commemorative porringers (ANTIQUES, October 1927). In the center, surrounding a plain field, are four tulip-like motives, encircled by a band inscribed *God Save Princ George and Queen Ann*. In a wider band bordering this appear the bust of Queen Anne at the left, and that of Prince George at the right. At the top is a crown; at the bottom a double cipher of the letter A stands for the queen. Floral sprays fill the intervening spaces.

In the bottom of the porringer bowl is a round medallion in relief, in whose center is a bust of the queen with the letters A and R on either side (Anne Regina); two angels support a crown above her head; below, a cipher of the letters A and G incorporates the initial of Prince George with that of his English queen.

Because the relatively few pewter porringers of this type commemorate English rulers, they have been assumed to be of English make. Certain of them undoubtedly are English, and have been identified as the work of specific London pewterers. At least one William of Orange example is known, however, which is inscribed in Dutch, despite the fact that in other respects it resembles the supposedly English pieces. It is not at all beyond the realm of possibility that others were made in Holland, or even in France or Denmark, though inscribed in English. In the present instance, the spelling of *Princ* and of *Ann* might suggest that the work was not done by an English-speaking smith. But much stronger indication of Continental origin lies in the quality of the metal itself, and in the handles.

The texture of the metal is much harder than that of English or of very early American make, so hard, in fact, that no indentation can be made in it with the thumbnail. Furthermore, a slight indication of verdigris discoloration in the bottom of the bowl indicates a surplus admixture of copper in the alloy.

The handles are closely similar if not identical to those of Professor Riff's Types I, III, and IV, of the so-called English porringers, one of which has been ascribed to a London maker by the undeniably English name of Henry Smith. Yet these handles, composed of a pair of dolphins supporting a shield, are quite

different from those of customary English practice. Since no identifying mark whatever appears on either bowl or lid of this porringer to indicate maker or country of origin, a Continental ascription can neither be proved nor disproved.

This interesting piece of pewterware is in the collection of A. J. Pennypacker, who acquired it from a Philadelphia family, who, in turn, had brought it from England. No more detailed history of its early ownership is obtainable. It was brought to the attention of ANTIQUES by Harrold E. Gillingham, through whose courtesy these notes and the accompanying illustrations are presented.

PORRINGER AND LID. (*Below*) Interior of bowl, showing angels holding crown above head of Queen Anne

