English Porringers post-1650: Part 1

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This comprehensive study of English pewter porringers from the mid-17th century onwards is being published in two parts. This first part covers the background, makers, manufacture, uses and sizes, and it also includes a full list of the porringers used for the study. The second part, which will be published in the Spring 2016 Journal, will examine the main features – bowls, ears, brackets and mark-location – and how they relate to dating and provenance.

BACKGROUND

Previous research

The first general study of English pewter porringers was made by Ron Michaelis (Michaelis 1949). His research was based on about 50 porringers dating from the early 16th century onwards, including examples in his own collection, the Victoria & Albert Museum ("V&A") and what is now the Museum of London. He devised a detailed classification system for bowl shapes and ears which has remained in use ever since.

It was nearly 50 years before anyone tackled the subject again. The late Ian Robinson started collecting information on porringers and presented his research at the Pewter Society meeting in October 1996. He published an article on coronet-ear porringer (Robinson 1998) but the rest of his research was never written up, although the present authors have copies of the notes he circulated at the 1996 meeting. Of course there have been articles published on specific porringers, but nothing covering the field as a whole. Thus Michaelis has remained the only broad over-view.

Whilst Michaelis is an invaluable pioneering contribution, it has its deficiencies. Because his sample size was fairly modest, he could not look at the geographic distribution of features nor in most cases suggest date ranges. Further, he did not study the brackets underneath the ears, the locations of makers' marks or the range of sizes. Perhaps the biggest problem, though, is that his classification systems for bowls and, to a lesser extent, ears have proved over-complicated and difficult to apply. The Society meeting in October 2014 provided a striking demonstration of this: when members were asked to apply the Michaelis bowl classification to porringers brought to the meeting, they came up with consistent answers for only half the porringers. This happened because the differences between the 22 Michaelis bowl shapes (12 of which were based on single examples) are often very minor and not easy to describe or illustrate. Further, examples have now emerged that don't exactly fit any of his categories.

Ian Robinson started to address some of these problems, but his work was unfinished. The objective of the current study was to re-assess the whole field, propose a new classification for bowls and ears which is simpler and easier to use than the Michaelis one, check previously-proposed dating guidelines and look at those aspects that have not been studied in the past.

Scope of the study

This study was started by a workshop at the Society meeting in October 2014, when members brought along over 50 porringers (Fig. 1). We were able to photograph and record them in detail. The meeting also gave members the opportunity to try applying the Michaelis classifications to a wide range of porringers, and it was their feedback that highlighted the need for changes. We also recorded and photographed the porringers from Ian Robinson's collection that were offered for sale at Bonhams (Bonhams 2014 and 2015) and those in the V&A.

Fig 1. Some of the porringers brought to the meeting in October 2014. Image: Jamie Ferguson.

To widen the sample still further, we searched for references to porringers on the Pewter Society database and went through the many porringer photographs in the Pewter Society Library. We also included the post-1650 porringers in the Museum of London, which had been recorded by others previously. Finally, we searched auction catalogues, books and other publications for further examples. In all we have logged 218 porringers, and these are listed in Table 1 at the end of this Part. We hope that such a large sample will make our conclusions more robust. For ease of reference in the text and photographs, each porringer is identified by a P number. Gaps in the P number sequence are porringers that we later either renumbered or excluded from the survey because of doubts about them. Note that as the information on those porringers for which we only had documentary or photographic evidence is often incomplete, none of our analyses of detailed aspects such as bowl shape or bracket type is based on the full sample of 218.

We logged most, but not all, of the porringers we found. With the most common styles, we did not record every unmarked example as these are less useful for analysing date ranges and provenance. That means the commonest styles will be slightly under-represented in our statistics, but not significantly so. Conversely, we went out of our way to track down examples of the rarer styles, so these may be slightly over-represented in the statistics. We also excluded a few porringers which we had reason to feel might not be English, even though they may have appeared as "English" in previous publications.

Finally, we did not include commemorative porringers as these had already been the subject of a comprehensive study (Hayward & Moulson 2013). Also, we only included a small number of bleeding bowls as these really warrant a separate study.

Approach to dating

Dating porringer features is not an exact science. One of the most helpful indicators for a given feature is the working-date ranges of identified makers. However, one can't just take the earliest of the starting dates and latest of the end dates to establish a date range, because there is no reason to suppose the pewterers in question made porringers with this feature throughout their working lives. This is particularly the case for pewterers with a long working life. Looking at the earliest end date (because the feature must pre-date that) and the latest start date (because the feature must post-date that) can give an absolute-minimum date range, but often that is too short to be helpful. We therefore took as our starting point the period during which several of the pewterers in question were active, not just one or two.

Wherever possible, we then looked at other evidence to fine-tune the date range. For example, we would check whether the tentative date range established for an ear was consistent with the tentative date ranges established for the bowl shapes and under-ear brackets found with that ear. Such cross-checks were helpful because different evidence would have been used to establish the date ranges of these other features. Inconsistencies required us to consider which date range needed adjustment to give the most-coherent set of results.

Very occasionally comparable silver styles helped with dating, but this was the exception rather than the rule, partly because few silver porringers exist and partly because silver ear styles show more individuality as they were not cast in moulds. Tracking down silver porringers is not helped by the fact that English, though not American, silver collectors do not call them porringers – they use that term for two-handled cups.

MAKERS

Analysis of makers in the survey

Most of the 218 porringers in our survey have a maker's mark, but the proportion whose maker has been identified is much lower. 190 (87%) have a maker's mark, but for only 98 has the maker been identified. Those 98 porringers are by 53 identified makers, but there are a further 8 porringers by 5 makers whose names are unknown but whose locations are known with a high degree of probability, making 58 in all. Using the regions as defined on the Pewter Society database, the geographic distribution of those 58 makers is as follows:

London: 29 makers, 53 porringers

Bristol: 10 makers, 27 porringers

Southern England: 3 makers, 4 porringers

West Country: 2 makers, 2 porringers

East Anglia: 1 maker, 1 porringer

East Midlands: 1 maker, 1 porringer

West Midlands: 5 makers, 8 porringers

Northern England: 7 makers, 10 porringers

On the face of it, London and Bristol seem dominant, accounting for 67% of the makers and 75% of the porringers, but these percentages are misleading. Pewterers from London and (to a lesser extent) Bristol are more likely to have had their marks identified than pewterers from elsewhere, so London and Bristol are bound to be disproportionately represented in any grouping based on

identified marks. There are a further 65 unidentified makers in our survey known only by their marks. Thus amongst our 190 marked porringers there are more unidentified makers than identified ones, and it is likely that the majority of these unidentified makers are from places other than London and Bristol.

Other known makers

To get a better picture of who made porringers and where, we searched for references to other porringer makers in documentary sources. We gathered another 126 names from:

- WCOP searches (Douch 1969 pp 70-71; Homer 1983; Homer & Hall 1985 pp 10, 17, 27, 41, 55, 61, 78, 103, 104, 116; Moulson 1993; Homer 1996 p134; Homer 2001; Battersby 2004 p36; Collins 2006 p5; Homer & Collins 2006 and unpublished research on searches in Bristol).
- Lists of suppliers to organisations such as the Hudson Bay Company (Brett 1991; Smith 2000; Battersby 2008).
- The WCOP court records (Welch 1902 Vol. II pp 126,137).
- Probate inventories (Fenner 1974; Homer & Hall 1985 pp 9,15; Watson 1999 p28; Hall 2002; Merritt 2002 pp 9,11; Hall & Marsden 2011 p28; Weinstein 2011 pp 199-200).
- Pewterers' sales lists (Peal 1978; Finlay 1985 p165; Homer 1989; Davies 2008).

Table 2 and Fig. 2 combine the 126 additional makers with the 53 + 5 from our survey of surviving porringers to show the number of known makers in each region. In all regions the earliest porringer maker is pre-1650. The 'end date' quoted in Table 2 is the terminal date for the latest porringer-maker in that region. It does not, of course, mean that porringers were made right up to that date.

This additional material broadens the picture significantly.

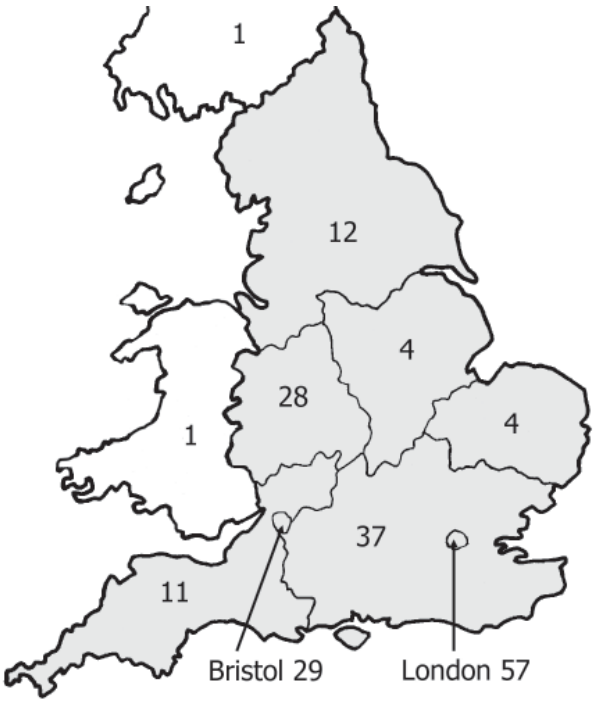


Fig 2. Identified porringer makers by region

Table 2

Region	No. of makers	End date	Places
London	57	1835	
Bristol	29	1822	
Southern England	37	1761	Abingdon, Andover, Blandford Forum, Burford, Chipping Norton, Farnham, Hungerford, Liskeard, Marlborough, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Shipston on Stour, Southampton, Warminster, Winchester, Windsor, Witney
West Country	11	1740	Ashburton, Barnstaple, Bodmin, Gloucester, Wellington
East Anglia	4	1699	Cambridge, Kings Lynn, Norwich
East Midlands	4	c1710	Boston, Derby, Leicester
West Midlands	28	1838	Bewdley, Birmingham, Hereford, Kidderminster, Kington, Lichfield, Oswestry, Ross on Wye, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Walsall, Worcester
Northern England	12	c1742	Chester, Liverpool, Penrith, Wigan
Elsewhere	2	1713	Edinburgh, Haverfordwest

It shows porringers were being widely made outside London and Bristol, especially in Southern England and the West Midlands. Curiously, there is rather less evidence of extensive porringer making in Northern centres such as Wigan. The statistics will still not be truly representative, though, because some areas (and that again includes London and Bristol) have been researched more thoroughly than others.

The Edinburgh maker is Thomas Inglis III (PS5078), who is recorded as supplying porringers in 1702 (Davies 2008). Strictly, he falls outside the scope of our survey, but the use of the word porringer rather than "quaich" by a Scottish pewterer is interesting. The Haverfordwest pewterer is Laurence Kardiff (PS16025) whose 1706 probate inventory included 3 porringer moulds (Hall & Marsden 2011 p28). Perhaps the title of this article ought to have been "English and Welsh porringers", but that would have given disproportionate weight to a single maker.

. . . but just the tip of the iceberg?

The 184 porringer makers of Table 2 plus the 65 makers in our porringer survey whose location is not known takes us up to a total of 249. That may seem a large number, but closer study of one provincial search shows it is only the tip of the iceberg. In a search in 1692 (Homer 1983), 37 pewterers were visited in Berkshire, Gloucestershire Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Wiltshire. Of those 37, a surprising 65% were making their own porringers and a further 25% were selling porringers made by others, leaving only 10% of shops at which no porringers were recorded. The Pewter Society database records 674 pewterers working in these six counties between 1680 and 1700, so on a simple extrapolation there could have been nearly 450 pewterers (65% of 674) making porringers at that time in these six counties alone. Indeed, because searches didn't generally record wares that weren't defective, 65% could be an underestimate of the percentage of pewterers who were making porringers.

To see whether these figures were typical, we also looked at Bristol searches made in 1641, 1674, 1683 and 1702. Taking these four searches together, 51% of those searched had porringers of their own making. This is a lower figure, but still very substantial. London searches from 1675 (German 2012) and 1689-92 (Homer 2001) show a much lower proportion making their own porringers – just 11%. However, in London the searchers only seem to have looked at a small sample from each shop (Homer 2001), so the number of pewterers for whom no porringers are mentioned is not likely to be a fair representation of the proportion of London pewterers who did not make porringers.

One has to be careful when extrapolating, but even a very conservative extrapolation of the figures above to cover both the whole country and the whole period during which porringers were popular leads to the conclusion that the total number of provincial porringer makers was very large, certainly well over a thousand and possibly much more. That means there are plenty of candidates for the 65 unidentified makers whose porringers we logged in our survey.

Does the large number of makers lead to huge variation?

The large number of porringer makers is only part of the story, because each maker probably had several porringer moulds. Take, for example, Francis Beart of Norwich (Fenner 1974). We would regard him as an insignificant pewterer for whom no wares survive, yet in his 1662 probate inventory he had 7 porringer moulds and 6 porringer ear moulds. If this is typical of provincial porringer makers, the total number of porringer moulds that once existed must be huge.

With so many bowl and ear moulds, we might expect to find hundreds of different bowl and ear styles. In practice we do not. Most surviving porringers fall into a fairly limited range of styles. Pewterers, it would seem, were generally content to copy established styles rather than be creative and produce their own (Fig.3).

Fig 3. Minor variations on a common theme: Old English ears from London, Shipston-on-Stour, Birmingham and Worcester. Images of P181 and P205: Pewter Society Library.

They would often copy those styles very closely, even to the extent of copying quirks in the design such as asymmetry. This willingness to copy established styles is, of course reflected in other types of ware. Beefeater flagons, for example, were made right across the country, yet exhibit remarkably little variation in design.

The huge number of moulds does, though, solve another puzzle. We now have photographs of a large number of porringers. Within each ear style, we have therefore been able to compare very carefully both sides of all the ears for which we have photographs of adequate resolution. We have come to the conclusion that it is extremely rare to find two ears that are absolutely identical unless they are from the same maker and on the same size bowl. The same conclusion was reached in the earlier study of commemorative porringers (Hayward & Moulson 2013 p27). Sometimes two ears may look remarkably similar, but close examination almost invariably shows they cannot have been cast in the same mould. Fig. 4 is an illustration of this. These two porringers are both by London makers and have the same size bowl. Moreover, both ears are lop-sided in that the right hand "horseshoe" is lower than the one on the left. Nevertheless there are several differences (including the wedges on the back) which show they cannot have been cast in the same mould.

In the past, authors have sometimes attributed unmarked porringers, or porringers with unidentified marks, to specific makers or places on the basis of the similarity of their ears to those on porringers by known makers. Our study shows that this is unsafe. It is not possible to deduce that two ears have the same provenance without very close comparison of both sides of the ears, their brackets and their dimensions. Bowl dimensions matter too. Authors have declared ears to be from the same mould even when they are on porringers bowls of different sizes, and as explained below, that is simply not possible as each ear mould has to fit a bowl of specific diameter and shape.

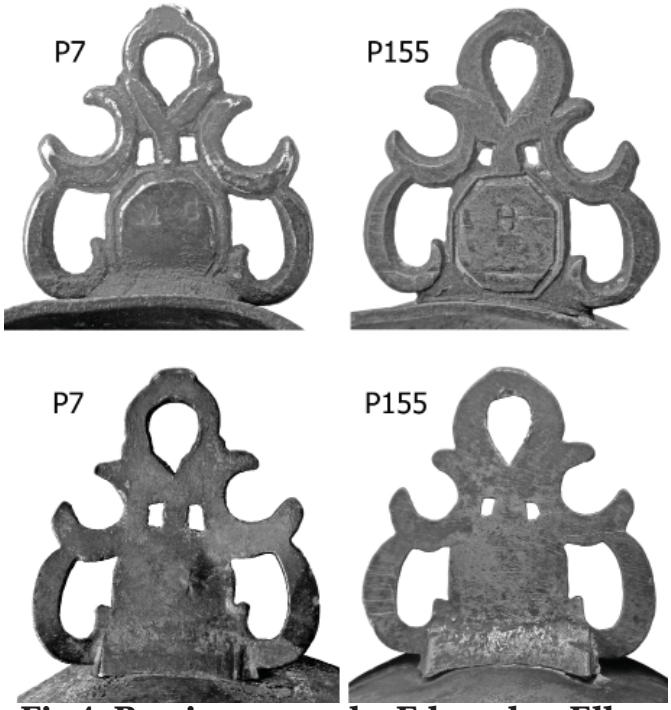


Fig 4. Porringer ears by Edward or Ellen Newbolt (P7) and Joseph Higdon (P155)

It is nevertheless worth noting that identical ears can look different because of variations in casting or finishing. When casting, the flashing was not always cleaned off, and this can partially or wholly block a hole. It has to be ignored when comparing ears. Also, it was very noticeable on the nine Robert Bush coronet eared porringers in the study that the top surface had been filed to varying extents. We are not sure why some ears were filed so much, but it creates significant differences in the amount of detail that is left.

Manufacturing dates

In most places, pewter porringer making seems to have ceased in the mid 18th century, presumably because there was no longer any domestic demand for them. Pewterers in London, Bristol and the West Midlands, though, continued making them into the 19th century. For Bristol we have direct evidence of this from surviving porringers. For London and the West Midlands we have unequivocal documentary evidence but, curiously, no identified surviving examples.

Post-1750 manufacture seems to have been primarily for export. Certainly we know Bristol had a thriving porringer-export trade to America, and the last known Bristol porringer-maker, Hale & Sons and their successors, ceased business in 1822. In London most of the post-1750 references to porringers are for supplies to the Hudson Bay Company and East India Company, but the latest London reference is the catalogue of Thomas & Henry Compton, 1814-1835 (Peal 1978, though the wrong date is given). This lists three sizes of porringer. The Townsend and Compton businesses had been massive exporters to America, and the catalogue suggests they were still exporting porringers well into the 19th century. The post-1750 West Midlands porringer suppliers were all from Bewdley. Again, the latest reference comes from a catalogue, this time of John Carruthers Crane, 1815-1838 (Homer 1989).

None of these comments on dates apply to bleeding bowls, which continued to be made well into the 20th century.

HOW WERE PORRINGERS MADE?

Haberdasher:
Here is the Cap your Worship did bespeak.

Petruchio:
Why this was moulded on a porrenger.

Taming of the Shrew, William Shakespeare, c1592

If Shakespeare is to be taken at face value, a porringer could be used to mould a hat, but there is no suggestion a hat could be used to mould a porringer! So how were they made? Most porringers consist of just two parts, a bowl and an ear (though a small number also have a foot), so they are fairly simple.

Bowls

A straight-sided bowl would be no more difficult for a pewterer to make than a small plate, as it can be cast in a two-part mould and finished on a lathe. On the face of it, bellied bowls are another matter. Typically bellied pewter wares such as baluster measures were made in two parts and soldered together. However, this process results in a circumferential seam at the belly, and bellied porringer bowls have no such seam. Casting the inner surface of the belly in one piece, though, would require the mould to have a complex multi-part core to allow the core to be removed after casting.

The late Stanley Shemmell (Shemmell 1979) speculated that bellied porringer bowls may have been an early example of manufacture by spinning. He reached this conclusion after studying drawings of what he thought were pewterers' tools in Holme 1688, also noting that in 1683/4 WCOP forbad the use of moulds for casting "basons" (Welch 1902 Vol, II p156). In fact the tools were jewellers' tools (see corrigendum to his article), and it is clear from the WCOP sizing of 1674 (Welch 1902 Vol. II p147) that the term "basons" does not refer to porringers. German pewterers had been using spinning since the 15th century (Gadd 2004 p17), but there is no clear evidence of English pewterers adopting the technique.

So how were they made? Whilst we do not know for certain, closer study of bellied porringer bowls shows that they can easily be made in the same way as straight-sided bowls by casting in a simple mould and finishing on a lathe. This is possible because although, at first glance, the belly looks quite pronounced, in truth it is very shallow. If you take a vertical line from the inside of the rim, the bulge of the internal surface of the belly typically deviates from this line by only 2-3mm. Thus if the bowl is cast with a cylindrical core (perhaps with a very slight taper to facilitate removal), the internal surface of the belly can be formed after casting by turning off quite a small amount of metal (Fig. 5). The outer surface is no problem so long as the outer mould is split diametrically to allow its removal.

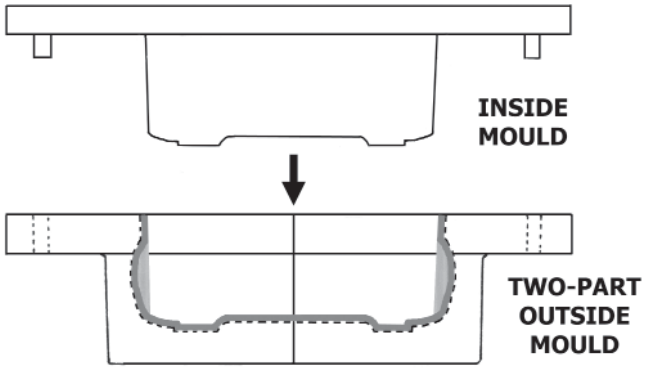


Fig 5. Making a bellied bowl. During casting, pewter fills the light and dark grey zones. The light grey zone, which is only 2-3mm thick, is then removed on a lathe.

English pewterers routinely hammered the bouges of sadware and the curved sides of bowls. Surprisingly, they did not normally do so with porringers, and we have only come across one example with a hammered surface (Fig. 6).

Fig 6. Hammering on a porringer by an unidentified maker TS.

Ears

With rare exceptions, porringer ears were cast on to the bowl (or, to use contemporary terminology, "burned on"). In London, this was a long-standing WCOP requirement that was still being enforced in 1681 when John Pettiver (PS7267) was summoned:

"for having the ears of his booge porrengers run on with pale [ie solder], and promised to burn the ears on for the future" (Welch Vol. II p155).

The requirement appears to stem from an order in 1556/7 that:

"no pson of the sayde companye shall from hensforth make or cause to be made any Eare Disshes fflower delice [fleur de lys] or any other manner of Eares except suche eares be cast in the

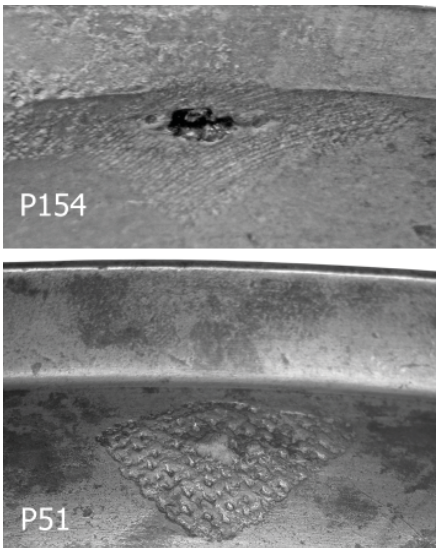
mowlde to gether w^t^ the body of suche disshes so made and not to be sothered to the body as heretofore they have done" (Welch 1902 Vol. I p188).

It is clear the terms "ear dishes" and "porringers" were synonymous because they were used interchangeably when dealing with the misdemeanours of Humphrey Weetwood and Thomas Cowes in 1596 (Welch 1902 Vol. II pp22, 24). The order is a little ambiguous in that it could be interpreted as meaning that the bowl and ear must be cast at the same time, in one mould. However, as that would make it difficult to turn the bowl after casting (and impossible to turn the whole of the external surface), it probably means casting the ear on to the bowl. The order did not, of course, apply to provincial pewterers, but the evidence of surviving wares suggests they too cast the ears on to the bowls.

Because ears were nearly always cast on, a pewterer could not buy pre-cast ears from elsewhere and add them to his own bowls. He had to have his own ear moulds (or at least be able to borrow them). The inventory of Francis Beart, mentioned above, is an illustration of this. Further, because the ear mould needs to fit snugly against the bowl, each ear mould can only be use for bowls of a particular diameter and shape.

To cast an ear on to a bowl, the ear mould is held against the bowl, a linen rag placed inside the bowl below the ear and the molten pewter poured in. The molten pewter partially melts the pewter of the bowl at the point of contact, fusing the ear and bowl together. The linen rag is to stop the pewter running out if it melts right through the thickness of the bowl. Normally the inner surface of the bowl is softened sufficiently to leave a tell-tale impression of the weave of the linen, and sometimes there is a dent in the middle where the pewter did melt right through and then shrank back a little on cooling (Fig. 7).

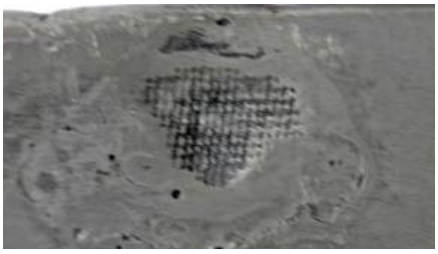
Fig 7. Linen marks from fine and coarse linen.



Ian Robinson asserted that there were no genuine post-1625 English porringers without a linen mark, unless destroyed by repair. That is too sweeping. Whilst they are very much the exception rather than the rule, there are some ears that were cast integrally with the bowl and some that were soldered on. According to Michaelis, P178 in the Museum of London with a 3-lobed ear is example of the former, although we have not inspected it (Michaelis 1949 Part III). The small, provincially-made blood porringer P223 in Fig. 16 below is an example of the latter, with no evidence that the ear has ever been re-attached. (Michaelis 1949 Part IV reports a porringer by John Pettiver whose ear was soldered on, apparently being an example of those that gave rise to the complaint against him mentioned above, but this is an error as the porringer in question, P181, is now in the WCOP collection and has a linen mark.) Further, there are a small number of porringers and bleeding bowls without brackets under the ear that have no linen marks, and whilst it is not always easy to see how the ears were attached, certainly some of them do not seem to have been cast on. The Old English ear on porringer P72 by Lawrence Child I (PS1650), for example, was soldered on.

Even if an ear was cast on, there may still be no linen mark. As Albert Bartram demonstrated in his talk about casting-on at the Society meeting in April 2015, it will be missing if the porringer bowl was sufficiently thick for there to be no melt-through when the ear was being cast on. If a linen mark is present, that is usually evidence that an ear has not been tampered with, but even that is not foolproof. We know of one porringer whose ear was re-attached several years ago and which has subsequently had a fake linen mark impressed on it (Fig. 8). (This porringer was excluded from our survey.)

Fig 8. A fake linen mark, but the tell-tale signs of ear re-attachment are all round it.



Albert Bartram also demonstrated that when one part is cast on to another, often only part of the interface fuses. This occurs because the pewter is only just above its melting point when poured in and cools rapidly as it flows through the mould. Whilst the two parts will fuse in the region immediately below the pouring point, the pewter may have cooled too much to fuse properly by the time it has flowed to the further reaches of the mould. The result of this can often be seen on porringer ears. The ear is firmly fused to the bowl in the middle, but there is a gap

between the ear and bowl at the edges (Fig. 9). This gap probably opened up further in use because the metal had not fused at the edges of the ear.

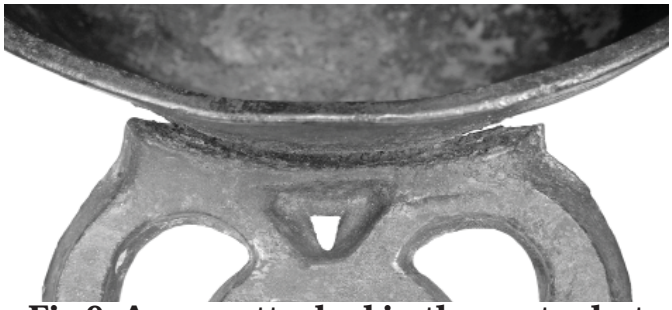


Fig 9. An ear attached in the centre but not at the extremities.

Alloy

The 1772 WCOP sizing of wares (WCOP 1772 pp 14-15) allowed two qualities of porringer, "porringers (hard metal)" of fine metal and "ordinary porringers" of trifle. We have not found any explicit earlier mention in the WCOP records of these options, but they were not new because in 1714-1718 John Elderton (PS3087) supplied both "hardmettle" and "ordinary" porringers to the Hudson Bay Company (Smith 2000 p18). The only other WCOP reference to porringer alloys is in the 1612 sizing (Welch 1902 Vol. II pp 61-64) where the list of wares that could be made of trifle includes porringers.

As far as we are aware, there has only been one attempt to analyse the composition of post-1650 British porringers, and that was done by the Winterthur Museum in Virginia (Carlson 1977 p79). It has subsequently been recognised that this analysis under-stated the copper content (Douglas 1976), and this needs to be borne in mind when assessing the results. Winterthur analysed 5 porringers and found average tin, copper, lead and antimony contents as follows:

- Bowls: 94.1% Sn, 0.73% Cu, 3.9% Pb, 0.72%, Sb
- Ears: 91.6% Sn, 0.69% Cu, 6.3% Pb, 0.80% Sb

Whilst these percentages do not equate to fine metal, they are a fairly good alloy and better than most wares made of trifle. The higher lead content in the ears is curious, but possibly produced better definition of the details of the decoration.

Having now handled a large number of porringers, our subjective impression is that most seem to be hard metal. Whilst that could be because the better quality ones are more likely to be retained and to have survived, it could also be because in practice pewterers generally used a fairly good alloy.

USES OF PORRINGERS

It is usually assumed that porringers were for eating thick semi-liquid food such as broths. Does the contemporary evidence bear that out, and is it the whole story?

Contemporary references to their use

In 1688 Randle Holme (Holme 1688) wrote:

> "*There is a half round vessel in the belly without a brim, some having two ears, but most only one ear or handle or 'stooke' as the country term is, by which it is carried from place to place: it hath it name from it bearing or holding of potage, a porringer being of much use for that liquor or Broth.*"

The expression "*in the belly*" probably refers to the general shape rather than porringers with bellied side walls as he depicts what appears to be a straight-sided porringer.

In 1724 Nathan Bailey (Bailey 1724), had the following definition:

> "*Porringer [of Porridge]: a small deep Dish for liquid Things.*"

The 17th and 18th century concept of "porridge" is far removed from the Scottish oatmeal dish that now bears this name. Only a few contemporary recipe books mention the term, but Battam 1759 p17, for example, has a recipe for "onion porridge" which is essentially onion soup with some toast and poached eggs added.

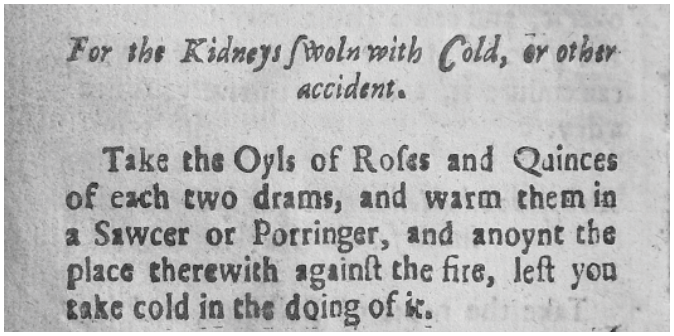
The Holme and Bailey references therefore confirm the traditional view that porringers were primarily intended for eating potage or broth, but it was not the only use to which they were put. Use as a kitchen measure, for example, is not uncommon. Digbie 1669 pp137, 182, 222 has recipes that require the cook to use "*half a porrenger full of Oat-meal", "a Porrenger full of gravy"* and *"a Porrenger full of thick Pap"*, whilst Price 1681-1740 pp156, 304 specifies "*a porringer and halfe of faire water, and a quarter of a poringer of Rose or oringe-flower water*" in one recipe and "*a poringer of good all [ale] yeast*" in another. This is a little surprising. Recipes of the period were notoriously imprecise on quantities, but measuring by the porringer-full implies their capacity was reasonably standardised, and as we shall see, that was not the case.

There are plenty of other recorded uses too:

- As a mixing bowl for sauces. The instructions for making a sauce in Nott 1733 recipe L19 include "*take oil, vinegar [and 6 other ingredients] and beat them all well together in an earthen Vessel or Porringer*".
- As a sauce boat. Nott 1733 recipe S42 explains

how to dress a salt cod and concludes "*Make a Sauce for it of Butter, Milk and Nutmeg, pour a little over the Fish when it comes out of the Oven, put the rest in a Bason or Porringer, and serve it up hot*".

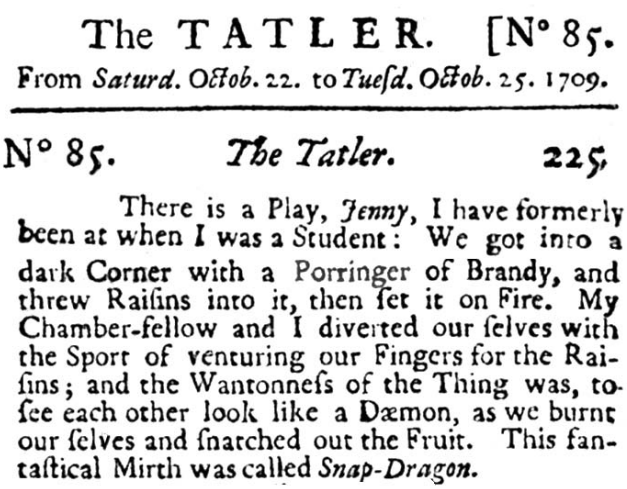
- As a serving bowl for solid food. In his report of a visit to Malacca in 1688, Captain William Dampier said the Chinese kept tea houses "*where for a Stiver a man has near a pint of Tea, and a little Porrenger of Sugar Candy or other Sweetmeats*" (Dampier p162), whilst on p20 of the Appendix to the Dominion of the Seas (Justice 1724) an English sea officer observed that the sick and wounded on board a French man-of-war were given "*a Porrenger of stew'd Prunes*" every other night.
- For baptisms. Wall 1720 p147 criticises the custom of some to have their children "*baptized out of a Bason or Porringer in a Bed-Chamber*".
- As a vessel in which medicines are prepared over heat. In W.M. 1655, pp 56,187 of the *Physical and Chirurgical Receipts*, rose and quince oil are warmed in a saucer or porringer for one medicine (Fig. 10), and a powdered preparation is moistened with rose water and then dried in a silver or white-earthen porringer by a gentle fire in another.
- For giving medicines to a patient to drink. W.M. 1655 pp25-26 has a drink for the plague "*proved by the Countess of Arundel in the year 1603*" which reads: "*Take a pint of Malmsey and burn it, and put thereto a spoonful of grains, being bruised, and take four spoonfulls of the same in a porringer, and put therein a spoonfull of Jean Treacle, and give the Patient to drink, as hot as he can suffer it*".


For the Kidneys ſwoln with Cold, or other accident.

Take the Oyls of Roſes and Quinces of each two drams, and warm them in a Sawcer or Porringer, and anoynt the place therewith againſt the fire, leſt you take cold in the doing of it.

Fig 10. A 17th century medical recipe using a porringer, from W.M. 1655.

Of course none of these references specifies that the porringer should be made of pewter, but they paint a picture of a household utensil that could be put to many uses. However, if you still feel there is not enough you can do with your collection of porringers, you can always use them to play games (Fig. 11)!


The TATLER. [N° 85.
From *Saturd.* Octob. 22. to *Tueſd.* Octob. 25. 1709.

N° 85. *The Tatler.* 225

There is a Play, *Jenny*, I have formerly been at when I was a Student: We got into a dark Corner with a Porringer of Brandy, and threw Raiſins into it, then ſet it on Fire. My Chamber-fellow and I diverted our ſelves with the Sport of venturing our Fingers for the Raiſins; and the Wantonneſs of the Thing was, to ſee each other look like a Dæmon, as we burnt our ſelves and ſnatched out the Fruit. This fantaſtical Mirth was called *Snap-Dragon.*

Fig 11. Yet another use for a porringer.

Pottingers

If, as Holme 1688 asserts, a porringer is for potage, what is a "pottinger"? Contemporary sources do not paint a consistent picture.

The Bristol Record Society has transcribed a number of Bristol Probate Inventories from 1626 onwards (BRS Publications 54, 57 and 60). Where lists of specific pewter items are given, porringers or pottingers are almost always mentioned but never both in the same inventory. The last mention of porringers is in 1736, but the last mention of pottingers is in 1675, which suggests the term died out after that.

Bailey 1724 defines porringer (see above) but not pottinger, confirming that the latter term was no longer in use. Helpfully, though, it does define:

"*Porridge: a liquid Food of Herbs, Flesh &c*
Pottage: the Broth of Meats &c boiled"

Whilst there are earlier sources which suggest that at one time porridge did not always contain meat, Bailey's definitions suggest there was not much difference between porridge and pottage. So, these definitions coupled with the fact that no Bristol probate inventory mentions both porringers and pottingers imply that the two are essentially the same.

However, the 1638 inventory of Leonard Cropp of Winchester (Collins 2007 p25) lists pottingers at 12s a dozen and porringers at 4s a dozen, suggesting they are quite different. Pottingers appear in this inventory between platters (24s a dozen) and plates (6s a dozen), implying they are some kind of platter or plate. This is supported by Watson 1999 p19 which quotes a 1623 reference to someone buying "*3 small platters or pottingers*".

So, are porringers and pottingers the same? It is not clear.

Contemporary illustrations of use

We are aware of only one contemporary illustration of porringers being used. Volume 1 of the collection of 16th and 17th century broadsides known as the Roxburghe Ballads includes a ballard called "A pleasant Countrey new Ditty" (Hindley 1873 pp 113-119). Weinstein 2011 p167 suggests this particular broadside is c1640. It has two woodcuts, the second showing a family sitting round a table eating with spoons from porringers (Fig. 12). The parents have single-eared porringers and a daughter has a two-eared porringer. A son also has a porringer, but his hands obscure the sides of the bowl and it is not possible to say whether it has one or two-ears.

This provides firm evidence that one and two-eared porringers co-existed and that their contents could be eaten with a spoon. One unexplained puzzle is why, if they were used with a spoon, so few porringers have scratch marks in the bowl. A pewter spoon with a softer alloy than the bowl might not scratch, but some pewter spoons certainly would scratch porringer bowls, and latten spoons were even harder.

Fig 12. Woodcut from Roxburghe Ballads

Bleeding bowls and blood porringers

So far we have been looking at uses of what one might call conventional porringers. However, there are also porringers – or porringer-like vessels - that were purpose-made for specific uses, of which those for the medical practice of bleeding are the commonest. We did not initially intend to cover these, and consequently only a few examples have been included in our survey.

Bleeding bowls are well known (Fig. 13). They are marked with graduations on the inside and are much deeper than domestic porringers.

Fig. 13: Top - a typical 1-pint graduated bleeding bowl, in the V&A; bottom - a rarer example, in the National Museum of Ireland. Bottom image: David W Hall.

FIG. 1600.

Bleeding Basins, earthenware, graduated in ounces,
each, 16-oz., 1*s.* 8*d.*; 24-oz. 0 2 3
Ditto, pewter, ditto (*Fig.* 1600)
each, 16-oz., 2*s.* 3*d.*; 24-oz., 3*s.*; 32-oz. 0 3 9

Fig 14. Extract from p500 of the 1890 catalogue of medical equipment supplier Down Bros. of London.

They normally have a single ear. The upper example in Fig. 13 is the most-commonly encountered type, but the lower example shows that other forms exist. They continued to be made into the 20th century, long after domestic porringers had fallen out of fashion. Fig. 14 shows pewter bleeding basins being offered by Down Bros. in 1890, but Homer 1988 reports that Allen & Hanburys were offering them in 1905 and that Down Bros. still had them in their 1929 catalogue.

It has been suggested that these bowls may also have been used domestically as measuring bowls. That seems unlikely. They are graduated in fluid ounces at 2 fluid ounce intervals, and we are not aware of any pre-20th century cookery book that specifies quantities in fluid ounces. Indeed, early recipe books are notoriously vague on quantities, so the very concept of measuring out, say, 14 fluid ounces would have been alien. Recipes started being more specific about quantities from the mid 18th century, but they always specify quarts, pints, half pints and gills, never fluid ounces.

Down Bros. offered them in 1, 1½ and 2 pint sizes, and although we have never seen the larger sizes, they reflect the fact that some practitioners bled huge amounts of blood. One well known example is George Washington. After developing a throat infection in 1799 he was bled nearly 8 pints of blood over a 10 hour period, though it did not save him. Some practitioners, though, bled much smaller quantities. Goodall 1617, written for surgeons on the East India Company's ships, says:

> "*Blood porringers are necessary at Sea, to be the more certaine of the quantity of blood which is taken, since the blood of a man is so pretious a thing, as it is to bee well weighed what quantitie is taken. Although the German Surgeons doe euer let blood into a Bason, which I hold not good for the Surgeons Mate to imitate at first, except he bee of good iudgement, indeed to iudge of the quantity: the blood porringers which are made for that purpose being full hold iust three ounces and somewhat more: For my owne practice I hold this course; if one chance to come to me of himselfe, or by advise of a Phisition to be let bloud, though he be a strong body I never take from him more than two porringers and one halfe at the most, but often lesse, if the party be not strong.*"

The wide variation in the amount of blood taken is reflected in the c1874 catalogue of James Yates of Birmingham (PS73) which offered bleeding basins from 4 to 32 fluid ounces (Fig. 15). The lower end of this range is also reflected in the WCOP sizings of 1674, 1691 and 1772 (see below) which all include "blood porringers" at between

BLEEDING BASINS.
No. 385, Hard Metal, 32 oz., 6½in. dia. × 3in. deep, 4/6 each.
No. 381, Hard Metal, 24 oz., 5in. dia., 3/6 each.
No. 387, Hard Metal.
4oz., 3⅝in. × 1in. deep, 1/6 8oz., 4¼in. × 1⅝in. deep, 2/-
16oz. 5¼in. × 1¾in. deep, 2/9 each.
No. 387, Common Metal, 4oz., 1/3 8oz., 1/8 16oz. 2/3 each.

Fig 15. Extract from the James Yates catalogue of c1874 in the Pewter Society Library.

Fig 16. Three small "blood porringers" of around 4 fluid ounce capacity.

1½ and 2½ lbs per dozen. Whilst no capacities are given, such low weights are consistent with a capacity of around 4 fluid ounces or ¼ of a wine pint.

In our survey there were 4 examples between 3½ and 5 fluid ounces and they are probably blood porringers (Fig. 16). The bottom example in Fig. 16, incidentally, is the only porringer we have found that did not need a dedicated bowl mould, because the bowl is the same shape and size as the bottom of a pint tulip mug or tankard.

Designs 381 and 385 in the James Yates catalogue, by the way, show that vessels for catching blood were not always porringer-like.

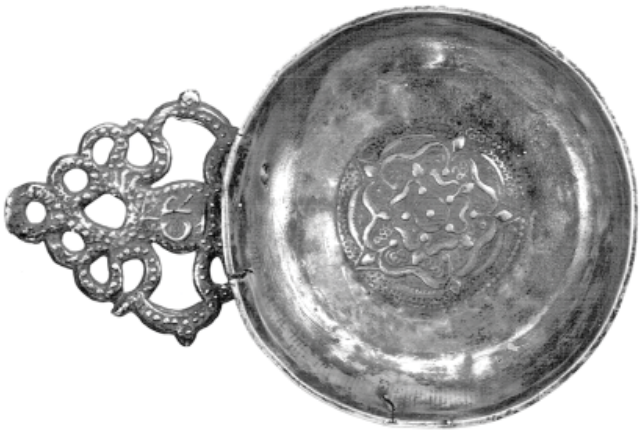


Fig 17. Small porringer in WCOP collection with cast rose in bowl (P180). Image: Pewter Society Library.

Wine tasters and strainers

In the WCOP collection there are two 70mm diameter porringers that are even smaller than the blood porringers just discussed, P71 and P180 at 1.9 and 2.6 fluid ounces respectively. The latter has a cast rose in the bottom of the bowl (Fig. 17). This seems small for a blood porringer, and it is difficult to see why a blood porringer would be given a decorated bowl. They are described in the WCOP catalogue (WCOP 1979 p60) as wine tasters, and whilst that may not be provable, it seems plausible. Silver wine tasters, which go back to the 17th century, are usually around 100mm in diameter but, like these pewter porringers, have a bossed base (Clayton 1971 p469).

WCOP also have an unmarked porringer whose base is pierced with 40 holes so that it becomes a strainer (Fig. 18). It is probably a punch strainer, and the neat array of holes suggests it was made for this purpose rather than adapted later. The only other recorded pewter punch strainers (Hayward 2005 and RCM 2014 item 152) look rather different as they have two wire-loop handles, but strainers are more common in silver and silver examples come in a wide range of single and double-handled forms. In particular, Clayton 1971 p267 Fig. 389c shows a porringer-like example from 1686 with ears that are a simplified version of the Old English ear on this pewter strainer.

Fig 18. Punch strainer in WCOP collection. Image: Pewter Society Library.

Spouted porringers

We have come across one example of a spouted porringer-like vessel (Fig. 19). It is in Bristol City Museum, and was made by Richard Going I or II (PS3940 or PS32). We did not include it in our survey because we were not sure it could properly be called a porringer. However, John Watts (PS9838) supplied "*spouted porringers*" to two of the East India Company's ships in 1784 and 1786, and James Watts (PS18328) supplied spouted porringers to the same ships in 1795 (Brett 1991). It is possible they were feeding vessels for invalids. Whilst the "feeding cup" shown on the left of Fig. 20 has an upright handle rather than an ear, it has a porringer-like bowl and may be a development of the "spouted porringer".

Fig 19. Spouted porringer-like vessel in Bristol City Museum.

FIG. 1621.

FIG. 1622.

Feeding Cups, earthenware (*Fig.* 1621) .	per doz.	0	8	6
Ditto, pewter (*Fig.* 1621), 2 sizes, per doz., 42*s.* and		2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, upright (*Fig.* 1622) . .	per doz.	2	2	0

Fig 20. Extract from p507 of the 1890 catalogue of medical equipment supplier Down Bros. of London.

PORRINGER SIZES

WCOP sizings

The Worshipful Company issued sizings for porringers on four occasions. The first was in 1612 which is outside our period. The others were in 1674, 1691 and 1772. They have been published in Welch 1902 Vol. II p147, Shemmell 1980 p29 and WCOP 1772 p11. The sizings specify minimum weights for items of different sizes. To what extent WCOP bothered to enforce them is not clear. There are numerous instances of pewterers being had up for using an inferior alloy, but not for producing items that were below the weight prescribed in the sizings. Indeed, the weights changed slightly between different sizings, which suggests they were little more than approximate guidance. The sizings would not in any case have been binding on provincial pewterers.

The 1674 sizing is summarised in Table 3 and the 1691 and 1772 ones in Table 4.

Tables 3 and 4 pose a number of puzzles. Looking first at the 1674 sizing, one must assume by comparison with the later sizings that the "great" and "small" pints held 1¼ and 1 pint respectively, but why did they weigh so much less? It is also curious that bossed porringer sizes were identified by numbers that were one less than their weight in pounds per dozen (and this was repeated in the 1691 sizing). Further, what is a "reeded" porringer, and why did it need to be listed separately from bossed porringers, as a boss makes little difference to the weight? The blood porringers are puzzling too, because "ordinary" usually refers to wares of lay rather than fine metal, so why are the ordinary porringers – which would contain more lead – lighter than the others? Finally, the reference to "Guinea porringers" is interesting. "Guinea basins" are commonly referred to, and "Guinea flagons" are known, but this seems to be the only reference to porringers for the West African market. They appear to have been relatively small, and were probably more "leady" like Guinea basins and hence cheaper to make.

Table 3.

1674 sizing	
Great and small pint porringers	9 and 7½ lb per dozen
Bossed porringers known by the name of 8, 7, 6, 5 and 4 lb	1 lb less per dozen than their names
Blood porringers	2 lb per dozen
Ordinary blood porringers	1½ lb per dozen
Guinea porringers	3 lb per dozen
Great, middle and small reeded porringers	9, 8 and 6¼ lb per dozen

Table 4

1691 sizing	**1772 sizing**	**Capacity wine pints**	**lb/ doz. 1691**	**lb/doz. 1772**
Great pints with cast ears	Great pints with cast ears	1¼	10½	10
Small pints with cast ears	Small pints with cast ears	1	8½	8½
Cast ears flat great	Cast ears flat large		10½	10½
Cast ears flat middle	Cast ears flat middle		8½	8½
Cast ears flat small	Cast ears flat small		7½	7½
Bellied great	Bellied large	1¼	8½	8
Bellied middle	Bellied middle	⅞	7½	7
Bellied small	Bellied small	¾	5½	6
Bellied smallest	Bellied smallest	⅝	4½	5
Blood porringers	Blood porringers		2½	2½
8 boss			7	
7 boss			6	
6 boss			5	

The descriptions, capacities and weights in the 1691 and 1772 sizings are fairly similar to one another. The omission of bossed porringers in 1772 is noticeable, but as all porringers were bossed by then, they no longer needed a separate category. The reference to cast ears is strange because all porringers had long been required to have cast-on ears, so what did it mean, and why are some described as "flat"? Finally, the 1772 ordinance allowed two types of porringer, tankard and saucer, "hard metal" and "ordinary", made of "fine metal" and "trifling" respectively. In the tankard table it has separate weights for "hard metal" and "ordinary", but the porringer and saucer tables do not distinguish the two alloys. This may seem odd, but the ordinance also specifies that the standard assay of fine metal was 183½ grains and of trifling 185½ grains and that is a difference of only 1.1%. As the weights per dozen in the porringer table are rounded to the nearest half pound, a 1.1% difference would be negligible.

Measurements made in our study

For those porringers in our study to which we had suitable access, we measured capacity, weight, outside rim diameter and, in some cases, bowl height. Capacities were measured in millilitres (1 wine pint = 473 ml), weights in grams, and bowl diameters and heights in millimetres. Weight and capacity were measured with electronic scales, capacity being obtained from the difference between the weight of the porringer bowl filled with water and with it empty (1 gram of water is equivalent to 1 ml of water). However some of the capacity measurements may not have been as accurate as we would have liked. Accurate measurement of the capacity of a shallow porringer bowl requires the porringer bowl to be absolutely level, and in some situations this was not always easy to achieve. It was not possible to use water for the capacity measurement of museum-owned porringers, and in this case rice grains were used. The weight of rice grains was calibrated beforehand against the weight of the same volume of water, but using rice grains for capacity measurement is probably not as accurate as using water because of the difficulty in being consistent about how hard the rice is patted down to get it level with the rim.

For some porringers to which we did not have access, we found published measurements that had been made by others. Obviously we cannot vouch for the accuracy of such measurements, and many were clearly rounded, for example quoting diameters to the nearest quarter inch. Nevertheless we felt they were worth including in our analyses as any errors were not likely to make a substantial difference to the overall picture.

Analysis of porringer measurements

Fig. 21 shows the distribution of rim diameters, based on the 189 porringers for which we had this dimension. 88% are in the range 100mm to 140mm (4" to 5½"), which is unsurprising. The WCOP sizings, of course, do not prescribe diameters.

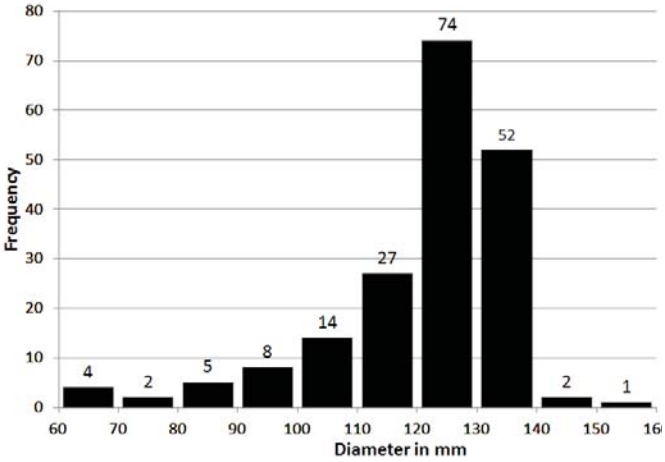


Fig 21. Distribution of rim diameters.

The WCOP sizings focus more on capacity and include the specific capacities of ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 and 1¼ wine pints. We know the capacities of 102 porringers in our survey, and Fig. 22 shows the number within ± 5% of each of these WCOP capacities. The lighter bars are porringers falling between the adjoining categories. The 1 wine pint size clearly predominates, with the 1¼ pint size running second. Apart from these two sizes, there is considerable scatter, with 40% (41 out of 102) not within 5% of any of the WCOP capacities. If we look at London-made porringers only, the distribution is even more surprising (Fig. 23). The sample size is small as we only have 25 porringers, but whilst the 1 and 1¼ pints still predominate, there is not a single example within ± 5% of any of the smaller WCOP capacities.

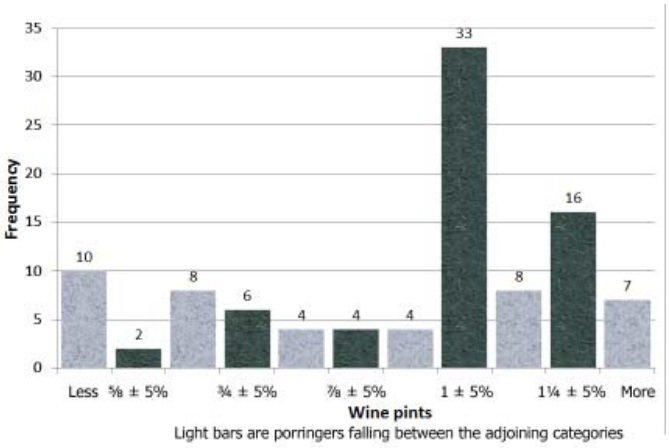


Fig 22. Distribution of capacities for all porringers.

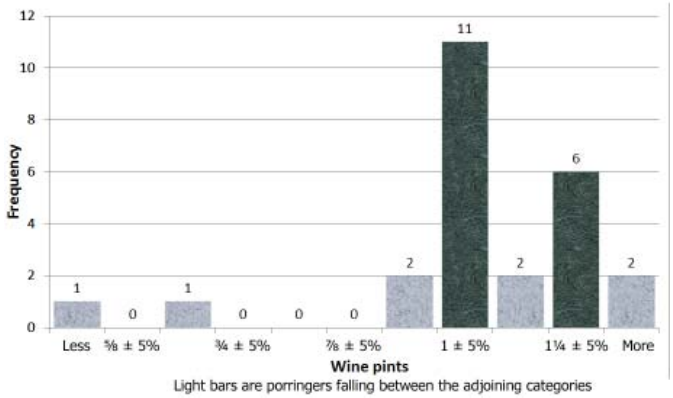


Fig 23. Distribution of capacities for London-made porringers only.

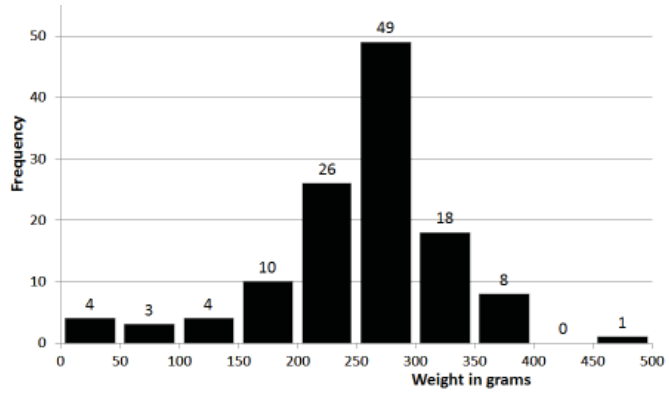


Fig 24. Distribution of weights.

Fig 25. Deep-bowled, large-footed twin-eared porringer in the V&A.

As explained earlier, some of the capacity measurements may not be accurate, but even having accurate measurements is unlikely to shift many more into the ± 5% bands. Moreover, in both Figs. 22 and 23 the 1 pint size is easily the most popular, yet this size is not even included in the 1691 and 1772 sizings for bellied porringers.

The distribution of weights is shown in Fig. 24. There is nothing very surprising here. In general shape it matches the distribution of diameters in Fig. 21, and the only noteworthy point is the one porringer that is significantly heavier than any other. This is a deep-bowled porringer in the V&A with a two ears and a large foot, illustrated in Fig. 25. We have not seen another one like it.

Fig. 26 is a scatter chart showing weight versus capacity

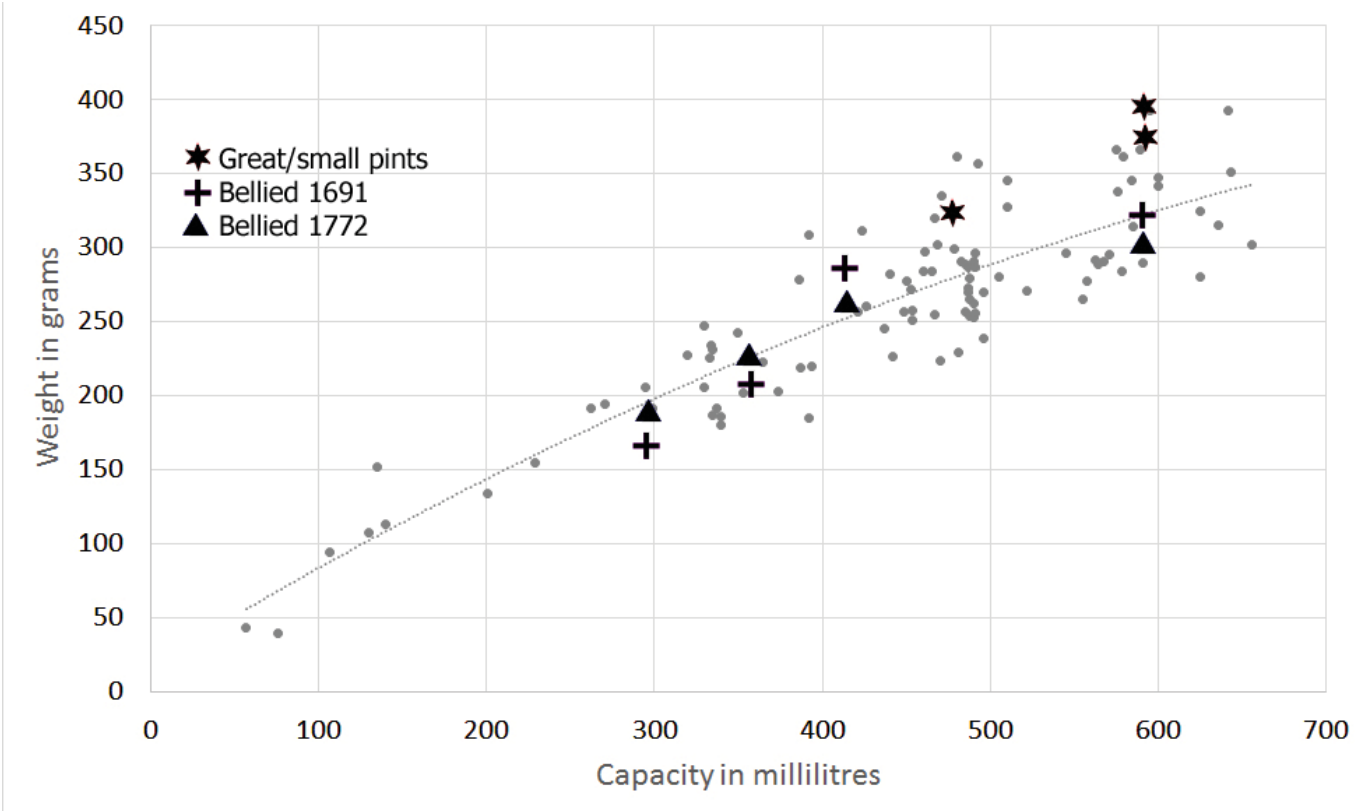


Fig 26. Relation between weight and capacity. Each dot represents one porringer in the survey. The WCOP sizings are superimposed.

for the 99 porringers for which we have both measurements, but omitting the anomalous porringer of Fig. 25. Superimposed on the chart are the weights specified in the 1691 and 1772 sizings for great/small pints with cast ears and for bellied porringers. (There are two stars for great pints (591ml) because the sizings quote different weights.) If the WCOP sizings bore any relation to reality, the dots should cluster around the stars, crosses and triangles, but they don't.

From the evidence in Figs. 22, 23 and 26 one is forced to the conclusion that the WCOP sizings for porringers were academic exercises that bore little relationship to what pewterers were actually making. Some effort was put into them because they went to the trouble of making extensive revisions in 1691 and smaller adjustments in 1772, but one is tempted to speculate that they were the products of a committee that didn't include any porringer makers! Indeed, as the domestic market was dead by 1772, one wonders why they bothered to include porringers in this sizing at all.

We believe this is the first time WCOP sizings have been compared with a large sample of surviving wares. The mismatch was a great surprise and raises doubts about the credibility of the sizings for other wares.

The Compleat Appraiser

There is another source of porringer sizings, the Compleat Appraiser published in 1757 (Hayward 2003). This was a reference book for valuers. It explains how to estimate the weight of pewter goods from their dimensions, and then, separately, how to convert weight into value depending on the alloy. It asserts that porringers are made of trifle which was worth 6d per pound as scrap, or 7d per pound in exchange for new pewter.

It lists "*porringers with handle*" in 3 diameters, 5¼", 4¾" and 4½", explaining that the diameter is to be taken to the very outside of the edge at the top. Their weights are given as 9, 7 and 6 lb per dozen respectively. This is equivalent to diameters of 133mm, 121mm and 114mm in Fig. 21, with weights per porringer of 340g, 265g and 227g in Fig. 24. For both diameter and weight, these values match the three peak bars on the histogram. Perhaps practicing valuers were more in tune with what was going on than WCOP committees!

The Compleat Appraiser then separately lists "*porringers with a foot*" in 3 capacities, not diameters, from quart to ½ pint. This is curious because we have not found any post-1725 porringers with a foot nor any as large as a quart, so these may be what we would now call "*broth bowls*".

To be continued in the next Journal.

Guide to Table 1

The porringers are grouped by ear type, with the earliest ear types first and the unclassified ears at the end. Within each ear type, marked porringers are generally in PS (Pewter Society Database) number order, with unmarked porringers at the end.

Ear

The terms in this column will be explained in Part 2.

Bowl shape

In the *Side* column, s = straight; sf = straight with flange; b = bellied; o = ogee.

In the *Base* column, f = flat; fr = flat with foot rim; b = bossed; d = domed; dr = domed with foot rim.

Dimensions

Bowl diameter is given in millimetres, capacity in millilitres and weight in grams. Dimensions obtained from documentary sources may be approximate.

Owner and sources

In the last column, the current owner, if known, appears first (and the owner may have been the source of the information for that porringer). The following abbreviations and references are used in this column:

AMPM	Peal 1977.
MoL	Museum of London, followed by their accession number.
MPM	Peal 1976.
Neish	Neish Collection (now at the Stirling Smith Museum & Art Gallery), followed by the previous Shakespeare Birthplace Trust catalogue number.
PSLib	Pewter Society Library.
V&A	Victoria & Albert Museum; followed by their accession number.
WCOP	Usually WCOP 1979, followed by the item number S5/501/xx. For P181 and P189, WCOP 1968 followed by the 3-digit item number.
Williamsburg	Davis 2003, followed by the item number in this catalogue.

Other references are either included in the list of references at the end of this Part or are self-explanatory.

TABLE 1: ENGLISH PORRINGERS post 1650

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P1	6088	William Mabbott	London	1644-1680d	under bowl	open 3-lobed	s	b	wedge	87		61	MoL 8134. Michaelis 1949 Pt III fig.IX; photo in PSLib
P8	9133	C S	London	restruck 1670	under bowl	open 3-lobed	o	f	wedge	125		228	MoL 8138. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VI & Pt III fig.XV; photo in PSLib
P9	11186	S F			under bowl	open 3-lobed	b	b	wedge	123		232	MoL A861
P193	11186	S F			under bowl	open 3-lobed	s	d		127			Williamsburg 180
P186	17037	Unknown			under bowl	open 3-lobed	s	f		95		119	MoL A871. *35mm high.*
P109	18455	W			under bowl	open 3-lobed	s	b	wedge	90	107	94	Sotheby's Mar 1997 lot 381; Christies May 2007 lot 16
P153	18210?	R B			front of ear	open 3-lobed	s	d	wedge	120	330	247	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 134; photo in PSLib
P165	illegible				under bowl	open 3-lobed	s	fr	wedge	153	863	476	V&A M.49-1945. Michaelis 1949 Pt IV fig.XXVI. *Large foot rim; two ears.*
P178	illegible					open 3-lobed	s	d		130		266	MoL 8129. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl IVe & Pt III (ear wrongly classified); photo in PSLib. *35mm high; Integrally-cast ear.*
P92	no mark					open 3-lobed	s	f	wedge	115	335	231	Christies 1 May 2007 lot 15. Photo in PSLib
P190	no mark					open 3-lobed	s	f		120	330	206	WCOP S5/501/8. Photo in PSLib
P213	no mark					open 3-lobed	s	f	none	85			*Repairs to bowl.*
P3	4213	R G		1663-?	under bowl	open 5-lobed	s	b	wedge	135			Cotterell 1938 fig.V; MPM5630; Michaelis 1949 Pt III fig.X
P6	6457	Francis Miles	London	1632-1656d	under bowl	open 5-lobed	s	f	wedge	116	337	191	
P4	9607	S T		c1690	in bowl	open 5-lobed	b	f		125			Sotheby's 25 Apr 1985 lot 17; Phillips Sep 1997 lot 281
P5	9865	Edward Ward I	London	1642-c1674	under bowl	open 5-lobed	s	b	wedge	135			Michaelis 1949 Pt III fig.IX; Sotheby's Mar 1997 lot 380; photo in PSLib
P162	18516	I C			under bowl	open 5-lobed	s	b	wedge	123	374	203	V&A M.418-1926. *End of ear missing.*
P188	illegible				under bowl	open 5-lobed	s	b		133	465	284	WCOP S5/501/9. Photo in PSLib
P145	illegible					open 5-lobed	s	f		132			Nat. Mus. Ireland 232.1904; excavated in Dublin (Info. D W Hall); Michaelis Pt III. *Graduated bleeding bowl.*
P155	4638	Joseph Higdon	London	1677-	under bowl	twin horseshoe	s	b	wedge	137	440	282	Ex Isher. Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 137; photo in PSLib. *39mm high; not same ear as P7.*
P7	6747	Edw/Ellen Newbolt	London	1668-1684	under bowl	twin horseshoe	s	b	wedge top & bottom	138	625	325	*49mm high.*

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P161	6763	Nicholas /Alice Newbolt I	Winchester	c1637-c1687	under bowl	twin horseshoe	s	b	wedge	130	555	265	V&A M.556-1926. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl IVd (mark wrongly identified) & Pt III. *45mm high; could be widow Alice (PS6762).*
P159	9133	C S	London	restruck 1670	under bowl	twin horseshoe	s	b		135			MoL 8135. Michaelis 1949 Pt III. *Ear incomplete; prob. Charles Sweeting I.*
P31	24	Joseph Collier	London	1669-c1712	under bowl	dolphin	s	f	wedge	105			
P32	63	Henry Sewdley	London	1706-1747d	under bowl	dolphin	b	b		128		271	MoL 8127. Michaelis 1949 Pt III
P33	735	Tim. Blackwell	London	1640-1678d	under bowl	dolphin	s	f	wedge	105			Michaelis 1950 fig.I; Raymond 1953 p27 figs.1,2; photo in PSLib
P184	5442	W H			front of ear	dolphin	b	b	pyramid				Michaelis 1950 fig.IIIb; photo in PSLib
P34	5472	John Kenton	London	1675-1722	under bowl	dolphin	s	f	wedge	136		243	Michaelis 1950 fig.II; MoL 8123; Michaelis Pt III figs.XI, XII; photo in PSLib
P35	9142	R S		c1675-c1710	under bowl	dolphin	s	b		127			Michaelis 1950 fig.IIIa
P198	9179	T S			in bowl	dolphin	b	b	triangle				Sheffield City Museum. Photo in PSLib
P36	9196	R S		c1650-c1720	under bowl	dolphin	s	b		123	490	262	WCOP S5/501/24. Photo in PSLib
P37	11188	W T		c1650-c1720	front of ear	dolphin	s	f		136			Williamsburg 182
P38	4842	John Houghton	Liverpool	c1727-c1742	front of ear	dolphin	b	b					Campbell 1994; photo in PSLib
P197		W I			front of ear	dolphin	s	f					Sotheby's 13 Jun 1977 lot 59. *Overall width 200mm.*
P201	no mark					dolphin	s	f		139			Sotheby's Jul 1968 lot 143; photo in PSLib
P203	no mark					dolphin	s	b	wedge	133	643	351	WCOP S5/501/26. Photo in PSLib
P53	32	Rich. Going I or II	Bristol	1683-1764d	back of ear	Old English	b	b		116			Williamsburg 186
P132A	174	Richard Allum	Reading	c1690-1733d	back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	122		278	RCM 2014 item 109. Sutherland-Graeme 1949 p33; photo in PSLib
P132B	174	Richard Allum	Reading	c1690-1733d	back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	122		289	RCM 2014 item 110. Sutherland-Graeme 1949 p33; photo in PSLib
P54	303	R B			front of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	119	421	257	
P204	1297	I B				Old English	b	b					Ex Shelley; photo in PSLib
P124	1332	I B			back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	128	469	302	Toothill. MPM5441f
P55	1335	I B		c1680-c1715	in bowl	Old English	b	b		114	394	220	WCOP S5/501/20. Photo in PSLib
P139	1335	I B		c1680-c1715	in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle decorated	130	453	272	
P56	1371	S B			in bowl	Old English	b	b		120			Sotheby's 13 Jun 1977 lot 57; Christies May 2007 lot 96

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P57	1373	T B	Wigan?	c1690-c1725	back of ear	Old English	b	f	triangle	111	335	187	Christies 29 Sep 2009 lot 99; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIc & Pt III fig.XXIII; photo in PSLib
P72	1650	Lawrence Child I	London	1695-1725d	back of ear	Old English	s	f	lateral extensions	99	201	134	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 145; photo in PSLib
P164	2180	I C			under bowl	Old English	s	f	wedge	100	229	155	V&A M.557-1926. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl Vb & Pt III; MPM5507A
P58	3674	W F			in bowl	Old English	b	b		105			Arlington Court. Gadd & Richardson 2000, M211.
P59	3787	Joseph Giddings	Leicester?	c1710	front of ear	Old English	b	f		120			Bonhams Oct 1998 lot 38
P205	4058	John Greenbank II	Worcester	1675-1700d		Old English	s	f					Ex Shelley; photo in PSLib
P60	4206	I G		1670-1700	in bowl	Old English	b	f		114			Bonhams May 2009 lot 866
P208	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d		Old English	b	b					Cotterell 1929 p128 (plate LXe)
P94A	4397	Edmund Harvey	Wigan	c1651-1685d	back of ear	Old English	s	fr	curved tab	98	262	191	Douglas. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl Vd & Pt III fig.XIV.
P94B	4397	Edmund Harvey	Wigan		back of ear	Old English	s	fr	curved tab	97	271	194	
P220	5067	Jonathan Ingles	London	1670-1709d	back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle			255	44/860/465. *Dia at belly 136mm, 45mm high.*
P144	5392	I I		1709-?	under bowl	Old English	b	fr	triangle	115	392	185	Blaise Castle Museum (accession no. TA4058). *47mm high.*
P214	6898?	T N			front of ear	Old English	b	f	triangle	121			
P73	6904	T N		c1690		Old English							
P181	7267	John Pettiver	London	1680-1698d	back of ear	Old English	b	b		130	568	291	WCOP 387. Michaelis 1949 Pt IV; Sotheby's 3 Jun 1965 (S-G collection) lot 73; photo in PSLib.
P63	7338	Joseph Pickard	London	1693-c1709	under bowl	Old English	b	b		132		222	MoL A16851
P123	8173	T R			back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	127	496	239	Photo in PSLib. *Wriggled in base.*
P64	8330	Henry Seagood	Kings Lynn	c1667-?	under bowl	Old English	s	b		116		206	MoL A13770
P74	9131	A S		1685-1715		Old English							
P211	9142	R S		c1675-c1710	under bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle	124	481	229	*44mm high; mark M3991.*
P65	9170	I S			back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	122	560		Bonhams Oct 2006 lot 22. *51mm high.*
P98	9170	I S			back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	122	449	257	Sotheby's 3 Jun 1965 (S-G collection) lot 116. *46mm high.*
P66	9179	T S			in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle	127	470	224	Sothebys 11 Feb 1974 lot 129; Bonhams Jan 2014 lot 1. *Hammered booge.*
P215	9706	John Waite	London	1673-c1702	back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	135			

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P163	9808	Charles Wareing	Shipston on Stour	1685-1697d	back of ear	Old English	b	b	triangle	123	522	271	V&A M.408-1926. *45mm high.*
P125	10406	William Wood II	Birmingham	c1665-1726d	in bowl	Old English	b	f	triangle	116			
P95	10470	A W			back of ear	Old English	b	fr	triangle	83	130	107	Sotheby's Mar 1997 lot 382
P71	10494	E W				Old English	s	b		70	76	39	WCOP S5/501/12. Michaelis 1949 Part II bowl VIIa & Pt III (not in MoL); photo in PSLib. *Cast decorated ear.*
P67	11189	T P		c1690-c1725	back of ear	Old English	b	f	triangle+wedge	117			Williamsburg 185
P119	11194	T S		c1675-c1690	under bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle	122	450	277	
P68	12226	I B			in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle + mini triangle	125	510	345	
P171	14780	R S		1760-?	front of ear	Old English	s	f	lateral extensions	127			*Graduated bleeding bowl.*
P174	17062	I P		c1660-c1710	in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle	127			Bonhams 26 Oct 2006 lot 165; AMPM5838a
P130	18454	Benjamin W			in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle	119	333	225	
P122	18456	I B			in bowl	Old English	b	b	triangle decorated	128	442	226	
P61	18724	I L			back of ear	Old English	b	fr	triangle+wedge decorated	120			MPM5761d; photo in PSLib. *Cast initials on bracket.*
P116	no mark					Old English	b	fr	triangle	116	387	219	
P166	no mark					Old English	s	f	none	133	589	366	V&A M.409-1926. *Graduated bleeding bowl.*
P172	no mark					Old English	s	f	lateral extensions				V&A M.1067-1926. *Graduated bleeding bowl .*
P202	no mark					Old English	s	fr	triangle	105			ex Michaelis; photo in PSLib. *Large foot rim.*
P189	?	I H			in bowl	Old English	s	f		101	334	234	WCOP 386. *Deep bowl (54mm).*
P93	no mark					Old English	b	d	triangle	123	488	254	
P111	no mark					Old English	b	fr	triangle	106	299	191	Photo in PSLib.
P146	no mark					Old English	b	d		130			A Dublin Museum. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIId & Pt IV fig,XXIV, XXV; photo in PSLib. *Michaelis 1949 mentions 3 other examples.*
P62	no mark					Old English	b	f		119		227	WCOP S5/501/29; photo in PSLib. *Pierced for straining; 41mm deep.*

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P180	no mark					Old English	s	b		70	57	43	WCOP S5/501/11. Michaelis 1949 Part II bowl VIIa & Pt III (not in MoL); photo in PSLib. *Cast CR on ear - may not be a maker's mark.*
P217	no mark					Old English	s	f	lateral extensions	132	424	311	*47mm high; cast-décor to ear; rings around bowl, thickened rim.*
P224	no mark					Old English	b	b	triangle+wedge	82	140	113	ex Bank. PS Auction 23 Oct 2014 lot 80
P176	1303	F B			back of ear	peacock	b	f	wedge with hump	130			Sotheby's Mar 1997 lot 379; Robinson 2004 p27 (fig.33)
P77	1391	W B				peacock	b	fr	triangle+wedge	130			Robinson's notes; ex Peal; P of GB opp p82; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIa & Pt IV fig.XX1; photo in PSLib
P78	1449	F B		c1690-?		peacock							Robinson 2004 p27 (fig.32)
P79	1650	Lawrence Child I	London	1695-1725d	back of ear	peacock	s	f		132	480	361	WCOP S5/501/35
P80	5413	I I	N. England	1714-?		peacock							Robinson's notes (he saw in 1970s)
P101A	5748	Samuel Lawrence	London	1687-1729d	under bowl	peacock	sf	fr	none	131	510	327	
P101B	5748	Samuel Lawrence	London	1687-1729d	under bowl	peacock	sf	fr	none	131	471	335	
P96	6077	T L			back of ear	peacock	b	fr	triangle+wedge with tab on ear	142	642	393	Robinson 2004 p27; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIb & Pt IV fig.XXII. *Ear reattached*
P97	6077	T L			back of ear	peacock	b	fr	triangle+wedge with wedge+tab on ear	127	460	284	Robinson 2004 p27; ex Jaeger; Sotheby's Dec 1990 lot 1408; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIb & Pt IV fig.XXII; photo in PSLib
P82	11187	T C			back of ear	peacock	b	f	triangle+wedge	128			Williamsburg 181
P83A	13862	I B	Wigan?	c1685-c1715		peacock	s	f		127			Gadd 2006 p21
P83B	13862	I B			back of ear	peacock	b	fr	wedge with hump	124	386	278	Ex Grant. Sotheby's 3 Jul 1972 lot 180; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 133; photo in PSLib
P84	15886	R C			in bowl	peacock	b	fr	triangle+wedge	124			Pewtersellers website Aug 2014
P149	15886	R C			in bowl	peacock	b	f		136	579	361	WCOP S5/501/15. Reading item 148; photo in PSLib
P115	18453	I F			back of ear	peacock	b	fr	triangle + wiggly ear spine	138	575	366	Ex Jaeger; Sotheby's Dec 1990 lot 1407; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIb (wrongly suggests PS18330); photo in PSLib
P118	no mark					peacock	s	f	none	139	595	393	
P100		...er			back of ear	peacock	b	fr	triangle+wedge	112	350	242	
P177		N J ?		?-1692	in bowl	peacock				95			Port Royal. Davies 1973 pp15,17

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P143	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b		127			Williamsburg 188 (part). Ex S-Graeme.
P160	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b		136			Williamsburg 188 (part). Ex S-Graeme.
P10	5502	Richard King I	London	1722-1757d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	126	488	279	ex Swain. Fennimore 2003 p13, Northeast Auctions 19 May 2007 lot 18; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 136. *Ear chamfers on back; could be Richard II.*
P152	5662	John Langford I	London	1719-1758d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle+wedge below, wedge with humps above	126	490	253	Ex Minchin; Sotheby's 13 Jun 1977 lot 53; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 142; photo in PSLib. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P106	6407	Charles Middleton	London	1695-c1727	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle decorated	126	488	265	ex WCOP S5/501/10; Bonhams May 08 lot 451; photo in PSLib. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P12	7338	Joseph Pickard	London	1693-c1709		geometric Cr	b	b	triangle+wedge decorated				Williamsburg pp5-6. Photo in PSLib
P13A	7676	John Quick	London	1701-1722d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	136			Williamsburg 183. *Gadrooned.*
P13B	7676	John Quick	London	1701-1722d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	136			V&A M.51-1945. Michaelis 1949 Pt IV fig.XIX. *Gadrooned; ear chamfers on back.*
P147A	7676	John Quick	London	1701-1722d		geometric Cr	b	b		124	490	291	WCOP S5/501/33. *Gadrooned.*
P147B	7676	John Quick	London	1701-1722d		geometric Cr	b	b		127	483	291	WCOP S5/501/34. *Gadrooned.*
P14	9383	James Tidmarsh II	London	1734-1765d	back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	128	485	289	
P15	9383	James Tidmarsh II	London	1734-1765d		geometric Cr	b	b		133		308	WCOP S5/501/30. Photo in PSLib. *Two engraved ears.*
P105	10819	R B			back of ear	geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	127	485	257	Bonhams May 2009 lot 989. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P17	18249	P T				geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	133		294	RCM 2014 item 116. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P151	no mark					geometric Cr	b	b	triangle	125	467	255	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 139. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P29	32	Rich. Going I or II	Bristol	1683-1764d	in bowl	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	122			Robinson's notes; photo in PSLib
P18	227	Ash & Hutton	Bristol	1741-1768	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	125		211	MoL Z6425. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIId & Pt IV
P22	227	Ash & Hutton	Bristol	1741-1768	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	128	491	296	Ex Robinson; Robinson 1998 p32
P19	406	Chris. Banckes	Bewdley	1693-1746d	in bowl	geometric C&C	b	d		133	600	347	WCOP S5/501/16. Photo in PSLib
P216	406	Chris. Banckes	Bewdley	1693-1746d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	dr	triangle	125			Phillips 25 Sep 1997 lot 38; Sotheby's 22 Apr 1986 lot 220

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P219	406	Chris. Banckes	Bewdley	1693-1746d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	d		135			Neish 44/464
P137	1293	C B		c1740	in bowl	geometric C&C	b	fr	triangle	136			Sotheby's May 1949 lot 75; Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIIb; photo in PSLib
P134	2071	Crane & Stinton	Bewdley	c1807-1815	front of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle+wedge	138			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014
P206	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d		geometric C&C	b	?					Cotterell 1938 fig.VII
P212A	5036	I H	Wigan	c1700-c1730	front of ear	geometric C&C	b	f		127			Bonhams Jan 2010 lot 210. *Part of ear missing.*
P212B	5036	I H	Wigan	c1700-c1730	front of ear	geometric C&C	b	f		127			Bonhams Jan 2010 lot 210. *Part of ear missing.*
P212C	5036	I H	Wigan	c1700-c1730	front of ear	geometric C&C	b	f		127			Bonhams Jan 2010 lot 210. *Part of ear missing.*
P126	5662	John Langford I	London	1719-1758d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	134	563	292	
P221	5662	John Langford I	London	1719-1758d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	135	578	284	
P210	5682	Thomas Lanyon	Bristol	1715-c1760		geometric C&C	b	?					Cotterell 1929 p128 (plate LXe)
P20	5748	Samuel Lawrence	London	1687-1729d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	125	437	245	Ex Holt. Phillips Oct 1998 lot 39; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 132; photo in PSLib
P182	7656	W P			in bowl	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle	139		320	Salisbury Museum. Michaelis 1949 Pt IV; Battersby et al 2012 p35; photo in PSLib. *47mm high.*
P21	9386	Tho. Tidmarsh I	London	1677-1728d	back of ear	geometric C&C	b	b	triangle+wedge	128	505	280	
P173	illegible				in bowl	geometric C&C	b	b		106			Sotheby's Jun 1982 lot 60; Bonhams May 2009 lot 864 (not Edward Goodman). *Ear re-attached.*
P107	no mark					geometric C&C	b	b	triangle+wedge	127	479	299	
P207	227	Ash & Hutton	Bristol	1741-1768		geometric cart.	b	?					Cotterell 1938 fig.VIII
P209	1381	T B				geometric cart.	b	b					Cotterell 1929 p128 (plate LXe)
P23	1650	Lawrence Child I	London	1695-1725d	back of ear	geometric cart.	b	b		125			Sotheby's 5 Dec 1990 lot 1406; Bonhams Sep 1997 lot 282
P24	4188	I G			in bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	124	496	270	Bonhams Sep 1997 lot 35
P25	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d	back of ear	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	127		273	WCOP S5/501/21, Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIc & Pt IV (Pt IV quotes wrong ear); photo in PSLib
P222A	5064	Robert Iles	London	1695-1735	hms in bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	135	591	290	Werowinski
P222B	5064	Robert Iles	London	1695-1735	hms in bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped				Information from Werowinski

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P102A	7267	John Pettiver?	London	1680-1698d	hms in bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	134	571	295	
P102B	7267	John Pettiver?	London	1680-1698d	hms in bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	134	564	289	Bowen 1994 p24
P75	9173	L S		c1680-c1700	under bowl	geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped				Hornsby 1982 (ear wrongly described)
P154	no mark					geometric cart.	b	b	T-shaped	138	656	302	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 140
P158	1650	Lawrence Child I	London	1695-1725d	back of ear; hms in bowl	geometric fret.	b	b	triangle	124	487	270	Ex Minchin. Usher item 131; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 131; photo in PSLib. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P27	4671	James Hitchman	London	1701-1735d	back of ear	geometric fret.	b	b	triangle	140			Bonhams Jan 2014 lot 2; photo in PSLib. *Ear chamfers on back.*
P28	5662	John Langford I	London	1719-1758d	back of ear; hms in bowl	geometric fret.	b	b		133	625	280	WCOP S5/501/22. Photo in PSLib. *Ear chamfers on back?*
P195	5662	John Langford I	London	1719-1758d	back of ear	geometric fret.	b	b					Sotheby's 13 Jun 1977 lot 54. *Overall width 193mm; Cotterell certificate.*
P120		Unidentified			hms in bowl	geometric fret.	b	b	triangle	135	558	277	*Ear chamfers on back.*
P40A	32	Rich. Going I or II	Bristol	1683-1764d	back of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	109	340	180	Ex Isher. Blaney 1978; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 135; photo in PSLib
P40B	32	Rich. Going I or II	Bristol	1683-1764d	back of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	110	340	186	Ex Isher. Blaney 1978; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 135
P99	898	Thomas Leatherbarrow I	Wigan	c1700-c1730		coronet	b	f	triangle	110	365	223	
P42A	960	Allen Bright	Bristol	1742-1763d	back of ear	coronet	b	b		108			Williamsburg 190 (part)
P42B	960	Allen Bright	Bristol	1742-1763d	back of ear	coronet	b	b		108			Williamsburg 190 (part)
P43	1182	Burgum & Catcott	Bristol	1765-1779	front of ear	coronet	b	b		108	295	206	WCOP S5/501/25
P175	1182	Burgum & Catcott	Bristol	1765-1779	front of ear	coronet							Wolf 1975 p64; photo in PSLib
P44A	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	125	491	256	Ex Robinson; Robinson 1998 p34
P44B	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	125	491	287	
P44C	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	126	454	258	
P44D	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	125	487	273	
P44E	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	125	461	297	Ex Barkin
P104A	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	136	584	345	
P104B	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	back of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	137	583		
P136A	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	front of ear	coronet			triangle	117			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014
P136B	1229	Robert Bush I	Bristol	1755-1800d	back of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	115	392	309	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 141
P45	1296	I B		1698-?	under bowl	coronet	b	b	triangle	130			Bonhams Jan 2014 lot 3

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P46	1373	T B	Wigan?	c1690-c1725		coronet	b	b		114			Robinson 1998 p29; Raymond 1946; photo in PSLib
P140	1374	T B	Wigan?	c1690-c1725		coronet							Robinson's notes; Raymond 1946; photo in PSLib
P47	1442	R B	Wigan?	c1710-?	front of ear	coronet	b	f		113	426	260	Neish 447. *49mm high.*
P48	1621	Jacob Chapman	Liskeard	c1713-c1761	back of ear	coronet	b	b		133	636	315	WCOP S5/501/27
P49	2037	Stephen Cox	Bristol	1735-1761d	back of ear	coronet	b	b		125			Williamsburg 189
P51	4188	I G			in bowl	coronet	b	b	triangle, & wedge on ear	115	353	202	Bonhams Oct 2006 lot 55
P142	4188	I G			in bowl	coronet	b	b	triangle	132	545	296	Ex Law; Albert Bartram catalogues B2379; Phillips 25 Sep 1997 lot 280; Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 144
P52	5094	Ingram & Hunt	Bewdley	c1778-1807	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	127			Fine Arts Museum Boston. Wolf 1975 p64; Ely 1978 p28 (right); J Pewter Soc Spr 1979 p21
P192	5094	Ingram & Hunt	Bewdley	c1778-1807	front of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	108			Fine Arts Museum Boston. Ely 1978 p28 (left); J Pewter Soc Spr 1979 p21
P191	5551	Francis Kingston	Blandford Forum	1714-?	under bowl	coronet	?	b		134		327	Salisbury Museum. Battersby et al 2012 p35. *49mm high.*
P170	7019	Thomas Page	Bristol	1737-c1756	back of ear	coronet	b	b	triangle	124			
P148	9586	E T	Wigan	c1690-c1700		coronet	b	f	triangle				MPM5969; Michaelis notes
P112	no mark					coronet	b	b	triangle	126	493	357	
P121	no mark					coronet	b	f	triangle	126	585	314	
P127	no mark					coronet	b	b	triangle	134	576	338	Sotheby's 13 Jun 1977 lot 56
P129	no mark					coronet	b	b	triangle	124	454	251	
P156	no mark					coronet	b	b	triangle	135	600	342	Bonhams 22 Jan 2015 lot 146
P223	no mark					coronet	s	fr	triangle	97	135	152	From a Leeds pharmacy. *29mm high.*
P85	2148	Edgar Curtis & Co	Bristol	c1793-c1801	front of ear	flower	b	b	linguiform	111			Williamsburg 191. Raymond 1959 p7
P133	2148	Edgar Curtis & Co	Bristol	c1793-c1801	front of ear	flower			linguiform	127			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014
P86	4236	Hale & Sons or successors	Bristol	c1778-1822	front of ear	flower	b	b	linguiform	117			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014; Robinson's notes
P135	4236	Hale & Sons or successors	Bristol	c1778-1822	front of ear	flower			linguiform	136			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014
P90	10701	I P		c1780	hms in bowl	flower			linguiform	135			Wayne Hilt's website Nov 2014
P141	4299	Hen. Hammerton I	London	1707-1741d	back of ear	unclassified	b	b					Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIc & Pt IV fig.XX with correction in Michaelis notes. *Minchin had another example.*

No.	PS No.	Maker	Location	WorkingDates	Mark	Ear	Side	Base	Bracket	Dia	Cap	Wt	Owner. Sources. *Notes.*
P88	1398	A A		1700-1720	front of ear	unclassified	b	b	triangle	127			Michaelis notes. Photo in PSLib
P2	1844	John Colson	London	1670-c1699	under bowl	unclassified	s	f		80		65	MoL 8136. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl Va & Pt III
P30	6088	William Mabbott	London	1644-1680d	under bowl	unclassified	sf	fr		135		246	MoL 8126. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl Vc & Pt III figs XIc, XIIc, XIII; photo in PSLib. *Rope décor on rim and foot; cast cherub face on ear; 40mm high.*
P218	illegible				back of ear	unclassified	sf	fr	wedge	141			Neish 44/860/444. *Cast cherub face on ear. 36mm high.*
P179		C H			back of ear	unclassified	s	b	conical	62		32	MoL 8120. Michaelis 1949 Pt II bowl VIIa & Pt IV figs. XVI, XVII; photo in PSLib. *Cast mark.*
P87	5499	Joseph King	London	1682-1719d	back of ear	unclassified	b	b		123	487	287	WCOP S5/501/23. Photo in PSLib
P89	1923	Ben. Cooper I	London	1680-1729d	back of ear	unclassified	s	b	none	132	467	320	
P91	15887	A R				unclassified	s	f		95	320	227	WCOP S5/501/14. Photo in PSLib
P189	no mark					unclassified	sf	f		70		35	MoL A2544. *Hatching on flange.*
P199						unclassified	b	b					Photo in PSLib
P138	1295	C B		1670-?		not known							MPM5417di
P183	5412	I I				not known							MPM5711a
P150	10678	Unknown				not known							MPM6160
P185	5116	John Jackson	London	1677-c1701	in bowl	missing	sf	f		73			MoL 8128. *15mm high; decorated rim.*
P187	5029	Unknown			under bowl	missing	o	f		131			MoL 8137

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