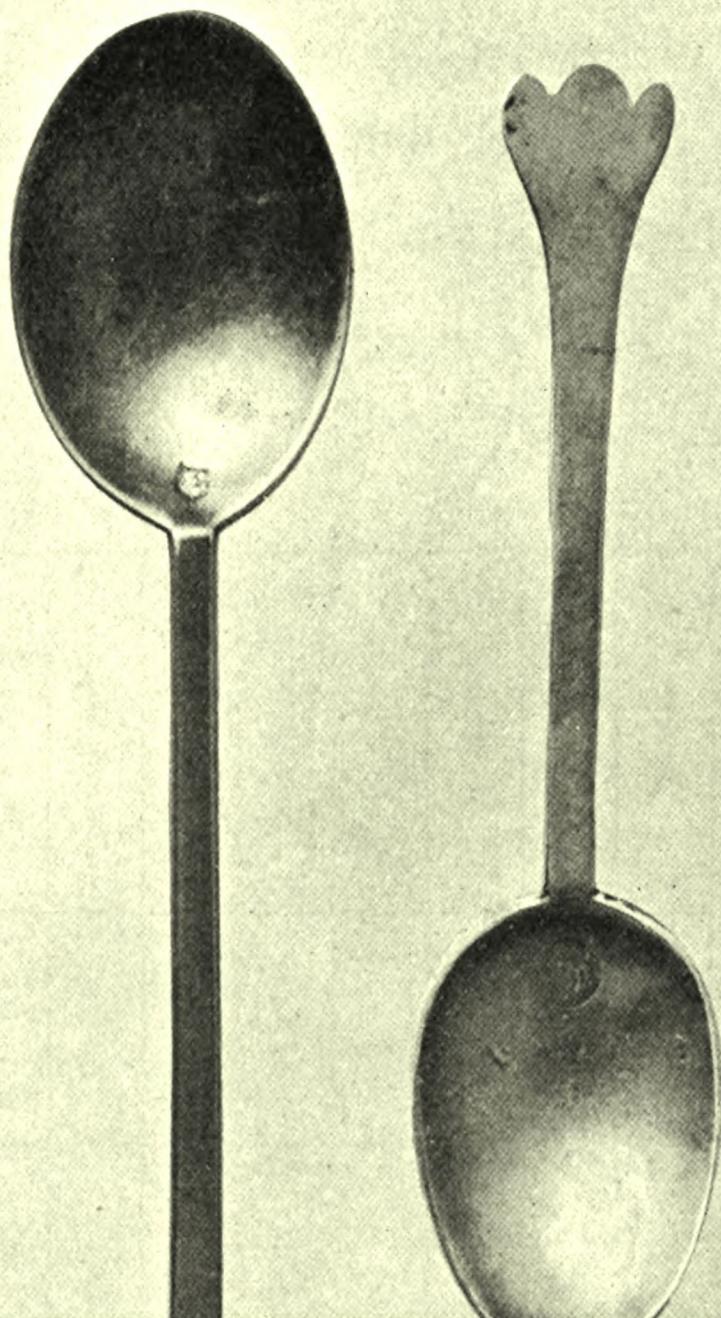

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*Old base metal spoons,
with illustrations and marks*

Frederick George Hilton Price

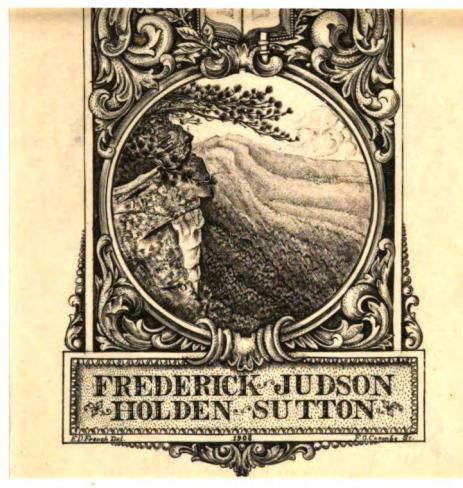
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OLD BASE METAL SPOONS,

WITH

Illustrations and Marks.

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Illustrations and Marks.

Frederick
BY
F. G. HILTON PRICE,
Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

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INTRODUCTION.

BASE metal spoons in past ages must have been used in considerable numbers. Every household in the country possessed some, yet it is doubtful whether any have been preserved amongst the services or garnishes of pewter plate that are known. They seem to have been looked upon as worthless trifles, used by the domestics of the household until worn out, and then thrown away or more probably sold to the pewterers as old metal to be melted down.

Such must have been their fate, as all our present collections of pewter and latten spoons have been derived from excavations, and those that are described and figured in this book, with the few exceptions of those coming from country sites, have been found in the City of London.

As the Author has paid considerable attention to base metal spoons for many years, it has occurred to him that it would be an interesting subject to many, were he to write a description of the various types of spoons at present known. He has no intention of giving a general history of spoons, as that has already been ably done by

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Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., in a paper entitled "The Spoon and its History," which was read before the Society of Antiquaries of London and published in *Archaeologia**; but he purposes to confine himself to giving a short description of every type of spoon, with illustrations, carefully drawn, from his own collection (unless otherwise recorded), represented at half the actual size, supplemented with lists recording the marks or touches upon them down to about the middle of the XVIIIth century.

With this purpose in view the Author has examined upwards of 1,000 spoons and copied their marks. In order to effect this he has had to consult many collections, and he now begs to tender his grateful thanks to Mr. George Dunn for placing his unrivalled and important collection at his disposal, to the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Read and Mr. Reginald A. Smith of the British Museum, to Mr. Borrajo of the Guildhall Museum, Mr. Skinner of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, and to the following private collectors: — Mr. Newton, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. A. B. Yeates, Mr. Greg, Mr. Aymer Vallance, Col. Croft Lyons, Mr. C. J. Jackson and others, for kindly entering into the spirit of the undertaking and permitting him to examine all the spoons in their possession and to record their marks. Likewise he tenders his best

* Vol. 53, pp. 107-146.

thanks to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for kindly reading the proofs.

The marks have been arranged in chronological order according to the date or period of the style of the spoon, and at the end of every paragraph upon each type a list is given of all the marks found on them; this must necessarily be incomplete as there probably are many spoons in private hands which have not yet come to light. By this means the collector will be enabled to find a possible date or period for some of the marks. The registers which had been kept by the Pewterers' Company since the year 1540, recording the names of the members who punched their touches at the Hall, have unfortunately been lost; it therefore becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to know to whom the touches belonged, and to determine exactly the date of any piece so stamped.

The later touch plates preserved by the Company, which have been collotyped in Mr. Charles Welch's "History of the Pewterers' Company," bear comparatively few touches of the spoonmakers whose marks can be identified. The earliest date that can be assigned to any mark upon these touch plates is about 1644, which is very late for the majority of the interesting old types. Silver spoons bearing the date letters have proved of great service and assistance for comparison with the like forms in base metal, and have enabled the Author,

in many cases, to arrive at their approximate dates. It may be taken for granted that all the known silver types were reproduced in pewter or latten as soon as such particular forms came into fashion, but there are some few other patterns which are not at present known to occur in silver.

As instances of those not at present known to have been made in silver, mention may be made of the "horned head-dress" knop, a fifteenth century type of elegant form and great rarity*. Then there is the "baluster" knop, which must not be confounded with the baluster stalked spoon with the seal on the top. Of several others having curious knobs only single specimens are known, such as the "Chanticleer," the "Stagshead," the "Globe," and perhaps others.

* A specimen was sold a short time ago by a well-known firm of Bond Street silversmiths for a very large sum.

OLD BASE METAL SPOONS,

WITH

Illustrations and Marks.

IN beginning the study of base metal spoons it is of importance to note that nearly all English examples, whether made of base metal or silver, from the XIVth century to the middle of the XVIIth century had fig-shaped bowls curving upwards, being broader at the base and narrower near the stalk or stem. The stems were "six-squared" or hexagonal, and terminated in most cases with a knop, which varied according to existing fashion or the vagary of the spoonmaker.

The earliest pewter spoon known to have been found in London excavations or recovered from the Thames is the specimen in the Author's collection, described further on as a "Ball knop," *see* fig. 4 on page 21.

It may even be earlier than the fine stalked, slender ones made of latten* called "Cones" and "Finials," which are probably of foreign origin, and belong to the XIVth or early XVth century.

Down to the XIVth century, with the exception of this "Ball knop" no English pewter spoons are known

* This was a variety of brass, *i.e.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

to us, but this is not absolute proof that none were made as they may have perished in the earth. Before that period spoons in ordinary domestic use were probably made either of wood or horn, as may be seen in the Museums. As few or perhaps no base metal spoons were then made in England, the better class of people were glad to make use of the latten spoons which were imported from abroad. The usual types of spoons with which we are all familiar, such as those knopped with Acorns, Diamond Points, "Maidenheads," Horned Head-dresses, Hexagons, Apostles, Writheen balls, Sitting Lions, Balusters, Sealtops, Strawberries or "de Fra��eletts," some of which were occasionally gilded, were probably not made in England before the end of the XIVth or beginning of the XVth century. Early in the XVIth century a very simple form of spoon came into use, which seems to be identical with those described in wills and inventories as "Slipped in the Stalk." These had the usual fig-shaped bowl, and an hexagonal stalk with the top cut off at an angle from the front of the spoon. This type, judging from the large quantity that have been found in London, must have been very popular, and from its simplicity was the cheapest form. It remained in fashion well into the middle of the XVIIth century, at which period we find the bowls, etc., becoming broader near the stem and narrower at the base, and the stems flatter and only four-sided. This form again changed during the period of the Commonwealth, when the stems were hammered out flatter and furnished with two and sometimes three slight nicks at the end, which otherwise

terminated quite square, and the stalk widened out from the spoon-self to the end. This type is known to collectors as the "Puritan," and many are found in both pewter and latten. From the Puritan spoon another form was naturally developed having the same shaped bowl, with a still flatter stem or stalk with the end beaten out much broader and ornamented with two deep cuts, and upon the back of the bowl of the spoon a tongue or rat-tail. This type came into fashion about the year 1663 and is known as the "Split End" or "Pied de Biche." A great many varieties of this popular form have been met with. The type continued in use until the end of the XVIIth century; but during the reign of William III. another form was evolved, which has been called the "Wavy End." This is a spoon with a long narrow bowl and a longer stem with a flat tongued or shield-like end, terminating in a hook. In the reign of Queen Anne a further change took place, a type called the "Rounded End" coming into fashion which continued nearly fifty years, after which the style of the spoon remained much the same until the middle of the reign of George III. when the modern types of spoon came into use.

Pewter spoons which have knobs made of latten are occasionally met with, but they are uncommon and must be assigned to the latter part of the XVIth century. Anent these latten knopped spoons, we read that at a Court of the Pewterers' Company held 4th January, 1562/3, "Stephin Calie complayned agaynst Richarde Harrysson for xvli. of fyne mettall which after the price of vjd. the pounde is vijs. vjd. the same Harrysson hathe promysed to paye

unto the said Stephin every weke ij dosen of Spones w^t latten knobbes untill the said mony were Ron owt*. This seems to suggest that Harryson was perhaps the inventor of this special form of spoon.

The spoonmakers also sometimes gilded the knobs of pewter spoons, a few specimens are still in existence.

The precise composition of the pewter used for spoons is difficult to define without analysis, as they were doubtless made of different alloys.

The "Fine Pewter" (English) contained 112 parts of tin, 26 parts of copper, and no lead.

"Better pewter" of the first quality had 84 parts of tin, 7 of antimony, and 4 parts of copper. There are many other qualities of pewter ware, analyses of which are set forth in Massé's *Pewter Plate*.†

"Trifle" or common pewter was 83 parts of tin, and 17 of antimony, and a second quality of the same consisted of 82 parts of tin, and 18 of antimony. This trifle metal or plate metal was that probably used by the spoonmakers, who were most likely a distinct branch of the pewterer's craft. Yet at one time, judging from a statement made by Mr. Massé, "Triflers worked in trifle metal and plate metal on lighter wares—spoons and, later on, forks, buckles, toys, buttons; but by 1612, from the list given by Mr. Welch, they had taken to make much hollow-ware."‡

* C. Welch, *History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London* (London, 1902), i. 232.

† H. T. L. J. Massé, *Pewter Plate. A Historical and Descriptive Handbook* (London, 1904), 19.

‡ *Ibid.* 41.

At a Court of the Pewterers' Company held 16th December, 1669, it was enacted: "That the Order made y^e 19th dec: 1667 (vitz) That the spoonemaker should receive from the shopkeeper (for all spoones they delivered them after christmas then next following) all plate mettle shall be made null & void, and that they receive such mettle as the Hollow-ware men & of noe other sort."*

The Author takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to Professor Gowland of the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, for having kindly undertaken a careful analysis of latten and pewter spoons submitted to him. The latten examples were one specimen belonging to the early part of the XVIIth century, and another belonging to the second half of the XVIIth century, and the pewter spoons two of the latter part of the XVIth or beginning of the XVIIth century. The following are the results:—

Latten, early XVIIth century.

Copper	...	72.50 per cent.
Zinc	...	25.22 "
Iron	...	1.82 "

Latten, second half XVIIth century.

Copper	...	73.33 per cent.
Zinc	...	24.80 "
Iron	...	2.15 "

Pewter, late XVIth century or early XVIIth century:—

Tin	...	97.00 per cent.
Lead	...	1.65 "
Copper	...	1.42 "

Tin	...	95.60 per cent.
Lead	...	3.64 "
Copper	...	1.06 "

This is most satisfactory, as it conclusively gives the component parts of the metals employed in making these spoons.

With the exception of those of the "Cone" and "Finial" types it is highly probable that latten spoons

* Welch, *op. cit.* ii. 140.

were not made in England before the second quarter of the XVIth century; and as few of the old pewter shapes known to us were produced in latten, we may surmise that they were not made, otherwise they should surely have been met with.

The earliest known forms, excluding the above, made in that mixed metal appear to have been Acorns, Apostles, Seal tops, and those "Slipped in the Stalks."

After the middle of the XVIth century we may assume that the brass or latten spoons were encroaching somewhat upon the trade of the pewter spoonmakers, as we find that at the Court of the Pewterers' Company on the 23rd September, 1567-8: "it was agreed by the whole Company that there shoulde Be no spones made of Bras or latten or any yellow metall upon payne that if any person herafter be found that he doth make any suche spones shall forfeyt and pay for every spone iijs. iiijd. The said Spones were lately Invented by John God And he hath confessed he hath made but iij dosen one dozen he hath sold to one at Algate And an other Stranger hath bought one other dozen And the third dozen the Goodman of the Castell in wood strete must haue them And if there be found any more of the same God makynge He shall pay for every Spone iijs. iiijd."*

And again we find the following under date 1586-7 "At this court [14th June] it is determyned that all the makers of lattyn sponnes in London shalbe warned the

* Welch, *op. cit.* i. 259.

next court day and that thay shalbe bound to make no more sponnes."

"At this court (4th August) comaundement was geven unto the spovnmakers accordyng to ane ordynance herto-fore made that yf any spone maker doth make any short lattyn spounes or of yallow mettall shall forfayt for every spone iijs. iiijd. as may appeare by the former order upon w^{ch} comaundement the spounmakers promysed to be obedyent to the same or els to be fyned wheruppon they haue set ther handes."*

These stringent regulations must have given a great check to latten spoonmaking for some time, and may be the cause of the very few specimens that can be considered to be of XVIth century date. There are specimens of "Seal tops" and "Slipped in the Stalks" spoons known made of latten, marked  which may possibly be the mark of John God before mentioned.

It is probable that the regulations put in force in the XVIth century that no spoons should be made of latten were relaxed during the first quarter of the XVIIth century, as we find latten spoonmakers increased very rapidly in numbers during that period. This may be proved by the large quantity that have been found and are preserved in various Museums and private collections. The superior advantages of the latten spoon no doubt alarmed the Company who dreaded the general substitution of them for their pewter.

Pewter spoons may frequently be seen that appear to have been gilded, but this is probably only due to an oxide

* Welch, *op. cit.* i. 296.

which has formed on the surface of the metal, through the spoons having been in contact with some salts or other substances in the soil in which they have for many instances been buried for centuries.

By direction of Professor Gowland an analysis of the supposed gilding has been made, which proves the total absence of gold and that the gilded appearance is evidently due to an oxide. In a few instances some spoons are occasionally found bearing the remains of lacquering.

The gilding of pewter was strictly prohibited by the Pewterers' Company, as will be seen from the following minute of a Court held 3rd July 1623 :

"The Master acquainted the Court of the search about y^e painted pewter and for the Contempt they have taken Course of lawe, and albeit some of the makers or gilders did promise to desist from sellinge the same, yett they doe sett upp Bills for the sale of the same." *

This painted pewter is probably what we should now call lacquered.

The following extracts about pewter spoons from the minutes of the Pewterers' Company may be of interest :—

1580, 13th December : "the woorkmanshype of halfe a grose of spones at xd. the half grose." †

1582—"At court beinge quarter daye held the vth of december 1582 It was ordered that none of the companye shuld put to make any spones but unto a brother of the company and all the spone makers promysed in open court to worke a grose of spones for xxd. the grose." ‡

* Welch, *op. cit.* ii. 81.

† *Ibid.* i. 287.

‡ *Ibid.* i. 290.

1588—"At this court (1st November) it is ordered betwyxt mr wood and John bowyar that he shall worke unto mr wood ij grose of sponnes a weeke at xvijd. the grose untyll such tyme all his debt be wrought out and yf in case he fayleth then mr wood to be at his lyberty."†

1662 "Ordered by this Court [11th December] that all Laymen doe alter there tutches within fourteene dayes wth y^e date of 1663."‡

This order was no doubt duly observed, as we find the marks of E.H., I.H., and W.A., upon "Slipped in the Stalks" spoons, bearing 63 upon their touches in addition to their initials.

" 1666-7. At this Court [21st March] w^m Austin affirmed m^s Johnson usually mixt in her mettle for Spoons glasiers knotts.§

On 20th June, 1667, Robert Wheely was fined 5s. for the bad quality of his turning spoons.||

'With a view to remedy the bad quality of metal used in making spoons it was decided (19th December) "to convert all spoons into Lay as they Come to any mans hands or Custody between this & Christmas, and from thence every Shopkeeper or other to deliver unto y^e spoon maker plate mettle or as good." It was also ordered that "everie Spoon maker shall alter his touch imediately after christmas next from w^{ch} tyme all Spoons shall be made exactly to y^e Say." ¶

† Welch, i. 299. ‡ *Ibid.* ii. 130. § *Ibid.* ii. 134.

|| *Ibid.* ¶ *Ibid.* ii. 135.

1677, 13th December.—“Ordered that all planished ware and square-work wth is wrought by the hand and all round Fyne Chamber-potts and new-ffashioned spoones shall henceforward be made of good ffyne plate mettle.”†

From the evidence we have been able to glean, it appears that pewter spoons in early times were certainly made by hammering and beating and that they were made by men whose sole business was spoon-making.

Notwithstanding the stringent rules laid down by the Company against spoonmakers for making their spoons by means of an “engine,” it is quite clear that they continued to do so, as may be gathered by the following extracts from the Company’s proceedings.

1683—“Daniel Barton complained [20th December] against John Clark Thomas Waight & Joseph Higdon for makeing spoones wthout beating being only cast grated & burnished.”*

The following minute will also show how the spoonmakers turned the tables on Daniel Barton and made a complaint against him :

‘1686-7.—The spoonmakers complained on 7th April of Mr. Barton for using an “engine” to make spoons. He convinced the Court that his spoons were well-finished, and undertook not to sell them in the country under six shillings a gross, and in town for four, “wth will be noe prejudice to y^e other workemen.”’‡

* Welch, ii. 153.

† *Ibid.* ii. 156.

‡ *Ibid.* ii. 157.

1691, 17 December. John French was complained of "for Grateing Spoons and not beat."*

1695-6—It was ordered on 19th March that all spoons should in future be beaten and not grated and burnished only.†

There can be no doubt that moulds were employed, and a stone mould for casting Seal-top spoons, belonging to the early part of the XVIIth century, with the mark W.M. upon it, is exhibited in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin. Slight variations may be observed in some of the marks which are to all appearances those of the same spoonmaker, but slightly differentiated, perhaps indicating that new punches had to be made to replace old ones when they had become worn, or that the spoonmaker had received orders from the Company to alter his mark, as was the case in 1661-2 and in 1666-7. Sometimes the differences are only the addition or the omission of a couple or more dots, placed under or over the initials, or a plain circle replacing a dotted circle. In the case of the maker R.A., who used two keys in his touch, the key bowls are sometimes apart and at others they join or even overlap. It is very difficult to say whether these differentiations are accidental or intentional.

There are a few marks in which the initials are enclosed in a dotted lozenge. These perhaps indicate that the spoonmaker was a woman, as was the case with the silversmiths.

Those marks which are found within square-topped shields invariably belong to the latter half of the XVIIth century.

* Welch, ii. 104.

† *Ibid.* ii. 167.

The marks in the bowls of these base metal spoons are usually read by holding the spoon by the stem, with the knop or end pointing to the body of the person holding it; occasionally the reverse is the case but that may be taken as exceptional.

Thus, if we take one mark as an instance, and look at it in the usual way with the end of the stem pointing to the body, it reads N.I., but if looked at the reverse way, we find it is I.N. This is somewhat misleading, but there is very little doubt that the initials are N.I. There are several other makers whose initials are reversible, whose marks are given in this book, which have been read in the manner indicated. As the register of marks has been lost it is now impossible to ascertain the makers' names, otherwise we should not meet with this difficulty.

The "spoonsmark" was a very favourite device for the latten spoonmakers in their touches, and a great variety of them will be found in the lists. It may be presumed that they were first adopted about the time of Charles II. It is a singular circumstance that none of the latten spoonmakers appear to have used in his mark the key which was so common with the pewter spoonmakers, whereas the pewter spoons are not found with "spoonmarks" on them before the middle of the XVIIth century, and but few makers adopted them then. The earliest base metal spoons that were in use in London, probably during the latter part of the XIVth and XVth centuries, and that have survived to our time, are those long slender stemmed specimens of very elegant shape, made of latten, which we will describe as "Cones" and "Finials."

CONES.

These spoons, which are always made of latten, have fig-shaped bowls and long thin stems of diamond section, terminating in a small knop representing what may be intended for a fir-cone or pine-apple. They are usually marked on the back of the bowl with a small punch, of which some of the marks are here given.

The specimen here figured (Fig. 1) is in the collection of Mr. George Dunn; its length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its date late XIVth or early XVth century. *See Plate I.*

Marks on the Cones :



Marks on the Finials :



FINIALS.

These are in every respect, of the same shape and size as the Cones with the exception that the stems end with a Finial for a knop, some of which are larger than others. They vary from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. They are also marked on the backs of the bowls in a precisely similar manner to the Cones.

In the collection of Mr. Dunn is a fine specimen of a two-pronged fork, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, of the same pattern as the spoon, which is also said to have been found in London. *See Plate II.* This is an

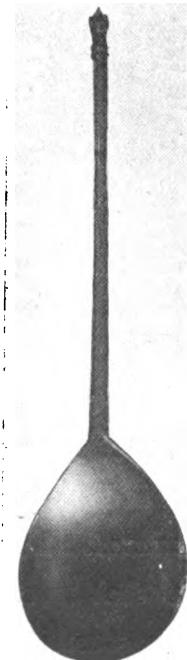


Fig. 2.
Spoon with Finial top. $\frac{1}{2}$
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unusually early date for a fork made of latten. Forks are occasionally mentioned in inventories of the XIVth—XVth centuries, but they are generally described as “for eating green ginger.” There is another early form of latten spoon, with a round bowl, the stem flat near the spoon-self and tapering towards the end, which terminates in a diminutive knop.

They are marked on the upper side of the flat stem , sometimes with two touches, these may be French and belong to the late XIVth—XVth centuries. See Plate VIII, Fig. 3. 

In the Author's collection is a rather remarkable Finial spoon of pewter. It has a round bowl, with a long slender hexagonal stem, rather flattened at the spoon-self, with a slight indication of a mark, which is undecipherable. The stem terminates in a finial, which is made of brass or latten. It is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, was found in London, and is remarkably similar to French silver spoons of about 1330. (Fig. 3.)



Fig. 3.
Pewter Finial Spoon,
with brass or latten top. ‡

Another example ends with what may be called a Ball knop, but this is simply a provisional name, as it appears to be quite a new variety. It is of a most unusual shape for a pewter spoon, and is the earliest type in that metal that has come to the notice of the Author; the stem is similar to those latten spoons termed “Cones” and “Finials.” (Fig. 4.)

This spoon, has a small leaf-shaped bowl, being more pointed at the base than the last named types, with a long slender rounded stem, terminating in a small ball knop.

It has no mark and was found in Westminster. It may be considered to belong to the XIIIth or XIVth century. There is a similar shaped spoon in the collection of Mr. Yeates, which is furnished with a ball on the stem in addition to the knop.

ACORN KNOOPS.

These are generally considered to be the earliest forms of pewter spoons (as they are in silver). They have small fig-shaped bowls with very slender stems, generally somewhat rounded, furnished at

Fig. 4.
Ball-knopped Spoon. $\frac{5}{8}$

the end with a small acorn. Occasionally very small examples are met with, having a four-sided or diamond section stem. These may be considered to

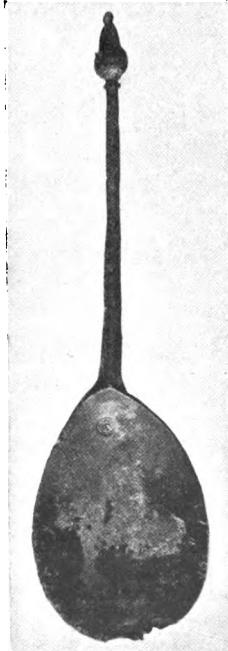


Fig. 5.
Acorn-knopped Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$



belong to the early part of the XVIth century or perhaps a little earlier.

There is another form of these spoons which are of larger size, having a bigger acorn with the same shaped bowl or spoon-self, and the stems often quite round. They all bear the touch of the spoonmaker in the bowl, and may be considered to belong to the XIVth or XVth century.

The earliest specimen known to the Author is a latten example in the collection of Mr. Dunn (*see* Plate II.) with a long stem, knopped with an elongated acorn; it is of the same type as the "Cones" and "Finials" ascribed to the XIVth century. It is seven inches in length and unmarked. The first mention of this form of knob that we know of is to be found in a will of 1348 proved at the Court of Husting in 1351, whereby "John de Holegh bequeathed to Thomas Taillour, twelve silver spoons with *akernes* and again in a will of 1361, we find that John Botiller, draper, bequeathed to Isabella, his wife, twelve best spoons with gilt acorns.† Also in a will dated 1392, registered at York, six silver spoons "cum acrinsse de auro" are mentioned.

In an inventory of plate belonging to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, taken in 1548, there appear the following :

"A Spoone wth an Akerne; ordeined for Creame."

"A Spoone wth an Akerne: ordeined for *Oleum Sanctum*," and "a Spoone, haveing an Akerne of y^e end: ordeined for *Oleum [Infirmorum]*/* but these examples of course, were much earlier than the date of the inventory.

* *Archaeologia*, liii. 48.

† *Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London*, part i., 658, and part ii.

Some of the very small spoons of this form in pewter may well be as early as the latter part of the XIVth century or beginning of the XVth century.



There is a very small-sized pewter spoon in the Author's collection marked  in the bowl between T and S, evidently the initials of a former owner. (Fig. 6). This may be considered unusually early for ownership marks. The spoon belongs to the XVIth century.

Mr. A. B. Yeates possesses the smallest spoon that the Author has met with, being only $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length.

Marks upon Acorn knopped spoons :



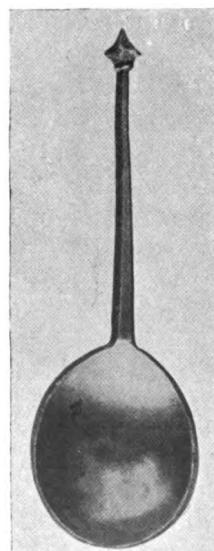
Fig. 6.

Acorn-knopped spoon of unusually small size. $\frac{1}{2}$



Mark upon a latten Acorn .

This occurs on a spoon belonging to Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., and is probably the mark of John God.



“DYAMOND POYNT.”

Spoons with Diamond-pointed knobs or Hexagonal Spear-heads are very rare in pewter, and it is doubtful whether they were ever made in latten, at any rate no specimen is known to the Author.

Fig. 7.
Spoon with diamond pointed knob. $\frac{1}{2}$

They have round fig-shaped bowls, and hexagonal stems terminating with an hexagonal spear or diamond-pointed knop.

There are three specimens in the Author's collection, one is much longer in the stem than the other, and two in Mr. Drane's collection, and neither of them is marked. The Author also possesses an imperfect specimen of one of these spoons with a very diminutive mark on the stem end of the bowl; and another peculiar form found in the Thames at London. This has a flattened diamond-shaped knop, having a depression in the centre, with a round stem ornamented at the lower extremity; the bowl is furnished with a tongue behind and has ornamentation upon each side of it. From the Lombardic M in the bowl, it may be from the first half of the XIVth century, but it is probably much later. *See Plate VIII.*

Spoons terminating in the diamond knop may belong to the XIVth and XVth centuries.

The earliest silver example mentioned is in an inventory of Robert Morton of the year 1487*, therefore, we may fairly assume that the examples we have in pewter belong to that period.

The earliest specimen known to the Author is a silver one in the collection of Mr. C. J. Jackson; it has a long fig-shaped bowl and unusually short stem and is unmarked, but he considers it is to be *circa* 1400.

This type of pewter spoon does not appear to have been marked: perhaps on account of its early date.

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xxxiii. 321.

In the Author's collection is a very diminutive spoon with a fig-shaped bowl: the stem is of a diamond section, ending in a sort of embryo "dyamond poynt" with a small ring fixed to the point of it (Fig. 7a). This little spoon cannot be later than the XVIth century, and probably dates from the XVth century, as it was found in Worship Street, Shoreditch, a few years ago with other objects, all of that period.

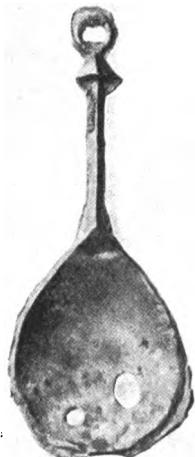


Fig. 7a.
Toy Spoon of Pewter. } men that the Author has met with.

The illustration is actual size, and it has no mark. It has been made in a mould and the edges have not been trimmed.

HORNED HEAD DRESS KNOB.

This is a very rare type of spoon. It is of somewhat slender make, the bowl fig-shaped, and the stalk or stem hexagonal or "six-squared." The knob represents the bust of a woman wearing the peculiar horned or horse-shoe form of head-dress which was fashionable in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. (Fig. 8). This form of

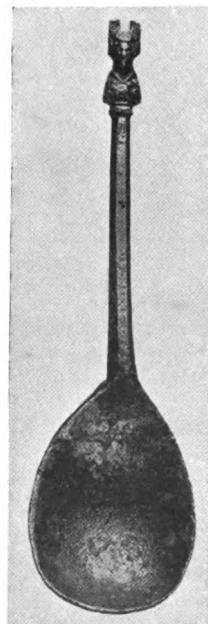


Fig. 8.
Spoon with horned
head-dress knob. }

spoon may be assigned to the first half of the XVth century. Very few are known, a good specimen was sold a short time ago by a London silversmith for a large sum.

The Author has examined about 13 of these spoons and only two of them bear a mark; one is in the collection of Mr. Ransom , and the other in that of the Author .

They are unknown in silver.

The above specimen is in the Author's collection.

This may be a variety of the "Maidenhead" type next to be described.

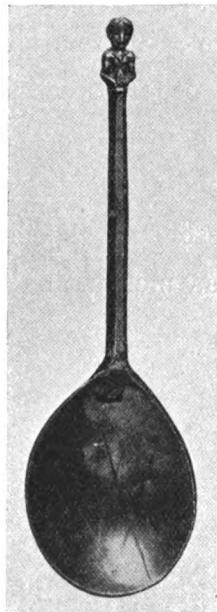


Fig. 9.

Spoon with Maidenhead
knop. $\frac{1}{2}$

MAIDENHEAD KNOB

This is another early form of spoon. The bowl is somewhat fig-shaped, and the stem is hexagonal, terminating in a knop representing the bust of a maiden, perhaps the Blessed Virgin. (Fig. 9.)

These spoons were made of pewter and probably as early as the XVth century; they were certainly in use during the XVIth century.

Mr. Jackson states that the earliest published reference to silver "maidenhead spoons" occurs in an inventory of Durham Priory of the year 1446:

"ij Coclearia argentea et deaurata, unius sectæ, cum ymaginibus Beatæ Mariæ in fine eorundem."*

* *Archæologiz*, liii 122, quoting *Wills and Inventories* (Surtees Society 2), i. 91.

A short time ago Messrs. Crichton Brothers had a silver spoon of this type, bearing the London date letter for 1631, which is a very late date for this form; it had possibly been made to supply a deficiency in a set, or may have been made for a member of the Mercers' Company, whose badge is a Maidenhead.

The above specimen (Fig. 9) is in the Author's collection.

Marks on Maidenhead knopped spoons.



MONK'S-HEAD KNOB.

This is an unusual form of knob and may easily be mistaken for a "Maidenhead." The only one in pewter that has come to the Author's notice, is a fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Dunn. The bowl is fig-shaped, the stem close up to the bowl is somewhat of an hexagonal section, but it becomes round and terminates at the top with the head of a monk, with a cowl over his head, and his hands folded in front of him. (Fig. 10.) The stem of this spoon is unusually long; in the bowl a Maltese Cross has been engraved, presumably an owner's mark, as the touch in the

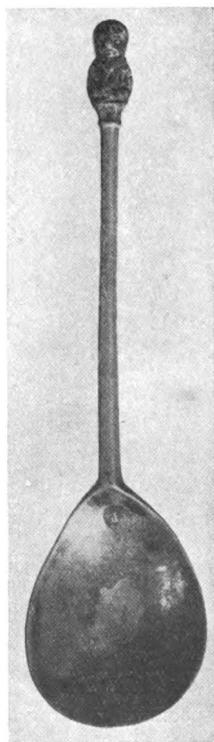


Fig. 10.
Spoon with monk's
head knob. $\frac{1}{2}$.

bowl is (FP). It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and belongs to the early part of the XVIth century.

Brass spoons of this form have been found in London, the Author has two specimens found in the Thames; the bowls of these are fig shaped and much smaller than the pewter spoon. One is furnished with a tongue upon the back of the bowl, and the other has six dots in lieu of it; the stems are round and are ornamented with a sort of baluster; the knobs are precisely the same as that on the pewter spoon just described. They are unmarked. These spoons date from early in the XVIth century and it is probable that they are of foreign origin. *See Plate X.*

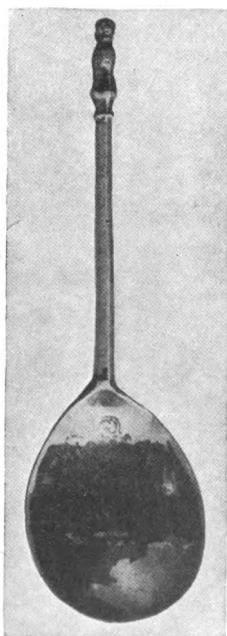


Fig. 11.

Spoon with sitting lion knob. $\frac{1}{2}$.

SITTING LION KNOB.

This is another XVIth century form of spoon. They have fig-shaped bowls, hexagonal stems, and are knopped with a sitting lion. There are very few known in pewter. A small-sized spoon in the collection of Mr. George Dunn, bearing the mark (P) in the bowl appears to have been lacquered. It is here figured (Fig. 11.) Specimens in latten are occasionally met with, but are uncommon; they must be assigned to the XVIIth century.

Marks on pewter spoons :

Marks on latten spoons :

WRITHEN KNOBS.

Writhen knobs are very rare in pewter and, in fact, in all metals. They are first mentioned in silver about the year 1488, so we may assume that this form was made in pewter during the whole period of the XVIth century.

The form of the spoon is the same as those already mentioned, but the knob is composed of a ball, spirally

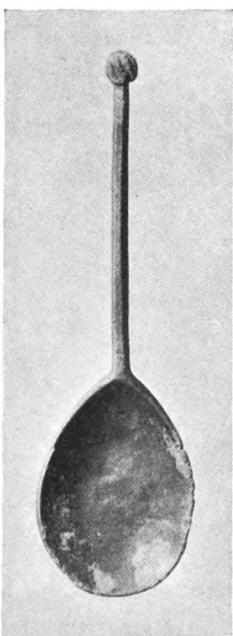


Fig. 12.
Writhen knopped spoon. £.

twisted ; occasionally it is of an elongated form. These knobs were sometimes gilded as may be seen upon a stem of one of these spoons in the Author's collection, *see* Plate VIII, fig. 9. He also has two small specimens in pewter, one of which has an elongated twisted knob made of latten or brass. Mr. Dunn has four examples in pewter and two in latten, all belonging to the XVIth century, but none of them is marked. There is, however, a marked specimen in the British Museum. In the Guildhall Museum is a very unusual spoon of this form, with a fig-shaped bowl and twisted stem, the knob being, as usual, spirally fluted ; it belongs to the same period as the other.

There is another curious example of this form of spoon in pewter in the collection of Mr. Ransom, which is possessed of the usual fig-shaped bowl with an ornamental baluster-shaped stem, with a writhen knob ; it is

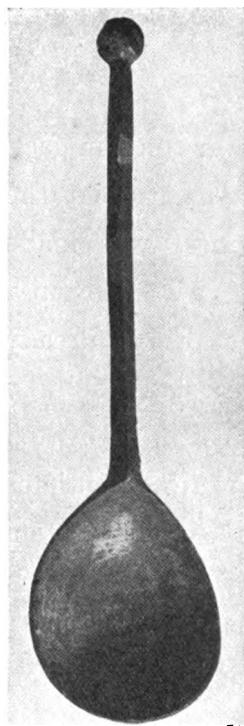


Fig. 13.
Writhen knopped spoon
of bronze. $\frac{1}{2}$

unmarked. It is most probably foreign and very similar in style to a so-called Strawberry knop, on Plate VIII, fig. 6.

A most unusual specimen from Mr. Dunn's collection is shown in the annexed figure (Fig. 13). It has a fig-shaped bowl and a long diamond section stem, terminating in a writhen knop. It is unmarked, appears to be made of bronze, and reminds one strongly of the "Cone" and "Finial" types already described; in fact were it made of latten and of a more slender form it would have been classed with them. It probably belongs to the same

period, say XIVth or XVth century.

Marks found on Writhen
knop spoons :



MELON OR LOBED KNOP.

This is another type of the same form of spoon with a fig-shaped bowl and hexagonal stem, terminating with a knop vertically fluted or lobed instead of the spirally twisted or writhen knop; it may thus be described as being like a melon. Pewter specimens are



Fig. 14.
Melon knopped spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

occasionally found in London, but are uncommon. An illustration is here given, kindly furnished by the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Fig. 14.) It may be considered to belong to the XVIth century, and is unmarked.

Mark on a spoon belonging to Mr. Yeates : 

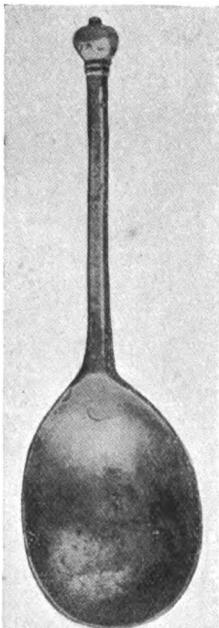


Fig. 15.
Hexagonal knopped
spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$

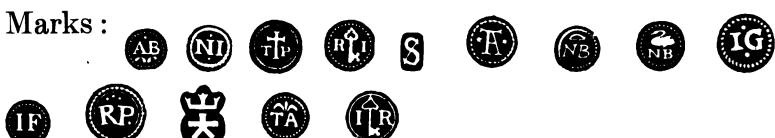
HEXAGONAL OR SIX-SQUARED KNOBS.

Hexagonal or "six - squared" knobs, are frequently met with in pewter, but they are extremely rare in latten. They have fig-shaped bowls, with stout six-sided or hexagonal stems, terminating in a "six-squared" knop, not unlike a crown. This type of spoon is rarely met with in silver, the only one known was exhibited at the exhibition of Silver Plate at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, from the collection of Mr. R. E. Brandt, bearing the date letter for 1480.

This type of spoon did not remain long in fashion, assuming that the pewter forms came into vogue during the first half of the XVIth century; they probably went out of fashion by the end of it.

A considerable number are enumerated in the inventory of spoons possessed by King Henry VIII.

Marks :



APOSTLE KNOBS

These came into fashion late in the XVth century and remained in vogue throughout the XVIth and the first half of the XVIIth century, after which time they were seldom made.

Examples in pewter are somewhat rare.

The bowls are fig-shaped, with stout hexagonal stems, knopped with the figure of an apostle, but without a nimbus (Fig. 16). In the Author's collection.

They are more frequently met with in latten, and the ordinary specimens have rounder bowls, with thin four-sided stems with a groove running up the middle. A more substantial type is sometimes found of stouter make with a short fig-shaped bowl marked  This spoon has been tinned and gilded; but many of the Apostle spoons in latten are even of later date, especially those bearing "spoons" in the touches.



Fig. 16.
Pewter apostle
spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$

Marks on pewter spoons   

Marks on latten spoons :     
    

HORSEHOOF KNOB.

This is a rare form of spoon, the bowl is fig-shaped with an ornamental shoulder near the bowl or spoon end,

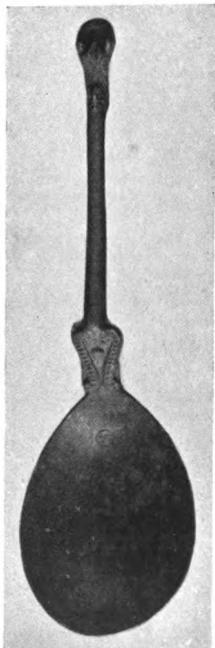


Fig. 17.
Spoon with horsehoof
knop. $\frac{1}{2}$

with a rounded stem, terminating with the hoof of a horse, showing a very well-formed shoe upon it. There is one in the collection of the Author (*see Fig. 17*) and several in the collection of Mr. George Dunn with similar marks. In the British Museum is a small spoon with a like knop, made by a different maker. They are all of pewter and belong to the XVIth or early XVIIth century. Mr. Dunn also possesses some specimens in latten, but of a different shape, bearing other marks and the hoofs are not so well defined as those in pewter; they have been found in

London and are probably of French origin.

A specimen of this type in silver bearing a date letter for 1652 was exhibited by Dr. Lloyd Roberts at the Exhibition of Silver Plate at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1901.

Marks :



STUMP END.

This is another form of XVIth century spoon, and very rare.

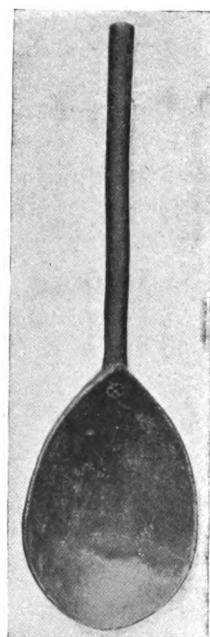


Fig. 18.
Stump-end Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$

D

It has a fig-shaped bowl, with a rounded stem, increasing slightly in thickness from the bowl to the end, when it terminates abruptly. (Fig. 18.)

The annexed specimen, which is pewter, is in the Author's collection and there is another in that of Mr. Newton, each bearing the same maker's mark in the bowl. 

The Author also possesses a similar spoon in silver, which, like the foregoing, was found in a London excavation.

This type does not appear to have been made in latten. Mr. A. B. Yeates has two specimens of the Stump End spoon in his collection, both found in London, one of which has a very thick stem with a fig-shaped bowl, with a merchant's mark in the bowl in addition to the pewterer's touch; it is of the XVIth century. The other spoon has the same kind of stout stem furnished with a tongue or rat tail, its date is about 1695 and is

Dutch, the former is also probably foreign.

Marks:

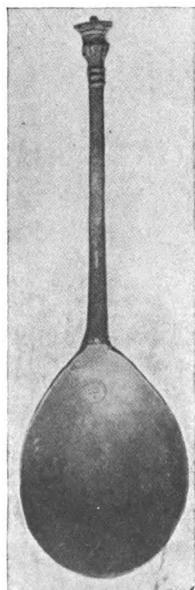


Fig. 19.
Baluster-Knopped
Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

BALUSTER KNOBS.

This form of pewter spoon has the usual fig-shaped bowl and hexagonal stem, terminating with a baluster at the end, with a small button or knob at the top of it. It must not be confounded with the Seal Top spoon, as it is quite different. Inasmuch as the Seal Top has a flattened seal at the end of the baluster stem, it may be considered as being the precursor

of the baluster knop. There is an unusually small specimen of this form in the Author's collection. *See Plate X.*

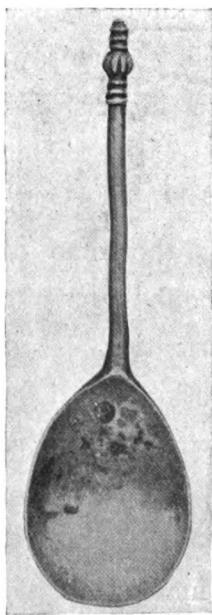


Fig. 20.
Pewter Baluster-Knopped
Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Examples are often found in pewter, and they may be assigned to the XVIth century. Those made of latten belong to the second half of the XVIIth century and are rare. There is another form of the Baluster which only occurs in pewter (*see Fig. 20*) ; it has a fig-shaped bowl and hexagonal stem with an elongated baluster knop, without the flattened disc and button at the end. This type is of elegant design and very rare. It may be assigned to the latter half of the XVIth century.

Marks on Pewter

Baluster Knops :



Marks on Latten Spoons :



SEAL TOPS.

Pewter spoons of this type have the usual fig-shaped bowl, stems of slender make, with a sort of modified hexagonal section ; frequently the upper and lower sides are flat, and in many cases

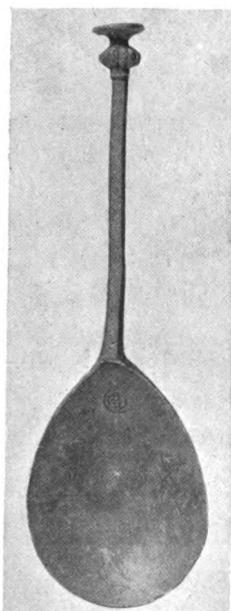


Fig. 21.
Seal Topped Spoon in
Pewter. $\frac{1}{2}$.

the other sides are almost rounded off. Those with a purely hexagonal stem are rare.

The stems terminate with a baluster knop, with a flat disc upon the top of it like a seal. These seals in the silver spoons are usually pounced with initials and dates, but those in pewter are not often so treated. This type of spoon was in fashion from the middle of the XVIth century down to the time of Charles II. Seal Top spoons in pewter are uncommon, the illustration is of one in the Author's collection.

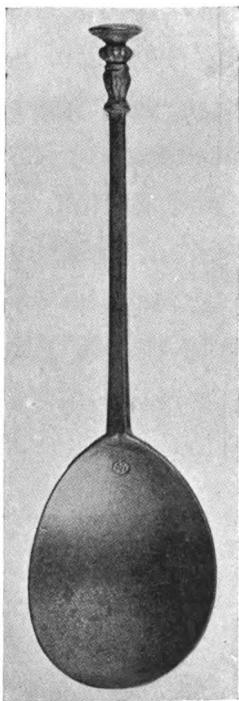


Fig. 22.
Seal-Topped Spoon—
latten. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Marks found upon pewter Seal Tops.



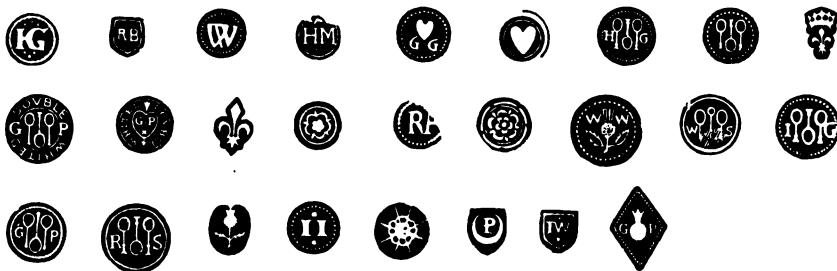
Seal Tops were also made in latten and are much more numerous in that metal than they are in pewter.

They had the same form of bowl and the stems are four-sided.

There were many makers of these spoons. The most usual stamps found in London are those bearing the marks of the rose or the fleur-de-lys in the bowl. Those marked with a rose are furnished with a baluster under the Seal Top; and those with the fleur-de-lys are much shorter in the stem, and end with a plain seal without a baluster. But there are many spoons with other marks upon them. Those specimens having the mark surrounded with a circle inscribed "Double Whited" in the bowl

were tinned, and must be assigned to about 1670 or later. The other Seal Top latten spoons belong to the late XVIth century and the first third of the XVIIth century. An early XVIIth century spoon in the Author's collection, bearing the fleur-de-lys mark, has the owner's initials ^{G.} E. M. in the bowl, a most unusual addition.

Marks on Seal Top knops in latten :



STRAWBERRY K NOP.

Spoons knopped with a fruit, whether a pine apple or other sort, appear to have been called commonly "Strawberry Knops," and are of an early date and very rare to meet with in pewter. There is a poor one in the Author's collection, found in Worship Street, belonging to the XVIth century; it has a fig-shaped bowl and hexagonal stem, but is unmarked.

Silver "de fradelett" spoons having this knop have been mentioned in a will in the year 1440, and an entry dated 1490 of six silver spoons "cum fretlettez" refers to spoons knopped with a bunch of grapes or other fruit.

Specimens are known in latten. There are two in the Author's collection, one has a flat stem and has been tinned (*see* Fig. 23).

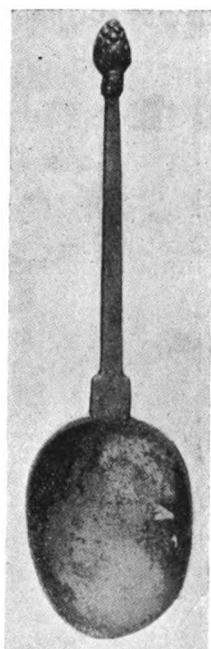


Fig. 23.
Strawberry-Knopped
Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

The other has a small round bowl, and both bear the mark of the same spoonmaker and date from about 1675; there is also a similar specimen in the British Museum.

Those made of brass, which have been found in London, with small fig-shaped bowls, belonging to the XVIth century, are most likely of foreign make. *See Plate VIII.*

Mark :



"SLIPPED IN THE STALKS."

This is a very simple form of spoon, in fact, it is the simplest of the whole series. Spoons of this type have fig-shaped bowls and hexagonal or six-squared stems, with the ends cut off slantwise from the front of the spoon. The earliest forms were somewhat slender in the stem, but towards the end of the XVIth century and the beginning of the XVIIth century they were made generally stouter and stronger, occasionally supported with a short tongue upon the back of the bowls.

They are frequently found with the initials of the owners stamped boldly in the bowls round about the touch, as

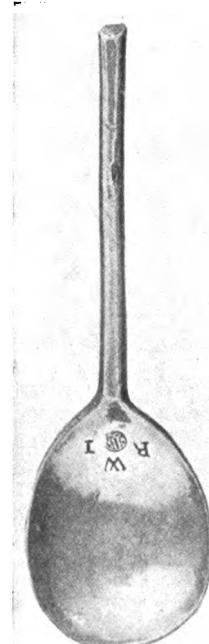


Fig. 24.
Spoon Slipped in the
Stalk. $\frac{1}{2}$.

in the annexed illustration (Fig. 24); and occasionally a single initial letter is cut upon the end of the stem.

Spoons of this type in silver are mentioned in the will of Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, dated 1498*, and described therein as a dozen silver spoons "Slipped in lez Stalkes." It may therefore be assumed that the pewter spoons of this form came into fashion early in the XVIth century and continued in use much in the same shape with slight modifications until the time of the Commonwealth, during which time they are said to have been much used, probably in consequence of their simplicity of form.

About the middle of the XVIIth century the form underwent a slight change, inasmuch as the stem, although strictly speaking hexagonal, had the upper and lower sides flattened and broader, and the bowls took the form of an ellipse.

Latten spoons were also made of this form, but they are not so numerous as those made of pewter, probably in consequence of the heavy penalties inflicted upon the pewter spoonmakers for making or selling spoons made of latten.

They remained in fashion throughout the reign of Charles II., but had broad flat stems and were much like the "Puritan" type.

In the collection of Mr. Dunn is an early spoon of XVth century type, but which may belong to the beginning of the XVIth century, marked in the bowl with the mark  repeated three times, which is most unusual. Marks enclosed within a lozenge, may be assumed, as already noted, to have been used by female spoonmakers.

* *Test. Ebor* (Surtees Society), iv. 142.

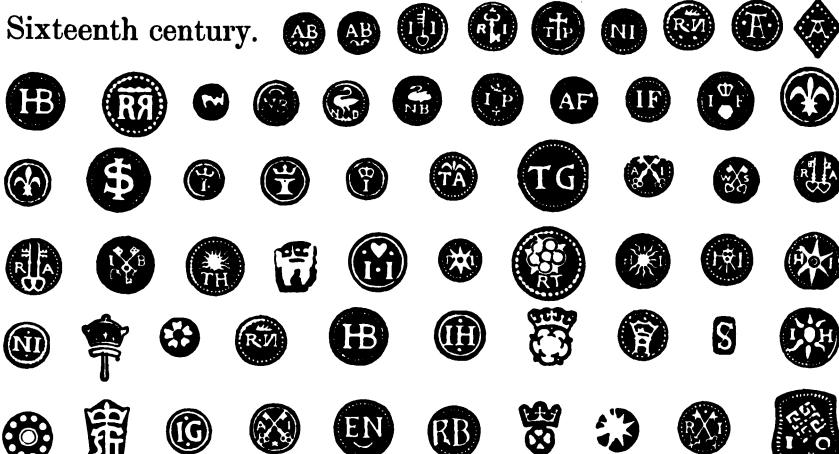
Mr. Buckmaster has a spoon, found in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral Church, which has the following mark  twice repeated in the bowl. It is probably of local make.

It would appear from an examination of a large number of "Slipped in the Stalk" spoons that the following marks     were those of highly-favoured spoonmakers, as so many have been met with bearing those marks.

The following mark  occurs upon a "Slipped in the Stalk" spoon in the possession of Mr. Chippendale of Vigo Street, who kindly gave the Author a rubbing of it.

Marks upon pewter "Slipped in the Stalk" spoons :

Sixteenth century.



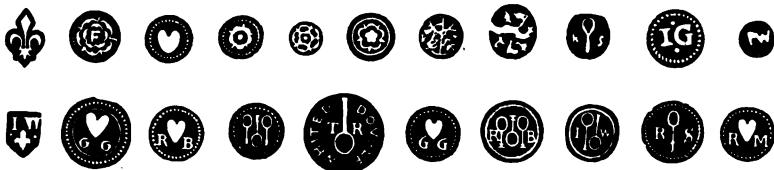
Early XVIIth century.



Late XVIIth century.



Marks upon latten "Slipped in the Stalk" spoons:



PURITAN SPOONS.

These came into fashion about the middle of the XVIIth century: a specimen is known in silver, bearing the date letter of the year 1651.

The bowls of these spoons now changed from the fig-shaped type, which had been in use for upwards of two hundred years, into a large flat oval form, in fact a regular ellipse, and the flat stalks or stems increase in width from the bowl to the end to nearly double the width, at the termination of which two nicks were cut. It is interesting to note how this form was gradually developed from the "Slipped in the Stalk" first by changing the form of the stalk from the six-sided to the four-sided, which became flatter and increased gradually in width to the cut-off end and, secondly, about the year 1660, by the bowl becoming a flat oval and the stem broader and flatter.

Puritan Spoons were made in both pewter and latten and probably remained in use until after 1683, which date is upon a pewter spoon in the Author's collection. He



Fig. 25.
Puritan Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

also possesses a latten spoon marked with a rose upon the back of the stem near the top, instead of in the bowl. Those marked in this manner are of later date.

Puritan spoons are frequently found with owners' initials boldly punched in the bowls. There are very few pewter spoons of this type that can really be separated from the flat stemmed "Slipped in the Stalks."

Marks on pewter spoons :



Marks on latten spoons ;



"SPLIT ENDS" or "PIED DE BICHE."

This form of spoon came into fashion about the year 1663. It was evolved out of the Puritan form (the bowls remaining of the same shape), by simply hammering the end into a broad flat termination, into which two deep cuts were made. These spoons are supposed to have taken the name of "Pied de Biche" from likeness to the form of a hind's foot. They are also sometimes called "Trifids."

They are mostly strengthened on the backs of the bowls, with a tongue or rat tail, and a drop rather variable in form. The earliest are plain, whilst later on, say, about the year 1670, these tongues are more accentuated by

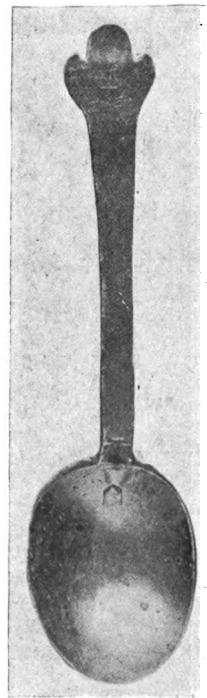


Fig. 26.
Pewter Split-End or
Pied de Biche Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

being hollowed on each side, and still later the stalks and backs of the bowls were ornamented with raised foliated work.

This form of spoon was made both of pewter and latten, and remained in fashion with variations in the termination of the stem, to the reign of George I.

After the middle of the XVIIth century, the makers of latten spoons were in the habit of tinning them, which gave them a silvery appearance, and they added to their marks a circle, round which they stamped "Double Whited."

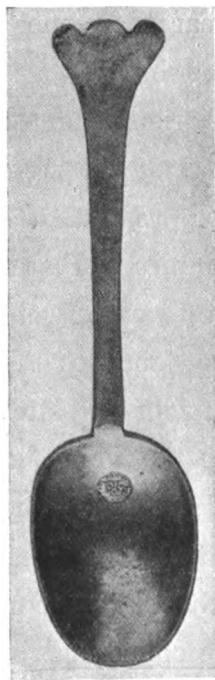


Fig. 27.

Latten Split-End or
Pied de Biche Spoon.

$\frac{1}{2}$. of this date. The earliest touch with a date is that of WL 1668, and it is also the earliest dated maker's mark in a shaped shield. The accompanying illustration represents a latten spoon in the Author's collection. (Fig. 27.)

In a ledger of Messrs. Blanchard and Child for the year 1663, are many entries in the various accounts of

“French spoons” sold, and they are sometimes described as the “New fashion spoon.” It may be assumed that these French spoons were the “Pied de Biche,” as they undoubtedly first came into fashion about that date.

It is also interesting to note that several of the persons buying such “French spoons,” paid for them by the sale of old spoons. Many of the spoons of this type bear the owner’s initials stamped in the bowl.

There are many varieties in the termination of the end of the stem in the Pied de Biche spoons, as may be seen from examples in Plates XII-XIII. This form appears to have lent itself to the fancy of the spoonmakers, and many of the later spoons in addition to the touch in the bowl bear four marks on the back of the stem.

There is a small chocolate spoon of this type in the collection of Mr. C. F. C. Buckmaster which has a stem decorated with roses enclosed within a border of thorns up its entire length, terminating

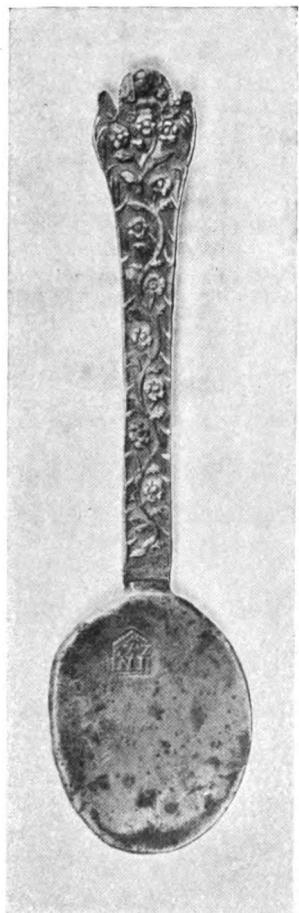


Fig. 28.
Chocolate Spoon.

with a female bust between the clefts; the bowl is somewhat flattened. It is marked

As this is a most unusual little spoon a representation is here given in actual size. (Fig. 28.) Length 4 inches.

Another specimen of a chocolate spoon, which is in the Author's collection, is shewn on Plate XII.; it also has a decorated stem, adorned at the end with the heads probably of Charles II. and Queen Catherine, with a crown above them, and its length is 5 inches.

Marks on Split Ends in pewter:



Marks on Split Ends in latten:



SHIELD END OR WAVY END SPOONS.

This form came into fashion in the reign of William III.

The change consists in the end of the stem or stalk terminating with a waved line, without the two clefts being cut into the top of the handle, as in the "Pied de Biche" type.

The stem is long and flat, but somewhat rounded at the spoon end; and there is a tongue or rat tail on the back of the bowl, which is longer and narrower than foregoing examples. Four marks are frequently found on the back of the stem, but none in the bowl. Spoons of this type are usually made of pewter and seldom



Fig. 29.
Wavy Ended Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

of latten. There is a small-sized pewter spoon in Mr. Ransom's collection, decorated along the stem, inside the bowl and upon the shoulders, and its date is about 1700.

In some examples, the end is so much turned up towards the face that it almost forms a hook. Some specimens are known in silver, but in pewter the turned-over ends are invariably broken off. The spoon might well be called the "ladle end."

Shield or Wavy End marks :

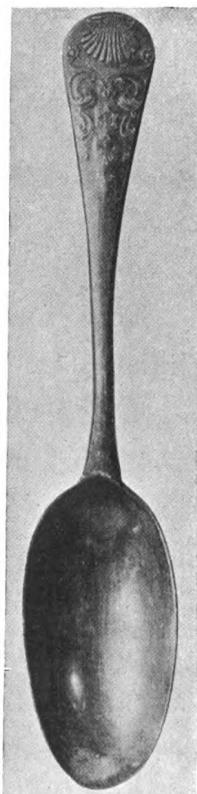
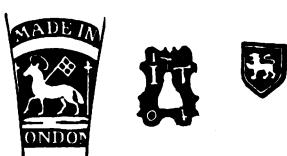


Fig. 30.
Round Ended Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$

ROUNDED ENDS.

In describing this style of spoon, Mr. Jackson, in his paper on "The Spoon and its history" says : "The flatness which marked " the upper half of the stem " for about half-a-century is no longer seen. The waved line at the extreme end with its projection in the centre has also disappeared, and for the first time, apparently, in the case of English spoons, the outline of the end is continued round from side to side in one unbroken curve. . . . The end is still turned upwards towards the face, where

a sharp ridge is formed, which is continued from the thick part at the extremity to about half way down the stem."* It was furnished with a rat tail on the back of the bowl.

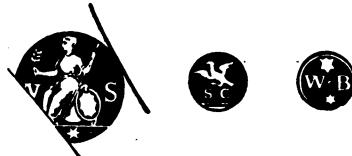
Spoons of this type came into fashion in the reign of Queen Anne and continued towards the end of the reign of George II. when the rat tails gradually gave way, and we find a single or double drop taking their place.

About 1767, the handle at the end of the stem was turned down instead of being turned up, as hitherto, and the bowl became longer and narrower and more pointed at the end.

Spoons of this type had four touches upon the back of the stalks.

There was however an earlier form of the "Rounded End" spoon made of pewter in use many years before the type just described, which appear to be somewhat similar to the "Puritan" spoons, but the ends instead of being cut off square and marked with three nicks, were rounded and rather turned up. The stems bear four or five marks on the backs, were flat and strengthened with a slight rat tail on the back of the bowl. These spoons are marked in the bowl with  indicating the spoonmaker's mark was made in 1668.

Marks on Rounded Ends:



There are many other later forms of pewter spoons that are met with in excavations in and about London,

* *Archaeologia*, liii. 140.

which will not be specially described here, as they are so nearly allied to the spoons in comparatively modern use, that the Author does not consider they come within the scope of the present work.

Illustrations of a few of the most interesting examples will be seen on Plate XIV.

In addition to the types of spoons already described, there are others which are occasionally met with which may

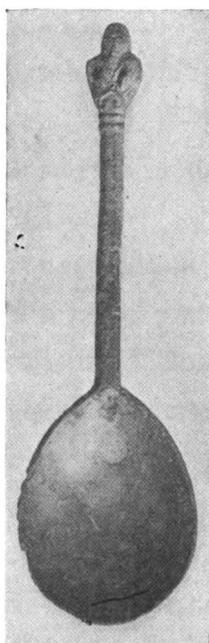


Fig. 31.
Spoon with Maidenhead
Knop. $\frac{1}{2}$.

well be called Fancy-knopped spoons, of which perhaps only one specimen is known, or at any rate very few, and these we will now proceed to describe.

Fig. 31 is a small-sized pewter spoon of very coarse workmanship, having a flattened bowl somewhat fig-shaped and an hexagonal stem ; it is well marked in the bowl with a crowned rose between the initials C and R. This might be easily mistaken for a royal badge, but it is probably only the mark or touch of the spoonmaker. The stem terminates in a knop not unlike the King's Head, but upon close examination it

will be seen that the bust on the knop has large female breasts, so that it is probably only a debased form of a Maidenhead knop, and the spoon appears to be of the XVIth century.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in the collection of Mr. George Dunn. Maker's mark :



STAG'S HEAD KNOB.

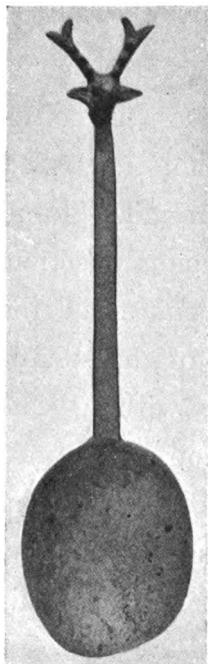


Fig. 32.
Stag's Head Knop
Spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

This spoon has an elliptical bowl, with a flat stem tapering towards the end, which terminates in a well defined stag's head and antlers as the knob.

It is made of latten and was found in an excavation in the Tottenham Court Road. There has been a touch mark in the bowl, but unfortunately it is too much worn to be decipherable.

The spoon is in the Author's collection and appears to be unique. It may be dated at about 1670.

Length 7 inches.

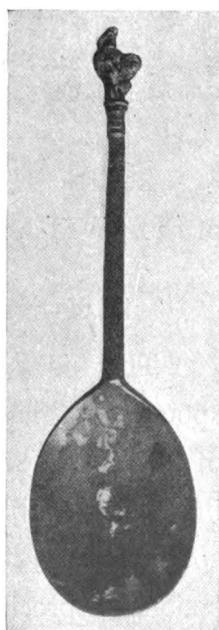
CHANTICLEER KNOB.

This is another very rare form of knob, the only one known to the Author being the specimen here illustrated, which is in the collection of Mr. George Dunn. It is a small-sized spoon with an oval bowl, having a rounded stem terminating with a figure of a Cock. It is made of pewter and well marked on the bowl. It was found in London and may be considered to be of the latter end of the XVIth century.

Length $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Mark :



Fig. 33.
Spoon surmounted by a
Cock. $\frac{1}{2}$.



GLOBE KNOB.

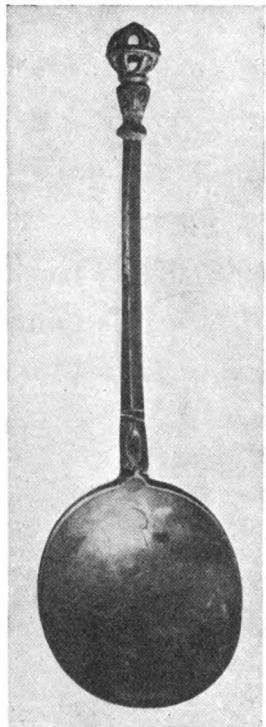


Fig. 34.
Globe-knopped spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

This is a very remarkable spoon, and probably unique; it is in the collection of Mr. George Dunn. (Fig. 34.)

The bowl is of a rounded form, with a stem of a diamond section, having an ornamental cut near the spoon-self. At the end of the stem is a baluster, terminating with a geographical globe as a knob.

This spoon is made of latten, tinned over, and bears in the bowl the touch G.P. and three spoons; this maker also made Seal Tops, Puritans, and Pied de Biches in latten. 

Length $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Latter half of the XVIIth century.

FLATTENED CONE KNOB.

This is an unusual form of spoon, and has all the appearance of being of foreign make; but seeing that it bears the mark of a spoonmaker who made Apostle spoons of precisely the same pattern and mark, we must consider it to be of English make. (Fig. 35.)

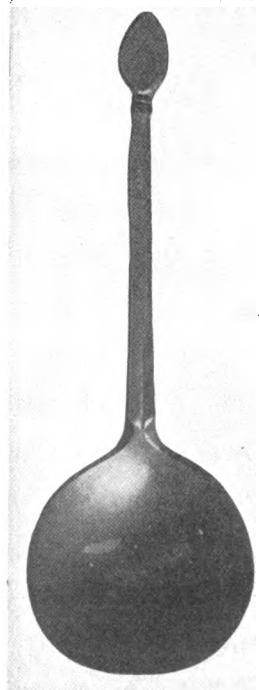


Fig. 35.
Spoon with flattened-cone knob. $\frac{1}{2}$.

It is of latten and has been tinned. The bowl is a semi-oval, broader at the base than it is at the stem, which is flat, with a central groove in it, terminating with a knop in the form of a flattened cone.

It belongs to Mr. Dunn and is of the latter half of the XVIIth century. Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The mark is somewhat indistinct, but it bears portions of the words "DOUBLE WHITED."

MAN'S-HEAD KNOB.

This is a remarkable form of knob for a spoon and probably unique; all that remains of it is a short piece of the stem knopped with a man's head with long hair parted in the centre, heavy eyebrows and a large moustache. (Fig. 36.)

The stem is hexagonal with a groove down the middle, similar to that in the latten Apostle spoons of the same period.

It is made of latten and in the absence of the bowl and mark to identify it by, it is quite impossible to determine whether it is of English or foreign make.

It was found in the Thames at London, and probably belongs to the latter end of the XVIIth century.

It is in the Author's collection.

SMALL BRASS SPOONS.

These spoons, which are here represented in actual size (Fig. 37), have rather deep fig-shaped bowls; the stem is four-sided and plain for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch after leaving the bowl, it then takes the form of a corkscrew twist, terminating in each case with a small cone-shaped knop.



Fig. 36.
Part of the
stem of a
Man's-Head
Knob spoon.
‡.

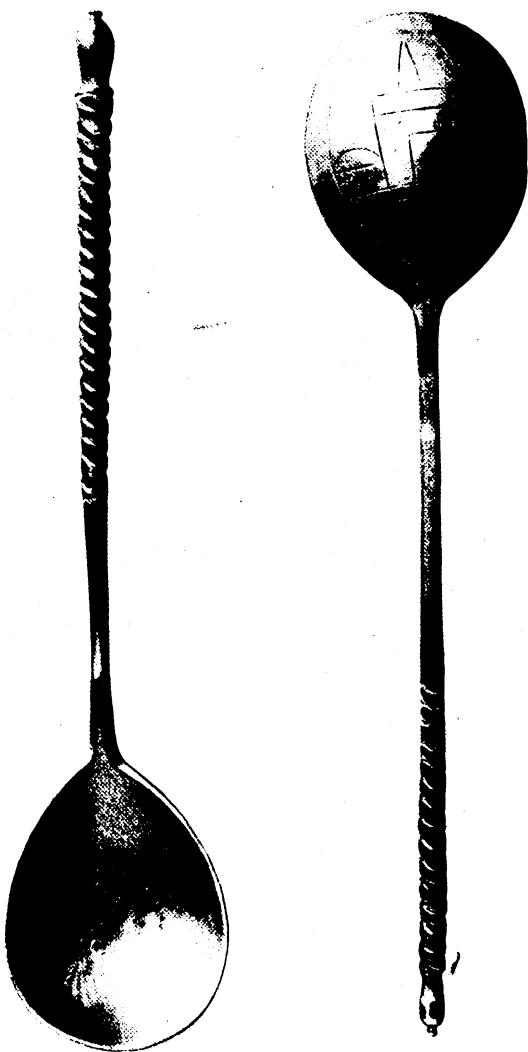


Fig. 37. Brass spoons with twisted stems. }.

Upon the back of the bowl of one of the specimens, is engraved a church or gateway with a spire and small buildings on either side of it, upon the back of the other is a floral decoration. Both spoons were found in London and measure $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. They are in the collection of the Author, and are probably of Russian or German make of the XVth century. They have no marks.

PASTRY CUTTER OR COOK'S SPOON.

This is a pretty example from the collection of Mr. George Dunn. (Fig. 38.)

It has a fig-shaped bowl with a round stem of baluster form, terminating with a moveable wheel, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, for cutting the pastry.

It is made of latten and has no mark, and probably belongs to the XVIIth century. Length 6 inches.

It is not unusual to find similar spoons without the wheel attached.

There was an interesting custom of the Pewterers' Company in the fifteenth century, which obliged every new member to present a silver spoon to the Company upon his taking up the livery.

In proof of the same the following gift is recorded under date 1487-8 :

"Itm ij Spones of the gifte of Walt Walshe and Katyne his Wiffe w^t his mke [mark] & name on y^t ♀oon and on y^t other Saynt Kateryne giltid weiyng ij uncl & di.'†

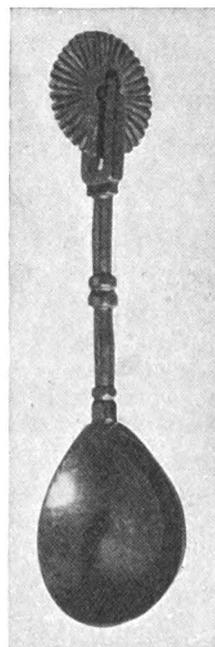


Fig. 38.
Pastry Cutter or Cook's
spoon. $\frac{1}{2}$.

† C. WELCH, *History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of the City of London*, i. 65.

The above shows that Walshe gave two spoons to the Company bearing his mark, but the following extract from a later inventory of 1489-90 proves that the spoons were of silver, we can therefore from this see that it was usual for the members to make silver spoons and punch their own touches upon them : "It. the yifte of Water Walsh and Katryn his wyfe ij sil^l sponys the toon grauyn on the ende his marke and gilte the tothyr spone hauyng graue on the ende the ymage of seint katryn and gilte weyng ij vnd² & an halfe."*

Many other similar entries of gifts occur in the records of the Company.

In 1504-5 "in the tyme of laurence Aslyn mr. will^am pecok and Thomas outlawe wardeyns" the following resolution or order was passed by the Court :

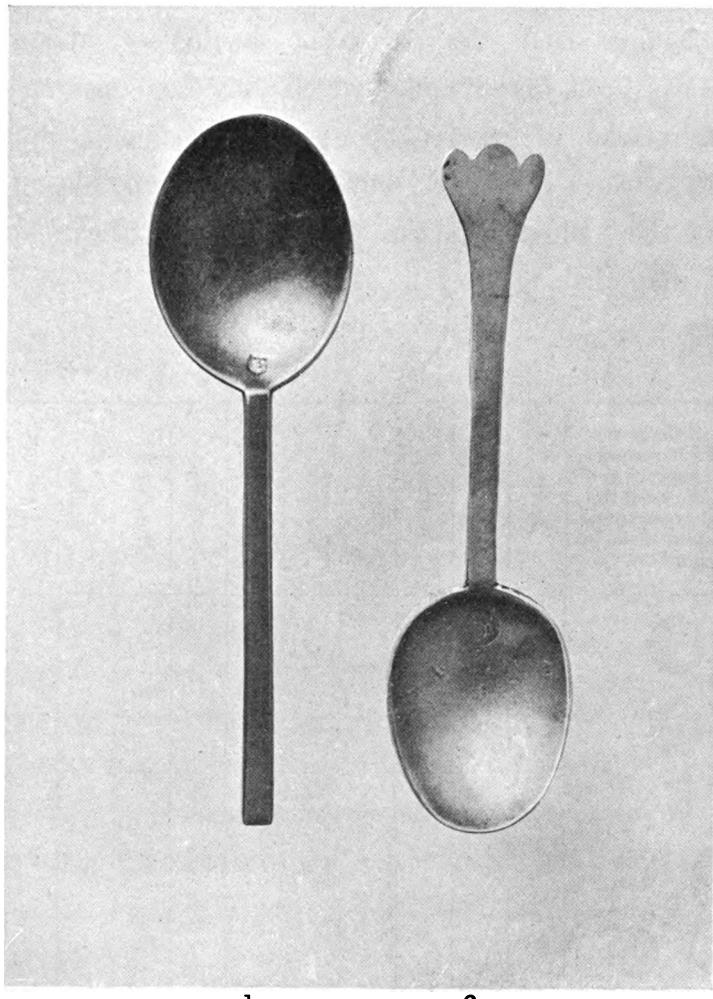
"And it is ordeyned by the seid mr wardeyns and the hoole Compeigny of the seid crafte that from hensfurth euy psone at his comyng in to the seid Clothyng shall bryng in and delyu^r vnto the maister and wardeyns of the seid Crafte for the tyme beyng a siluer spoone weyng as aboue (*i.e.* an ounce and more) And this acte to endur vnto the tyme that the halle shalbe stored of spones for as many psones as shalbe sett in the seid halle and plour² and after that to be conuted (converted) to some other vse necessarie and bihoffull."†

In the years 1562 and 1590, the company sold a large number of spoons, and since that date they have gradually disposed of their stock.

* Welch, *op. cit.* i. 70.

† *Ibid.* i. 76.

As silver spoons made by pewterers are very rare, we give herewith an illustration (Fig. 39) of two specimens, one, a "Slipped in the Stalk" spoon, the property of Mr. H. D. Ellis, bearing the touch, possibly of Daniel Barton in the bowl, thus ;  and the other a "Pied de Biche" or "Split End" spoon in the collection of the Author.



1 2

Fig. 39. Silver Spoons bearing Pewterers' marks in the bowls : 1.—Slipped in the Stalk, in collection of Mr. H. D. Ellis ; 2.—Split End, in collection of the Author, with initials $\frac{I}{W.E.}$ on the back of the stem. It bears a "three-spoon" mark with the initial H. The other is obliterated.

By a careful examination of the marks on many hundred spoons, it has not been difficult to discover that a certain number of the marks are only to be found on the older forms of spoons, such as those which were in fashion down to the end of the XVIth century.

A list has been compiled of these marks, setting forth against each the particular fashion of spoon the touch has been found upon, which may be considered to be the marks of pewter spoonmakers belonging to the XVIth century or earlier, but it is just possible in the case of the "Slipped in the Stalks" spoons, that some of them may belong to the first part of the XVIIth century.

Some of the forms of XVIth century pewter spoons or earlier, showing the different types known to have been made by each maker.	Acorns.	Maidenheads.	Writheens.	Lion Sérjants.	Hexagonals.	Balusters.	Seal Tops.	Horsehoofs.	Slipped in the Stalks.	Stump End.	Apostle.
	*					*	*				
	*	*	*		*	*			*		
		*		*	*		*		*		
	*				*				*		
	*				*				*		
			*			*			*		
					*		*		*		

Some of the forms of XVII century pewter spoons or earlier, showing the different types known to have been made by each maker.							
		*	*	*	Acorns.		
					Maidenheads.		
					Writhe.		
					Lion Scyants.		
				*	Hexagonals.		
			*		Balusters.		
			*	*	Seal Tops.		
			*	*	Horsehoofs.		
			*	*	Slipped in the Stalks.		
		*	*	*	Stump End.		
		*	*	*	Apostle.		

The differences of the touches of pewter spoon-makers using the same initials in the middle and latter part of the XVIIth century are probably to be accounted for by the order issued by the Court of the Pewterers' Company on 19th December, 1667, whereby it was ordered that "everie Spoon maker shall alter his touch imediately after christmas next from w^{ch} tyme all Spoons shall be made exactly to y^e Say."†

[†] Welch, *op. cit.* ii. 135.

Thus we have the following variations of the touches bearing the same initials :



Slipped in the Stalks.



Slipped in the Stalks.



Slipped in the Stalks.
Pied de Biche.



Slipped in the Stalks.



Slipped in the Stalks.
Pied de Biche.



Pied de Biche.



Slipped in the Stalks.

The following list of marks or touches taken from XVIIth century latten spoons shows a few examples of spoonmakers bearing the same initials using touches differentiated. It would not be correct to assert that they were the same people having changed their marks as the pewter spoonmakers had to do after Christmas, 1667, but it is possible they were different individuals using the same initials.



found on Apostle spoons (sometimes in a plain circle).



„ Seal Top spoon.



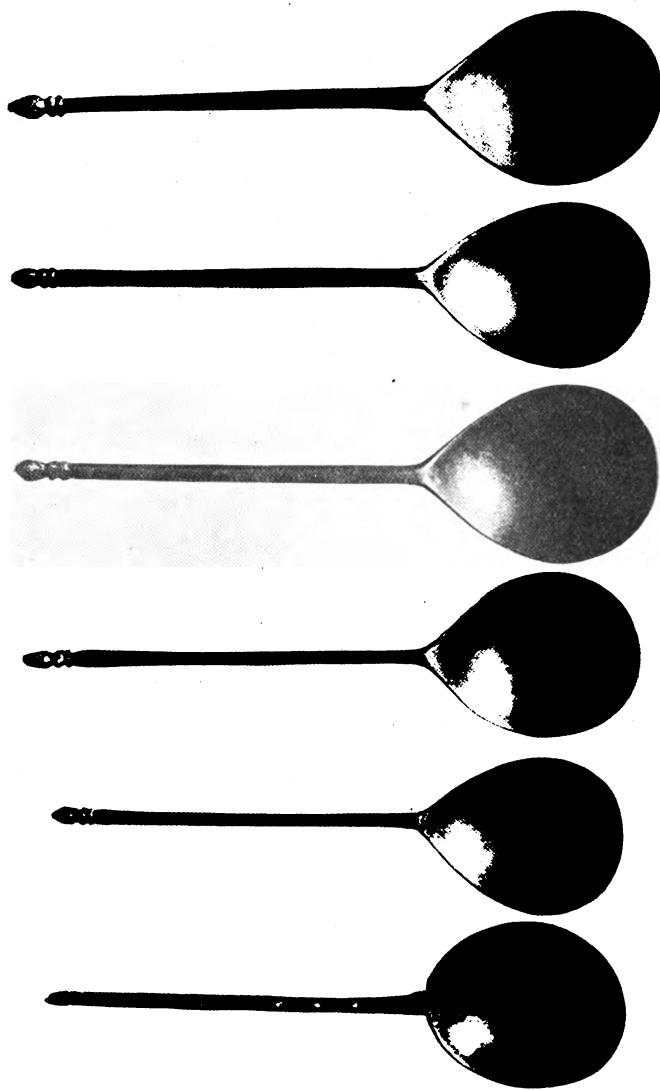
„ Slipped in the Stalk and Pied de Biche.



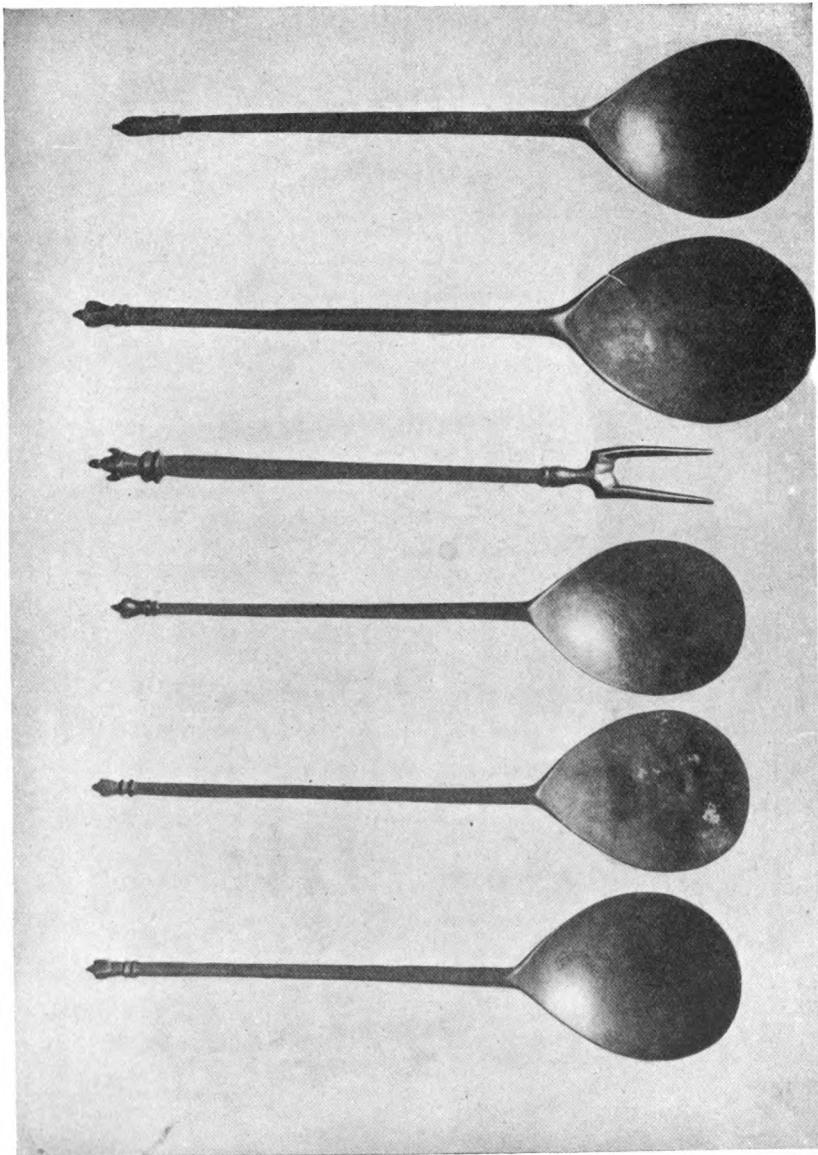
„ Pied de Biche.

-  found on Apostle spoons.
-  „ Pied de Biche.
-  „ Seal Tops, Puritans, Pied de Biche,
and Globe.
-  „ Seal Tops, Puritans, and Pied de Biche.
-  „ Seal Tops.
-  „ Pied de Biche.
-  „ Seal Top, Puritans, Slipped in the
Stalks, and Pied de Biche.
-  „ Seal Top, Puritans, Slipped in the
Stalks, and Pied de Biche.
-  „ Slipped in the Stalks.
-  „ Pied de Biche.
-  „ Seal Top and Puritans.
-  „ Puritans.

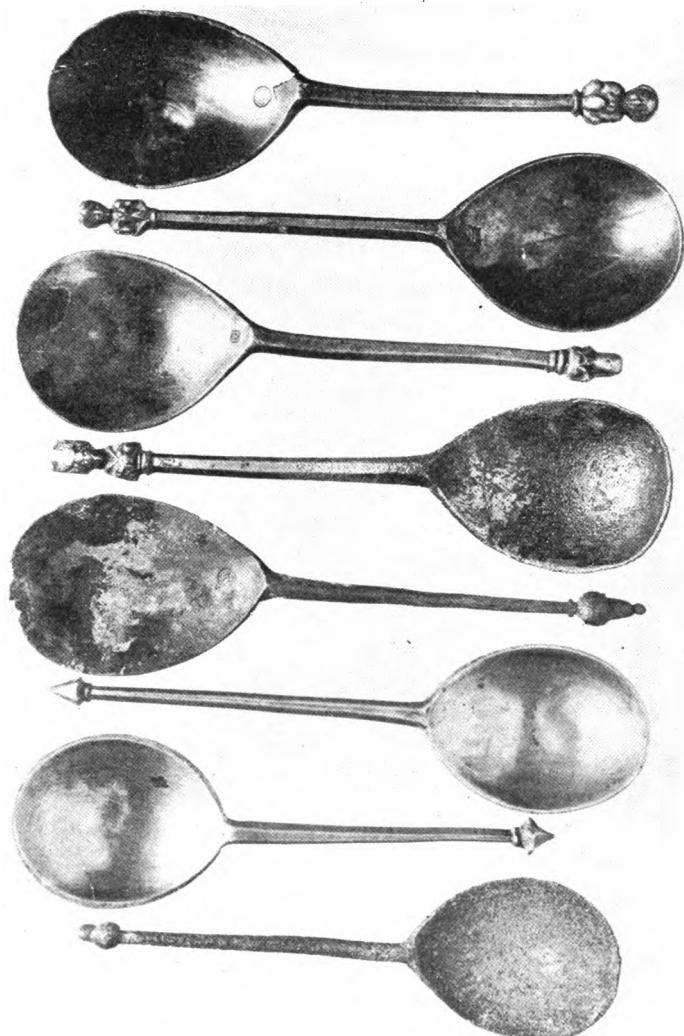
The sixteen plates of old base metal spoons which follow, have been photographed half linear; and have been selected from the collections of Mr. George Dunn and the Author. They have all, with few exceptions, been found in London excavations.

PLATE I.

Cones, in latten. In the collection of Mr. George Dunn. XIVth - XVth centuries $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.

PLATE II.

Acorn and Finials and a fork in, latter. In the collection of Mr. George Dunn. XIVth—XVth centuries.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.

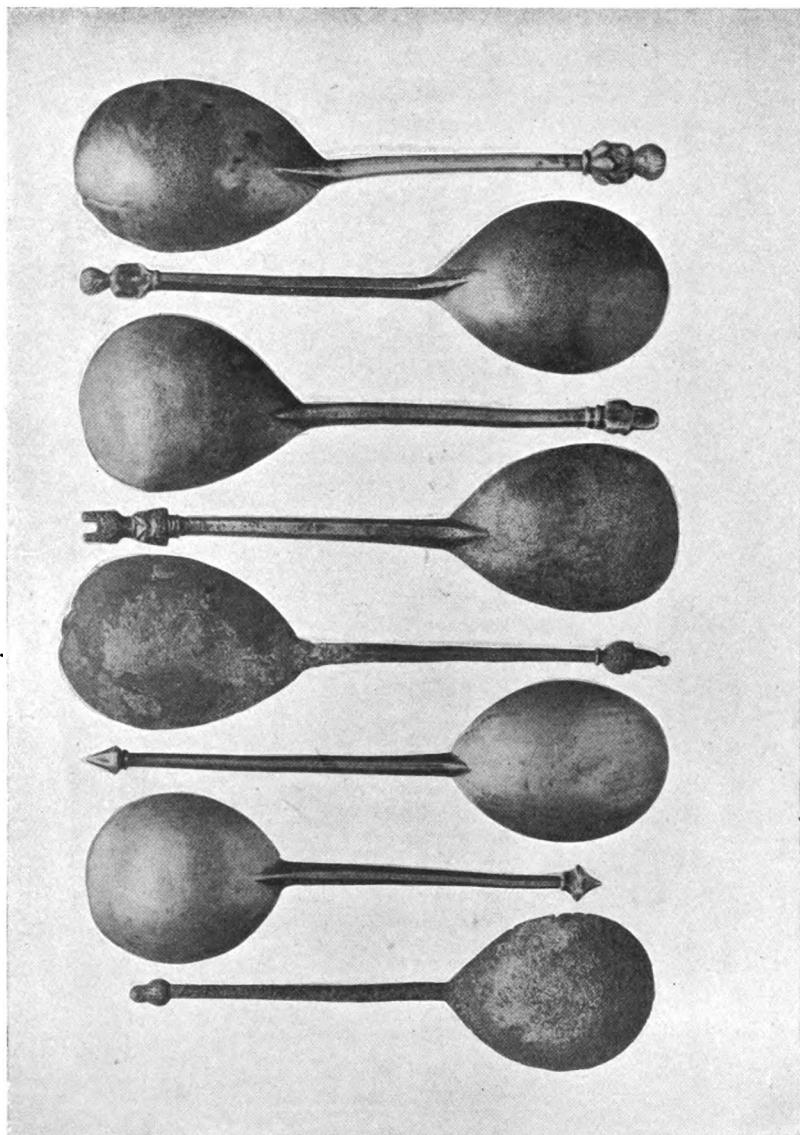
PLATE III.

NOTES TO PLATE III.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Acorn knop: no mark. XVth century. | 5. Horned-headed dress: no mark; early XVth century. |
| 2. Diamond Point: no mark. XVth century. | 6. Maidenhead knop  XVth century. |
| 3. Diamond Point: no mark. XVth century. | 7. Maidenhead knop  XVth century; Thames Street. |
| 4. Acorn knop  XIV-XVth century. | 8. Maidenhead knop  XVth century; Thames Street. |

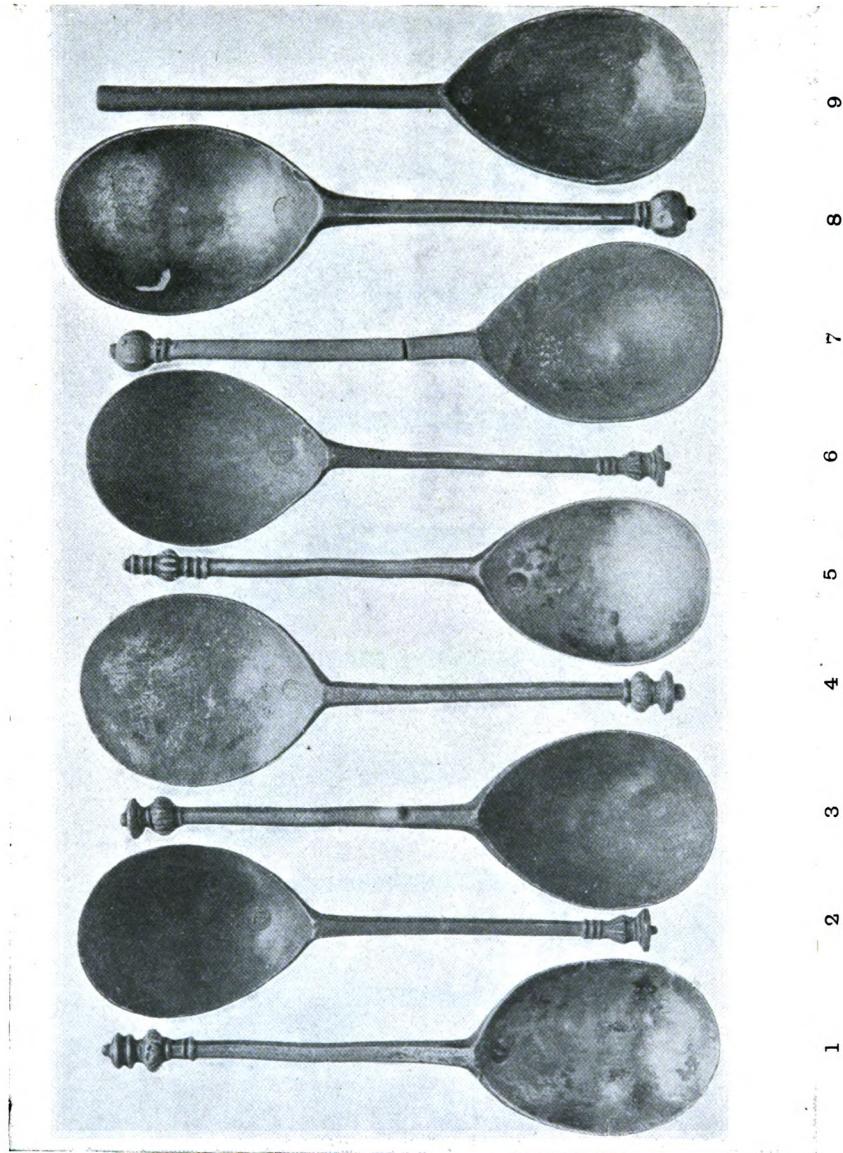
All pewter, in the Author's collection. ‡ Linear.

PLATE IV.



Back view of the spoons on Plate III. $\frac{1}{2}$ Linear.

PLATE V.

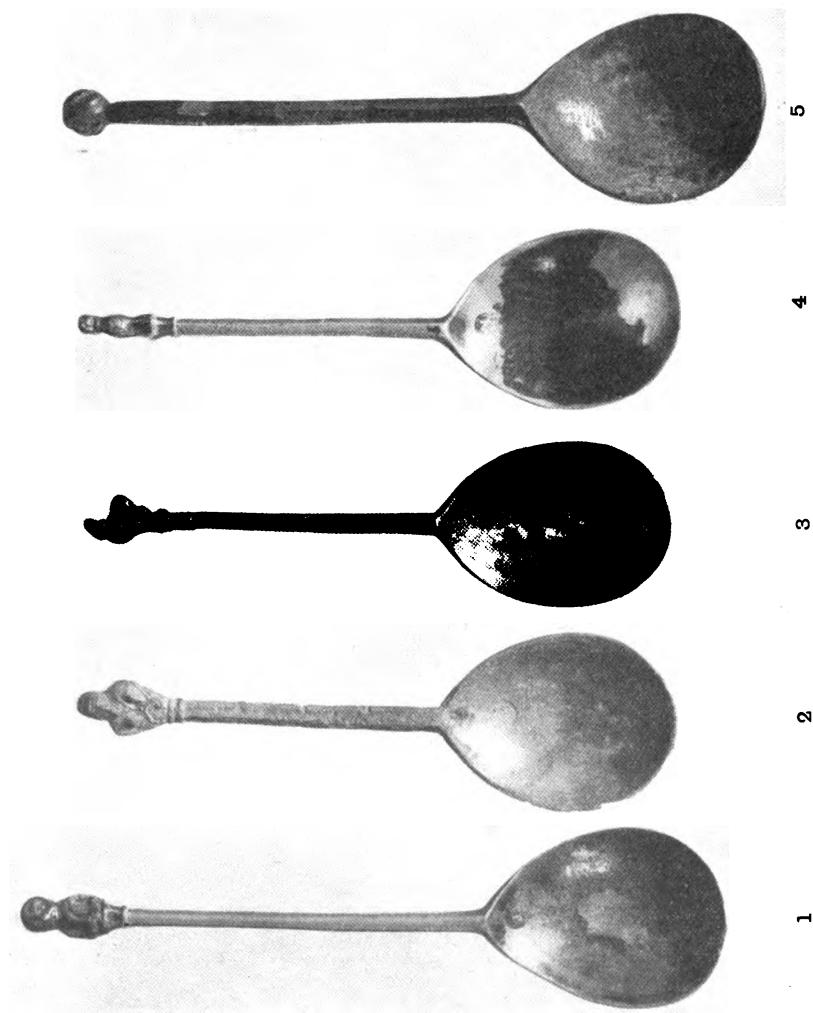


NOTES TO PLATE V.

1. Baluster knop : mark	6. Baluster knop : mark
2. Baluster knop : mark Tooley Street	7. Crown or Hexagonal knop : mark
3. Baluster knop : mark Tooley Street	All XVIth century. 8. Crown or Hexagonal knop : mark
4. Baluster knop : mark illegible	9. Stump End, round stem, rat tail : mark
5. Baluster knop : mark	

In the Author's collection. All $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE VI.



NOTES TO PLATE VI.

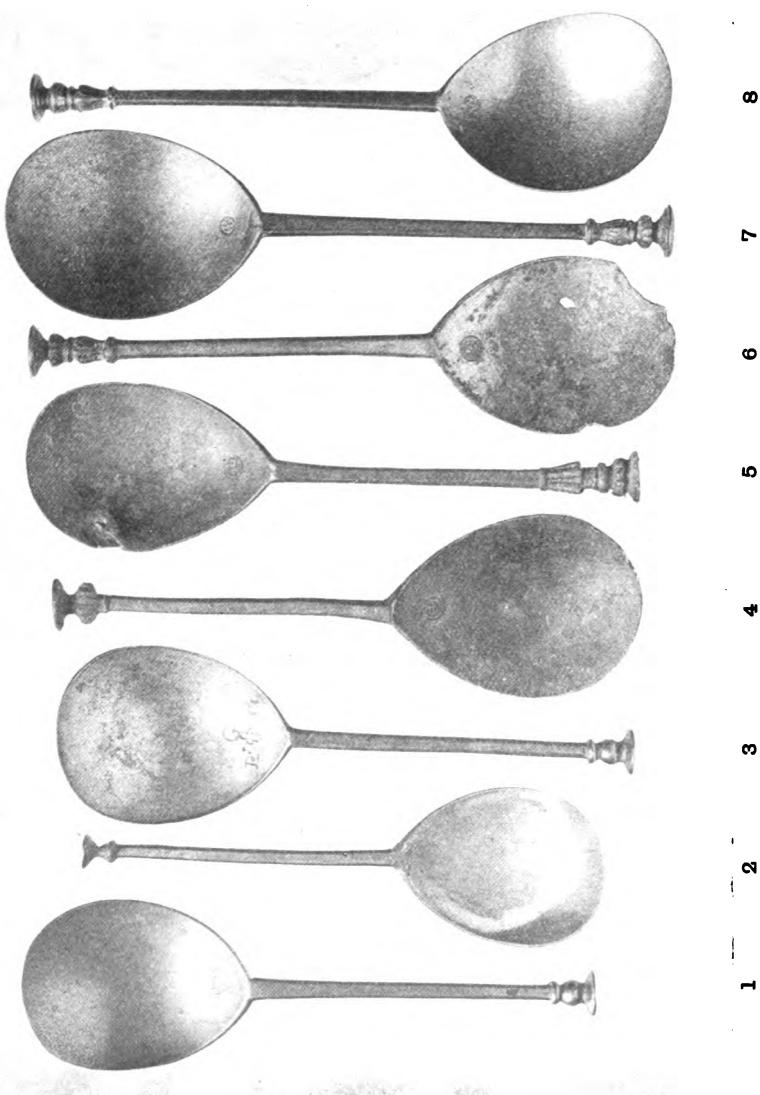
-
1. Monk's head : late XVth or early XVIth century. 
 2. Charles I. head, or Maidenhead : XVIth century. 

3. Chanticleer: end of XVIth century. 

4. Lion Séjant : XVIth century. 

5. Writthen, bronze, no mark : XIVth-XVth century.

In the collection of Mr. George Dunn. All $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

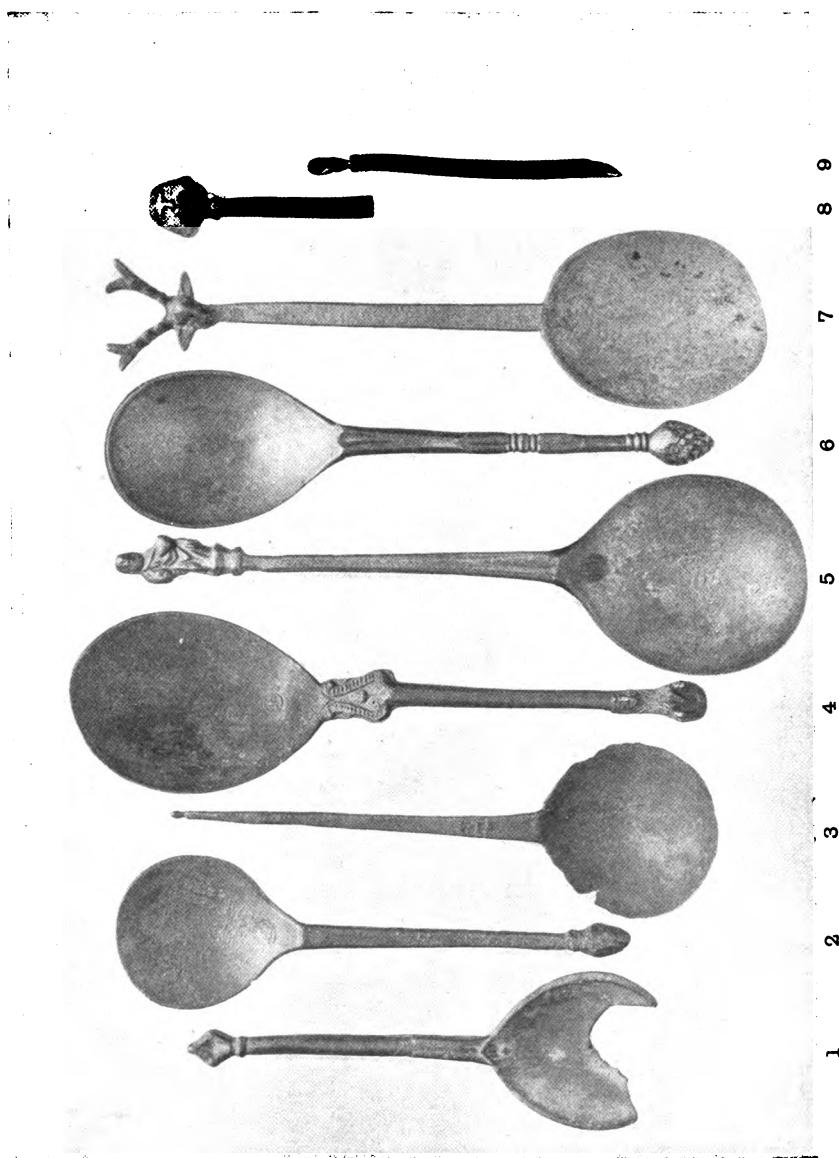


NOTES TO PLATE VII.

1. Seal Top knob, latten : mark  London Wall.
2. Seal Top knob, latten : mark illegible. Bear Garden.
3. Seal Top knob, latten : mark  H M
4. Seal Top knob, pewter : mark  Tooley Street.
5. Seal Top knob, pewter : mark  RN Tooley Street.
6. Seal Top knob, latten : mark 
7. Seal Top knob, latten : mark 
8. Seal Top knob, latten : mark  Law Courts, Strand.

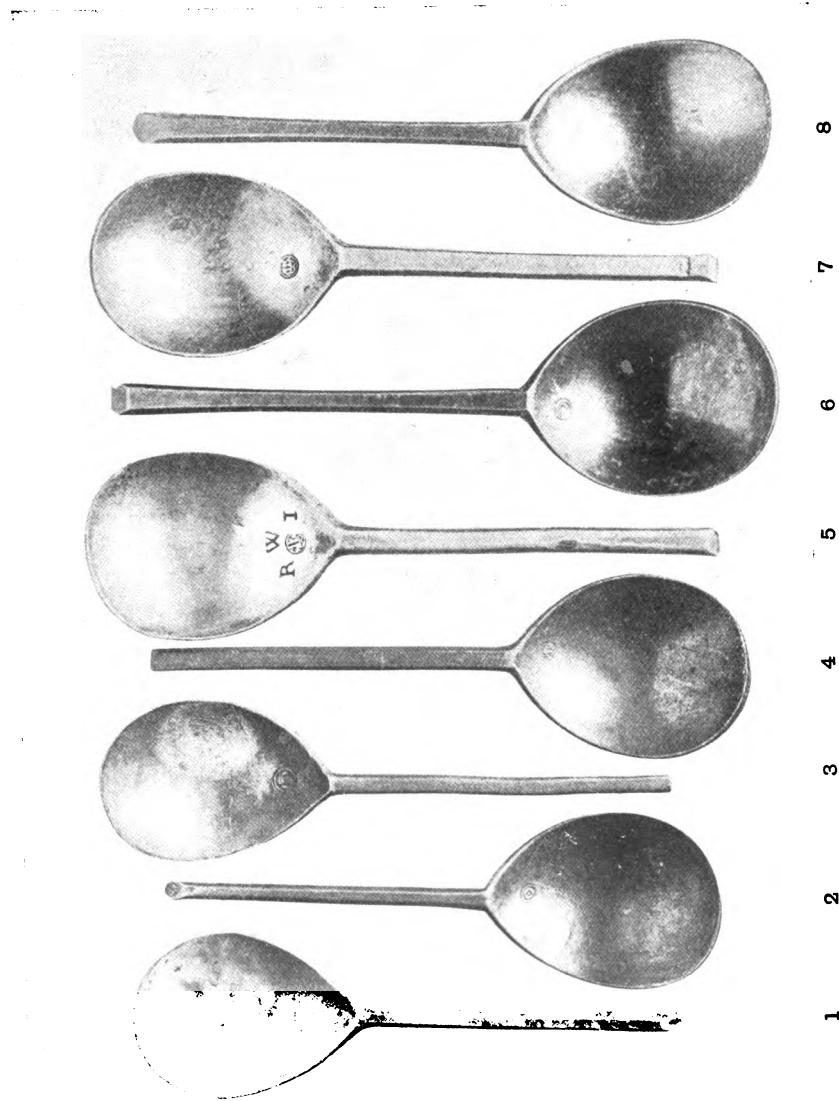
All late XVIIth or early XVIIIth century, and in the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE VIII.



1. Lozenge-shaped knop, flattened, round stem, ornamented on lower part of the stem and each side of the tongue behind; pewter: mark  Thames; XVth (?) century.
2. Strawberry knop, latten: mark  XVIth century.
3. Latten round bowl, flat stem, decreasing in thickness towards the point, which is surmounted with a small round knop: mark  on the stem. XIVth (?) century, French (?)
4. Horsehoof knop, ornamental stem, pewter: mark  XVIth century.
5. Apostle, flat stem, latten tinned: mark  Early XVIIth century.
6. Strawberry knop, brass: no mark. XVth century.
7. Stag's head knop, latten, flat stem: mark illegible (?) rose XVIIth century; found in Tottenham Court Road.
8. Man's-head knop, latten; Thames. XVIth century.
9. Writthen knop, stem only: the knop is gilt. XVIth century.

In the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

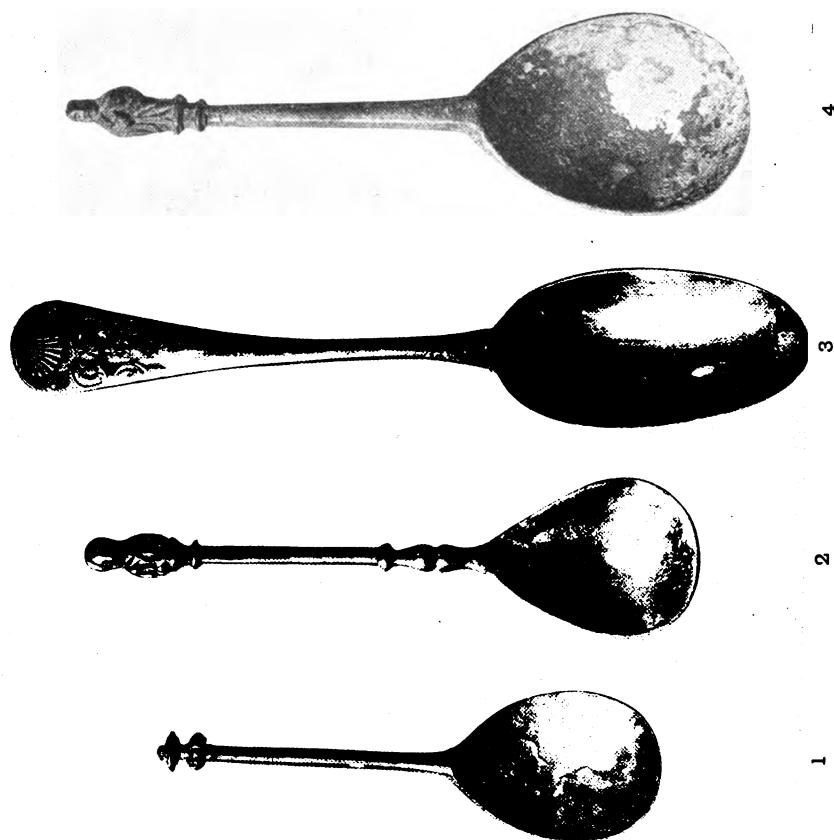


NOTES TO PLATE IX.

1. Slipped in the Stalk, pewter : no mark.	
2. Slipped in the Stalk, latten : mark	
3. Slipped in the Stalk, pewter : mark	
4. Slipped in the Stalk, pewter : mark	
5. Slipped in the Stalk, pewter : mark	
6. Slipped in the Stalk, latten : mark	
7. Slipped in the Stalk, pewter : mark	
8. Slipped in the Stalk, latten : mark	

All late XVIIth or early XVIIIth century, in the Author's collection. ¶ linear.

PLATE X.

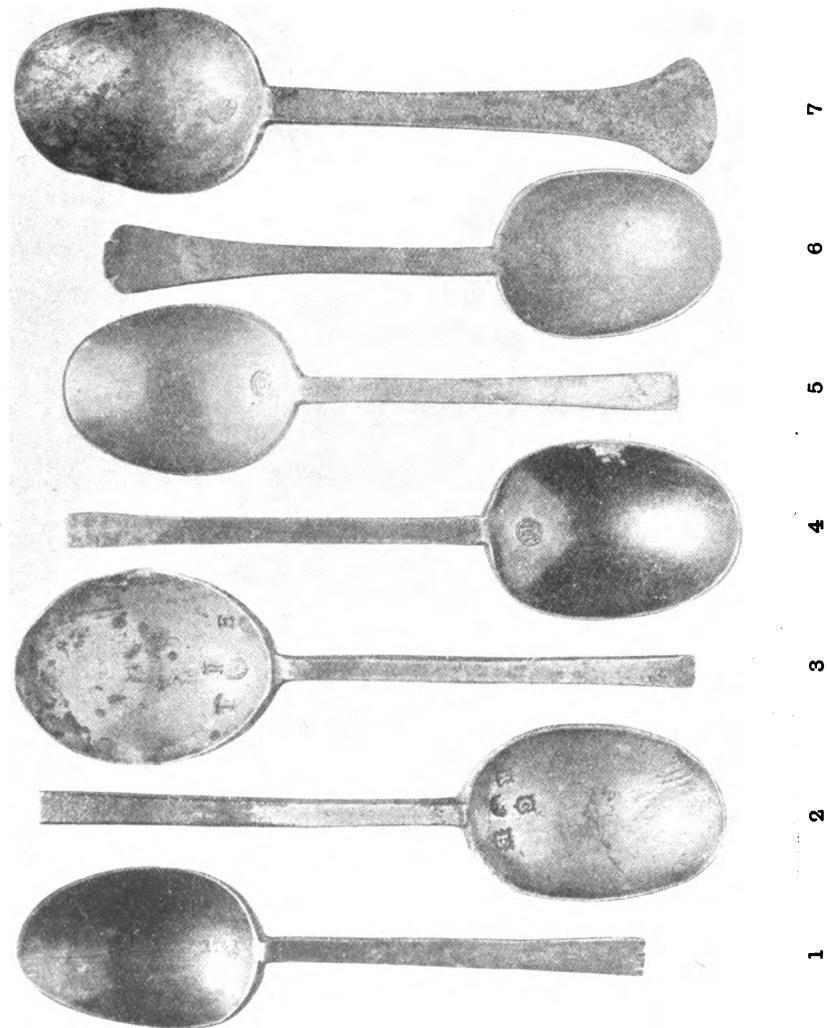


NOTES TO PLATE X.

1. Baluster knop, pewter of small size: marked  Early XVIth century.
2. Monk's head knop, brass; foreign (?) found in London. XVIth century.
3. Rounded End, pewter. Early XVIIIth century.
4. Apostle, pewter : mark  Late XVIth or early XVIIth century; Horseshoe Wharf.

In the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE XI.



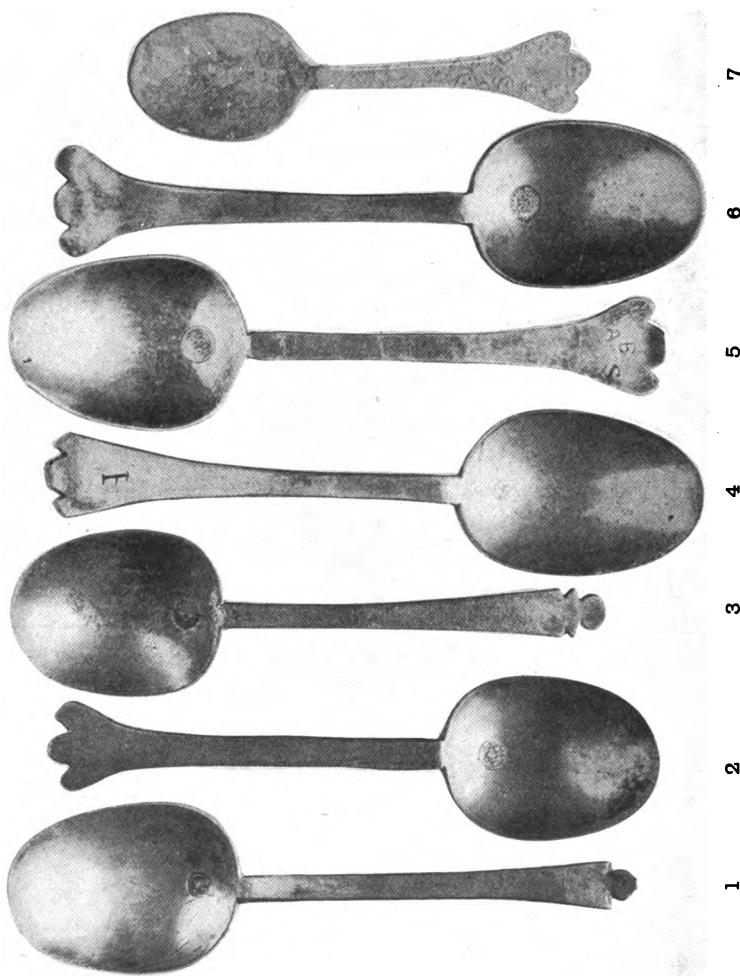
NOTES TO PLATE XI.

-
1. Puritan, latten : mark  Southwark.
2. Puritan, pewter : mark  G R E Westminster.
3. Puritan, pewter : mark  T F I
4. Puritan, latten : mark  Southwark.
5. Puritan, latten : mark  Horsleydown.
6. Puritan, emerging into "Pied de Biche," latten : mark  G P
7. Puritan further development into "Pied de Biche," latten : mark 

All the latten spoons with exception of No. 1 have been tinned or "double whited."

Middle XVIIth century, in the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE XII.

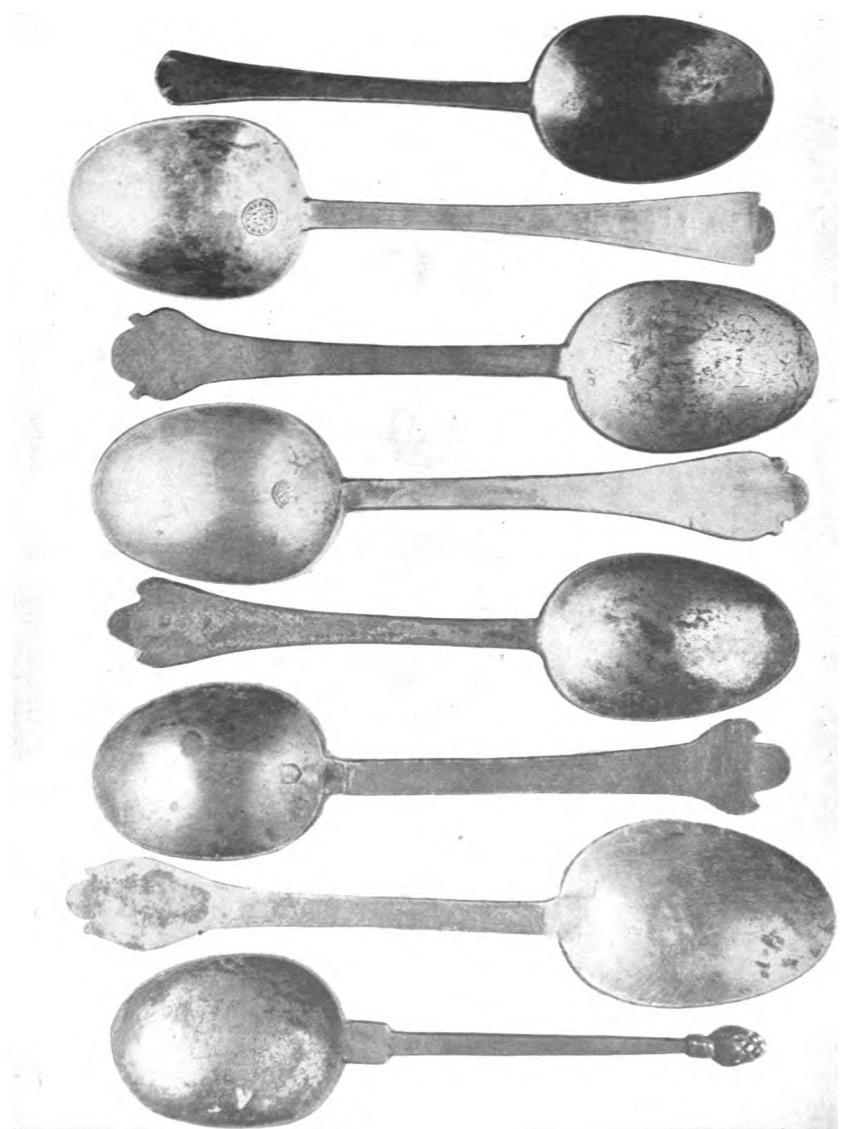


NOTES TO PLATE XII.

1. Split End, a variety, latten, tinned: mark 
2. Split End or Pied de Biche, latten: mark 
3. Split End, a variety, latten: mark 
4. Split End or Pied de Biche, latten I on end: mark 
5. Split End, latten B on handle; silvered: mark 
6. Split End, latten tinned, marked C on back: mark 
7. Split End, or pewter: marked  rest of mark worn away, probably CC? with heads of Charles II. and his Queen upon the handle. Found in Holborn.

Last half XVIIth century. In the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE XIII.

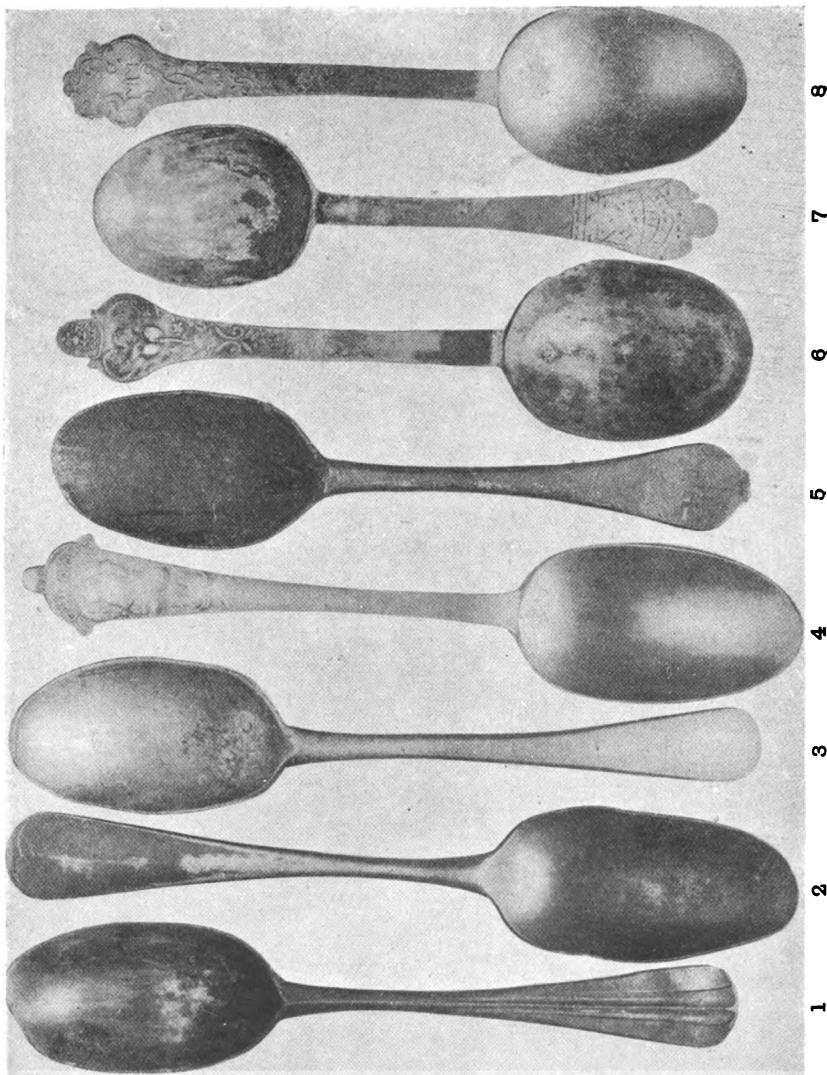


NOTES TO PLATE XIII.

1. Strawberry knop, latten tinned : mark 
2. Split End, pewter, rat tail : mark  two stamps on stem.
3. Split End, pewter, rat tail : mark  Southwark about 1680.
4. Split End, latten tinned : mark illegible.
5. Split End, a variety, latten tinned : mark 
6. Split End, a variety, latten tinned : mark illegible.
7. Split End, a variety, latten silvered : mark  three illegible punch marks, behind illegible.
8. Puritan emerging into a Split End or Pied de Biche, latten : mark  Southwark.

All last half XVIIth century. In the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

PLATE XIV.

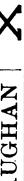


NOTES TO PLATE XIV.

1. Rounded End, pewter, with broad rib up front of stem, rat tail : marks
Tooley Street ; owner's initials  [CROWNED X. LONDON]

2. Rounded End, pewter, long narrow bowl, long stem with end turning up,
double drop at end of stem, terminating in a fan-like ornament : touch
 [VAUGHAN]

3. Rounded End, pewter, very similar [R C]

4. Wavy End with point, with portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, rat tail, "Lamb and Flag" mark,
made in London. [I. VAUGHAN] 

5. Wavy End, pewter, rat tail ; LONDON ; crowned X. I. H. Westminster.

6. Split End, pewter, decorated with foliage and scrolls, a crown between the ends, rat tail : mark
 [CROWNED] three marks on the stem ;
found at Bankside.

7. Split End, pewter, rat tail, handle decorated with a crown : no mark.

8. Split End (a variety), pewter, handle decorated with scrolls and M.M. : mark
 [CROWNED] three marks on the stem ;
In the Author's collection. $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

1—5, XVIIIth century ; 6—8, late XVIIth century.

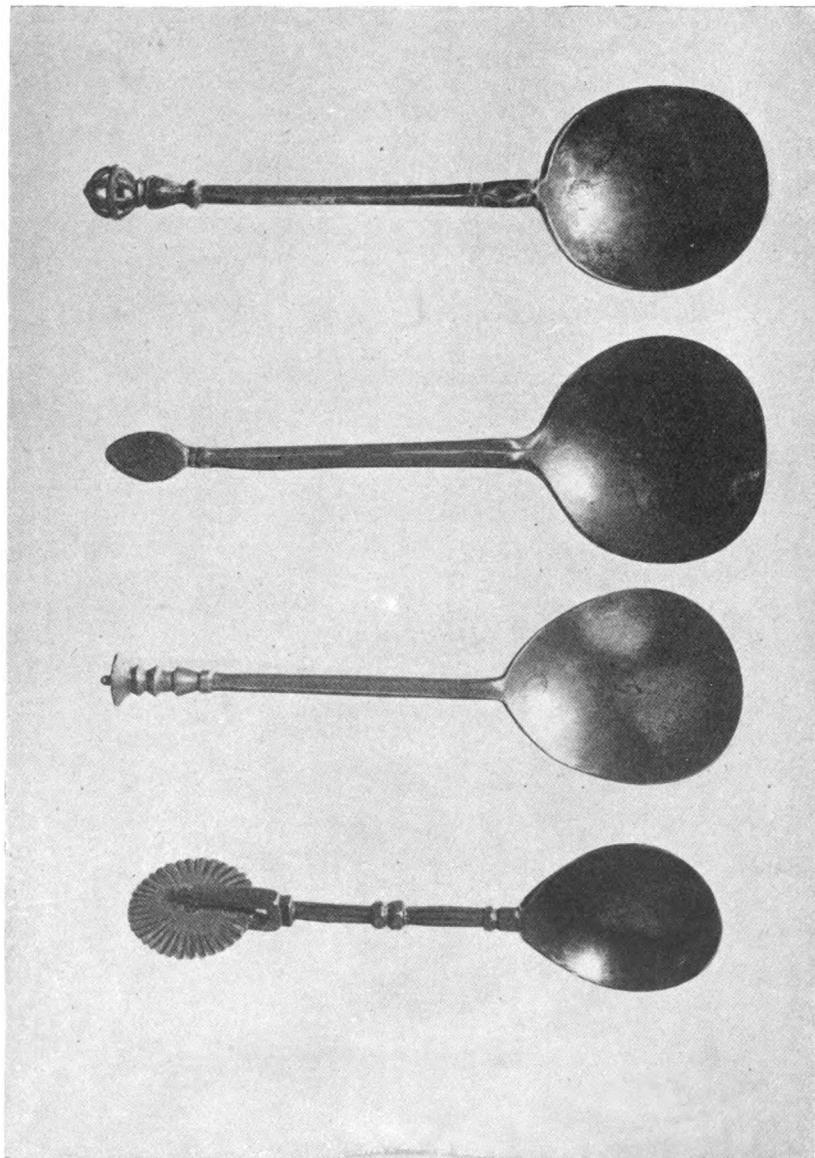
PLATE XIV.



Back view of Spoons—Plate XIV.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

H2



4

3

2

1

NOTES TO PLATE XVI.

-
1. Pastry-cutter, latten; XVIIth century.
 2. Balmster, latten : mark  XVIIth century.
 3. Flattened cone, latten. XVIIth century.
 4. Globe, latten : mark  Late XVIIth century.

In the collection of Mr. George Dunn. $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.

APPENDIX.

The following notes have been received too late to be incorporated in their proper places.

Cones (*see* page 19).—Mr. Dunn possesses a very diminutive specimen of a latten spoon of this form, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length.

Ball-knopped Spoon (*see* page 21).—There is a similar specimen in Mr. Dunn's collection, with a small mark in the bowl, which does not appear to be complete, and another in the collection of Mr. Yeates which is furnished with a ball near the centre of the stem in addition to the knop.

Horsehoof Knop.—The Author has been favoured by the sight of a latten spoon belonging to Miss Ethel Gurney of exactly the same pattern as Fig. 17 on page 33, marked  in the bowl.

Mr. Drane, of Cardiff, has kindly favoured the Author with careful drawings of his fine collection of spoons, showing that he possesses some rare types, notably those knopped with a Monk's-head, Diamond points, Horned-head-dress, etc., for which he takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks.

Mr. Dunn has just acquired a most interesting silver spoon of the Monk's-head type, bearing the mark of  in the bowl, which is a late XVIth century spoon, and is another instance of a pewterer's mark occurring upon a silver spoon. (*See* page 54.)

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