References
Bennetts Point

Hytone

Loose Leaf

Memorandum Book

89¢

Complete With Filler

A Product Of Westab Dayton, O. 45402
Winterthur Collection

- Wine, Bottles, Glasses, & Delft
  - Charleston, Dining Rm - 8 C 2-3
  - Vauxhall Rm - 4 ft. fl.
  - Horatius Coke - 3
  - Shipley Rm (Delft) - 6 in.

- Ointment pots
  - Hay Rm - 4 ft.

- Powder, spoons, & buttons
  - Vacherin, Kitchen (sp) - 4 ft.

- Stoneware & Redware
  - Stoneware, closet - 8 ft.
  - Redware, Pottery - 8 ft.

- Shop lane
Clay Pipes
Clay Tobacco Pipes

Object file in Runt:

5 pipes (no locations given)

# 66.1220 - .1 - .5

1925 - 1950 Europe or U.S.

02 16 3/16 OD bowl = 1 3/4

1. "Hackett Marks on Clay Tobacco Pipes found in London"
   D.R. Atkinson
   Archaeological Newsletter
   Vol. 7 # 8 (yr?)

2. "English Clay Tobacco Pipes"
   Adrian Oswald
   Archaeologist Newsletter
   Vol. 5, No. 2 (Apr. 1951)

   Adrian Oswald
   Archaeologist Newsletter
   Vol. 5, No. 12 (1953)

4. Archaeol. Soc. del Bulletin
"Clay Pipes from Louisbourg"

I.C. Walton

Archaeology, June 1967, vol. 20, no. 3
p. 187
Pipe Stem Hole Diameters

- J.rotter Jomestown... p. 211-212

- Dates based on all artifacts recovered:

- Pit 1
  - Zone A: 1650 - 1670
  - Average = 8.6 \( \pm \) 0.1
  - Zone B: 1620 - 50
  - Over = 8.4
  - C: 1620 - 50
  - 8.6

Refuse Pit 2: 1700 - 50
- 8.5

Ice Pit: Structure 12.5:
  - Zone A: 1650 - 75
  - Over = 8.5
  - B: 1640 - 75
  - 8.5
  - C: 1640 - 75
  - 8.3
  - D: 1625 - 60
  - 8.4
  - E: 1625 - 60
  - 8.7
  - F: 1625 - 60
  - 8.9

- Best correlation (p. 211) appears to be with Shape...
- Ours = 1700 - 725

- end - in mouth disc. (unc)
- We haven't enough...

- your usage (not calc.) = 4.8 (±)
Pipe Bowls

1680-1730. Type — p. 240. 1730

Oswald, A. (1953)

p. 246. — Type common in America — no makers established.

Fit illus. 9c. very well.

1680-1730 — Spotless type found in Amer. — pass to avoid breakage in transit (p. 246)

Oswald, A. (1951) (1953)

Nearest Illus. type 8a on p. 20 — 10c

8a-b: (p. 155): 1680-1720 — p. 246 latter date.

Walker, E. C. (1967)

p. 187 — 1720-1730

10c (p. 44) (1953)

1710-1780 — late 18th
c. tendency to get smaller in period

Earlier — thick walls & circular section

mid-18th — thin, oval section


Oswald (1959)  

**Type 9 b = b**  
- 16 mm – cliff to cliff closely  
- line of bowl lip to stem  
  - base narrow  
- marks almost always on the side

| 9 a | 16.90 - 17.40 | (200 names) per 824 | Side parallel = narrow |
| 9 b | 17.10 - 17.80 | Early – thick walls – round x sect. mid. – thin, broad – oval x sect. |
L. Clay Tab Pikes

Behavior: N Letter-A Oswald

vol 3 #10 April 1951

15.8) 1680-1720

187) 1720-1730

Archaeology June 67 no. 20 no. 3.

C. Clay Pit from Louisboat

Archeology June 67 no. 20 no. 3.

187) 1720-1730
"Evolution of pottery from clay pipes."

- Early ceramic. At the close of the 15th century.


- 1700 - 1760: Names of pipemakers get rarer.

- Loss of revival in 18th to early 19th century.

- Complete record:

244) 1600 - 1630: Marks incuse

c. 1640: London area. Change from incuse to embossed or relief marks.

d. 1670 - 80:

- Marks on flat base of pipe.
- On spurred pipes: back of bowl or on stem.

- C. 1670 - 1700: Thine, 18th century

- Marks placed on sides of the base.

- If held: bowl of pipe pointing away from body: Christian initials on left side. Foot = surname on right.


- Aside from marks: 2 factors to consider -

  1) Size
  2) Shape
Size

tends to get steadily larger until end of 18th c — when it decreases again. But not constant — large early unknown. Cubic capacity — no sounder

Shape
Varies constantly — major importance. Outline alters with period — to a lesser degree — with place. 1600 — angle of lip, bowl relative to stem — changes from acute and becomes parallel to stem
Ointment Pot (#608)

Terry

Mustard pot - St. Augustine

3"

See scaled drawings (pp 23, 24, 25, 26)
Ointment Pot  Head Rm (64.689)
dated 1668  Tin-glazed earthenware

OH = 2 1/8"  DIA = 8 1/8

opinion of L.L. Lipski: "Made in Eng
in late 16th.c. - redecorated in 19th.c." (1967)

"circular foot supporting half-globular bowl
& rolled rim ... "16 / The Gift is Small
Good will is still / 8£".
Piper (5) — (no locations) #66-1220-1-5
1925 - 1950

\[ \text{vol} \frac{163}{16} \text{ in OD bowl: } 1\frac{3}{4} \]

Plot: 105 - 4-6 bottom
Dense olive amber 3/4 ft
Pushed in bottom 1\frac{1}{16} ft

Rum - Madeira or Port — medium or

Plot: p. 215, Descript p. 258
Scotty Amer. Bottles & Flaskgs — Stephen von Renesse
1926 - Peterborough NH
INK 5112/V27c

Acting Bottles:
Antiquary Aug. 1914 - E. Thurlow Leeds
1650-1720 -

p. 76 - Illus. Fig. 71 — closed 1787 — sealed OK

Glass: Hollow in Eng. — H.J. Powell
Cambridge 1923

INK 5141 P 88
Reed & Spoon  Kerstner & Kitch. (158.32)

Maker: Tom Elsworth (1746-1816)

Date: 1767-1798

Origin: N.Y. City

OL: 7 7/16"  Dia (bowl) 2 1/8" - 2 1/4"

Deep concave & circular bowl
Straight handle, depending on end of bowl
Sides & handle charred on top & bottom edges
Torn - tail - broke off bowl

Makers mark - upper surf & bowl = circle Z initials

["Tours de fer, by Jos. France."]

Similar to # 61. 113

Reed & Spoon  Kerstner & Kitch. (158.32)

Same maker, date, origin

OL: 7 7/16"  Dia (bowl) 2 1/4"

Inconl in some piece - cleaner: circle would edge "WE"; above.
Evolved chronol.
Archaeol. Newsletter
vol 5 no 12 (1953)

246) q.c. dype
common in Amer.
no mates esp. so.
1680-1730 pass 1730

1710-1730
-1780

oswald (1854): q.b (but sans spar)

oswald (1954): q.b (but sans spar)
Rhenen in Va.

Shinry,

bricks - base canary Kilm
Not Site
Perlenkopf - Not in Va

Arche - pre-ceramic

Loosley Mill UK
Don Riu type - Not in Va
late prehistoric -

composite - Va
S exposure
Sandy soil
proximity to H20
above floods
Good drainage
Rock ledge - if present
Hope schools published in Amer.

Before 1800

Bibliography

Yale U. Press, N. Haven, 1969

C. Wheat, C. F. Cruik

T. Lighthall

The Gentleman & Farmer Architect

London, 1762

Re-pub. 1965 - Gregg Intern'l Publ. Ltd.

England

Basic elevations - Farm houses

House plans & Barns


---

**Things to Do Now**

1. Establish level & plan zone in **p.B.** - by observing carefully in **p.B.**

2. Establish span 2 real pc. was below plan zone or not.

3. Distance & survey 86-87a - 7b as well as **10b** & **2a**.

4. What was latest date?

5. Why does wine glass sherd(s) ER 48 & c fit together?

   a) All put in together?

6. Grand level different?

7. Why plaster in Buldect strock?

8. Why glass on corner on it?

**Use metal detectors on wall**

---

**[Date of Note]** 6/3/70
If it was a storage pit, was it filled when the house was torn down? If so, perhaps no sad stuff will get to bottom.
Truth:

Bunny "Nose" Bennett

...dictaphone

Centreville
Tax Records
Church Records - St. Ann's
St. Ann's Records - Hall of Records

De-emphasis 
Edw. Sr. & RBL
Include in Word correct:

...pontes & minias

CoccoloDoro Family

5 1/2" x 4 1/4"

Original owned by John CoccoloDoro of Philadelphia.

John R. 2750 Roxoren
LH date 2/5/19

Frick # 36226

Send form to MT C - Sign -> Frick
LO8-0821 - Cordwalees

Mr. John Codwalee - 6/25/68

Ambler, Penna.
MHW

Shovel, lg.         stadium 700

- Rate; Probe
- Arch Dog Bag
- Camera - film

- Thermos - container
- picnic - salt; sandals, chairs, lemonade
  Sun.:

- get
  Heavy paper bags
  lemonade
  Vitamins; boys

-
Asbury    Honeyle
1730-50  Joker & Son

Albany Slip
Indecency
± 1800 - on-

Lita Mattern
This Malcolm - Joan
Clean - Smooth wall

Wend -

Trench -

Dot > hole

Woodly - Some level

Boat / Some boat - ? Pass -

Coffin ?

Floor boards - ?

Big pen - Padding - Nothing -

Harder in Depression -

Clean up -

Take Wend down

Ordinates more dashed in relation to 94
April 4th - Pool Flaming - Archaeology -

Not suited to clay - least few inches

Trench cleaned - 2 feet in few layers - 26" +

Aid to Verzio acknowledge.

OLZ-5611

Both + 2 pack another few inches -

Clean up -

Sandstone - broken in 2 dining

Not indigenous.
Chinese Export
Study Collection

62.636 Dish - Csp.
C. 1800 from China
7 3/4" dia. 1 1/2" h
Blue & White porcelain with 2 handles
border 1/inner ring - some pattern
Oriental Kendall, center bottom "
Border:

66.17.10
60.271.4 — No card

56.17.10 Plate - China
10 1/2" L
9" dia. 7/8" h
Plate Blue & White [blue & white]
Deco: flowering tree
Rep. 2 Wadewood Presto-set.
Water soluble acetone soluble glue
acquired fr. Edgar Bingham
Edge: brown — 2 lines around inside —
53.36.2 (b)
Plate, Pottery (Delft)
from Holland
ca. 1750
Dia = 9"  at: 1"

Orange, blue & green - scroll & flowers
acc. in cream

Pottery = lut den -

Glaze white - flaked & bl. 5 acc. orange

M 65. 62. 2

No cord -

Cobalt blue - & blue & bl.

Chinese pattern -

2 rings / blue -

burles (⊙⊙)
67,100 c  No core
Many platter sheets -
blue, blue
body - donut -
haze by glaze.

62.181 c - g
Dish -
clear 1 15/3
from Penna.
Real core -
dia.: 1 13/16" , OH: 1 3/8
Real core dish - clear glaze over
under body -
Rim decor: flared slip - **
94 fht Recht Recky - **

Reeded - br. body
dnc. br. glaze - do
black, coarse, not smooth, back
Thick - > 1/4"
82, 188.16

Pluca 24°

Easteruns

lat 18°

N. 110°
P.C.

d. w. 6 3/4" ott 1°

Circun reducta - 806.50

our word Hannah-4

upp Sea 9 (similar)

Thick grass 50% (8)

bottling (20)

each Jacobs -

signature -
Delft
Ointment Pot

Hart Room: (64-689)

- Tin-glaze earthenware
- Origin: England
- Date: inscribed "1688"
- O.H.: 2 3/8"
- Dia.: 3 3/8" [foot]

Opinion of L. L. Lipski: "Made in England in late 18th c; redecorated in 19th c (1867)

"Circular foot supporting half globular bowl. Rolled rim."

Inscribed: "16 / The Gift is Small / Good Will is All / 88."

[illegible]

Observations:

Bottom of foot is sl. concave.
(Pot Fleming says - London.)

Markings - potter's scarces can be seen.
(as in our # 609.)

Lip: C?

Foot diam.: 2 3/8"

Top diam.: 4 1/4" (mm 108.4, mm 128.4)


D. Plate - Common to all Potteries 1730 onwards

E. Early Dish (Lambeth & Bristol) 1710 – 1730

22) Chinese form Yong Cheng period (1723–35) – appeared in Delft ware c. 1735

27) Elaborate designs based on Chinese originals (D)
Ointment Pot

English Delftware

F.H. Garner, London 1948

[12, 114]

Ointment Pots, London, 18th c

12) 17th c forms: Blue & white wares from London

ii) Tin glaze bottles until Commonwealth — then replaced by cork-fitted glass bottle c. 1660

12) Mugs — molded dishes — plates —
    perforated dishes — puzzle jugs
    Small jugs in forms: seashells, cats, books,
    shoes —
    candlesticks — 3-pet globular flower
    jugs or tucking cups — flower vase
    bleeding bowl —
    drug jars — globular — on stands & spoons —
    cylindrical spout jugs for powders,
    pills, ointments,
    barber's books — Romanesq.
    Rosset & Pots —
    punch bowl repleacer c. 1665 +
    Sculls — Mugs —
A. Early Plate 1650 onwards

B. Lambeth Plate 1690 - 1780

C. Bristol & Liverpool Plate 1710 - 1770

Plate form introduced c. 1690
Lambeth type - B
Bristol & Liverpool - C

B & C continued c. 1770

27) B & C geometrical patterns
Says much alike as spouting whole different treatment

Lambeth - neater - more skillful drawing - but less freedom & clarity
Bristol - thick lines - bold outline effects - at worst slovenly & untidy.
G. Saucer Common to all Potteries
Ed Garver
Eng. Dept.

Heavy incl. inside hot.

Qmrs. En. Oeffgineer - NK4295/6-23

H.M. exended Bill of wor. NK4525/6-23 (1964)
Tin-glaze Southern Italian Tile Sherd

Purple Decoration #1522

Biblical tile depicting the Expulsion of Adam & Eve from Garden of Eden.

Merchant in Volendam, Holland gave 1 tile to bring home to Mrs. Titus Gezey.

Edge + corner identical to #1522


Illustration #15 (p. 291)

a) Dutch, but occurs in Spain, also.

b) Design nomenclature:

"Oxhead" / foliate.

c) Approx. date: late 17th - mid 18th

d) Occur in blue or purple.

Home/Here Lies Virginia p. 111, Fig. 32

"...manuscript decorated "Scripture Tile"..."

One of 6 found at Versailles Palace.

Same corner design - shows Crucifix.
Stoneware
Stoneware

- A fine earthenware, partially vitrified by hard firing or attaining a certain translucency in thinner parts.
- Impervious to fluids.
- Able to resist acids.
- Will crack at sudden temp. change.
- If glazed at all - usually 80%.

Soft glazing done in Germany from 14th c.

Wares imported from Cologne or Rhens

Province - 15th c. onwards - not understood in Eng until last 3/4 17th c.

When Dwight of Fulham took out a patent saying he understood it.

Patents: 1671 to 1674


* died 1703

En. Samuel continued - (died 1732)

Used a name - "28 new Lon.

The business failed in 1746.

Henry Tenn. & Wm. White - continued in the business (revised) till 1862.
Guide to Eng. Pottery & Porcelain

British Museum - 1924

Eley's (Stone ware) 9. Bradwell

42. 1690 - 2 Dutcheys John Phillip & David

Eley came to Staffordshire - to

make fine Stoneware -

Then taken into general use &

Chinese pots used - Eley used Chinese

ones as a model - dry red earthen

relief modelling

43. Ware - 2 Small in proportion

a) cheaply finished on a lathe

3) decorated & engine turned patterns of

relief ornament made by stamps

4) Spouts & handles hand made or moulded

(who - a labourer made) - apply now

5) Usually sold for 10 & 20 Shillings

Employed 19 armed people to keep secrets

Also made black ware - for dinner & black

Eley's moulds

44. Introduced first - 1710

Stamps & use of the Lathe
Asthury

43. John Astbury + Twyford: seepined

idiooy to set in & comb. lack secret.

44. Set out to copy. lack. but is off.

Fine earthenware:


orange a chocolate color.

2) Stamped ornament. like Eleas.

3) In pipe. clay. sometimes touched

with purplish brown color. manganese.

4) Coated with fine lead glaze.

Become a class name: also by.

Twyford: Dr. Jos. Wedgewood. Ralph Sturgis.

etc. - 15, Staffordshire. Liverpool.

Mode as late as 1780

John Astbury; 01, 1743, age 65.

Son Thomas A. - also a potter. started

a factory in 1725.

Lived: Grand Hill as substitute for sand in

body ware.

2) Dossed Devonshire clays first as a

White wash for surface - later as part of the

paste.
Salt glaze

- Pro-invented by Elzas at Boccherini's history - mostly by Betsy (see by)
- Transition from discolored ware to
- Crisp white salt glaze - c. 1720
- Early one-stamped metal molds
- Variety of shapes - Camel, Ships etc.

1743-50 Ralph Daniel but for France
- Innovation plaster and paper molds

Color: celestial - blue - cobalt - c. 1774
- Occas. black slip
- Scratch blue - c. 1755

1750 - primarily enamels

5) Mostly:
- Tea & coffee services & tableware

5) Factory marks - late development
1720 - Impressed stopped ornament on engine turned vessels.

1740 - 60
- Extensive use of colored enamel in dear sand sized surface.

1760 - 63
- Prevalent ornamentation of basket & pierced work.
  (Decadence set in)
  "Aron wood = best basket work patterns in 1755."
Gray Stoneware & Blue

Cobalt stripes - # 924

Rhenish Westerwald?

[Here Lee Va. - p. 156 (illus.)]

Q.A. or Geo. I & II
Stoneware

Made in NY & NY
Later in NJ & other States.

Today bluish clays which were found not only in northern NJ.
Modeled by hand or potter's wheel.
Fired at high temp.
Glazed by thin wry handful y salt into heated kiln - it vaporized + idea deposits on stoneware.

Sometimes stoneware was covered with dark brown slip called Albany slip - clay for it came from Albany NY.

Scratch-blue salt-glace stoneware

1740-1760

Stoneware - fired to such a high degree that particles clay fused into a semi-vitrified mass which is impervious to acids.
The creations a glazed surface they were sold appeardiscovered in Germany in 15th
such vessels import to Eng. during
latter 16th c and 16th c
by 17th c it was made in Eng.

Staffordshire saint-galze is a particular fine type of stoneware – the "body"
made from local clays improved by
mixing in fine sand or ground
calcedined flints & also a white
pipe clay from Devon or Dorset.
This clay was saint-galze
& also when fired at a lower temp.
used for lead-glazing -> Creamware
By 1740 white saint-galze
1740 – 1760

cobalt for blue decor

Early Stafford Potter
Rockham, Bernard
Lon. 1951 p. 22-27
58.1064 Yeol + br. sig. a head cap
58.1084 s/s - br spots
58.1069 Camber wire plate
58.1085
58.1065 Yeol slip a head part (cool)
Glass
Wine Bottle
(#646) $\text{dia} = 1\frac{1}{4}''$

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{circ.} 14\frac{1}{2}'' \rightarrow 3\frac{1}{8}'' \\
\text{circ.} 14\frac{3}{4}'' \rightarrow 4\frac{3}{4}'' \rightarrow 3\frac{7}{8}''
\end{array}\]

\text{circ.} = 14\frac{3}{8}''$

Journal of Glass Studies (p. 104)
Vol. III 1961 Corning Glass G. B. N.Y.

\[\text{#14} \text{ [only this neck sl. longer in compar. to #14]}\]

"Short cylindrical bottle, the obvious development from the preceding form. The shoulder is sl. broader than the base, which in turn spreads beyound the neck, giving the side a slightly concave appearance. The stopping effect at the base is common to bottle g. Thus it later types. Tall conical basal kick, the mouth slightly everted over a chum-tooled string-rim. The metal olive-green. About 1740-1760"

FA colonial Williamsburg, G2. 12. 28 F4

from Orthodox. Context of Co. 1770-1780

An example bearing seal "Jno. Brooker 1734" is

Supposed to predate the rise so early.

date is earlier than monochromate —

See Also:

Rosewell, "Ceramic Traditions in the U.S. South and Technology," Paper 15, Smithsonian Inst,

Fed. Repub. 67 (1961-1220)


(1225 - 1240)

£15 Similar to No. 14 — but walls almost

vertical & basal kick bell-shaped. The

mouth is everted over a downwardly

string-rim; rich amber glass.

About 1750 - 1770.

From Colin Williams by

Gr. 14, 2854 — from some ancestor

of #14.

=> 1750 - 80 = # 646.
Bottle Tops - Pot No. 1st Level

---

Comay Jamaal #12  (f. 388)

top dia. = 1 1/16

bitted = (broken)

103) "... base still broader than Shoulder
... basal kick more conical.

The string-stam lower once the mouth
Slightly everted. A weak shoulder
Is characteristic of the form.

Metal olive green

About 1725 - 1735

---

FN. 72

The form is common in late 1720's. Two

examples occur in private collection late

as 1741 ....

Numerous exs. The type found in ruins of

the Carter planta "Corotoman", Yo-

that burned in 1729

In Howe "Wine Relics of the Colonies"

The Wine & Spirit Trade Record

Aug. 1958 p. 1052 - 1058 M. H.

Haliburgh Va exam. = Seal attrib to

John & Catherine Mercer dated 1737.
Malcolm Watkins “The Three-square Cipher; Exceptions to the Rule”

Antiques Vol. LXXIII No. 6, June 1958
p. 564-565.

Top die = 1° - 4²/₃⁄₅₆5 = 15/16 (complete)

(#886)

Temple Run to John Whitby -

Flints
Black = English
Imported, stopped 1750
Honey color = French -
less and much later -
Dine Bottle

Early Amer. Bottles & Flasks (NK5.112) 1779

- John von Reines, Peterborough, N.H. (1926)

219) Plate 105 - #6, bottom row
258) Description:
- Dense, olive, amber
- 3/4 quart
- Pushed bottom, 1 7/8"

Glass: Mucking in England (NK5743/988)

H.J. Powell Cambridge 1923

p. 76 - Fig. 71
- Bottle appears like AA.1.646
- Dated 1757 (has a seal)

See: Antiquary Aug. 1914
- Article on dating bottles - E. Thurloe Leech
  1650-1720
Sealed Bottles

Sheelah Ruggles-Brise

London, 1949

1630 - 1660
Spherical bodies & tall necks

1650 - 1685
body cup-shaped - neck shorter

1680 - 1715
body wide & squat - neck very short

1710 - 1744
large circumference at base - but -
evolution of cylindrical body + long
neck type - in transition period.
Sides becoming more vertical.
Inde dimensions until 1768.

I see : Catalogue of Wine Trade Exhibits -
Vintners' Hall, 1923 - plate XCVI.

1770 - mod. shape - reseals banning -
A result of pure cork screw
which began c. 1740 (1666 - 1702)
Post corks tied on w:ts. strings.

Plate 3 (p. 12) T. Coombe 1789
Neck shorter & whole bottle straighter than
QT 1 646.
17th century Glass Wine Bottles and Seals

Excavated at Jamestown

J. Paul Hudson

74) fn.2 Enq. glass wine bottles '1650-1700' period were used for beverages other than wine (expec beer ale) accord to contemp. records. It is believed that the majority of bottles shipped to Va. during this period were filled with wine.

Glass wine bottles were not made in England much earlier than the middle of 17th c.

Jamestown - found > 20,000 fragments.

seals represent 34 diff types. None have a date. None can be identified as 17th c. Va. sourn.

All fragments appear to be English manufacture.

Altho glass made in Va. 1608-1695 and in 1621-1624.

But no bottles of this early date

1650-1665 "OMON" shape; tall neck; narrow doses; low basin kick up"
1665 = 1700. Change in bottle shape:

- bodies more square
- necks shorter
- overall height decreased
- basal "kick" increased
- 2nd c. shoulders round

[see stone and lead drawings]

Wines used in the early 18th century:
- muscadine
- Canary
- white Rhineish
- Malaga
- sherry and other reds
- Florence
- white wine
- claret
- Navarre
- Shampaine

Besides wines:
- aquavitae, cider, beer, and whisky

1607 colonists made wine for local consumption, but some to Virginia.
Some Domestic Vessels of Southern Britain: a Social and Technical Analysis,
by P. Adams [ILL Ions it]

7) Urinals and Jordans

13th Latin word 'urinal' common in Britain - used earlier on continent.
Domestic use hard to establish for sure.
1345 - Edward III bought 110 urinals at one penny each.
1495 - 2 pence each.

Use of term "jordan" - used mostly in England. Under ocean - to bring back water from the River Jordan - possibly because.
Rabbit - die (most in忈lmenry of 2 dogs and
- catchers. [Fig. 5] - has transparent vessel - (poss. called Jordan in Britain).
- Classic 15th-16th shape - an elongated, twisted bell. Sometimes a straight-sided neck - or flanged neck - generally of glass... found in many excavations.
bourdaloue — used by women in France during long sermons: boat-shaped and allegedly named after Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1704), a French Jesuit whose sermons were as long as they were telling.

9) Not all urinals were clay — 15th c. mss in Brit. Mus. refer to a "good thicke Jordan of glas".

These words Jordan + urinal may have been metal, ceramic, vessels and passed through a glass (possibly medical) stage — ended as terms for chamber pots.

Urd Jordan less common > 1500, but still less common than Urinal. In English-Latin phrase book g. William Horne, pub. 1519: "See that I lacke not by my beddis side a chayer of easement: with a vessell under: and an urinal bye."

1) H.A. The Kings Bagnio
   - May have belonged to Henry Ames, keeper
   of a bathing establi. in London.
   - Jamestown owner unknown
   - Prob. 1685 - 1688
   - dia. about 1 5/8" (4.1 cm) 1 seal

2) I.B.
   - May be Rev. James Blair who emigrated
do Va. in 1685
   - In 1694 Dr. Blair became Rector of Anglican
   Church at Jamestown.
   - A tender of college (Wm & Mary & Pres.
   could be John Barber & John Barber Jr.
   - J.B. Sr. purchased land at J'town in 1656
   - Found in 1650-95 context
   - 5 seals. av. dia. = 1 1/2" (3.8 cm)

3) W.B.
   - Letter in Separete matrices 1 seal
   - May have bel. to Sir Wm Berkeley, (dell)
   - Or William Brown
   - Or William
English Glass for the Collector, 1650-1800

O. Bernard Hughes

London 1958

F1.2 (p. 32) Chronology Series 5. Wine Glass. 1660 - 1780
Chamber Pots

Varieties of Shape & Material - London Vessels

17th - yellow lead glaze inside
- pre - 1650
- c. 1650 - Metropolitan ware
  with trailed yellow or white
  slip contrasting with
  glazed brown grit vessel
  made in Essex & elsewhere.

18th - style continued until 18th c.
  Tin-glaze - 17th & 18th c
  in inventories - "White Earthenware"
  Grey & Blue Rhineland Stoneware - or
  Low Country Stoneware - or
  "Grès-de-Flandres" - 17th & 18th c.

Brown Stoneware - 18th c
  brown & orange - brown glazes
  - 18th c (yet brown can go
  back to Tudor times)
  Black to Purple or aubergine - 17th c +
  Black - went on to end of 19th c
  + into the 20th c.

Green - flanged pots in London called
  Tudor - but pass on into 17th c.
19th century - many varieties - "china" ware, salt-glaze, red wares etc.
Mocha ware - from London = 1 5/2 19th century

Evidence from 18th century onward - that "chamber pots" were used as paint pots, as in Hogarth (1697-1764) paintings.
18th + 19th century found 2 paint inside.
13 Archæologia 31 (1846) p.7 - Royal vases would be easier to study... better documented than published ones.

Henry VIII's "brooke mouthed urns inks"

Thurber (1860-1863) (Connoisseur, London 1916) p.28

14 Records of the Borrowers, Nottingham 1155-1760 (1862-1914) III p.254
(29) MS Sloane 73. See Ashed. Journ Vol. I 2nd ed. (1846) p. 53. An earlier illustration of what seems to be a glass urinal is in Bodleian Ashmole MS 399, g. 1290 which contains illustrations of about 1270. Y glass urinals being used to diagnose the healthy a patient.

J. Hackinney & H. Borer: A 13th c. medical case history in miniatures.


(35) Wm. Hormann Vielgaria (ed: M. James) Roxburgh Club (Lon, 1926). To Latin equivalents ... & synonyms ... rendering is imprecise ... "laxa"
Pewter Spoon

2 in Reshner Kitchen: \[ \{ 58.32 \\
61.11 \} \]

Both marked - on upper surface of bowl


Maker: William Elsworth (1746-1816)

date: 1767-1798

origin: New York City

OL: 7 3/16

dia: 2 1/8 + 2 1/4 [61.113] - bowl.

Descript: Deep concave circular bowl

straight handle, tapering from end to bowl.

Side of handle chamfered on top + both edges

(photo 61.113 =)

Read: dull back of bowl


CAH-1

OL: 7 3/8

dia (bowl) = 2 1/8.
To clean Pewter Spoons

By Norm Nelson

- 10% Solution Sodium Carbonate

- Object (spoon) = Cathode
  Lead or Stainless Steel = Anode

- Do not leave in too long
  Put in, take out, observe

  Occasionally, the object is so profuse
  the corrosion holds it together
  Remove corrosion and it is gone

Sec. Blenderloth
Dating Early Plain Buttons by Form

Stanley J. Olsen

Amer. Antiquity, Vol. 28, No. 4, 1963

Military buttons with branch insignia or with backs with makers' names can be assigned dates with some certainty.


Plain buttons occur with distinctive patterns, pastic, or decorative attachment; those can be dated on basis of form alone.

Plain - 1737-1755 with no ornamentation

1760-1765

1) plain - cast brass, pewter or white metal with wedge-shaped cast shanks [A]

2) wooden or bone backs overlapped with thin metal fronts, usually silver [B]

1767 - Brit. War Office issued an order that regimental numbers be placed on buttons, officers and men, other ranks.

Not universally adopted - Some officials as well as civilians continued to wear plain "gentlemens."
button of bone & silver.

Soldiers of Continental Army followed the practice from about 1784.

1760-1790.

a. French & Indian war. A popular cast button was of plain white metal with a iron wire shank or eye, let into a boss at button back (C).

Some type in use in Amer. & Brit. armies during Revolution. Except cast with branch designations on button back.

1760-85.

Span-back buttons used by civilians and the military from about 1760 to close of Revolution (D).

Cast from white metal, brass, and with a brass wire eye, set into a boss in the button back.

The cast button was held in a chuck and spun while a tool cut it to desired thickness.

A burred edge around the eye and the concentric tool marks identify this type.

Knee-britches worn in Rev. used this type.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1750-1812</td>
<td>Plain cast, white metal, buttons with a heavy eye, cast at the same time as the button were in use mid-16th c. to c. 1812. Button molds found in homes of the period. U.S. Army used this style with and without official devices cast on button face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812-1830</td>
<td>Earliest use of &quot;bullet buttons&quot; (named for their shape) in periods wars 1812-1816. Used by Army, General Staff, dragoons, and Surgeons as well as militia. Still in use in wars 1812 by organizations and military bands, but more recent ones have makers' names added to backs — easy to date. Some manufacturers began adding their names on backs c. 1800 as was generally accepted by most companies by 1820.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1785-1800</td>
<td>Plain brass or bronze buttons are the most</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
difficult to date—due to long period of use.

The first were plain, coin-shaped disc, with simple eye fastened to back. [G.]

There was so little surface-bearing on the button back, that loss due to breaking off of the eye was common.

Many eyeless ones found on early love or fort sites with imprint of wire eye still visible on soldered surface.

1812-1820

Logical improvement to above type has eye with bent-over ends to give more surface for the bonding metal. [H.]

Many carry words: “Treble Gilt,” “Extra Gilt,” “Extra Quality” or similar to denote quality to the buyer.

Not uncommon was the practice of taking these plain front buttons, and at a later date (than many does, perhaps much later) stamping a design on front by use of a split die. Identify this by a split annul seam on backs of buttons [H].

Used mostly by civilians and militia—also used as Indian trade goods, & military.
when used by the regular army, they were worn inside the leather helmets or chinstrap fastenings or inside trousers.

1830 to present

e. 1830 the 2nd major change in 2-piece stamped, brass buttons appeared.

This style was received by all branches of the military as well as civilians and is still made today.

When used by armed forces, the domed face (which was considerably less than that found in bullet buttons) bore stamped designs applicable to various units, etc., Maker names on reverse faces usually.

Large quantities manufactured from the time of the Mexican War on thru Civil War.

Plain-faced buttons used by civilians and also issued as trade goods to Indians.

Considerable noses in Indian graves dating from 1830's & 1840's.

Trouser buttons changed little from the time of their introduction = mid 1700's.
except for the material used.

Handmade bone buttons have turned up at many fort sites — in all stages of construction.

Button blanks usually have only the center hole that was used to index the turning tool, which was held rather like a brace and bit.

After blanks cast — the outside four holes were drilled to hold the button to the garment — as today.

From time of Wars 1812 to close of Civil War, a plain cast white metal or lead, four-hole button was common on civilian and soldiers' trousers [K].

Post 1870

Had its beginning during Indian Wars, even though little changed from 20¢ [6].

2-piece stamped steel & 4 stamped holes.
1700-1765
A

1700-1790
B

1760-1790
C

- Hole drilled in shank
- Roughcast brass or bronze
- Holes for gut fastening
- Bone or wood backing
- Silver front
- Iron wire eye
- Mold seam & plug
- Cast whitemetal
1760-1785
D
burr edge
spin back
cast whitemetal
or brass

1750-1812
E
eye & button, one piece
cast whitemetal

1812-1830
F
brass eye
soldered to back
two piece
pressed brass

Tunisonic Meeting  May 27, 1969

Bennett Point Talk:

1) Brass handle end for cooking pot

2) Flat end nail — used to hold moldings on doorways etc. [Is. 5:1]

3) Hunter's heavy glass — a stopper for a decanter or similar?

4) Agreement for Pocket Pipe Tung Theory

5) Were spotted stems resist dyed?
   white spots = hunter's wax — ?

6) Dig trench (shallow) around the
   grave yard — look for path —
   gravel or brick — follow it to
   house — — — —

Chuck stump — wants to help —

J.S. = John Swiendokowski
brass eye, soldered no foot to eye
brass or bronze

re-strike
anvil seam
brass or bronze

brass eye with foot soldered to back

two piece pressed brass
brass eye soldered to back

1785-1800  G

1812-1820  H
1830 to present  I
center hole to index turning tool
one piece, cast whitemetal
two piece, pressed steel

1750-1830 J
1800-1860 K
post-1870 L
Coins
Spanish silver coin

Ludlow - telephone 2/3/70

1. 2 Real piece
   a) probably minted in Mexico City
   b) probably 1720's

2. Assayers initials listed - T
   2 real pieces minted in 1722 - pass out 1721 (??)

3. Philip V reign (in break)
   1700 - 1746
   Coins minted 1746 - 1747 in Mexico City
   At that time Mexico City minted 350 million (tens of millions?)

4. At break - 2 little bits
   Which show:
   Not "1" or "4" could be 2 or 3 prob "2" in 1720's

5. Summer Library - great
   Books on coins - but all the rulers of 16th C etc.
Has The Bourbon Shield...
- Kings of the Visigoths: flourished Campecho-Kings.
  - Kings of León, Asturias, Castile, Aragon, and Navarre.

Ferdinand and Isabella of Aragon \( \rightarrow \) 1474 - 1504

- Philip I and Juana \( \rightarrow \) 1504 - 1506
  - Ferdinand II (II of Aragon) \( \rightarrow \) 1506 - 1516
  - Charles I (Emperor Charles V) \( \rightarrow \) 1516 - 1556
  - Philip II \( \rightarrow \) 1556 - 1598
  - Philip III \( \rightarrow \) 1598 - 1621
  - Philip IV \( \rightarrow \) 1621 - 1665
  - Charles II \( \rightarrow \) 1665 - 1700
  - Philip V \( \rightarrow \) 1700 - 1724
  - Luis I \( \rightarrow \) 1724
  - Philip V \( \rightarrow \) 1724 - 1746
  - Ferdinand VI \( \rightarrow \) 1746 - 1759
  - Charles III \( \rightarrow \) 1759 - 1788
  - Charles IV \( \rightarrow \) 1788 - 1808
  - Ferdinand VII \( \rightarrow \) 1808
  - Joseph Bonaparte \( \rightarrow \) 1808 - 1813
  - Ferdinand VII (restored) \( \rightarrow \) 1814 - 1833
  - Isabel II \( \rightarrow \) 1833 - 1868
Amadeus
1870 - 1873

Republic
Emilio Castelar y Ripoll, head 1873 - 1874

Alfonso XII 1874 - 1885
Alfonso XIII 1886 - 1931

President
Niceto Alcalá-Zamora y Torres 1931 - 1936
Manuel Azaña 1936 - 1939

Chief of State
Francisco Franco 1939 -

Spain & Modern History
Rhea Harper Smith
Univ. Mich. Press, Ann Arbor 1965
Coinage & Money

Dick Dowd: Colonial Coinage
Talk. 3/6 1962 Paper.

Nelson: Early Coinage of America
Colonial Society Vol. 31, No. 2 Sept. 1941
Compe. 12: C.1.848 / US

Newman: Colonial Commonwealth Coins
C.163 / W.45

X potatoes: C.1.830 / D5-5

X copper: C.1.43 / US5

X paper money: C.1.841 / 094

X American money: HG 501 / 1141
Tortola - 1st in Virgin Isl. - confirmed as a Brit. posses by Treaty of Utrecht. To the 1st class, a third. Many differently shaped pieces & cut Spanish dollars countermarked "Tortola" or "Tortilla." Values most common than 1/4, 1/6, 1/2 dollar.
**Coins**

[IBIZA (R)]

9/6/69

- **Copper**
  - Thickness = 3 mm
  - Diameter = .33
  - Weight = 7.002, 21 grams
  - Density = 8.0 (new calculation)

- **Lead** density = 11.3
- **Copper** = 8.9

- *Pura Americana* 1722 ??

- **Silver** - 1/4 coin
  - Thickness = 2 mm
  - DIA = .38
  - WT = 1/2 oz
  - Density = 14.6

- Density Ag = 10.49
15) **Rosa Americana**

Struck by William Wood under a patent dated July 12, 1722. Coinage was to be for a 14 yr. period, limited to 300 tons — of which 200 tons were to be coined in the first 4 years; and not more than 10 tons per annum during last ten yrs. However, the only coins struck in any quantity for circulation are dated 1722 & 1723. Almost all were struck in Bath metal, a mixture of Silver, Tantalaigne, & Brass.

Woods' interest in a sizeable profit resulted in the coins being proportionately about 1/2 the wt. of the corresponding English halfpenny & farthing of the period.
They were struck in both London and Bristol. According to Nelson, some of the dies were taken to N.Y. by one Winthorpe.

Attractive in appearance — but very unpopular — undoubtedly due to their wit — or to the dubious arrangements made for their coinage.

**Bonnez - Rosa Americana**  
(Europane) **Otile Dulci**

No date (1722)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$8.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Withdrawal: 6.00 15.00 2 due satisfied

Crowned Rose - 1723

**Otile Dulci** - Thistle with the Pleasant

**Georgius Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex**

George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, of France and of Ireland.
Copper Coin

[Encyclopedia Brit. v. 16, part vi.]

Rosa Americana two pence made in England for Amer. Colonies in 1722 and 1723.

Reverse: Rose stopped C crown dated 1723

Americas Money, J. 201. Hoage (crown 11 1958)
p. 48) Rosa Americana two pence
Reverse: Rose - no crown
dated 1722

48) "One of the few instances g. England's authorization of coins expressly for its Amer. Colonies after the granting of a patent to an Englishman, William Wood, to make the Rosa Americana Copper tokens for 'current money' in Amer. ... Irish ones.

Rejected them & subsequently sent to Amer.

King Geo I did this more to please his mistress, the Duchess
A medal who figured prominently in the negotiations for the patents. The idea was profitable for Wood and for her. They were unpopular because they had less cost than Eng. coins. Issued in 1/2 penny, penny, and 2-penny denominations. Year: 1722, 1723, 1724, 1733.


Irish coin had Hibemia over issue colt. Issued: 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725. 1/2 penny for this denomination.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Au</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>8.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>Sn</td>
<td>7.3 + 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sep 9/7/69 Telk - unlined

# Rose America
1722 - 1723
2 piece piece

1237 Geo I Penny: thin

He very long
Breast work at Cross-ends
Next = s.s. S. junc.
Temp. printed S. side = No break

1) Try Center
2) Next S.S. East

3) Drawing Board:
   drawing linin
   grid in ink
   pencil things found:

Robinson - Greenwall ?? 2/3

Linin Paper:
October -
Thanksgiving
17) Coins scarce in Colonies

England did not have enough either to prevent outflow of coins or to trade with other countries. Coin shortage was serious.

18) 1749. England paid France £187,000 in Spanish dollars for the 1745 expedition which captured French fort at Louisbourg.

a) Cape Breton.

b) South had more bullion than in circulation due to favorable balance in trade due to tobacco.

b) Paper "bills of exchange" frequently took the place of coins in domestic and foreign trade transactions.

2a) French coins

- 1 écu = 3 livres
- 1 livre (replaced by franc in 1795) = 20 sous
- 1 sous = halfpence
- Louis d'or, or pistole = a French guinea = 3.54 to 3.57.
Spanish Coins

8-Real (piece of eight) = Spanish dollar = 50c
4-Real = 50c; 2-Real = 25c
Real = 121/2 cents
medio, or half real = 61/4 c

25) Values varied as commodity prices.

26) Spanish dollar = 5 shillings in Georgia.

Actual worth in silver content = 4 shillings 6d.

Spanish currency was overvalued, then to set them at 1704-5. 1707, Eng. issued proclamations
forbidding a higher rating than 6 shillings for a Spanish dollar — ignored in business transactions.

33) Spanish dollar = piece of eight, or piastre.

Spanish called it 8-real, or, later, peso.

25) Supply of Spanish coins > Dutch & French.

Due to mineral resources in Mexico & Peru.

High standard, quality, & prominence.

Universal standard of value.

1645 Virginia passed a law making the Spanish dollar worth 6 shillings.
36) real = "royal money" 8.9 system muck
- a Spanish dollar

1536, just New World mint in Mexico City - in
names of Charles I & Joanna - Spain.

- Dollar-size pieces first struck.
- in Mexico & Peru in 1572 during
  reign of Philip II.
- 1732, milled coins replaced former,
  called "cob"

37) Coins struck in Spain: "HISPANARUM REX"
  (King of the Spain)

- Coins minted in Colonial mints marked
  "HISPANARUM ET IND. REX"
  (King of the Spain and the Indies)

- The pillar type coins - used in Amer;
  minted only in the New World.
  2 pillars represented Pillars + Hercules
  2 opp. sides straits of Gibraltar. Symbolic
  of Spanish power =

38) "Dollar" from German "thaler" (valley)
- German thaler, like Spanish dollar, struck in Germany
  by Count Schlick in Joachimsthal in Bohemia,
  abbreviated to "thaler"
Illustration on p. 25

A 2-ounce piece of "carolina\,\(\%\)"
dated 1774


James Rusk - says (contrary to many writers who point out that small change created by cutting Spanish dollars in \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{4}\) ) Rusk says it was not done in the Continental times colonies. Idea spread out of Spain into shaped Spanish coins - such as those struck in Guatemala, donny colonized times which might be mistaken for "cut" coins.

"...later practice of cutting dollars to provide minor coins that was adopted by govern. in Brit. West Indian islands at end of 18th c. and began 19th c."

...
Connoisseur

V. 29 April 1911  238-42

"Godfrey Cogan's Arms" (1564-1774) Plate I

Philip Nelson M.D. M.B.S.

1671 - written by Osilby (1671) - Ed?

"Traffic + Commerce. These are chiefly
by Barter or Exchange, or Commodity
for another: Yet there wants not,
besides English & other foreign Currencies,
Some of his Lordships own Caysn.

1708: "The Lord Proprietory had a Mint here,
to coin Money, but it was never made much
use of. Tobacco is their Food, Drink
& Clothing, and Money"

No. 1. 1584 - a brass token price 2d.

2d) 1659 Cecil (silver) led Raish to ceased
coins to be struck in London for the (day
1 Shilling) 6d; 3d in Silver

Part II  Vol. 31  16-22

19. Rosa Americana - patent to Wm. Wood

Issued 1722 - 1724 struck in

Both metal - compos'd 1807.
Silver: 1 dwt

Specie: 4 oz. 19 dwt

Brass: 15 oz

Wm Wood died in London, 1730.

"Rosa Americana": "utile dulci." Rev. 

Abu: Georgius D G MAG BRIT

2a: ER: HR: Rex: Zareact. 

Head: King of Right. — Undated 

wt: 160 grains [15.78 g]

"utile dulci" on a label

2d (In) = 244 grains

King: Geo I

1d dated 1722

wt: 116 grains

1/2 d. 1722 — wt: 63 grains

— Detailed description of Rosa Americana —

p. 20 —
Antiques Index

Archaeological Excavations

Mid-Frederick: New Bremen Glass Farm

Jan. 63: 112; Mar. 64: 293; 310-3.

Vat:

Gloucester co.: Glass Object July 63: 69-70

Jamestown: Charle's kiln site May 63: 550-2

North: North Devon pottery July 62: 58-61

17th c. Eng. glass June July 63: 65-70

Warwick co.: Denbigh Plant Dec. 66: 622-6

Williamsburg: 18th c. Eng. glass July 62: 70-1

Aug. 66: 209-10

Post Office Site: Lead-Stained Stoneware Jan 62: 113

Vase Object: Lin. Henne...
Musical Instruments

Amer. Clarinet July 65: 166
Clarinet First 91
Glass Harmonica Jan. 62: 120; Sept. 64: 315
Cigar Caster 18c Feb 62: Cost: 18.5
May 62: 5.08
Clarinet May 65: 166

Aug 28: 74; Oct 40: 168
Harvey Hot
Jan 18, 1970

Re: Roman coin -

See: Xerox Sheets - q:

Corr & the Roman Empire in the 1st Mil. 
Vol I: Augustus to Vitellius
by Harold Mattingly, M.A.
London Publ. by the Trustees of the
Bus. Mon - 1965
Plate 41 & 48
Page 222-223

Reading & Dating Roman Imperial Coins
by Zander H. Klawans
J. Whitman Publ. Co. - Regina, Ws., © 1955
TRP = tribunician power
from common people
must be renewed annually
COS = Consul = 1 or 2, annual renewal
must designate another to represent
JMP = ?

SC = Senatus consultus

Collators: Chas. H. Buckles
Mrs. Hans J. Jackett - De Stomer -
Dr. Papa Mus.
Roman coins and their Values

by David R. Sear

1984 RA Seaby Ltd.

65 Great Portland St, London W.1

ills p. 62; description p. 63

# 579

souvenirs

Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus

P. M. TR. P. IMP. PP.

Laureate bust = with laurel crown

Reverso

AUGUSTI, P. Q. R. OPT. S.C.

Birds eye view of harbour = Ostia

Shown on pier, breakwaters, lighthouse

+ 13 ships [VNation - 7 + ships]

Tiber receding in full moon - L.60.

Nero 54-68 AD rep

Son of Domitius Ahenobarbus

Agrippina Junior

Bosn AD 37

Name changed by adoption by

Claudius AD 50

Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus

Germanicus
Roman Sester\(\text{s}\)

4 Sester\(\text{c}\)s = 1 denarius
1 denarius = 1 day's pay for Soldier

Starting at about 7 o'clock:

\(\begin{array}{c}
\text{NEROCLAVDCEASAR AVG}
\text{GER\textasciitilde H I\textasciitilde I\textasciitilde P\textasciitilde I\textasciitilde R\textasciitilde E\textasciitilde M}
\text{\textasciitilde 7\textasciitilde 7\textasciitilde 7\textasciitilde 7\textasciitilde P\textasciitilde P}
\end{array}\)

...might be:

\(\text{co\textasciitilde per, bronze or orichalcom (dore\textasciitilde na\textasciitilde ce)}\)

Nero Sester\(\text{c}\)s 64-68 BC
Jan 19, 1970

Phone conversation - John Lullin with

John Cotter

Did R.B.L. ever have a curio cabinet?

- Not in R.B.L. inventory.
- No R.B. inventory found.

The chance of it in use is very remote.

I heard q in N. Mexico.

Try Malcolm Winter at Southern.
Penoster Spoons

**Keashnar Kitchen**

- Slip end, round bowl: 58.32
- tripod end, root trail bowl back: 65.2464
- Tripod end (plain): 65.2463
- Root trail: 65.2463

**Keashnar Pencil on Table**

- 65.2289 / 65.2289
- 2286
- 2286

- 65.2284 - more old box handle
Slip and Spoons
Newsletter Jan 31, 1963
nos 37 + 38 "XIE" in bowl
17th Type William Ellsworth
NYC 1767 - 1798
No 29 - 
-1700 type 
"The way end 1710 - 30 " unmarked

HK 239
R 31
Redware & Stoneware

- Lucy W. Wilkinson
  NK4010 / 1033(r)

- W. Oakley Raymond
  CD & Amer.

- Andersonian 1912, Vol. 9, No. 6, Jan. 1925

- A. Bamber
  NK4005 / B32

- NK4005 / B23 1909

- Chrisferken
  NK4005 / 655

- Clement
  NK4005 / 62

- NK4005 / 620

- McKeehan
  NK4005 / 115

- NYMH contemp conf. / NS-2

- Pullin
  / P68

- Ramsay
  / R17

- Smithsonian exhibit / 566

- Sparfo
  / 573

- Shonndale Wash
  NK4025 / VE1r
Goiage for Colonial US — 26c: Newman

33) Lists Cu. coins found in restrocity of Colon, Williamsburg. — dated 1793:

1. Geo III Eng. 1/2d (1693-1704 period)
2. Geo III Eng. 1/2d (1722)
3. Geo II Eng. 1/2d (1738-72 period)
4. Geo III Eng. 1/2d (1774-82 period)
5. Geo IV Eng. 1/2d (1765-96 period)

2 uncipherable. All contemp. (period) Counterfeits.

1. Chas II Scottish. 18. 6d
date uncipherable. — (1717-9 period)

1. Christian III Danish 2 Skilling
dated 1765

1. Maria Theresa Hungarian 1 groschen
dated 1763

Fond scattered all over excavated area of the city. — Also: 7 1/5¢ Spanish.
Colonial Silver coins struck in Mexico

Most now evidence of use

(a) Very rare and much used (40)

(b) Used as the predominant Cu. coin

(c) Most find are worn in jeweller's

except

Uncirculated ones found in a

hoard of ½ piece in Richmond

by Col. Hendes I. Cohen g

[NOTE: "over a century ago" [Prato's?]

Kept secret - at his death in 1875 - and

sold slowly by heirs to dealers until 1929

when 2200 sold in 1,107

see Walter H. Breen "Survey of Amer.

coin Hoards" in The Numismatist

vol. 65 (1952) p. 16.
Coins Ancient, Medieval & Modern

R.A. Casson

Asst. Keeper in Dept. of Coins & Medals
Brit. Museum

Hutchinson & Lowden - 1962

376) New World gold & silver which were sent
do Spain & coined - circulated widely - & left Spain.

While Spain had a monopoly on gold & silver - she appeared prosperous -
but once monopoly broken - Spain soon fell from position, Eminence.

Many ordinances issued of preventing
export of gold & silver coinage as bullion
helped little - each reign brought
re-valuing denominations.

Under Charles II (1665-1700) a new
silver real mint multiplier of 2, 4 or 8
was issued - its weight reduced by a quarter.

Obverse = crowned arms & Spain reverse - monogram of Virgin & Cross above
called “Maria” (p. 617)
Death of Char III (1700) began War of Spanish Succession between Philip V of Anjou & Archduke Charles of Austria. Peace at Utrecht in 1713.

Spain ceded overseas colonies to Philip IV of Netherlands, Turan, Sardinia, and Porto to Austria. Sicily to Savoy.

United issue for Philip V (1700-46):

Arms: gold: new impaled arms, France.

1729: a gold coin issued. Royal portrait bust surrounded by circular inscription: no longer enclosed by lines.

Reverse inscrt: had no line border & shield; arms with 4 dif. shapes.

Indented sides (PL. 61f).

177) After death, Son Luis (1720) Philip reigning again.

Mints of Gold & Silver reduced to 2 in this reign: Madrid & Seville.

Issued Fernando VI (1746-59) changed: head-only portrait on small gold pieces.
1772—a coinage carried through—

- fineness of both gold & silver was slightly lowered— but most obvious change
  - was the use of the royal portrait in all metal &
  - substitution of modern numerals for Roman numerals which indicated
    the denomination of multiples of escudos and reals.

The coinage of the final reign before the French invasion in 1808—& Charles IV
(1788-1808) continued the new almost traditional types—

Plate 618

Becossed & armored royal portrait

**PHILIP V • D • G • HISPAN • ET • IND • REX • 1743.**

**REV. INITIUMS APIENTAE TIMOR DOMINI**

(covers)
Plate 617

VIRTUT & PROTECIONE
1699 (upside down)

HISPAN REX
CAROL V 8 II

D at 6 pm
Coins casual.

Plate 805

- has very similar reverse - square. Should not owned - as appear to be in our.

- plate is a Peruvian coin has a "P" for Potosi.

440) Peruvian mints in Lima & Potosi -

- the latter coin in Potosi -
  - set up a 1578 for Striking silver coins c "P"
  - a) Types on the various real denominations are similar to those struck in Mexico City.

36) Plate 616

- Philip II (1556 - 96)
  - reverse - quartered arms, g Leon and Castile (pl.616).

- obverse bore dean. in Roman numerals.

- same coin as pl.6169 - in Selections for the numismatist p.128

- identical to Reeder g. Philip II, 1590 Segovia mint.
Selections for the Numismatist

Modern Foreign Currency

1961 Amer Numismatic Assoc.

"The Coinage of Spain" P.K. Anderson
p. 122 - 139

13.) Coinage Philip II (1500-46) was immense - espec. in West. Heriss
in Spain - mints at:

Seville, Barcelona, Zaragoza,
Segovia, Madrid, Valencia, and
Pamplona.

Assayers initial for Louis I
1224-1225 = "D"
Numismatic History of Mexico, from the Pre-Columbian Epoch to 1823

by Alberto Francisco Pradear

Los Angeles, Calif. (1938)

9) Colonial coins - Mexico City mint only 1556-1821
8) Coins & busts, Kings, Spain - 1772-1822
7) Identification of coins, New Spain
   a) M = mint mark, Mexico City; or M = X or M
   b) Name of King on marginal inscription
   c) The date - if on coin
   d) Coat of arms - not entirely reliable as some shield used by more than 1 king
   e) Type, shape & general design
   f) Assayer's initial - but occasionally used on coins by more than 1 king

Assayers' Initials

3) 2 chief assayers & 2 assistants in Mexico City.
22) After 1731 -

Initials represent - not mint master's name - but the 1st letter of the given or surname of each of the 2 chief assayers.
Philip V

b. at Versailles Dec. 19, 1683

Was first Spanish—Bourbon dynasty

Charles II had no issue (d.s.p.) — This will left

Kingdom to Philip Duke of Anjou. Archduke

Charles, Austria also equal succession right:

12 yr. War of Spanish Succession

First reign 1700 — 1724 (Jan. 10)

Obducted in favor oldest son Louis V

Who died [small pore] Aug. 31, 1724

Second reign 1724 — 1746 July 9, Who died.

4th son — King of Ferdinand VI

Philip m. twice

1st. Marie Louise Savoy — d. Feb 14, 1714

4 sons — incl. Louis I & Ferdinand VI

m. 2nd Elizabeth Farnese — m. Dec. 24, 1714

7 children — one = Charles III — succeeded. Feb 1746
Silver coins, Philip V

- Distinguish from earlier by the Bourbon escutcheon of 3 Fleurs de Lis placed in the center of the shield.

- a) If the II means a 2 Real piece
- b) I is the Casa de Moneda mark

Chart - p. 50 shows that 2 Real pieces in Silver were with "I" were minted in:

1715 - the coin looks like
1718 - the beginning of a "2" or "8"
1722

1/2 Real pieces were minted every year 1714 - 1724 inclusive (AtoS, M117)

1 Real piece was "I" in AotS = 1721 o 1724

No "I" marked pieces minted in 2nd reign Philip V 1725 - 1747 1731

- 1732 - gilt coins, they changed to portrait type
- 1732-1772 - silver coins were the pillar or columnar type.
Must be < 1732.
The 1 mark indicates only 1715, 1716, or 1722.

If it is a 2 Real piece, Mexican-minded.

If it is a 1722 coin, that year:
- Gold: $200,000.00
- Silver: $8,823,932.90
- Total: $9,023,932.90
1/2 Pillar Dollar  # 1589

found at side line  8/9/69
by Jane Ludlow

Tested by X-ray fluorescence analyzer
at Winterthur by Vic Hammen
Oct. 11, 1971

- Mysterious peaks turn out to be Bromine.
  Silver - C u - trace of Radium + Bromine.
  The sides are different (one side 4:1)
  High silver content, little copper.
  The ratio of silver to C u is diff.
  on each side. (Inverted)
  May differ when corrosion scraped off.

- When cleaned - some of the stop.
  Scraped off - U C would like
  to look at it - and he would
  like to compare analysis before
  after cleaning.

- Ag Bromide is insoluble
  Cu Bromide is soluble
Jane's

4' up from edge & water
upright between 2 bricks.

See: X-Ray Fluorescence graphs
American Ceramics
Notes on American Ceramics

- Arthur W. Clement
- Brooklyn Mus. - AM. & SC. - 1944

- Redware
  - 17th: Red earthenware - common brick clay
  - no identified wares - name, cu., etc.

- John Pride
  - Wm. Vinson - Salem 1640
  - 1657 - Dirck Cloesen - New Amsterdam
  - 1677 - Dennis White - Westmoreland Co. 16
  - Horston Jones - partner - 17th

- Jamestown
  - Coarse red earthenware - glazed on
  - inside only with transparent green
  - or orange glaze

- Bowls - cooking utensils
  - prob. made there - c. 1700
Stoneware

Amer. Stoneware came into general use c. 1775—(a few pieces earlier)

Made from bluish clay—fired at higher temp than Redware—more durable
Clay at first only found on South Amboy, N.J.

Potters in Manhattan, N.Y.:—

Robert = "Joseph Throckmorton, 1772", Jr.

Porcelain

Bonn & Morris—Phila. 1769—1772

Secessious—act. earthenware—

Dover blue undersalone—

Dr. Henry Head, N.Y.

20-20. c. 1616—died 1673, d: 1673

Tucker — 1676 — 85.

Smith, Spero, Phila. c. 1675

Chas. Castleton, Dowson — 1675-76

Chas. Weber, Finken, Bannock, 1677-78.

 HANDLE PORCELAIN CO. — Bannock, 1675 c.
Ann Wolfe 6/14/68

16 a - pans porcelain -
  pass creamware -
  crossed slope -

259. Stoneware - pass Eng.
  ale mug &/or crock -
  iron wash -

0. A-1 82 + 224 Alb Slip.
  Redware - alabany slip?

3/0 Copper lustre -?

69 - 19" - Rebecca st. Weel
  dec'd -

709 - Stoneware, Eng.
  cobalt decoration -

189 "tinsel" - Wedg. basin,
  crossed surface -
  c. 1840-50 - Morgan inverted
728 - Wash on Stereoscope

61b - Multichrome tinglaze.

Pat Fleming June 18, 1965

Brown deep pot - spout - (finely potted)
Art pottery - footed & son - (white and spout)
Zinc deep pot - 1730-50 (feated spout)

Albany Slip

15. Racuscence in the glaze

± 1760 and on -

The Milam Watkins - Joan

She said at occhinal potboys -

(Mrs. Louis Watkins = it was mother -

history = not correct knowledge)

Potters ornament pot - St. Concarea

1. prob. made in London -
**Bibliography**

- Pottery & Porcelain & US E.A. Barber 1893
- Amer. Pottery & Pottery John Ramsey 1939

**Redware**

- "Recent Discoveries" in Jamestown. E.S. Peterson. Antiques May 1926
- "The Jamestown Pottery" - Worth Bailey. Ceramic Age May-Oct 1937
- Pottery, China, & Glassmaking in Phoca H.E. Gillhamot. Pottery Apr. 1930
- "The Upstairs - Pottery & East Greenwich (RI)" J.O. Potter. American Collectors Nov 1939

**Stoneware**

- "Deacon Pottery & Greenwich" (ct) Chas H. Stow. The Antiquarian Mar. 1930 (Abraham H. Abe)
- "Etruscan Ware & Its Markers" D.J. Stillwell

Vanishing Phases of NS Robert J. Sim
Illustrated:
Stoneware sherds excavated from:

1. Morgan pottery
   Cheesequake, Hudson, N.J.
   (formerly South Amboy)
   1775 - 1785

2. Warne & Lehrs pottery
   Cheesequake Village, Hudson, N.J.
   1775 - 1780
American Potters & Pottery - Jos. Ramsey
Adler Pot. Col. N.Y. 1947

50) Delaware & Maryland
- Similar to Penna. - although the more elaborate redware types not made.
- Dee - largely supplied by her neighbor (N?)
- but had 5 or 6 small potters.
- Maryland
- manufacture began at an early date.
- in Gaz. - milk pans, butter pats, boxes, pitchers, ed.
- imported from Liverpool, or made in Phila.
- Eastonville
- Bacon Hill, or Bath - 1st 1/4 1750.
- Hopestown - a Bell Jr. Waynedown
- there 1800 - 1814 - redware & stoneware.
- Cumberland - Backers, who later
- to Winchester, Va. (as did Peter Beeh.)

51) Baltimore - Redware & stoneware.
- tea & coffee pots, 2 ½ pots.
- Catherine Brown & Thomas Par. 1830's
- Henry & Ramsey 1815-25
- Haviland. (t) Perrine 1824. Stoneware & fine
- stoneware dinner wares.
1846 Edwin Bennett

for England: N Y - Richmond
- - to Liverpool: Pittsburgh

both: 18.8.0 = 70
Brass / Bronze
Boxes of Scales + Weights – at Winterthur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Maker</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67.1388</td>
<td></td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Dublin Rm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


wts. brass & Plumly mrk: CP 2, 3, 6, 10, 20 oz.; 1 1/2 oz; 5 & 6 pennywt.

65.2141 1775-1825 Eng. End Shop
65.2142 1775-1800 U.S.; Eng. Cont. “”
“” 2143 Washburn 1775-1800 Eng. “”
-All above have lion passant on weights -

59.899 1774 Phila. End Shop
Sells: Jos. Richardson, Phila. No lion

58.1131 1760-1800 Eng. Hardenbergh’s
wts. lion passant in cartouche
References

Antiques Dec. 1958 p. 537
D.H. Fales "Notes on Early Amer. Brass and Copper"

Collectors Guide v.19 #8 p.53-4 (Nov. 1962)
Antique Collector v.34 #1 26-28 (Feb. 1963)
  v.35 #4 145-47 (Aug-Sept. 1964)
  v.33 #4 169-73 (Aug. 1962)

S. Thomas Traders Complete Guide (1764) Part III
  (H.G. 819 / T146)
### Table XIII: Weights & Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Troy Weight</th>
<th>Avoirdupois Weight</th>
<th>Apothecaries Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>456</td>
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<tr>
<td>7168</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>33672</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1573,440,35,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>5760</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Grains:
- 28: Drums
- 288: Drums

Apothecaries Weight:
- 20 Scroopes
- 3 Drums

Avoirdupois Weight:
- 448: Pounds
- 28: Qrs
- 12: Cwt
- 20: Tun

Britannicus Estimator: or the Trader's Complete Guide. in 2 Parts

S. Thomas London 1764
### Wine Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Hogheads</th>
<th>Pipe or Butt</th>
<th>Tun</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**NB:** 42 gallons = 1 Tierce of Wine.

### Ale Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pints</th>
<th>Quarts</th>
<th>Gals</th>
<th>Firkins</th>
<th>Barrels</th>
<th>Hogshead</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>512</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Beer Measure

<table>
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<th>Gals</th>
<th>Firkins</th>
<th>Barrels</th>
<th>Hogshead</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>576</td>
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---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Pecks</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>Quarters</th>
<th>Weys</th>
<th>Past</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>640</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Feet</th>
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<th>Rods</th>
<th>Furlongs</th>
<th>Mile</th>
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<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>7920</td>
<td>63360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1000 Feet = 1 Mile

1000 Yards = 1 Mile

1000 Rods = 1 Mile

1000 Furlongs = 1 Mile

1000 Gallons = 1 Peck

40 Gallons = 1 Bushel

8 Bushels = 1 Quarter

5 Quarters = 1 Wey

10 Weys = 1 Past
Misc. Notes