

CROWNED hR/HR VERIFICATION MARKS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Collectors and others have noted the presence of these marks struck on the lips of some baluster measures since the early years of pewter collecting. However, despite several attempts to explain them, no one to date has been able to rationalise the varieties of this type of mark and the apparently inconsistent capacities of the measures on which they appear. Attracted by this problem some years ago I set about gathering data on measures marked in this way.

I wish to thank the owners, including the Worshipful Company of Pewterers, the Museum of London, The Victoria and Albert Museum, and Colonial Williamsburg for their co-operation in this somewhat drawn out process.

When gathering data for research it is important to eliminate as many variables as possible. Previous surveys into other pewter vessels have been undermined because the measuring was done by a number of people leading to inconsistent results from which no meaningful conclusions can be drawn. Therefore, wherever possible I attempted to measure the capacities of these measures using one graduated measuring cylinder. I asked members owning such pieces to bring them to Society meetings so that I could record them myself, and thereby ensure comparable results.

I identified 39 measures bearing a version of this mark, and measured and recorded 29 that I detail in the table at the end of this article. I exclude seven whose whereabouts are unknown; a gallon

bud by John Langford, a half-pint and a quart by Nicholas Marriott and a gallon double volute all mentioned by Michaelis together with a half-pint hammerhead with HR struck twice on the lip as described by Peal and two 'wedges' illustrated by Cotterell and referred to later. I know of three more but have no measurements for them. One is a pint bud by William Battison, another is a gallon bud now in the Auckland Museum by Thomas Stevens and the third is a recently identified half-pint hammerhead in the Museum of London #8467. A hammerhead quart with a crowned hR mark was also considered, but is excluded as it was deemed a fake when it came up for auction. I excluded Lot 190 in the sale catalogue of the Shemmell collection, a pint ball & wedge with a crowned hR mark, as it is uncertain where to measure its capacity. The capacity full is 18.3 fl oz but measured to an incised line inside the lip it is only 17.0 fl oz. The remaining 29 comprise two 'wedges', three ball & wedges, 12 buds, 10 double volutes, one hammerhead and one Type 1 bulbous measure.

Throughout this article, when I refer to a fluid ounce I mean the British fluid ounce, which is the volume of one ounce of water, not the American fluid ounce that is their (wine) pint divided by sixteen.

PREVIOUS THEORIES

People have recognised the existence of these marks for over a century and pieces so marked are much sought after, and highly prized by collectors. Several eminent scholars have wrestled with what these crowned HR marks signify and I thought it would be useful to assemble and discuss their various theories before adding my own.



1. Ball & wedge measure with crowned hR verification mark dug up 1903 in Parliament Street, Westminster. Unidentified touchmark 'F' between two stags, house mark of a bishop with mitre and 'NE' (V&A dating c1550-1600)

Masse in his 1904 book *Pewter Plate* considers the existence of crowned letters 'give a clue to the date by accentuating the name of the reigning sovereign' 1. In those early days the distinction between hallmarks, verification marks and owner's initials had not yet been drawn let alone the fact that regnal initials referred to Acts of Parliament which may have stayed in force long after a particular monarch had died.

Cotterell in his 1932 *Pewter down the Ages* illustrates two baluster measures with wedge thumb pieces (which we now believe to have started out as wedge & ball or hammerhead thumb pieces), now both unlidded and with crowned HR marks to the lips. He thought the 'H' was for Henry VIII and implied that these two were from the period of his reign, perhaps influenced by Masse's earlier assertion 2. If anyone knows the whereabouts of these, I would be grateful for the chance to examine them.

In June 1950, Peal muddies the waters further in an article about baluster measures and their capacities 3, when he assigns a date of c1640 to a wedge & ball measure with three housemarks on the lid and HR to the lip. We would now date this to the last quarter of the 17th century. Yet, in another article he shows a half-pint hammerhead with five housemarks on the lid and, most unusually, HR struck twice on the lip 4. Peal there says that 'these do not denote being made in Henry VIII's reign but merely that its capacity is in accordance with Henry VII's enactment of 1495'. Was he right and where is this piece now?



2. Four measures with crowned hR/HR verification marks

Peal adds that the HR mark is never seen on double volutes but several are now known. He hoped to prove that the HR mark

'denoted accordance with Henry VII's Corn gallon enacted in 1495 and later called the Winchester Corn Gallon' but this was of 19.13 fluid ounces per pint which did not equate to the three HR marked measures which he owned having capacities of 15.5, 16.0 and 17.5 fluid ounces per pint. He concludes 'that problem awaits a new theory!'

In August 1954, Michaelis wrote about capacity marks on old English pewter measures 5. He believes Masse started the 'hare' running that measures with HR marks date from the 16th century when describing a half-pint bud in his catalogue for the exhibition at Clifford's Inn Hall in 1908. Masse later confirms the description of this measure as 'Measure Temp. Henry VIII' 6. However, when Past President Bill Cooper cleaned the piece he revealed the touch mark of Nicholas Marriott of London c1690-1700!

There is no evidence that pewter measures were in use at the time of Henry VIII or Elizabeth. None of the pewter vessels from the wreck of Henry's warship the Mary Rose that sank in 1545 has a verification mark or any indication that they were measures. To the contrary, pewterers were busy producing lids for earthenware pots from the Continent. Indeed, their use for tavern purposes became so widespread that in 1632 the pewterers' Court petitioned His Majesty's Council to the effect that 'no victuallers or others should sell any beere or ale but in pewter potts'. A further petition of 1649 stated 'That all measures for liquid Commodites may be mad of such mettle or stuffe as will take the faire impression of a seall'.

This was the first reference Michaelis found relating to the sealing of measures in the Pewterers' Company records. He suspects this was a certification of capacity and was the crowned hR mark 7. He uses a later minute from a Court meeting of December 15th 1708 to support this assertion. This quotes Mr Wroth, Clerk of the Market of

the Queen's Household, who reported that the principal potters making mugs lived in his jurisdiction and that 'their mugs, though sealed, were not of full (at least, of uncertain) measure'. Michaelis speculates that the hR mark could represent 'household Rex (or Regina)', and is the mark used by the Clerk of the Markets of the Royal Household to denote that he had checked the capacity of the mugs. However, these probably were mugs not measures, and may be the banded and sometimes gadrooned mugs, which we find with crowned AR verification marks. Michaelis also points out that many of the balusters under discussion have crowned HR marks either with the City of London Arms or with the sword of St Paul used by the City, and that a number had been dug up in the City or had house marks traceable to known London taverns. Was this method of sealing restricted to the City of London only?

Peal returns to the significance of regnal initials in his 1971 book⁸, and says 'The meaning of hR is still not solved, and there are very few even remotely feasible suggestions. We can reject the small 'h' as standing for Henry'. He also rejects Michaelis' theory that hR or HR denotes belonging to the royal household, but has nothing better to suggest. 'At present' he says 'we have something of an enigma which looks very well on balusters'. However, Peal did realise that the crowned WR mark was the verification seal of vessels that conformed to a 1688 memorandum that standardised ale and wine measures.

Next to attempt to solve this 'enigma' was Stanley Woolmer in an article in this Journal in 1975⁹. He cites the lettering on coins of the Henrys, from the II to the VIII, which use Old English script in which our modern 'H' is written 'h'. Woolmer had seen a coin from Henry VIII's time using hR for Henricus Rex and correctly concludes that hR 'can only have been intended as a capacity verification seal'. He thought this referred to the Henry VII standard of 268.43 cubic

inches giving a pint of 550ml, which equates to 19.35 fl oz per pint. For comparison, an Old English Ale Standard pint is 556ml and an Imperial pint 568ml. A Henry VII bronze standard measure in the Science Museum in Kensington is inscribed 'henricus septimus' with a greyhound before the words and a portcullis between them. Both of these were Tudor badges and the City of Westminster used the portcullis. We will see that the measures under discussion contain less than 19.35 fl oz per pint.

Peal returns to this vexatious problem in 1979 in a Journal article 'A new line on 'hR' balusters' 10. He hoped to show a variation between genuine balusters so marked and the 'several measures, which have been deemed as fake'. Sadly, he relied on owners measuring their own balusters and he measured his own using a kitchen measure, which in my opinion, made the results of little use. They measured 31 examples, and Peal concluded tentatively that 'fakes appear oversize but we should seek further examples'.

Angus McInnes is the next to discuss these marks in the Spring 1991 Journal 11. He describes the hR mark as 'that rare and alluring extra sometimes found stamped on the necks of balusters and early tavern pots, which has always been something of a puzzle for the collector'. He was wrong, as we do not find these marks on tavern pots. He also makes the point that none of the vessels from the Mary Rose has the crowned HR mark, and reiterates some findings by Homer, Shemmell and Michaelis.

He then writes about a document he found in the British Library's Manuscript Department: the commonplace book of the London mercer John Colyn that contains a complaint addressed to the Royal Council in 1517 about a gallon measure which had the 'Knynges lettyr H upon a potte that holdythe but vii pyntes of the Kynges standard pynte: whyche potte ys occupied for a gallon.' In modern

language a gallon measure that was a pint short had been verified with the king's letter as dictated by the 1496 Act of Henry VII, which said that weights and measures should be checked against standards and marked with a crowned H. McInnes asserts that this proves conclusively that the seal was used in the reign of Henry VIII and that hR stood for Henricus Rex, as 'H was the Kynges lettyr'. While the document shows that pots were verified in Henry VIII's time, it does not prove that the crowned hR or HR were used as Colyn only refers to the King's letter. Nor can it be used, as he states to 'make it crystal clear' that hR stood for Henricus Rex.

McInnes thought the crowned hR mark continued for around 300 years until the introduction of Imperial measure just because people were used to it. A weight struck with a crowned h (Fig. 3) shows that this was the form of their verification mark.

The tradition of marking measures with a crowned regnal initial, this time a 'C', also carried on through most of the 17th century. In a chapter concerning the 'Wardmote Inquests' in the 1633 edition of 'Stow's survey of London' the following appears 'Measures Sealed. And also that ye see that all Tiplers and other sellers of Ale or Beere as well of privy Osteries, as Brewers and Innholders in your Ward, not selling by lawful measures sealed and marked with the letter C crowned....'. Dr Homer wrote that 'This clearly implies an official recognition of the mark as the then current verification for ale measures, at least in the City of London' 12.



3. Weight temp Henry VII or VIII with crowned

I know of one example of the crowned C on a measure formerly in the Little collection, and exhibited in 1989 at the Museum of London 16. It is a two-banded quart tavern pot uniquely engraved with 'A Winchester quart exact the standard att Gildhall'. There is still uncertainty as to whether the Winchester capacity standard was for wet or dry goods and this pot's capacity is 42 fl oz. This fine measure is marked 'WV' probably for William Vinmont made Free in 1678 and dead by 1694, but whose widow, Abigail, continued the business until her death in August 1698 and so it probably dates to the 1680s. This suggests that the use of the crowned C continued until Charles II died in 1689.

CONSISTENCY IN CAPACITY

In 1963, Dr Homer personally measured 160 balusters from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Of these, only 25 had verification marks including 13 with either crowned hR or HR. He published the results in *Libra 12*, and summarised his findings in an article for this Journal entitled 'Standard Measure?' 13. He said that these 13, which presumably had been verified in London, were on average larger than the others measuring about 1008ml or 35.5 fl oz to the quart compared to 960ml for the others. He felt that his results showed a somewhat casual attitude by pewterers to producing baluster measures to size.

I wonder whether they may have been more concerned, not with accurate capacities, but with conforming to the Company's Sizing of 1673-74 detailed by Welch *History of the Pewterers' Company*, Volume II. This is the earliest specific mention of wine measures in the Company's records. As a point of interest, they also dictate that wine measures were to be made of lay metal rather than fine, which explains the rather heavy feel of baluster measures. The weights specified were three pounds for quarts, two pounds for pints and one pound for half-pints. Double volute measures tend to be lighter and do not conform to the Sizing being made largely in the second half of the 18th century when the Company's powers were waning. However, bud measures made at the end of the 17th and into the 18th centuries may well conform. I weighed a quart, two pints and a half-pint and they all fell within only one or two ounces under the prescribed weight, probably explained by wear and polishing for three hundred years. Possibly, as pewter was sold by weight, the pewterers ensured the weight was always a bit below the standard but charged for the standard weight and gained an ounce or two on each sale! Of course, this is a very small sample, and more research is needed.

THE ORIGIN OF STANDARD CAPACITIES

Having reviewed previous theories about HR marks, and before analysing the evidence I gathered, we need to try to understand the process that gave us our current standard measures of capacity, and how they were verified and marked.

Monarchs have tried to impose standard measures across the country since early medieval times. The first successful attempt, after much earlier confusion, was the establishment by Henry VII of a Wine Standard and Ale Standard in 1496 as detailed by Professor RD Connor 15. This gave Wine and Ale Standards respectively of 231 and 282 cubic inches per gallon, which equates to 16.65 and 20.33 fl oz per pint. Connor debates at length the origin of these capacities but draws no firm conclusions.

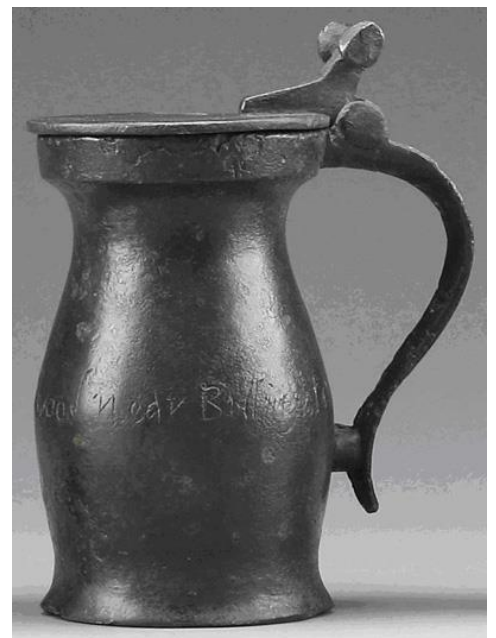
Some late 15th century standard measures still survive. However, even these primary standards against which the standards in daily use were to be checked throughout the country, do not conform to the amounts above! Nevertheless, these two capacity standards were accepted during the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth. 250 years later, the Carysfort Committee tried to find out why these amounts had been adopted for ale and wine. In 1758, they applied to the Commissioners of Excise for an answer, and they in turn cited a memorandum dated 15th May 1688 which said that 'all beer and ale had been gauged at 282 cubic inches for a gallon and other excisable liquors at 231 cubic inches.

In 1700, the courts heard a test case against Thomas Barker, a wine importer. It concerned excise he had paid, but because of confusion over which standard should be used in the calculations, the case was abandoned by the Crown after five hours. The matter was left to Parliament to resolve which was done in the form of the Act 5 Anne c27, s17 of 1706 – six years later! This stated that a lawful wine gallon should be 231 cubic inches but did not stipulate how such measures should be marked.

MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Despite the 1688 memorandum, as late as 1699 ale was still not being dispensed to the proper measure. Then, a Proclamation notified all inn keepers, alehouse keepers, sutlers, victuallers and other retailers of ale and beer that 'as from the 24th June 1700 they shall be required to retail and sell their ale and beer by the full ale quart or pint according to the said standard in vessels duly marked with WR and crown be they made of wood, glass, horn, leather or pewter' 21. So this is how ale measures came to be marked with the crowned WR, but how were wine measures to be marked?

We have seen earlier that from the time of Henry VII to Charles II the tradition was to verify using the crowned regnal initial with no 'R'. While a very few measures and even a beefeater flagon have survived with RWMR intertwined verification marks for William and Mary it is not until we get to the reign of William III, after Queen Mary had died in December 1694, that legislation requires ale measures to be



4. Half-pint hammerhead with a crowned hR mark inscribed 'William Pole att ye greenwood near Billingateh mark

stamped with a crowned W now with an R. This was used up to the implementation of Imperial measure in 1826, alongside infrequently found crowned AR and GR marks during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Could it be that in London they introduced crowned hR or HR marks during the reign of William III to distinguish wine standard measures from those of ale standard?

REASSESSMENT OF THE EVIDENCE

The surviving measures have one of three main types of crowned hR or HR mark: hR without a sword, hR or HR with a sword incorporated in the mark, and the Arms of the City of London flanked by H and R.





HR marks 5

4. Half-pint hammerhead with a crowned hR mark inscribed 'William Pole att ye greenwood near Billigate'

It is worth noting now that 23 out of the 39 measures with a variant of the HR marks bear identifiable maker's marks, and all were London pewterers. Another was inscribed for Westminster and one has a house mark of three birds, possibly cranes struck three times, and was found at Three Cranes Wharf perhaps belonging to an inn at that location. So 25 out of 39 were made by London makers or have a secure London provenance. I found no measures made outside London with an HR mark and believe it is safe to conclude that this was a verification system restricted to the City of London and its surrounding districts.

The first group of measures comprising 11 examples is those marked hR without a sword (Figs. 1 & 5). Four have identifiable touches, one by William Waters (1677-1699), two by his brother Anthony who opened shop in 1698 and one by Robert Seare (1667-1711).

Two slim baluster measures in this group hold significantly less than the other 10 for which I have capacities. These are both apparently early examples as they have been dated to the mid-16th century on body style, and on the size and style of their unidentified touch marks. The Museum of London #80227 from Three Cranes Wharf contains 14.0 fl oz per pint, and the Victoria and Albert Museum #222 holds only 14.8 fl oz per pint (Fig. 1). We have no way of knowing when and under what circumstances these two measures came to have their hR marks struck, or if indeed they are of 16th century manufacture. None of the five museum owned examples came from archaeologically datable contexts.

5. Examples of the crowned hR mark (without a sword)			
			
Anthony Waters J547	William Waters J548	Nicholas Marriott J549	Overlaid Image hR marks J550 (courtesy of Jan Gadd)

We tend to think slim balusters date from the 16th century and the more squat style from towards the end of the 17th but what came in between? It is quite possible that they continued to make slim balusters well into if not throughout the 1600s.

The hR marks are identical on the Worshipful Company's gallon and the Museum of London's now lidless pint #8461. All the others in this category are different. Dr Homer quotes the text of a London broadside issued by Lord Mayor Brocas on 28th July 1730 in a Journal article on the fraudulent verification of measures 18. This followed previous broadsides of 1708 and 1720-21 requiring all weights and measures to be marked according to the standard of the Exchequer.

The 1730 broadside noted complaints had been made to the Court that weights and measures in daily use were not marked or sealed by the legally appointed officer, and that many plumbers and pewterers were marking or sealing unlawful weights and measures in their own workshops with imitation stamps. The City ordered that no person should buy or sell with any weights or measures, which had not been properly marked. Additionally, they ordered that the City's Arms be added to the mark or seal used. Thus, we can now be confident that marks incorporating the Arms are unlikely to date from before 1730.

This shows that pewterers were accustomed to stamping their measures with imitation verification marks, which explains the variety of designs found. Not even the Waters brothers used the same stamp! Capacities of hR marked measures in this category range from 16.4 to 18.5 fl oz per pint. There is no significant difference between the marks to indicate they might have been made to different capacity standards. As stated earlier, the four I was able to weigh did conform to the company's Sizing of 1673-74. So perhaps Dr Homer was right when he said in his 1994 Journal article that his data 'demonstrated a casual attitude by pewterers to producing baluster measures to size'. For interest, the 13 he measured averaged 17.75 fl oz per pint and those in this category with the crowned hR averaged 16.55 fl oz per pint.

None of the makers died before 1699 and the earliest to open shop was William Waters in 1677. I believe that they were all making wine measures to the standard laid down in the 1688 memorandum as confirmed by the 1706 Act. Furthermore, it was then that the hR mark was adopted to distinguish between Wine standard and Ale standard measures. Ale measures being marked with a crowned WR as laid down in the 1698-99 Act 21. In other words, I believe it is unlikely that baluster measures were verified with a crowned hR

before the end of the 17th century, and probably not until the introduction of the crowned WR mark.




Balusters made earlier, such as the slim ones already discussed could have been marked later. It is also likely that pewterers developed the bud thumbpiece during the 1690s to emphasise that measures with this thumbpiece were wine standard.

The only apparent evidence to the contrary is a pint bud attributed to Thomas Battison who died in 1668. A possible explanation is that his brother William made it. Although Free in 1662, there are no dates in the records for him striking his touch or opening shop and he did not become a Liveryman until a month after his brother died. All this suggests that he worked with Thomas and continued to use his touch. This extends the dating for that mark until 1708 when William died and fits better with the appearance of the measure itself.

I know of seven measures in the second group, which incorporate the sword of St Paul in the hR or HR mark (Figs. 6 & 7). Two have hR marks with the sword rising vertically from the 'knee' of the h, and five are in the format of HR with the sword between the letters. Michaelis records a gallon bud by John Langford with H:R but not having seen a clear version of this I wonder if it was a corroded sword between the letters. One of the 'H sword R' examples is the pint by Battison for which I have no capacity.

The inclusion of the sword of St Paul, used by the City for many years, may predate the addition of the full Arms insisted upon by Lord Mayor Brocas in 1730. The two with the 'hR with a sword' mark are a quart by John Smith who opened shop in 1685 (Fig. 7), and a half-gallon by Anthony Waters who opened shop in 1698. They are 17.7 and 17.08 fl oz per pint respectively. The two with the 'H sword

R' mark are a half-pint by Thomas Stribblehill dated in the Company's catalogue to 1695-1720 and engraved 'H.M. Warehouse at Woodbridge', and a quart by Joseph Sherwin who was Free in 1726. These contain 17.8 and 16.75 fl oz per pint respectively. The average of these six whose capacity is known is 17.32 fl oz per pint compared to 16.55 for the previous group marked 'hR'. Patently, they were meant to conform to the same standard, and London pewterers made all of them.




6. Examples of the crowned hR/HR mark with a sword		
		
Anthony Waters J551	Thomas Stribblehill J552	Joseph Sherwin J553

The third group are verified with the Arms of the City of London flanked by 'H' and 'R' (Figs. 8 & 9). It comprises one bud baluster measure by Thomas Mathew (1716-c1745), 10 double volute baluster measures and one Type 1 bulbous measure. William Fasson 1758-87, or Randall Moring 1780-1821 made six of the double volute balusters. The bulbous pint is unmarked but probably dates c1800-25.

Close examination of the marks leads me to believe that all but the half-gallon bud by Mathews (Fig. 9) were marked with the same iron but cleverly double-struck to fit the punch on to the lip of the measure. These 12 vary in capacity only from 16.3 to 17.2 fl oz per pint and average 16.77 fl oz, just over the 16.65 fl oz wine standard pint. We saw above that in 1730 Lord Mayor Brocas decreed that the City's Arms should be added to the mark or seal used to verify

measures. Hence, we now have HR or WR either side of the Arms for wine or ale standard measures respectively (Fig. 8 centre & right).

For interest, the 29 measures recorded comprise one gallon, two half-gallons, eight quarts, twelve pints, five half-pints and one gill.

8. Examples of the crowned London shield HR & WR marks		
		
<p>Found on wine standard double volute and Type 1 bulbous measures J555</p>		<p>Normally seen on London Ale mugs</p>

CONCLUSION

I have considered the Parliamentary and other legislation relating to the development of wine and ale measures, with physical evidence from the surviving examples. Previous attempts to address this conundrum were predicated on the assumption that pewterers would make the capacities of their measures close to what was required. Thus, as there is a range of capacities from around 16 to 18.5 fl oz per pint, they assumed there must be various capacity standards to which the measures were made. While I draw my conclusions from a tiny sample, it would seem that their makers may have been more interested in conforming to the Company's sizing relating to weight and less concerned with the actual capacity within an ounce or so.

We know that after 1700 ale quarts or pints were to be marked with the crowned WR, and the evidence from maker's dates suggests that crowned hR or HR marks were also to be used, possibly having been reintroduced from an earlier time, to distinguish wine from ale measures. That is, the hR or HR marks were used between c1700 to 1730 and HR with the Arms of the City of London from c1730 to the early 19th century mainly on double volutes and Type 1 bulbous measures. It also seems safe to assume that the crowned hR or HR verification mark was used only in and around the City of London.

However, such is the nature of research that further examples, unknown at this time, could challenge these findings. Meanwhile, although more work needs to be done on the earlier forms of measures, I believe these conclusions are reasonably sound. I am unable to explain why some pewterers used the gothic h and some the capital H at around the same time.

TABLE – Data for 29 measures with hR/HR marks

Type	Maker	Maker's Location	Maker's Dates	Total Fl oz	Fl oz / Pint	Current Location
Crowned hR only						
Ball	'F' & 2 stags	?	c1550	29.6	14.8	V & A Mus #222
Wedge	AB	?	c1550?	15.0	15.0	Mus of Lond #22571
Ball	'I' in a circle	?	c1550?	28.0	14.0	Mus of Lond #80227
Ball	?	?	c1600	8.2	16.4	Yorkshire
Wedge	RS	?	c1650	16.0	16.0	Mus of Lond #2354
Bud	?	?	"1687"	131.5	16.4	WCOP #252
Bud	William Waters	London	1677-99	18.5	18.5	Warks
Bud	Anthony Waters	London	OS1698	35.0	17.5	Japan
Bud	Anthony Waters	London	OS1698	17.8	17.8	Warks
Bud?	Robert Seare	London	1667-1711	17.6	17.6	Mus of Lond #8461
Hammer	?	London?	c1690	9.0	18.0	Warks
Crowned hR or HR incorporating the Sword of St Paul						
Bud	John Smith	London	1685F	35.4	17.7	Somerset
Bud	Anthony Waters	London	OS1698	68.3	17.08	Colonial Williamsburg #304
Bud	Thomas Stribblehill	London	1668-1700	8.9	17.8	WCOP #402
Bud	John Langford	London	c1700	8.8	17.6	Warks
Bud	John Langford	London	c1700	17.0	17.0	Derbyshire
Bud	Joseph Sherwin	London	m1726-36	33.5	16.75	Warks
Crowned City of London arms flanked by HR						
Bud	Thomas Mathew	London	1716-c45	67.5	16.9	London
Dv	William Fasson	London	1758-87	8.6	17.2	Derbyshire
Dv	William Fasson	London	1758-87	4.25	17.0	Warks
Dv	William Fasson	London	1758-87	16.8	16.8	Warks
Dv	Randall Moring	London	1780-1821	16.8	16.8	London

Dv	Randall Moring	London	1780-1821	34.0	17.0	London
Dv	Randall Moring	London	1780-1821	17.1	17.1	London
Dv	No mark	?	c1770	16.5	16.5	Germany
Dv	No mark	?	c1770	16.3	16.3	Spain
Dv	No mark	?	c1770	33.8	16.9	Yorkshire
Dv	No mark	?	c1770	32.1	16.05	London
Bulbous	No mark	?	c1800-25	16.7	16.7	Cheshire

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