

*Out-of-Date (2014)*

**The WINNER'S Guide**

Dominique Russell  
[www.dominiquerussell.com](http://www.dominiquerussell.com)

## *14/680*

Object type: Occaneechi Pipe

Finds number: 680

Description: Large smoking pipe

Date: 1700

Findspot: Virginia, U.S.A.

Dimensions: 13.9 x 2.1cm

Curator's comments: The Occaneechi smoked tobacco, and possibly other plants. This is reflected by the numerous clay pipe-stem and pipe-bowl fragments that are often found. Some of these were made by Native Americans (probably including the Occaneechi) but this was made of English kaolin clay and acquired through trade.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/685*

Object type: Horse Shoe

Finds number: 685

Description: Heavily corroded horse shoe

Date: 930 AD

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 14.1 x 12.5cm

Curator's comments: Archaeologists disagree about when horseshoes were first introduced into this country. However, they were certainly in general use by the 9th and 10th centuries. Dating horseshoes can be difficult especially when such finds are heavily corroded. One indicator is to look at the areas around the nail holes. The nail holes in medieval horseshoes were punched rather than drilled as they are in modern horseshoes. This can lead to a slight thickening of the area around the nail hole or even to a bulge in the edge of the shoe as this example shows.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/690*

Object type: Model Figurine

Finds number: 690

Description: Model female figurine

Date: 5000 BC

Findspot: Poland

Dimensions: 15.9 x 8.1cm

Curator's comments: A unique Polish clay figurine from the Neolithic period most likely depicting a stylised woman. Found during the excavations in Racibórz. This find is a sensation in the archaeological world, because so far only a few and small fragments of human figurines from this period have been discovered. Female figurines are associated with the worship of fertility and the mother goddess, they are also considered by some scientists to be evidence of the importance of women in the Neolithic period.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/695*

Object type: Buckle

Finds number: 695

Description: Bronze buckle

Date: 1500

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 10.9 x 10.8cm

Curator's comments: Buckle; bronze; square; double-looped; tongue and plate; serrated edges on buckle; one rivet hole on plate; traces of gilding.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/705*

Object type: Partial figurine

Finds number: 705

Description: Segment of figurine

Date: 200 AD

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 12.4 x 5.8cm

Curator's comments: Segment of bronze male figurine.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/710

Object type: Bracelet

Finds number: 710

Description: Bronze bracelet

Date: 1300 BC

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 8.4 x 7.9cm

Curator's comments: Associated with the tomb of three foreign wives of Thutmose III, this cuff is burnished gold inlaid with carnelian and glass that was originally turquoise and dark blue, but has faded. Inscribed on the inner surface are the cartouches and epithets of Thutmose III suggesting that they were a gift of the king.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/740

Object type: Vase

Finds number: 740

Description: Segment of vase, no longer intact.

Date: 1300 - 1400

Findspot: China

Dimensions: 15.6 x 10.4

Curator's comments: This half vase was one of a pair. Its decoration underneath, which is drawn in black under a turquoise glaze, was influenced by ceramics from Syria. Complete vases of this shape are called 'meiping' in Chinese, meaning 'prunus vase'. Although they were used to hold prunus flowers, they served other functions as well. 'Meiping' vases were made at many different Chinese kilns from the 12th century to the 19th. This elegant vase appealed to George Salting (1835-1909), a passionate collector. When Salting bought this piece it was already more than 400 years old. The Chinese had always treasured ancient ceramics, but it was only after the opening up of China to the West after 1840 that antique items became available to other collectors. The appearance of these hitherto unknown objects on the British art market inspired artists to create new forms and patterns.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/745

Object type: Bowl

Finds number: 745

Description: Segment of bowl, no longer intact.

Date: 1050 - 1100

Findspot: Cairo, Egypt.

Dimensions: 12.4 x 11.6cm

Curator's comments: This segment of Egyptian bowl has lustre decoration. It was produced in Egypt under the Fatimid dynasty (ruled 969 -1171). Decorators had transferred the technique of painting in lustre over the glaze from glassware to pottery in Iraq at an earlier date. However, the quality of Egyptian wares of the Fatimid period is often much higher. The decoration on the interior of the bowl would show a hooded man carrying a lamp or censer suspended on chains. The man has traditionally been identified as a Coptic priest. (The Copts are Egyptian Christians who have lived under Muslim rule since the 7th century AD and still form a substantial minority of Egypt's population.) The Arabic word Sa'd would appear twice, back to front, on the outside of the bowl. It means 'happiness' but is also a common man's name. The same inscription appears on many other Egyptian lustre wares. It is not clear what it signifies. It may be a potter's signature, a workshop mark or the expression of a good wish by the maker for the future owner. Experts have dated this bowl to between 1050 and 1100. This is because a similar item was built into the facade of the church of San Sisto in Pisa, Italy, which was begun in 1070.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/750

Object type: Musket balls

Finds number: 750

Description: Lead musket balls

Date: 1600

Findspot: Unknown

Diameter: 2cm

Curator's comments: These are Matchlock musket balls, alleged to have been discovered at Naseby battlefield.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/755*

Object type: Arrowhead

Finds number: 755

Description: Flint arrowhead

Date: Neolithic, exact dates unknown

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 4cm

Curator's comments: Neolithic flint arrowhead, made on a flake and retouched bifacially; butt end is rounded, while rest of arrowhead is triangular; grey-tan colour of varying shades; some chipping to edges.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/760*

Object type: Iron Nails

Finds number: 760

Description: Wrought iron nails

Date: 60 AD

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 5.7cm

Curator's comments: These nails were made by hand and continued in use well past the point at which mechanisation was in common use. They have a tapered shaft and the head shows clear signs of being hammered out.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/765*

Object type: Nails

Finds number: 765

Description: Wrought iron nails

Date: 50 BC – 50 AD

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 5.7cm

Curator's comments: These wrought iron nails were found in an Ancient Roman site and date from between 50 BC to 50 AD

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/770

Object type: Brooch Pin

Finds number: 770

Description: Brooch pin

Date: 1820 - 1840

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 9.1cm

Curator's comments: Recently recovered, the diamonds in this brooch were said to have been taken from the turban of Tipu Sultan after his death at the battle of Seringapatam in 1799. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of the south Indian state of Mysore, who fought against the British as they extended their control in southern India. Captain Cochrane, one of the British officers, is said to have received the gems when the turban jewels were divided. Captain Cochrane had them set in pieces of jewellery which he gave to his daughters. However, the brooch does not exactly match the description of it given by Mrs Agnes Chambers who later inherited it. The brooch has rose, forget-me-not, oakleaf and acorn motifs. The rose motif underneath presumably symbolises love while the oak would represent strength and longevity. These and the forget-me-nots may relate to the strand of hair in a locket in the back and it is possible that the brooch was intended as a wedding gift. The brooch is in the tradition of European romantic jewellery of the first half of the nineteenth century.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/775

Object type: Brooch

Finds number: 775

Description: Rounded brooch

Date: 1850 - 1900

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 5.2cm

Curator's comments: Copper alloy enamelled plate brooch, circular plate, pin intact. Possible skull motif within.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/780*

Object type: Beads

Finds number: 780

Description: Collection of beads.

Date: 1700

Findspot: Peru

Diameter: 0.7cm

Curator's comments: The pieces have a buff body, and each piece has slightly different glaze with varying levels of crackle. Glaze applied to one side of pieces, which have been pierced to aid removal from kiln.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/785*

Object type: Bone

Finds number: 785

Description: Humerus

Date: 1200

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 24.5cm

Curator's comments: Single bone, the humerus. Currently unable to identify species as item shows signs of ritual modification.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/790*

Object type: Circular Token

Finds number: 790

Description: Circular plated token

Date: 1450 - 1500

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 4.7cm

Curator's comments: This small plate would have been used as a token of exchange.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014



## *14/800*

Object type: Cross

Finds number: 900

Description: Processional cross

Date: 1400 - 1500

Findspot: Italy

Dimensions: 97.3 x 31.2cm

Curator's comments: This base-metal processional cross is a type that was in common use in English churches and abbeys before the Dissolution of the Monasteries (their closure) in the 1530s. Such crosses seem to have been mass-produced and are rather coarse in their finish and construction. The three roundels would have contained symbols of the Evangelists - the authors of the Gospels - SS Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. These may have been removed at the Dissolution, when any religious imagery was frowned upon. Two side branches are also missing. They would have contained figures of the Virgin Mary and St John.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/805*

Object type: Circular tokens

Finds number: 805

Description: Two circular plated tokens

Date: 1300

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 4.7cm

Curator's comments: These small plates would have been used as token of exchange.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/810*

Object type: Comb

Finds number: 810

Description: Small comb

Date: 700 - 900

Findspot: London, UK.

Dimensions: 12.9cm

Curator's comments: This is an Anglo-Saxon comb probably made in the 8th - 9th century. This comb is in bone with a single row of teeth. On each side are pierced bone plates incised with circles and fastened together with copper pins. The comb was found during the excavations for the Metropolitan Railway Extension to Aldgate in 1876, London. Combs of this general type were ubiquitous throughout Europe, from Southern France to Scandinavia, from the Late Roman period to the 19th century. The design and decorative motifs varied remarkably little over a millennium, with only minor changes being introduced and stylistic innovations remaining infrequent.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/815*

Object type: Cup

Finds number: 815

Description: Partial cup

Date: 1766

Findspot: France

Dimensions: 9.1 x 10.2cm

Curator's comments: Remaining section of a cup originating from France. Tea drinking never became as fashionable in France as in other European countries. But the practice existed at an aristocratic level as an alternative to the usual coffee and chocolate. This would have been part of a so-called cabaret sets or déjeuners which consisted of complete services on a tray for just one or two people.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/820

Object type: Ring

Finds number: 820

Description: Medium sized ring

Date: 1500

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 1.9cm

Curator's comments: From at least the fifteenth century, candidates called to be admitted to the ranks of Serjeants-at-Law (from whom judges were appointed) were required to present rings bearing a suitable motto to the monarch and various dignitaries. They frequently also gave further rings as souvenirs to their friends. The practice came to an end when the office was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875. New mottoes were chosen at each call; the rings differing in value according to the rank of their recipients. The rings were generally gold with a suitable motto inscribed around the outer hoop. The surface of this ring appears to have been roughened to allow it to take enamel.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/825

Object type: Handle

Finds number: 825

Description: Handle from cup

Date: 1680 - 1710

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 6.5cm

Curator's comments: Handle belonging to a small cup. By the 1680s British people were consuming three stimulating new beverages: tea, coffee and chocolate. These drinks were very expensive, so small vessels were used. New shapes were invented and made in a variety of materials. The wealthy preferred silver and gold, while the less-affluent used ceramics. The insulating properties of pottery and porcelain made them particularly suitable for warm drinks, although drinking scalding tea or coffee from a cup without a handle could still be uncomfortable. For this reason, handled cups became fashionable.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/845*

Object type: Beads

Finds number: 845

Description: Collection of beads

Date: 1200

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 0.9cm

Curator's comments: The pieces have a buff body, and each piece has slightly different glaze with varying levels of crackle. Glaze applied to one side of pieces, which have been pierced to aid removal from kiln.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/850*

Object type: Plate

Finds number: 850

Description: Segment of plate, no longer intact

Date: 1741

Findspot: London

Dimensions: 12.3cm

Curator's comments: The plate was probably part from a set of 24 that were specially commissioned by Horace Walpole from a Venice glasshouse as a souvenir of his visit in 1741. The plates, each of which was painted with a different view of Venice, were almost certainly never used, but were intended for display. By 1774 they displayed in Walpole's China Room at his villa at Strawberry Hill (near Twickenham west of London).

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/855*

Object type: Figurine

Finds number: 855

Description: Model figurine

Date: 1450

Findspot: China

Dimensions: 9cm

Curator's comments: This is a terracotta figurine of a horse with lady. It was acquired at Yotkan, the site of the former capital of the Kingdom of Khotan, ca. 10 km west of today's town of Khotan in Xinjiang, China, and a major Buddhist centre. At this site large quantities of antiquities were brought to light, unfortunately generally not from scientific excavations. The most characteristic finds are small terracottas, moulded appliques in classical style and tiny animal figurines.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/860*

Object type: Amphora

Finds number: 860

Description: Segment of amphora, no longer intact.

Date: 1 - 200 AD

Findspot: Iraq

Dimensions: 19.2 x 11.4cm

Curator's comments: Amphora of earthenware, covered with relief details under a turquoise glaze. The form would be essentially classical with Middle Eastern decorative elements.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/865*

Object type: Axe head

Finds number: 865

Description: Axe head, steel

Date: 1739 – 1753

Findspot: Pakistan

Dimensions: 20.3 x 12.3cm

Curator's comments: This saddle-axe head of watered steel, chiselled and originally overlaid with gold, is inscribed with the name of an identifiable personage at the Mughal court in the 18th century, Safdar Jang ("War Hero" in Persian), governor of Lucknow and the Avadh district, confirmed in his position by Nadir Shah of Iran during his raid on the Mughal empire in 1738-9. The known details of his life date the axe to between about 1739 and 1753. It was made in imitation of the Iranian model probably introduced into Lahore, a major metalworking centre, after Nadir Shah's entry into the city in January 1738.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/870*

Object type: Arrowhead

Finds number: 870

Description: Flint arrowhead

Date: 6000 BC

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 3.5cm

Curator's comments: This arrowhead was gathered by Tony Young of Velvet Ridge while he was high on methamphetamine. It is now in the hands of Bald Knob businessman Barth Grayson who intends to display the artefact in a cultural gallery.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/875

Object type: Ring

Finds number: 875

Description: Large ring

Date: 1400 - 1500

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 4.1cm

Curator's comments: Ring with the Tau cross, possibly derived from the Egyptian ankh, is the symbol of St Anthony Abbot, an Egyptian hermit and swineherd of the third century AD. The Tau cross is said to represent the crutch which he used to control his herd. The resemblance of the Tau to a cross led to it being ascribed a mystical significance. St Anthony was believed to cure ergotism, or St Anthony's fire, and to protect the faithful against pestilence and poisoning. He was the patron saint of the poor and sick and of knights, butchers and brushmakers.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/880

Object type: Brooch

Finds number: 880

Description: Brooch with pin

Date: 1867

Findspot: Norway

Dimensions: 5.6cm

Curator's comments: The brooch was the most important piece of jewellery in Norwegian traditional dress. There are well over 50 different names for ring brooches in Norwegian. Each kind of brooch has its own distinctive name, some of which date back to the Middle Ages. In the 1860s, Norwegian silversmiths working in the main towns started to make fashionable jewellery in traditional Norwegian styles. Jacob Tostrup was one of the leaders of this movement. This brooch is among the first examples of this new style. Although it uses traditional techniques and patterns, it is much too fragile to have been worn with traditional costume. It was probably intended as a souvenir of typical Norwegian craftsmanship. It is marked on the back with full silver marks for the period. 13 ¼ L stands for 828 standard silver, and was used before around 1880. TOSTRUP 1867 is the maker's mark and date of manufacture. CHRISTIANIA is the old name for Oslo, the Norwegian capital. It was renamed Oslo in 1925. In the acquisitions register, this brooch is described as bought from Mr Tostrup for £1 8s 6d at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## ***14/885***

Object type: Coins

Finds number: 885

Description: Collection of four coins

Date: 700 AD

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 1.3cm

Curator's comments: Silver coins from the medieval period. Silver usually turns black or purple in the ground and becomes very brittle.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## ***14/890***

Object type: Musket Balls

Finds number: 890

Description: Two musket balls, lead

Date: Unknown.

Findspot: Unknown

Diameter: 2.3cm

Curator's comments: Musket balls of unknown origin. Musket balls have been in use for nearly five hundred years.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## ***14/895***

Object type: Coins, two whole one bent

Finds number: 895

Description: Collection of coins.

Date: 1727 - 1760

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 1.9cm

Curator's comments: A collection of English coins. In England as early as the 13th century the monarch participated in the Maundy ceremony with gifts of food and money. During the reign of Elizabeth I (1588-1603), silver pennies were distributed. The tradition of coins specially minted for Maundy began with Charles II (ruled 1660-1685) in 1662, with the issue of one, two, three and four penny pieces.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/905*

Object type: Stake

Finds number: 905

Description: Iron stake

Date: 1600

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 33.3cm

Curator's comments: Strong signs of corrosion. Possibly used in shipbuilding.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/910*

Object type: Bracelet

Finds number: 910

Description: Iron bracelet

Date: 10 AD

Findspot: Scotland

Dimensions: 6.5cm

Curator's comments: A series of cremations and a skeleton buried in a stone lined grave have been excavated, dated on the basis of pottery found on the site to around 2000 years ago. Beside the head of the skeleton, an iron bracelet with copper alloy decoration was found, the first of its kind from the Western Isles, and possibly the first from Scotland. The bracelet is made from a rolled sheet of iron, with decorated copper alloy sheets wrapped around it at two points. It is now, after 2000 years in the soil, very rusty. Originally, however, the black of the iron would have dramatically set off the shining gold colour of the copper alloy, and it would have been a beautiful piece of jewellery.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014



## **14/915**

Object type: Brooch

Finds number: 915

Description: Large rounded brooch

Date: 1600 - 1700

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 4.1cm

Curator's comments: Large gold disks brooches are the most characteristic creations of seventh century Frankish goldsmith's work and are usually set with glass and or semi-precious stones. This brooch follows a common decorative arrangement with a number of studs surrounding a central stud. The brooch is also adorned with filigree (twisted threads of gold applied to the surface). Certain designs in the filigree on Frankish brooches, such as the 'S' shape, elaborated into the figure eight on the present example, show a continuation of a Roman decorative tradition.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## **14/920**

Object type: Brooch

Finds number: 920

Description: Brooch clip

Date: 1200 - 3000

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 4.1cm

Curator's comments: This unique jewel is likely to have been made for a wealthy lady or perhaps, in view of its size, a child. It was used to fasten a garment at the neck.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## **14/925**

Object type: Pin

Finds number: 925

Description: Clipped pin

Date: 1711 to 1799

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 4.6cm

Curator's comments: The goldsmith has included two tiny heads (perhaps lions or dogs, visible above and below the ring brooches), looking down and biting on the straps. These straps are set with imitation emeralds, which were believed to be effective against poison.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/930*

Object type: Comb

Finds number: 930

Description: Large comb

Date: 1800 - 1880

Findspot: Japan

Dimensions: 17.2cm

Curator's comments: This is a typical 19th-century Japanese ornamental comb. Combs were often made of luxurious and eye-catching materials, in this case blond tortoiseshell decorated with gold lacquer. This type of comb was meant to be used as a decorative hair ornament rather than as something with which to actually comb the hair. Combs became popular with the emergence of elaborate hairdos during the 17th century. They complemented the elegant kimono of their wearers and were usually used in combination with ornate hairpins and bodkins. In the mid-1850s Japan was opened up after more than two centuries of seclusion from the rest of the world. The passion for all things Japanese that this triggered in the West was termed 'Japonisme'. Japanese art objects were avidly bought by western collectors, artists and designers from specialist dealers or shops such as Liberty's. Kimono and dress accessories were regarded as the embodiment of Japanese femininity. Combs were pretty items that could be bought relatively cheaply.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/935*

Object type: Plate

Finds number: 935

Description: Segment of plate, no longer intact.

Date: 1867

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 12.9cm

Curator's comments: Segment of a tea plate. Tea plates were sold by the dozen. They were an addition to the standard service, which included only two large plates for serving thinly sliced bread and butter. This plate was added and became part of a relatively expensive service made of Minton's very high-quality bone china and is skilfully painted.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/940*

Object type: Lava

Finds number: 940

Description: Segment of lava

Date: 1944

Findspot: Naples, Italy

Dimensions: 3.1cm

Curator's comments: A small segment of lava taken from the top of Mt. Vesuvius near the crater; it dates from its last eruption in 1944. Mount Vesuvius is famous for its eruption in AD79 killing thousands of people in the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Originally, it was assumed that the lava killed these people; however, volcanologists later discovered it was something far more deadly. Upon excavation, archaeologists discovered hollows in the volcanic ash where bodies fell and gradually decayed. These hollows were filled with plaster allowing us to see the final resting places and examine exactly what happened that day.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/945*

Object type: Jug

Finds number: 940

Description: Segment of a jug, no longer intact.

Date: 1500

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 11.2 x 6.7cm

Curator's comments: This funnel-necked drinking-jug is made from Siegburg clay. This type of clay proved ideal for making tough wine and beer mugs for export throughout Europe. Potters produced such pieces by throwing them quickly on a kick-wheel and then firing them to a high temperature using wood. The result was a hardwearing white stoneware.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/950*

Object type: Trowel

Finds number: 950

Description: Pudding trowel

Date: 1774 - 1775

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 34.5cm

Curator's comments: As the name suggests, this pudding trowel was used to serve pudding or dessert. The pudding trowel was a novelty at the beginning of the period 1700-1800 when delicate French desserts were increasingly popular in England. During this period dining habits became increasingly refined and a whole host of new dining and serving utensils developed. Pudding trowels often had elaborate pierced decoration. Here you can see exotic birds in the foliage.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/955*

Object type: Jar

Finds number: 955

Description: Segment of a jar, no longer intact.

Date: 1711 to 1799

Findspot: China

Dimensions: 7.2 x 4.2cm

Curator's comments: Underneath the layers of sediment this enamelled porcelain jar was adorned with 100 bats, a symbol of good luck in Emperor Qianlong's era in the Qing Dynasty 1711 to 1799.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

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## *14/960*

Object type: Plate

Finds number: 960

Description: Segment of plate, no longer intact.

Date: 1790

Findspot: UK

Dimensions: 13.1 x 8.4cm

Curator's comments: One would certainly have thought that this late version of a tortoiseshell plate was made in the English Midlands, but archaeological evidence has shown that it was made at the Swinton Pottery in Yorkshire (the unique 'cock's tail' moulded border of the plate matches fragments excavated there). It would also have been thought to date 20 or 30 years earlier, tortoiseshell decoration being firmly associated with the Rococo style and not with Neo-classicism.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/965*

Object type: Bowl

Finds number: 965

Description: Small bowl, no longer intact

Date: 1600

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 11.2 x 9.1cm

Curator's comments: Mould-blown. Fragment of a bowl, colourless, stamped with interlocking ovals.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

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## *14/970*

Object type: Oil lamp

Finds number: 970

Description: Complete oil lamp

Date: 600 BC

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 17.1 x 11.2cm

Curator's comments: Terracotta moulded lamp with horse motif in tondo. The body is sharply carinated with long rounded spout and pinched handle.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/975

Object type: Plate broken

Finds number: 975

Description: Segment of plate, no longer intact.

Date: 1300

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 12.9 x 6.2cm

Curator's comments: Copper alloy plate with applied embossed plate showing horse and rider.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## 14/980

Object type: Necklace

Finds number: 980

Description: Necklace with pendant

Date: 100 – 300 AD

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 13.2 x 4.2cm

Curator's comments: This gold necklace (1st–3rd century A.D.) features wheel-shaped finials and a crescent-shaped pendant; symbolic of the sun and moon, such crescents are seen in Roman-period jewellery ranging from Britain to Egypt. During the Roman Republic, laws aimed at limiting the ostentatious display of personal wealth meant that Roman women wore very little gold jewellery. In the imperial period after 27 B.C., however, the wearing of lavish jewellery gained acceptance. To satisfy this new Roman market, which included not only aristocrats but also rich freed slaves, many goldsmiths migrated from established jewellery-making cities such as Alexandria and Antioch to work in Rome. Jewellery styles were consequently copied throughout the empire as well-to-do provincials sought to follow fashions set in the imperial capital; some of these Roman jewellery styles were very long-lived.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/985*

Object type: Beads

Finds number: 985

Description: Collection of beads

Date: 1711 to 1799

Findspot: Unknown

Diameter: 0.9cm

Curator's comments: The pieces have a buff body, and each piece has slightly different glaze with varying levels of crackle. Glaze applied to one side of pieces, which have been pierced to aid removal from kiln.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/900*

Object type: Ring

Finds number: 900

Description: Gold ring

Date: 1600

Findspot: Germany

Dimensions: 2.1cm

Curator's comments: The style of the decoration and the Latin inscription suggest that the ring may have been made in Germany for a Catholic marriage. At the date when this ring was made, about 1600, it may well have been worn on the right rather than the left hand, according to the normal Roman Catholic practice. In 1614 in Catholic Europe the *Rituale Romanum* (an official Catholic book concerning the services of the church) laid down that the left hand was to be used, as now. English Roman Catholics, however, followed the old practice until about the middle of the 18th century.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/995*

Object type: Jar

Finds number: 995

Description: Small jar, complete

Date: 1800

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 8.2 x 3cm

Curator's comments: Unearthed in recent years, this small jar dates from the Victorian era and was found at Tilbury Docks where waste from London was unloaded onto the shore banks.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/990*

Object type: Stake

Finds number: 990

Description: Iron stake.

Date: 1600

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 34.1cm

Curator's comments: Strong signs of corrosion. Possibly used in shipbuilding.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014

## *14/1000*

Object type: Bust

Finds number: 1000

Description: Portrait bust of a man.

Date: 1800

Findspot: Unknown

Dimensions: 81.2 x 62.4cm

Curator's comments: The bust of a man with Roman style armour and a toga was originally part of a series of busts. The Italianate style of the series, seen for example in the bust format and the Roman costume, demonstrates strong ties to Classical antiquity. This revival, explicitly encouraged by the king, was also very fashionable among the aristocracy of the king's court.

Acquisition name: Out-of-Date

Acquisition date: 2014