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ON A KAFFIR PILLOW WITH A HANDLE.

By Professor T. M^cKENNY HUGHES.

Some time ago an interesting collection of objects from South Africa was exhibited at a meeting of the Society. Among these were some wooden pillows having the shape of a small four-legged stool. I then remarked that I had seen a similar head-rest with a handle by which it could be more easily adjusted to the position required. This statement was, however, received with some incredulity, and I have therefore



Length $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Breadth of back 2 inches. Breadth of legs $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Length of handle $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of head 7 inches. Thickness of head $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Average diameter of handle $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

hunted up the specimen and now produce it. It was brought back from Africa by my sister, who was informed that it was in use among the Kaffirs, and that when they travelled it served to carry some of their belongings, slung over the shoulder after the fashion of the old commercial traveller's pack, and when they rested was used as a pillow.

Monday, 11 November 1901.

Mr GRAY, President, in the Chair.

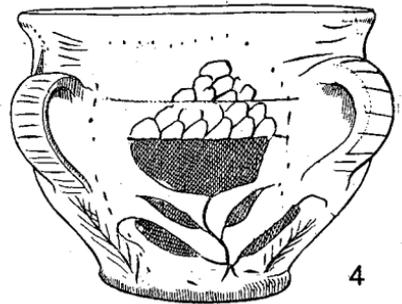
EXHIBITION OF DATED PIECES OF NOTTINGHAM STONEWARE AND SGRAFFIATO WARE.

By Dr J. W. L. GLAISHER.

Dr Glaisher exhibited three pieces of Nottingham stoneware.

(i) A jug, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, bearing, in the middle, in front under the lip, an incised floral design (leaves and a flower somewhat-resembling a tulip in shape), and on one side, also incised, the date "April 28th 1702." The jug is of a pronounced red hue, unlike the usual colour of Nottingham ware, which is brown. There are horizontal lines round the top of the jug, and also at the bottom of the neck, separating the neck

from the body, between the lip and the floral design. The glaze is bright and smooth, with slight granulations, principally in the colour. The lip is small and upright, and the material of the



*John
Jenkins
his dish
December
1834*

4a



jug is thin at the top: on the whole it is a well-potted piece, bringing out well the excellence of fine stone-ware over ordinary pottery. This jug is represented in fig. 1. It will be noticed in the inscription that the cross-line of the A is omitted and a curious mark is used for the 'th.'

The general shape of the jug is somewhat similar to No. 649

of Hodgkin's 'Early English Pottery,' but the neck is much shorter and narrower, and the lip stands upright (without projecting) so that the section is vertical. The earliest recorded piece of Nottingham stone-ware is the posset-pot with the names of the Mayor and the Mayoress of Nottingham and the date 1700, described and illustrated by Mr Llewellyn Jewitt (No. 630 of Hodgkin). The present piece is therefore the second in order of date that has been recorded. The glaze is so bright and clear that except for its date and reddish hue the jug might easily have passed for a century later.

(ii) A two-handled cup ($8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, the bowl $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) with the inscription "Thomas Smeeton & Mary His Wife 1730" incised in front, between two wide bands of raised crossed diagonal lines, forming a kind of lattice work. The colour is the usual brown of Nottingham stone-ware, very slightly lustrous in places. There is no incised decoration: only the lattice bands, which, though of course made with a pointed tool, give the impression of protuberance rather than of incised work. This cup is represented in fig. 2: it has a rough general resemblance to No. 635 of Hodgkin; the base is nearly the same, but the shape of the cup is very different, No. 635 having more curves.

(iii) A two-handled cup (6 inches in height, the bowl $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter). No inscription. Decorated with three bands, the lowest consisting principally of upright lines, the middle one (which is quite thin) of a wavy pattern, and the highest one of small rough shards, like the shards forming the coat of the well-known Nottingham bear-jugs, only smaller. The colour is a rather dark brown, and somewhat lustrous. The piece is interesting for its good quality, and for its exact reproduction in stone-ware of the shape and style of a silver loving-cup. The material is thin (but not so thin as in pieces in Staffordshire white salt-glaze) and shows how much fineness and delicacy brown stone-ware is capable of. By comparison the larger cup (ii) is heavy, and clumsy in shape. This cup is represented in fig. 3. It is to be noted that the figures are not drawn to scale. The Smeeton cup (fig. 2) is much larger than the cup drawn in fig. 3.

Dr Glaisher also exhibited a sgraffiato-ware cup ($3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, the bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter), with four handles and the inscription "John Jenkins his dish Dicenber (*sic*) 1634." The underneath clay is brown, and the upper one yellow: the whole covered by a lead glaze. The inscription occupies the space between two consecutive handles. The three similar spaces between the other handles are occupied by three different flowers, in all of which a considerable portion of the upper clay has been removed. Each flower is enclosed by a rough frame of dots. The outsides of the handles are decorated with horizontal scratches, and beneath them tree-shaped decorations are scratched. Fig. 4 shows the cup and one of the flowers, and fig. 4a the inscription. In fig. 4 the shaded portion represents the underneath (dark) clay, and the unshaded portion the yellow clay.

The earliest piece of sgraffiato ware recorded by Hodgkin is dated 1670 (No. 206), so that the present piece is 36 years older if the date is to be relied upon. The possibility of doubt in regard to the date arises from the fact that the line forming the loop of the 6 is continued beyond the long stroke, so that the figure somewhat resembles an 8 with the upper half of the top loop erased (see fig. 4a). Apart from the shape of the figure, however, the character of the piece and the use of the word 'dish' for an upright vessel render the date 1834 unlikely.

The exhibition of these four pieces was accompanied by a historical account of the manufacture of salt-glazed and sgraffiato wares in England, illustrated by specimens. Sgraffiato wares have never been much made in England, and attention was directed to a Doulton vase, decorated in this manner, with the date 1879.

EXHIBITION OF DELFT PHARMACEUTICAL WARE.

By MR W. AMBROSE HARDING.

Preserved in the comparative security of the apothecary's shelf considerable numbers of these drug vessels have survived the fate which has overcome so many of the domestic pieces, and so have the merit of being examples of Delft-ware of fairly

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