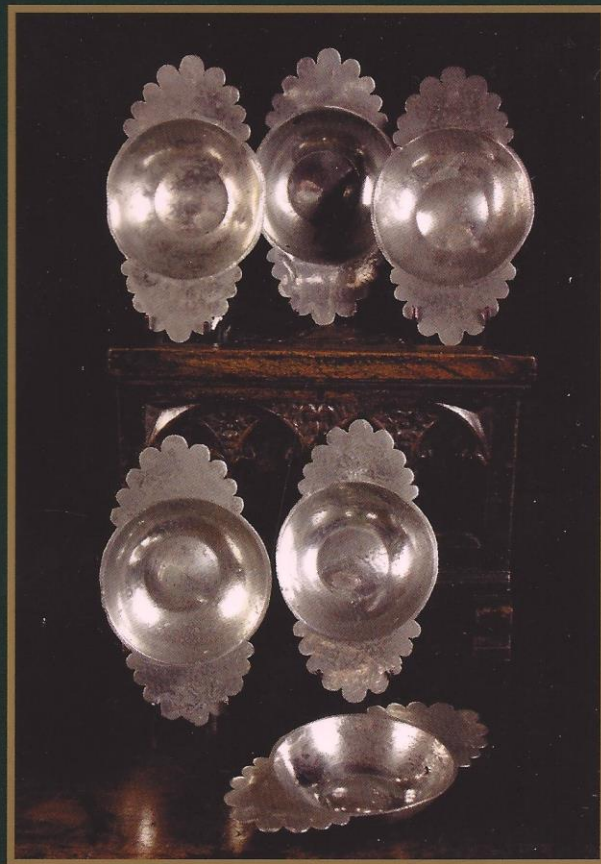


WILKINSON'S
AUCTIONEERS



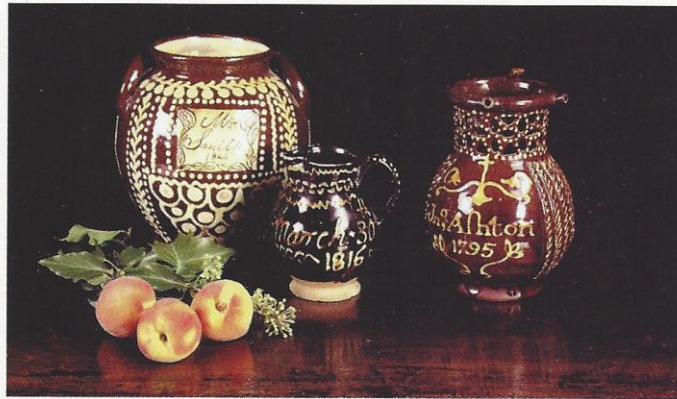
Period Oak,
Country Furniture,
Punta Cana Wreck Pewter,
Pottery & Effects.

Sunday, 24th November 2013
at 11.00am

WILKINSON'S AUCTIONEERS

WILKINSON'S AUCTIONEERS LTD
28 Netherhall Road, Doncaster DN1 2PW

Period Oak & Effects,
to include the Property of
Global Marine Exploration Inc.
The Punta Cana Wreck Pewter, circa 1550



also English Slipware Pottery from
The Synge-Craven Collection

Sunday, 24th November 2013 at 11.00am

Viewing: Thursday 21st November 2013, 11am-4pm
Friday 22nd November 2013, 11am-4pm
and on morning of Sale from 9am or by appointment

Buyers' Premium 17.5% + VAT
Online Surcharge 5% + VAT
Catalogues £8.50

Telephone: 01302 814884

Facsimile: 01302 814883

E-mail: sid@wilkinsons-auctioneers.co.uk

Web Site: www.wilkinsons-auctioneers.co.uk

Company Reg. No. 4357518

Company Directors: S. P. Wilkinson, P. Brooks.

PUNTA CANA PEWTER

The pewter wreck discovered off Punta Cana in the Dominican Republic was a mid 16th century merchant ship, likely Spanish of unknown name and unknown journey but likely out of Seville, (perhaps or not to other parts of continental Europe such as Antwerp, London), thence across the Atlantic to sink surely not far from its destination.

Unusual for its large cargo of pewter, and unusual for much of that to survive in a condition from which it was able to be excavated, restored, cleaned and polished revealing original marks and condition detail. Excavations took place in 2011-2013.(estimated)

A date for the shipwreck is from 1540-1559. Thomas Curtis (TC) is said to have died in 1559.

In November of 2013 Wilkinsons of Doncaster auctioned over 250 pieces from this wreck of which this collection acquired the following 5 pieces.

These are identified here by lot number with some detail taken from the catalogue descriptions.

1 Porringer from lot 401

1 plate from lot 437

1 plate from lot 410

1 eight pointed plate from lot 435

(1 plate from lot 437 was part of a swap for one plate from lot 403)

1 plate from lot 403 DWH (as above)

1 plate from lot 451 (Spanish trencher type DM)

6 pieces in total.

Lot 401 - Porringer

Twin eared
porringer with 5
lobed ear margins
bearing the maker's
mark of Sir Thomas
Curtis of London
(25cms 9 3/4 inches
from ear to ear
..ends) - damages -
small hole in booge,
lovely piece



Lot 437 one plate

A 16th Century Bossed pewter plate with narrow border bearing maker's mark attributed to Edward Cacher of London 8 3/4" (22cm in diameter)



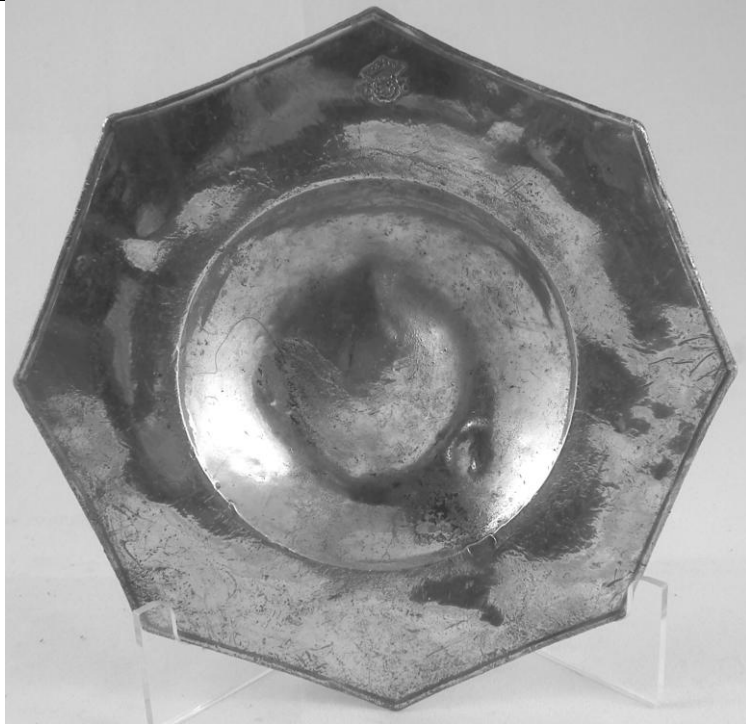
Lot 410 - Plate

A pewter dish with broad bordered bosses, bearing maker's marks attributed to Edward Cacher of London 9 1/2 inches (24cms in diameter)



**Lot 435 - A 16th
century Bossed 8
Pointed rimmed
saucer**

A pewter dish
with broad
bordered bosses,
bearing maker's
marks attributed
to Thomas Curtis
of London 9 1/2
inches (24cms in
diameter)



Lot 403

Narrow
bordered
shallow
welled bossed
pewter plates
with plain
rims makers
marks
attributed to
Edward
Cacher of
London
7 1/2 inches
(19.5cm)
diameter



Lot 451

Shallow almost
straight booged
plain rimmed
plate about
7 3/4" diameter

Made by T C
Thomas Curtis
(likely)

PCO 1837 ref

Known as
"Spanish
Trencher"



Sir Thomas Curtis (many spellings including Curteys)

He worked from 1520 - 1559 (when he died). To become Lord Mayor he had to transfer to a primary Guild so chose the Fishmongers.

references PS.60 OP1625.

He was a paid supplier to the King. A history from the internet follows.

Note November 27 1599 he was buried on the 7th of December in St Dionis Church London.

His son was called William Curtis - William died before him.

A mark of his is found on faked wedge balusters. No-one says how they were faked - either they were made in the 1900s or the faked marks were added - but no-one tells us.

This is the mark referred to -



It is said to be on a lot of faked wedge balusters. There are some in Birmingham Museum in the collection of F Lloyd Ward donated 1956 and 58. This is mentioned in 1964, the punch mark belonged to Munday at his death. The marks are not yet found on the wedge balusters at Birmingham though the fakes are found with fake hR marks on them.

CURTEYS, Thomas (by 1502-59), of London.

Published in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1509-1558*, ed. S.T. Bindoff, 1982
Available from [Boydell and Brewer](#)

[LONDON1](#)
1547

Family and Education

b. by 1502, s. of John Curteys of Enfield, Mdx. *m.* Mabel, 1s. Kntd. Nov./Dec. 1557.[2](#)

Offices Held

Warden, Pewterers' Co. 1524-5, master 1538-40, 1545-7; auditor, London 1538-40, sheriff 1546-7, alderman 1551-*d.*, mayor 1557-8.[3](#)

Biography

Thomas Curteys was a pewterer who carried on his business in the 1530s and 1540s from a house in Lombard Street. He bought his tin in Cornwall, transporting it by sea to Southampton and thence to London; in 1533 he sued the mayor and sheriff of Southampton and the deputy receiver of Cornwall, [Wymond Carew](#), for losing ten blocks of tin which he had deposited in the tin house at Southampton. In 1537 the wardens of the Pewterers' Company complained to the mayor and aldermen of London that Thomas Curteys, contrary to their ordinances, kept ten apprentices: Curteys bound himself to obey the order of the court of aldermen and, until their decision, to take no more apprentices. Presumably the dispute was settled amicably for Curteys was elected master of the Company in the following year.[4](#)

In 1546 he was elected sheriff by the commonalty of London. He tried hard to evade the office and on 2 Sept. petitioned the common council for his discharge 'by reason of his insufficiency of goods'; he produced letters in support from William Paulet, Baron St. John, [Sir John Russell](#), Baron Russell, and [Sir Thomas Cheyne](#), but his petition was 'wholly rejected and

denied'. He contested this decision until the very day of the swearing-in of the new sheriffs, but when he was called to take his oath before the assembled commons he submitted, 'with an evil will', as Wriothesley recorded, 'and so was sheriff; and he kept it in his own house, and would not paint his house nor change it, saving the morrow after Michaelmas day ... to keep his dinner at the Pewterers' hall'. His company gave him £7 towards this dinner as well as a present of £35, raised by subscription.⁵

Less than a week after the end of his year as sheriff Curteys was elected one of the Members for the City. On 22 Nov. 1547 a bill for the river Thames was given its first reading in the House of Lords: four days later the court of common council, having debated the effect of this bill, which it judged against the City's interest, appointed eight aldermen and 20 commoners, of whom Curteys was one, to prepare an answer to it. Whether or not this answer was used, nothing more is heard of the bill. In this Parliament, too, a bill was introduced in the Commons every session to regulate the export of tin: Curteys's company must have been interested in this bill, which in 1549 was described as 'for and for carrying of tin overseas', but he was evidently not indispensable to it, for it reappeared in the last session, when he was no longer a Member, and was then passed by the Commons, although it failed in the Lords.⁶

Curteys was replaced for the last session by John Blundell because he had by then been elected an alderman and his withdrawal was necessary to preserve the balance of two aldermanic and two non-aldermanic Members for London. He had been up for election as alderman nine times before he was elected, on 23 Apr. 1551, for the ward of Farringdon Within. By tradition an alderman had to belong to one of the 12 great companies, but when Curteys was asked to change he refused to do so. It was not until 15 Jan. 1555 that he submitted, after having been committed to Newgate 'for his wilful stiffness and disobedience' and threatened with a fine of 1,000 marks, and even then his bond for the fulfilment of his promise by Easter day had to be twice renewed before on 6 Sept., after it had again expired, he offered to transfer to the Clothworkers if they would have him. A month later he was again asked to name the company he would join and it was only on 15 Sept. 1556 that the wardens of the Fishmongers acknowledged his entry: the Pewterers agreed to the change but asked the court of aldermen to prevent him from taking any apprentices from that time on. Curteys appears to have been the last alderman whose transfer was thus insisted on: in after years the custom was held to apply only to mayors, but as Curteys was himself elected mayor in 1557 he would have had to leave his original company then.⁷

On 10 Apr. 1554, during Mary's second Parliament, the court of aldermen read a parliamentary bill drawn up by one of the under sheriffs 'to constrain all strangers and foreigners inhabiting within this city to bear like charges in all things as freemen do', and thereupon 'agreed that Mr. Alderman Curteys should forthwith cause it to be set forward and preferred with speed'. Neither of the City's two aldermanic Members, Sir

Martin Bowes and the recorder Robert Broke, was present at this meeting, presumably because they were at Westminster, and Curteys must have delivered the bill to one of them later that day, for on the following day it made its appearance in the Commons: it had a second reading on Apr. but went no further, being later passed in substance by the common council itself.⁸

Curteys was one of the London merchants who on 26 Feb. 1555 were granted letters patent of incorporation as the Merchant Adventurers of London for the discovery of unknown lands. He was not one of the greater London merchants but at the time of his death he had 28 houses in the City, all in or around Lime Street, where his own residence lay. He also had two houses and some land at Walthamstow, Essex, and a small amount of property in Hoxton, Middlesex. So far as is known he left no will: his estate descended to his granddaughter Anne, the daughter of his only son Thomas who had predeceased him. Curteys died on 27 Nov. 1559 and was buried on 6 Dec. in his parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch; the lord mayor and alderman attended the funeral, which was followed by 'a great dinner for all men that would come'. Anne, who was already married to the adventurer Thomas Stucley or Stukeley, did not long survive her grandfather.⁹

Ref Volumes: 1509-1558

Author: Helen Miller

Notes

- ^{1.} Did not serve for the full duration of the Parliament.
- ^{2.} Date of birth estimated from first subsidy assessment, E179/251/156. C. Welch, *Pewterers' Co.* ii. 218; C1/974/88; *London IPMs* (Brit. Rec. Soc.), i. 153, 211.
- ^{3.} Welch, ii. 205-6; City of London RO, Guildhall, jnl. 14, ff. 148v, 216; 15, f. 267; rep. 12(2), f. 330; 13(2), ff. 558.
- ^{4.} *LP Hen. VIII*, xii, xiv, add.; C1/770/9; City of London RO, rep. 9, ff. 259v, 260.
- ^{5.} City of London RO, jnl. 14, f. 148v; 15, f. 273; rep. 11, f. 309v; *Wriothesley's Chron.* i (Cam. Soc. n.s. xi), 171; Welch, i. 275.
- ^{6.} *LJ*, i. 300; City of London RO, jnl. 15, f. 399; *CJ*, i. 1-3, 8, 12, 18-21.
- ^{7.} Beaven, *Aldermen of London*, i. 73, 101, 110, 156, 182, 200, 207, 218; ii. p. xlvi; City of London RO, rep. 12(2), f. 330; 13(1), ff. 108v, 212, 244v-47, 248v, 278v; 13(2), ff. 297v, 315v, 344, 426, 429v.
- ^{8.} City of London RO, rep. 13(1), f. 147; jnl. 16, f. 299-v; *CJ*, i. 33-34.
- ^{9.} *CPR*, 1554-5, pp. 55-59; W. R. Scott, *Jt. Stock Companies*, ii. 36-39; T. S. Willan, *Muscovy Merchants of 1555*, 5-9, 89-90; *London*

IPMs, i. 210-11; C142/152/94; *Reg. St. Dionis Backchurch*, 185; *Machyn's Diary* (Cam. Soc. xlii), 217-18; *DNB* (Stucley or Stukely

.....

.....

Edward Cacher I

Working 1544 - 1563

an Alderman of the City of London

references PS 1470 and OP 777

7 fellow liverymen were fined 7d each for turning up poorly dressed to his burial.....(now what does that mean?)

He had either two or three sons, all records are vague.

Does his mark have a date on it ending in a 9? (if so it should be when he started work was it in 1539?)

He was the friend and overseer of the will of a Thomas Catcher another alderman of Hackney Middlesex (London) (perhaps)

Note also as Edward Ketcher -

Abbot of St. Alban's Inn.-This was the town house of the Abbots of St. Albans, prior to the dissolution of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII.

It stood at the east side of Old Broad Street, to the north of St. Anthony's School, and was purchased

by Edward Ketcher, pewterer of Thomas Leighe about 1544. By his will, dated 5 Elizabeth, the property was devised by Edward Ketcher to his son John (Inq. p.m. Lond. II. 38), who was Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, 1588-96.

It seems probable that Cushion Court and Adams Court, Old Broad Street (q.v.), now occupy the site approximately. Thomas Leighe

He had a son John Ketcher who was a pewterer and may or may not have been a Sherriff of London and might or might not have been fined 5s in respect of that office.

This John was the eldest son of Edward referred to at PS2239 and OP848 he worked at St Mary Aldermary in London. he worked form 1563 - 1601 he had six recorded apprentices and a son called William.

He William is said to be free by Patrimony in 1598 and perhaps a pewterer

-

.....

.....