

VRG_Folder_0541

13.I.88

Bacteria Rhodospirillum rubrum

(Spirillum) sp. = Spirillum rubrum (L.)

In connection with Fallica material, I see it is important to get at least the side view of the flagellum, as this picture does not show the shape adequately. They never did what I asked about the photos, as to rubbing. Conduct, maybe.

This flagellum should precede those in Appendix fig. 22, by a little. In its upright down ϕ , it does not look as if it did.

The American School of
Classical Studies,
Swedias Street 54,
Athens 140, Greece.

28 March, 1977

Dear Miss ^P Pearce,

Miss Grace has asked me to write you and thank you for your letter of the 4th October, 1976; she is sorry not to have answered it sooner. She is grateful for the information about the height of your amphora and for the return of the photograph she sent to show the sort of profile view which would be most useful to her of your jar also, and she will look forward to receiving such a photograph whenever it is available -- also the photographs of the stamps themselves at actual size.

She asks me to thank you also for your kindness in sending rubbings of the stamps. However, your method of taking rubbings seems to differ somewhat from ours, and, as Miss Grace once trained me in her own methods, I wonder if **it** would be possible for the jar to be made available to me for this purpose sometime during a brief visit to England from April 22 to April 27? If so, could you let me know, at the following address, what the hours of the Museum are, and when during that period it would not be convenient for me to come? I am sorry if this is a nuisance -- one has to take what opportunities arise, and I gather that the combination of stamps is specially important.

My address will be:

Mrs PMW Matheson,
Ornsay,
Woodlands Road West,
Virginia Water,
Surrey.

With Miss Grace's regards,

Yours sincerely,

Philippa MW Matheson

Handwritten notes:
modern stamp
later
low
with
missis
darker
with
change

Handwritten notes:
B.I. 88
What happened about
this visit?



Royal Albert Memorial Museum

Queen Street Exeter EX4 3RX
Telephone 0392 56724

3.01

Stephen Locke BSc AMA FGS Director of Museums

4 October 1976

Your ref

Our ref

Dear Ms Grace,

Thank you for your letter of August - I am afraid the delay in answering is due to the fact that I have been abroad.

I am grateful to receive the correct readings of the stamps on our Rhodian amphora. Please do use our jar in publication. It has not been published, and we know nothing more of it; as far as I can ascertain. It should be credited (in text or photograph) to Exeter City Museum, U. K.

Rubbings of the stamps should have been sent with the photographs which you have received; however, I enclose another set. The height of the jar is 755 mm. I will endeavour to get a set of 1:1 photographs of the stamps and one of the amphora right way up to you, but this may be difficult.

I enclose the photograph which you asked to be returned.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) S. M. Pearce
Curator of Antiquities

*(Printed)
700.7
(Amphora)
to Pearce)*

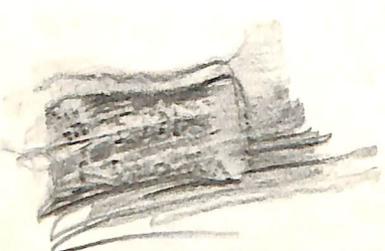
Ms V. R. Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Classical
Studies,
Athens 140, GREECE.

EXETER CITY COUNCIL
MUSEUMS SERVICE

Rougemont House Local History Museum
Guildhall
St. Nicholas Priory
Underground Passages
Topsham Museum



Other
side 2
markings of
same
stamp -



one
side
2 markings
of same
stamp



On the Exeter jar

Note that the handles bearing the ep. mark
 $\Xi 2 \nu \phi \alpha \rho$ had been remarked as later than
 the others, ^(with symbol for Helios) Ref. Hesperi 1963, p. 326, note 17.
 It had been noted - see notes 15-16, Pl. 61, on S.A. at
 Agona with this device, ^{esp. p. 8} that the 2 handles w. ep-
 $\Xi 2 \nu \phi \alpha \rho$ were "notably latest. - with straight
 rim" and probably had another fabricant, and
 who was he.

The Agona II's for the 2 types on the Exeter
 jar, SS 1510 for the fab. type and SS 4151 for
 the ep. type, show this distinction: the latter, as
 noted above, ^{has} relatively straight rim. With SS 1510
 with the fab. type is arching. Now the (change
 large, and not quite true-on) photo of the jar in
 Exeter, seems to show the same peculiar difference;
 one handle is more curved, the other has a more
 straight rim.

AD

COMB. cards. Please also file
to 2 stamps on their cards.

Hellas Ἑπιξέ
symbol νοφά(ντου)

Σωφάτ(ης)
Δάδιος

ΠΙΣΥ

COLLECTIONS ; EXETER, ENGLAND.

attention called to it by Chr. Börker
28.VII.74

1st copy
 (2nd is filed
 with RHOD. ATH. - MITH.
 POST-PUBL. CORRSP.
 with PEARCE

August 18, 1976

Miss Susan M. Pearce
 Exeter Memorial Museum
 Queen Street, Exeter
 Devon, England

Dear Miss Pearce:

A few days ago I received the three photographs of your Rhodian amphora and its stamps. These have given me a good surprise, since they show a combination of dating stamp and potter's stamp which I did not have and did not expect. The restored readings are as follows:

Helios	ΕΙΙΙ ΕΕ	ΕΣΚΡΑΤ(ΗΣ)
symbol	ΝΘΑ(ΝΤΟΥ)	ΔΑΔΙΟΣ

On the eponym type, see Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 326, note 17; your amphora shows ΘΕΥΑΡΡΟΣ was not the only potter to place the Helios symbol device in his eponym types. On the earlier potter ΕΣΚΡΑΤΗΣ whose name is accompanied in his stamps with the name of a month (in this case ΔΑΔΙΟΣ), see Exploration Archeol. de Délos, vol. 27, p. 302, under E 3.

I would like to use your jar in a publication on early Rhodian stamps and jars; it probably dates in the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C. To whom should I apply for permission? Perhaps yourself? Do you know where the jar was found? Has any publication been made of it?

Note that I did ask for photographs of the stamps at their actual size; I would be glad to pay for these to be made. I asked also for rubbings of ^{both} all the stamps, and sent you some suitable papers; can you do this? Finally I asked for a precise measurement of the height of the whole jar as preserved. Can you manage to get this? The easiest way to get it accurate is to set the jar upside down so it rests firmly in its rim, then lay a stick (ruler or similar straight thing) across its upended tip; the stick should be levelled, and then you measure how

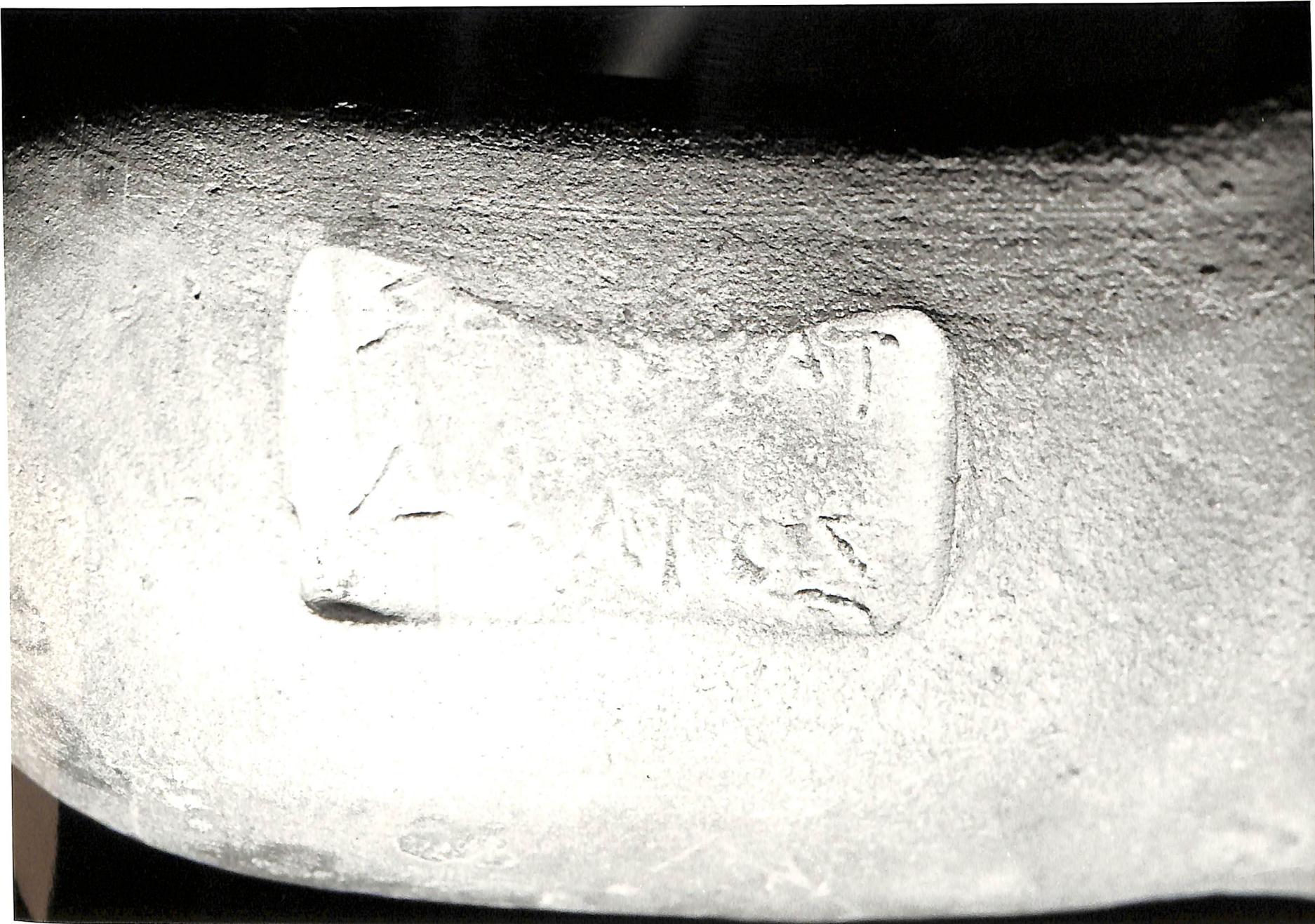


far the end of the jar as preserved (in your case the actual tip is missing) is from the ground. Your photographer has set the jar upside down to photograph it. This means that his otherwise good (shapp) picture does not show the top of the jar in good profile. There is something particularly interesting about the profile of the tops of the handles of your jar; they are not the same, and by themselves (one by one) would be differently dated. If possible, get a photo of the jar better in profile. We usually set them in a ring tripod for this purpose, and never mind about seeing the tripod.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Enclosure: I enclose a photo of an amphora in a ring tripod (film 700.7). Please return it when you are finished with it. The amphora is at 1 : 10, and will be shown in comparison with a good many others at the same scale.



*Rec'd 14.7.1941 - Exeter
via Friends (over)*

EXETER CITY COUNCIL
COPYRIGHT
Ref. No.



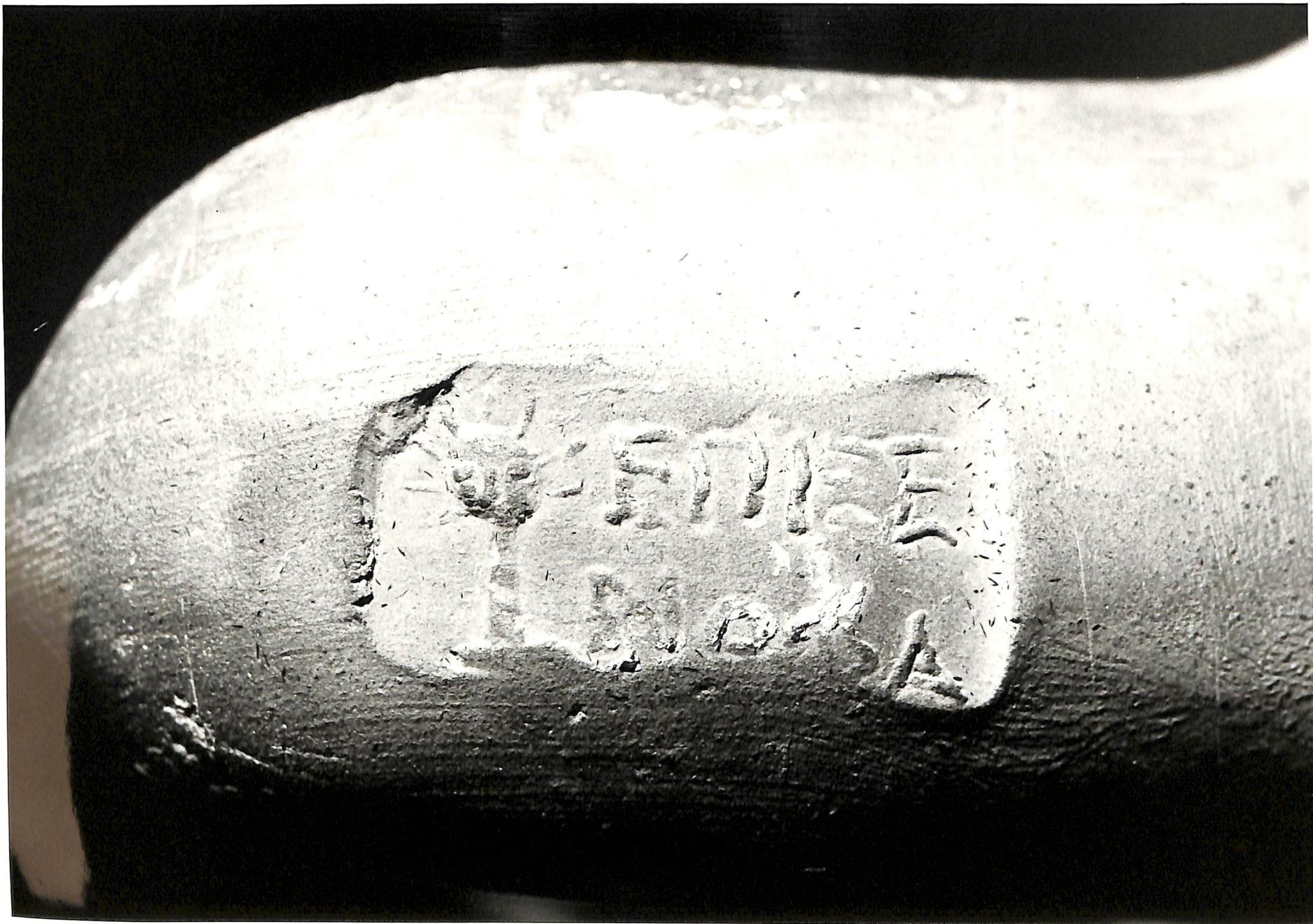
amphora as requested.

86

(not as requested, but in season, and tipped)

rec'd 14. VII. 76 for Frater
without covering with





need 14 7/11/11
with 1000 1/11/11

EXETER CITY COUNCIL
COPYRIGHT
Ref. No.

COLLECTIONS - EXETER

May 19, 1976

Miss Susan M. Pearce
Royal Albert Memorial Museum
Queen Street
Exeter EX4 3RX
England

Dear Miss Pearce,

Thank you for your letter of 26 April 1976. As you requested, I am ^(enclosed) sending a check in the amount of £1.50 for the photographs. In my letter of 30 March 1976, I asked for a photograph of the amphora, in full profile, at 1:10, with a height measurement in centimeters. In the case of the stamps themselves, I should like the photographs at actual size, if at all possible. I am also sending materials for rubbings, and would be grateful if you could send these to me, as I need them to determine the size of the stamps. [ⓧ]

I hope you found the booklet interesting and helpful in identifying the amphora in your museum.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

VRG:dwl

↑
outward also
by DWL

ⓧ - the rubbings are also needed to help in a reading of difficult stamps -

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

710.974 (OFFICE)
TEL.: 745.951 (RESIDENTS)

52 ODOS SOUEDIAS
ATHENS 140

May 10th

Dear Miss Grace,

Here is a cheque for £1.50 that you can send to England. Don't forget to write the name of the payee!

The rate of exchange is a miserable 65,5 drachmae to the pound.

Susan Walker

U.V.

Alan Walker happened into to salondie when I had need this. I gave him 100 dr. for a $\frac{1}{2}$ £1 $\frac{1}{2}$. also may thank to Susan.

Royal Albert Memorial Museum

Queen Street Exeter EX4 3RX
Telephone 0392 56724



Stephen Locke BSc AMA FGS Director of Museums

26 April 1976

Your ref

Our ref

Dear Ms Grace,

Thank you for your letter. Certainly it will be possible for us to send you 8" x 10" glossy black and white photographs of the Rhodian amphora and the stamp on it.

However, the photographs (2) are 75p each, and I am afraid that I have to ask for the £1.50 in advance. When we receive it, in sterling please, the photographs will be sent as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely, m

Susan Pearce

(Miss) S. M. Pearce
Curator of Antiquities

*10.7.76
Alan Walker's English with
said she could pay in sterling
not I as ref. here
Paying debit card. Don't want
overseas prints unless they
already have to pay
ask for money.*

Ms. Virginia Grace,
Agora excavations,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens 140,
GREECE.

EXETER CITY COUNCIL
MUSEUMS SERVICE

Rougemont House Local History Museum
Guildhall
St. Nicholas Priory
Underground Passages
Topsham Museum

March 30, 1976

Miss Susan M. Pearce
Rougemont House Museum
Castle Street
Exeter
England

Dear Miss Pearce,

While at Exeter very briefly in June 1975, I saw in a vitrine in your Victoria and Albert Museum a stamped Rhodian amphora of the 3rd century B.C., i.e. looking like the jars in fig. 22 of the enclosed booklet. So far as I could make out the reading of one of the stamps, this piece would be very useful to me in a projected publication on the Rhodian series.

I would be greatly obliged if you could send me a photograph of your amphora, in full profile, preferably at 1:10; also a height measurement, preferably in centimeters rather than inches. Again, if possible, photographs of the stamps at actual size. I will be glad to pay for the photographs.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Miss Grace is now visiting the U.S. but will return to Athens in May. She asked that I forward this request to you.

COLLECTIONS: EXETER

Ch. Binkley tells me (28.VII.74 on a p.c.)
 see his file in Colls (BERLIN) that there
 is a Ptolemaic amphora "in Exeter"; it seems to
 be a "Ptolemaic jar", a Πτολεμαϊκός; he could not
 read the epigraphy

Is this what Brian Shepton is?

27.VI.75

Note this jar is in the Victoria & Albert Museum
 of Exeter, seen by me earlier this month, but it was
 in a vitrine, no time to get it opened, and I
 could not read the stamps well. I thought the
 device was the Helios head, and that the stamps
 ran thus:

~~H 'Eos' A πρ~~
~~n. Τριόφα~~

~~2.1 on sa) E~~
~~) A~~

→ It was a "Ptolemaic" jar. I got the address of
 the curator, and must write.

PRINTED MATTER

15

IF UNDELIVERED

If undelivered please return to
Exeter Memorial Museum,

2 Queen Street, Exeter, DEVON, ENGLAND

PHOTOGRAPHS PLEASE DO NOT BEND

Miss

S. M. PEARCE M.A. F.W.A.

Rougement Home Museum.

For photo
of Rhodan ja Exeter

17

ROUGEMONT HOUSE



**MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

A GUIDE TO THE HOUSE AND ITS COLLECTIONS



ROUGEMONT HOUSE

MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

CASTLE STREET, EXETER

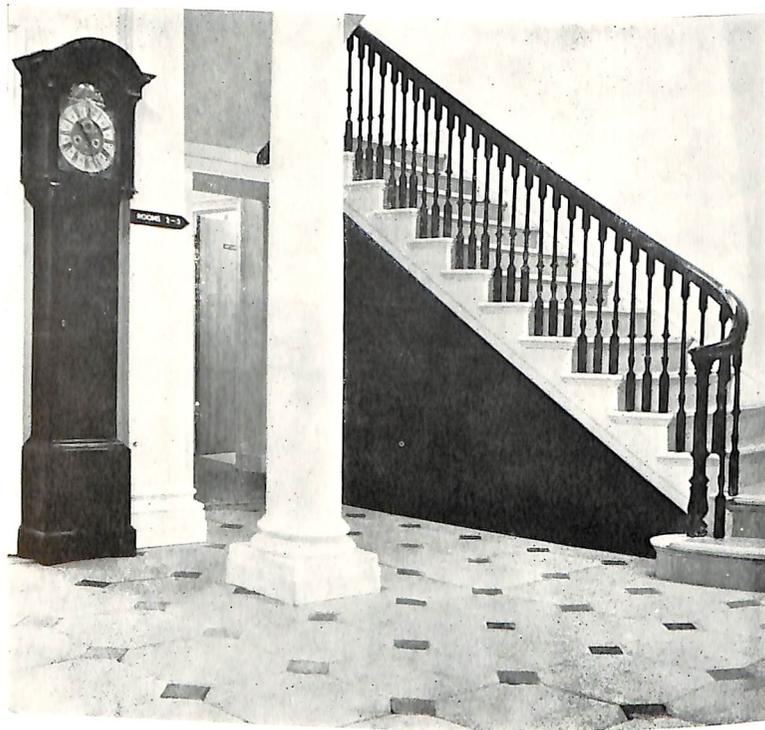
AN EXETER MUSEUMS PUBLICATION
1970

Text by Susan Pearce, M.A.

Photography by Alexander Hidalgo, Jnr.

Design by Derek Duff.

Printed by Joseph Banks & Son (Printers) Ltd., Northernhay Street, Exeter.



THE HOUSE

The Rougemont House Museum has been planned as a major regional archaeological and local history centre for Exeter and Devon. The house is situated in Rougemont Gardens very close to the gate-way of the Castle, which is the only part now surviving of the original castle built by William the Conqueror in 1068. Rougemont Gardens themselves were originally the castle yard, and the ditch and bank, dug out to add to the castle's defences, can be clearly seen. Rougemont House itself is a very attractive Georgian house built originally by Dr. John Patch about 1770 (see photo 1). Patch, who was a surgeon at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, leased the ground from Frederick, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, in 1768. The land had been part of the Duchy of Cornwall since 1337. Patch was a keen amateur gardener and he used the natural unevenness of the site to create a very fine landscaped garden below the castle wall.

The interior of the house is very typical of the time at which it was built, with its graceful staircase (see photo 2) and its ceilings decorated with moulded plasterwork. One of its most unusual features is the fine slate fire-place in the room leading off the left-hand side of the Hall. Here the chimney flue is taken to the left of the fireplace so that a broad window could be built directly above the fire, much to the mystification of all who saw the fire alight.

In 1793 the lease was passed to Edmund Granger, a clothier who owned several cloth mills at Exwick. Granger was able to buy the house and gardens outright in 1798. A print of 1794 shows Rougemont House in its original shape. The front of the house faced into Castle Street, and instead of the present high walls there was a little lawn between the house and the street. The house was converted at some time in the early nineteenth century, and the northern entrance was blocked up, while a new main doorway was opened on the eastern side. The hillside was excavated out, so that what had been a basement became the ground floor on the northern side, facing on to a small cobbled court-yard.

After Granger's death, the house passed into various hands, until in 1911 it was acquired by the City of Exeter for £7,000. The grounds were opened to the public in the following year. In 1913 the ground floor was opened as the Exeter Historical Museum, and until the outbreak of the second world war it housed a small collection of archaeological finds from Roman Exeter. During the extensive bombing of Exeter in 1942, Rougemont House was saved from destruction by the efforts of the museum attendant, but the adjoining City Library was badly damaged, and the City's other museum, Bampfylde House, was completely destroyed. As a consequence of this, Rougemont House became the temporary headquarters of the City Library Service, and most of the archaeological material had to go into store. As soon as the new library was completed in 1965, Rougemont House was once again returned to the City Museums.

THE COLLECTIONS

However, as a direct result of the bombing, a considerable amount of archaeological research was carried out in the centre of Exeter before the re-development took place, so that by the late 1950's the City had extensive and important collections of archaeological material which could not be shown. The Devon Archaeological Society had examined the site of the Roman baths under Cathedral Close. Lady (Aileen) Fox carried out two extremely important excavations which laid bare more of the street plan, and housing details, of the Roman city. In 1965 she led an excavation at the South Gate which discovered traces of the original Roman occupation of the site, a fortlet, built presumably by the Second Augusta Legion. Equally, important finds of pottery had been made from the mediaeval layers of occupation in the City, and the collections also contained an important alabaster plaque connected with the Pilgrimage trade, which had never been adequately displayed.

Apart from Exeter, the museum also had material from the County of Devon. Finds from the two neolithic sites at Hembury and Haldon had never been fully shown. In 1967 the Devon Archaeological Society excavated a barrow at Upton Pyne, Devon, which produced four important burial urns. The museum had also acquired a beaker, dug from a flint ring and cairn on the heathland behind Sidmouth. Finds from Lady Fox's 'digs' on Dartmoor, at Dean Moor and Kes Tor, could be allotted space better suited to them, and the Iron Age material from Blackberry Castle could be shown. The new displays also include well-known exhibits such as the very important Roman bronze of Cheiron carrying the young Achilles (see photo 9), and the unique 'Exeter Puzzle jug' (see photo 11). Also, the exceptionally interesting material from the Bronze Age barrow cemeteries at Upton Pyne, Farway Down (see photo 5) and Woodbury Common could be shown in their proper place in the historical sequence. Two rooms have been given over to selections from two important recent additions. The Lace Room shows part of the Samuelson Bequest received in 1968, which contained some fine pieces of Honiton and other laces, British and foreign. The Modern Room has a display of military material of the Devonshire Volunteer Regiments (The North Devon Hussars and the Imperial Devon Yeomanry) which have recently been deposited on loan by the Trustees of the Devon Yeomanry Collections. This includes uniforms, squadron guidons (battle flags) and other items of equipment. This room also has an interesting model of the City of Exeter loaned by the Devon and Exeter Institution, and constructed between 1817 and 1824 by a Mr. Caleb Hedgeland. Hedgeland was a builder in the City, and his model shows Exeter as it was before 1769, when the first of the City gates, the North Gate, was demolished. Subsequently, of course, all the City Gates were destroyed.

THE BROOM HAND AXES

Two fine examples chosen from the large collection of Palaeolithic (Acheulian) handaxes and associated types from the Hoxnian interglacial river terrace at Broom, near Axminster, East Devon. National Grid Reference ST 340010.

Lengths 19 cm. and 22 cm.

Pres. N. S. D'Urban.





HEMBURY BOWLS

The two bowls were excavated from the early Neolithic causeway camp at Hembury, East Devon. National Grid Reference ST 101030. The round bottoms are characteristic of this Neolithic pottery, and the trumpet-shaped lug handle on the shallow bowl is typical of the New Stone Age South Western ware.

Height 19.5 cm., diameter 17 cm.

Pres. Devon Archaeological Society.

Height 13 cm., diameter 38.7 cm.

SHALE CUPS

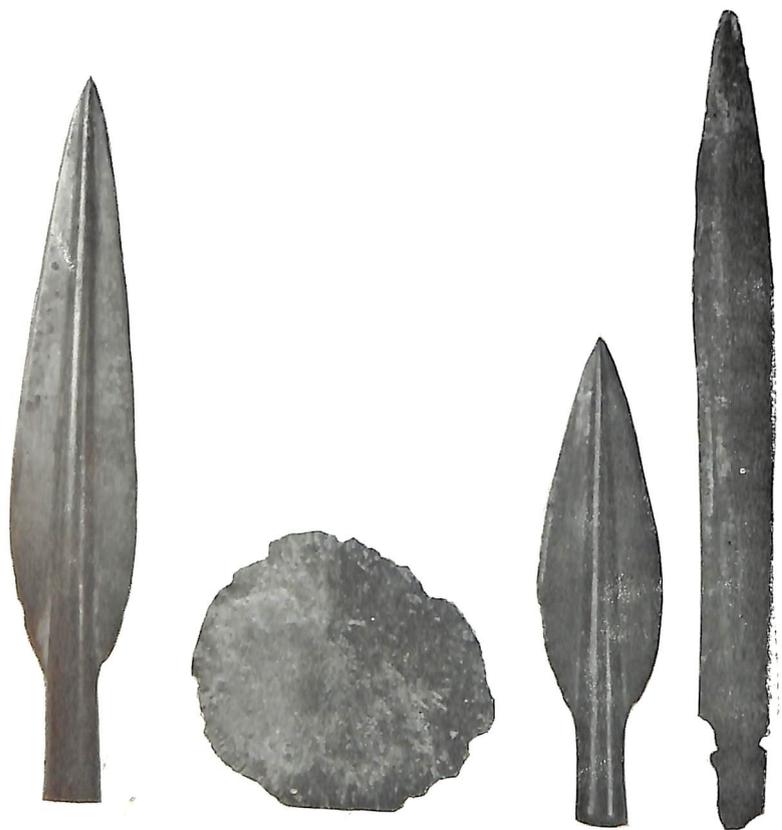
These two cups, made of Kimmeridge shale turned on a lathe, were excavated from barrows in the Early Bronze Age (Wessex culture) cemetery at Broad Down, Farway, Devon. The decorated example had been buried with a cremated body. The other was associated with a bronze grooved dagger and burnt bones. The incised cup is illustrated.

Height 9 cm.

Height 8 cm.

Pres. Rev. E. Kirwan.





THE BRONZE HOARD FROM WASHFIELD, DEVON.

This hoard contained two very fine spear heads with leaf-shaped blades, one 32 cm. long, and the other 21.9 cm., and a bronze sword blade, double-edged and swelling wider towards the point. The blade is 35.8 cm. long, including the short tang. There was also a piece of waster bronze, diameter approx. 13 cm.

Pres. J. Worth.

COTLEIGH COIN HOARD.

These coins came from a hoard found at Cotleigh, near Axminster, East Devon. They are made of lead mixed with a small proportion of silver. They were minted about 50 B.C. by the Durotriges, the Iron Age tribe who inhabited Dorset. The coins are debased copies of the gold stater of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

Diameter 2 cm.

Pres. Mrs. T. P. Eames.



HEMBURY IRON AGE BOWL.

The site of Hembury was not occupied in the Bronze Age, but in the Iron Age a hill fort was built there, on the site of the Neolithic causeway camp. The excavation of this fort yielded the Iron Age Bowl, an extremely important piece. The fine black ware, the over-turned rim, and the side ribs are all typical of the pottery of the last stage of the pre-Roman Iron Age in the South West.

Height 9.4 cm., diameter 15.5 cm.

Pres. Devon Archaeological Society.



ACHILLES.

This important Roman bronze was found on the beach at Sidmouth in 1840. It shows the young hero Achilles riding his tutor, Cheiron the Centaur, who is teaching him to hunt an attacking wild beast, possibly a leopard. The mount ornamented the top of the leg of a folding tripod, which would have supported a bronze wine bowl or table top.

Height 15.5 cm., length 12.5 cm.

Pres. N. H. Heineken.



ROMAN GLASS.

These two pieces were excavated by Lady (Aileen) Fox in 1952 on the site of the British Home Stores, Fore Street, Exeter. The fragmentary bowl of bluish green glass is of good metal with few bubbles, and the handled cup of the same colour is equally fine. The pieces were imported from Gaul or Germany in the first century A.D., and are typical of the ordinary Western glass ware of the period.

Height 11.6 cm., diameter approx. 11 cm.

Height 6.4 cm., diameter approx. 8 cm.

Pres. Exeter City Council.

PUZZLE JUG.

This unique piece of mediaeval pottery was found in South Street, Exeter, in 1843. It was probably made in Southern France or Italy, about 1400, and probably came to Exeter in the course of the wine trade with Bordeaux. The elaborate treatment of the jug, with its figures of musicians and bishops, makes it possible that it was an apprentice's masterpiece.

Height 46.4 cm.

Pres. Rev. W. Ellacombe.





ALABASTER PLAQUE.

This late mediaeval carved alabaster tablet shows the head of St. John the Baptist on a charger, flanked by two saints who are probably St. Katherine and St. Margaret, and above is a human soul held up by angels. Alabasters like these were carved and painted in large numbers in the town of Nottingham. They were bought by pilgrims to the various English shrines. They were regarded as devotional tablets which could be hung up, either in a private house, or perhaps in a chapel or church by members of a Guild. An inventory of the church of St. Kerrian, Exeter, in 1417, refers to these tablets, calling them St. John's Heads. This one was dug up in Exeter. Height 25 cm., length 15 cm.
Pres. Sir E. Channing Wills.

ANIMAL FINIAL.

This is one of the finest pieces of pottery mediaeval Exeter has produced. It dates probably from the fifteenth century. The very lively animal figure is moulded hollow. It was almost certainly intended to be fastened as a finial on the end of a roof gable.

Height 23.5 cm., length 23 cm.

Pres. Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Exeter.



BELLARMINE JUG.

This jug was found by workmen on the site of the Car Park, Sidwell Street, Exeter, in 1968. Jugs like this were very common in Exeter. They were imported from Protestant Holland during the sixteenth century. The face mask on the jug's shoulder is a caricature of the Dutch Cardinal Bellarmine (from whom the pieces take their name).

Height 21 cm.

Pres. Exeter City Council.



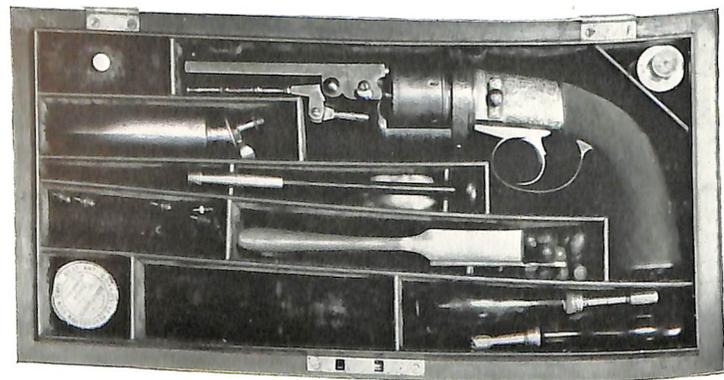
CHARLES I EXETER CROWN.

After the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, Charles I did not have access to London, and in consequence he made great use of provincial mints for the issuing of his coinage. A mint was set up in Exeter, although the site of it is not known. From September, 1643 to April, 1646 it produced most denominations of silver coins. The crown shows the King on horseback. Diameter 3.5 cm.
Purchased.

HAMMERLESS PERCUSSION REVOLVER BY JOHN HARVEY OF EXETER.

This gun is a hammerless percussion double action revolver. It is a true double action, as opposed to the self-cocking mechanism usually found on this type. It was made by John Harvey of South Street, Exeter, in about 1853. The barrel is of Damascus steel, that is it is made of wrought iron and steel which creates a pattern when it is browned. The ramrod is a combination tool, consisting of a nipple key and a barrel wedge remover. The gun is a beautifully finished piece, the interior mechanism being highly polished. It is in its original case, complete with powder flask, bullet mould (which makes Harvey's patent conical and also round bullets), nipple key, charge remover, percussion caps, cleaning rod, oil bottle, spare set of nipples and a spare spring. There is the Prince of Wales' crest on the top of the box and the butt of the gun.

Length 27.9 cm., barrel length 12 cm.



SERGEANT'S UNIFORM, ROYAL DEVON YEOMANRY ARTILLERY.

By 1798 seventeen troops of Volunteer cavalry had been raised in Devon, and of these the two most important were the North Devon Hussars and the Royal Devon Yeomanry. These regiments fought in the Boer War and the First World War. In 1916, they were amalgamated. They became an artillery unit, and as such fought in Sicily and Italy (1943-45). This uniform shows the dark blue of the North Devon Hussars combined with the scarlet of the Royal Devon Yeomanry.



HONITON LACE.

The first record of Honiton lace comes from the tombstone of James Dodge in St. Michael's churchyard, Honiton. The slab, dated 1617, describes him as a lace seller. However, Honiton lace as we know it began in the late eighteenth century. It was made all over East Devon, but the coach from Honiton took it to London, so it was called by the name of that town. The lace is composed of a series of springs, mainly of a floral design, joined by 'bars' worked with the needle, or mounted on lace. This piece comes from a wedding veil.

Length of sprig 20.3 cm.

Pres. C. Samuelson.

COLLECTIONS: EXETER

541