

This display
contains about
0.01% of RAMM's
collection.

71

Glass plate

About 1974

Made by Sam Herman

The maker was once head of the glass department at the Royal College of Art in London. After travelling and working internationally, Sam Herman now runs studios in London and Spain.

72

Salt-glazed stoneware tobacco jar and cover

1904

Made by the Martin Brothers at Southall, London

Most of these grotesque 'bird' jars were made by Wallace Martin. They do not represent any single species, rather they are part human in character, owing much to the maker's imagination. Some are caricatures of admirals, generals and judges, while others portrayed particular politicians and celebrities.

73

Salt-glazed stoneware tobacco jar and cover

1898

Made by the Martin Brothers at Southall, London

Modelled as a grotesque bird.

74

Glass bellows flask

About 1840-1860

Possibly made at Nailsea glassworks near Bristol

This speckled style of decoration was a speciality of Nailsea. However, similar wares were produced elsewhere from 1790-1890.

75

Salt-glazed stoneware 'face' jug

1903

Made by the Martin Brothers at Southall, London

The original inspiration for these face jugs may have been Janus, the two-faced ancient Roman god. Like the grotesque bird jars, some were modelled on celebrities.

76

**Salt-glazed stoneware
chess pieces**

1901-1902

Made by the Martin Brothers at Southall, London

This king, queen and bishop are all that remain of a full chess set. The intricate modelling was so time-consuming that pieces often cost more to make than their eventual selling price. The chess pieces were usually made by Wallace Martin.

77

Friggers

About 1840-1860

Possibly made at Bristol or Nailsea

Friggers were decorative but impractical objects, made by factory glassmakers in their own time using left-over glass. They were also produced commercially during the late 1700s and 1800s. Walking sticks, tobacco pipes, rolling pins, bells and musical instruments were all made.

78

Parrying shield

Collected in 1912

Kookynie, western Australia

During the period of British colonialism, this style of shield was designed to help parry the blows of enemy weapons such as spears. However, its unusual shape also meant that Aborigines could employ this device as a weapon or even as a weapon-breaker. The contrasting red and white-striped design was believed to dazzle the enemy; however, the design was associated with rain and water and reflected the effects of these forces upon large bodies of water.

79

Oil lamps

1,800–2,500 years old

Collected by Leopold Montague

Lt Colonel Leopold Montague lived in Crediton and was typical of collectors born in the Victorian era. He was interested in archaeological objects and purchased them from dealers, auction houses, friends and other collectors. Montague favoured quantity rather than quality and this is reflected in the number of ancient Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Mesopotamian oil lamps in his collection. These are just some of the 142 lamps in his collection of 800 antiquities. He carefully catalogued each object but today the accuracy of this information is uncertain.

80

Under-butler's livery

1835

Wool, livery lace

This brightly coloured uniform made for a servant to the Pole Carew family of Shute Barton near Axminster. The uniform is edged with hand-embroidered livery 'lace' showing the family's coat of arms. The silver buttons are also embossed with the family crest.

81

Drawn bonnet

About 1845-1849

Silk taffeta drawn bonnet, with a ruffle of ribbon and a fabric flower trim

This type of protective head covering the silk is so named because it is usually drawn and ruched over cane or whalebone supports. The bonnet framed the face, shading the complexion from damaging rays. A 'bavolet' frill also protected the nape of the neck.

82

Toque

About 1917-1920

Early 20th century turban-like hat shape created with wire and buckram covered with devoré silk velvet and trimmed with dyed ostrich feathers. Queen Mary was well-known for wearing this style of hat long after it had gone out of fashion. It added to her height and imposing appearance.

83

Top hat

About 1900

In the mid 19th century glossy silk plush replaced beaver fur as a covering for formal hats like this. The etiquette of removing one's hat in the company of ladies is well known. As early as 1903 the trade paper, the *Hatter's Gazette*, regretted the decline of this sign of respect.

84

Helmet, The Royal Devonshire Regiment

1882-1908

London

In the early 1880s helmets were introduced for infantry regiments. This one is made from black wool felt and metal alloy. The badge shows the universal crowned star with Exeter Castle at the centre. In 1881, the Devonshire Regiment merged with the county's militia and rifle volunteer units. They fought campaigns in Afghanistan, Chitral, in modern Pakistan, and South Africa.

85

Neapolitan mandolin

About 1810-1830

Sycamore, redwood and spruce, with ebony inlay on the bridge, ivory pins and tortoiseshell plectrum plate. Mandolins are descendants of a type of medieval lute. The Neapolitan style, known as 'round-back' or 'bowl-back', has a vaulted back formed from a number of strips of wood.

86

Ash glazed stoneware jar

1977

Made by Svend Bayer

Svend's work has been influenced by North Devon slipware and Far Eastern stoneware. He has been experimenting with form and decoration at his Devon pottery since 1975 using local clays and a wood-fired kiln.

87

Wooden pulpit panel

16th century

Collected by Harry Hems

Originally part of a church pulpit, this panel depicts the biblical story of Abraham and Isaac, with a cherub representing God. The style of the carving and the dress of the figures suggest it was made in Continental Europe.

88

Doll's house and furniture

1865

Made in Ireland

This doll's house was sent to young Ellen Caroline Wray in Teignmouth by the Uncle who had made it for her. It houses real glasses and china, and a family of dressed china-headed dolls. The furnishings were gathered over many years by different generations, resulting in some eccentric variations of style and scale.

89

Mother and Child

John Angel (1881-1960)

1916, bronze

The sculptor John Angel was born in Newton Abbot and moved to Exeter ten years later. Aged 20, he was apprenticed to a woodcarver and later went to the Royal Academy Schools. His public sculptures include the war memorial in Northernhay Gardens, Exeter.

90

Millennium Optimism

Peter Thursby (1930-2011)
2000, silver

The Optimism series is notable for its simplicity of structure and combination of metals such as silver, bronze and stainless steel. From 1971-1981 Peter led the School of Art and Design in Exeter. He was the first sculptor to be elected President of the Royal West of England Academy. RAMM held a retrospective exhibition of his work in 2000.

91-95

Salt-glazed stoneware vases

Made by the Martin Brothers at Southall, London

The Martin Brothers were inspired by the earlier arts and crafts of medieval Europe and by Japanese prints and pottery. The transparent glaze and 'orange peel' texture were obtained by throwing salt onto the vases in the kiln.

91 Vase with incised decoration of finches and pear blossom, 1889

92 Vase with incised decoration of fantastic marine creatures, 1899

93 Brown glazed vase with incised decoration of frogs and tadpoles, 1901

94 Ribbed vase with blue/green glazes and incised festoon decoration, 1903

95 Ribbed vase with brown-glazed body and a shallow, carved, net-work pattern, similar to the textures of fruits and nuts, 1914

96

Model 15 Oliver typewriter

1928-1931

The typewriter is one of the great inventions of the Victorian era.

By the early 20th century it had revolutionised the workplace and the role of working women.

This especially popular model was used throughout Britain and the U.S.A.

97

Ammonite

Upper Jurassic, about 150 million years old

Probably from Dorset

The nodule which preserved this ammonite has been cut in half to reveal the internal chambered structure of the shell.

98

Cameo glass vase with acid-etched pattern

About 1900

Made at the Gallé factory, Nancy, France

Emile Gallé (1846-1904) was a leading glassmaker and designer working in the fluid Art Nouveau style. This was inspired by plants, insects, marine life and landscapes. At his factory Gallé mastered a range of decorative techniques, but cameo carving remained the most popular.

99

Cameo glass reproduction of the Portland Vase

About 1880

Probably made in Stourbridge, West Midlands

Cameo decoration is created by fusing two or more contrasting layers of hot glass. Once they have cooled the outer layer is ground away by a wheel or hand tools leaving a design in relief. This piece was engraved by F. Zach, who came from central Europe.

The original Portland Vase was probably made in Rome around 30-20 BC, and is now in the British Museum. It may represent the myth of the marriage of the Thessalian King Peleus and the sea-nymph Thetis.

100

Glass paperweights with medallions of George IV and Queen Victoria

About 1824 and 1837

Made at Apsley Pellat's Falcon Glasshouse, London

Apsley Pellat patented a process of encasing ceramic medallions within molten glass. After cooling, the paperweights were finished on a polishing wheel.

101

**Glass 'wart' beaker
*Warzenbecker***

Dated 1664

Made in Germany

This beaker is thickly blown and impressed with raspberry-shaped patterns. When translated the inscription reads: 'Fill me up and drain me / Throw me down / Pick me up / and fill me again'.

102

Goblet in *filigrana* or 'thread-grained' glass

About 1670-1690

Probably made in Holland by migrant Venetians

The technique of *filigrana* is a speciality of Venetian glassmakers that has been imitated in Europe, America and China. Generally clear glass is embedded with an intricate network of white or coloured threads, but there are many possible variations.

103

Glass fairy-light moulded as a bust of Queen Victoria

About 1890

Made by Hearnwright & Co. London

These decorative lights were made by blowing glass into shaped moulds. They were used to hold small candles. Wires were attached, so that they could be hung in trees or elsewhere.

104

Engraved glass goblet and cover

About 1745

Made in Germany

Engraved with a wheel, the goblet shows the figures of Neptune and a sea-nymph on one side, and a ship and two sailors on the other. In Germany this type of goblet was known as a *Pokal* and was passed from one drinker to another during toasts.

105

Frigger

About 1840-1860

Made in England

Glass bugle frigger incised with a spiral twist.

106

**Glass Imperial Eagle Beaker
*Reichsadlerhumpen***

Dated 1664

Made in Germany

The enamelled decoration depicts the double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire with the shields of the Electors, the German princes who elected the king and emperor.

107

Glass Goblet: 'The Door'

1975

Engraved by Stephen Proctor (1946-2001), Ashburton, Devon

This work by a well-known local glass artist was commissioned by the museum in 1975 with assistance from the Crafts Advisory Committee. The image was stippled with a diamond point engraving tool.

Stephen's glass work is represented in many collections around the world.

108

Iridescent glass vase with trailed glass decoration

About 1900

Made at the Loetz Glasshouse, Klostermühle, Bohemia

Iridescence occurs in ancient glass which has been buried in damp soil. More modern glass makers, particularly those working in the Art Nouveau style, re-created the effect by treating the surface of glass with metal oxides. The rainbow like colours result from diffraction of light reflected from the roughened surface.

109

**Cut glass sugar bowl
and cover**

About 1810-1820

Made in England

'Cut glass' is in fact made by grinding away the glass with a wheel or stone rather than by cutting it. This method of decorating glass has been used since Roman times.

110

Glass oil lamp

Early to mid 1700s

Probably made in England

These indoor lamps are sometimes called 'lace-maker's' lamps. However, they would not have produced enough light for this purpose. The globular reservoir was filled with oil and a wick suspended through the hole. The saucer base collected any drips.

111

'Codd' bottle

Early 1900s

Made by Redfern Brothers,
Barnsley, Yorkshire

Invented in 1872 by Hiram Codd, the 'Codd' bottle was used for fizzy soft drinks or pop. Drinks were sealed by a marble stopper pushed tightly against a rubber ring by the pressure of the gas. This bottle bears the trade name of J. Kerswell of St Thomas, Exeter. Kerswell's trademark is based on The Deerstalker statue by E.B. Stephens in Northernhay Gardens, Exeter.

112

Soft drink bottle

About 1900

Made in England

This mould-blown bottle carries the trade name of W. Cook & Co., Exeter. Glass recycling is nothing new. These bottles were made of strong, thick glass and taken back to the drink supplier to be refilled many times over.

113

Glass vessels

1,600-2,100 years old

From tombs near Paphos, Cyprus

Glass production flourished in Cyprus during the Roman period. Glass was used for everyday purposes but these vessels were used in burial ceremonies. They held scented oils and incense.

114

Bluejohn ornaments

About 1850-1870

Maker unknown

Bluejohn is a fluorspar mineral mostly mined in Derbyshire. Its name comes from the French *bleu-jaune*, meaning 'blue-yellow'. Known in ancient Rome, it was not widely used until the late 1700s. Since then its translucent bands of colour have made it popular for ornaments.

115

Earthenware dish with *sgraffito* decoration

Dated 1725

Made at the Donyatt Pottery, Somerset

Earthenware items similar to this were also made in North Devon. The function of this dish is uncertain. Some argue that it was intended as a bird bath because of the flying bird decoration. Others maintain that it is simply a large centrepiece or serving dish. We will probably never know for sure.

116

Wax effigy of a young girl

Possibly late 1600s–early 1700s

Maker unknown, possibly Spanish

This extremely rare article has proved something of a mystery. It was found in the museum with no known provenance. X-rays, which may be viewed in the Behind the Scenes Gallery, show that the decorations are carefully built up out of wax, textiles and coated paper, supported by pins and iron wire. It was certainly not intended to be handled as a doll, as it is fixed to its support. The date and country of origin are by no means certain. Perhaps you have suggestions?

117

Headdress

Collected 1930-1

Possibly Egbado, Yoruba, SW Nigeria

A headdress, possibly intended for use in Egungun masquerade. Fringed with small holes for the attachment of a fibre costume. Two hornbills above are carved separately to fit onto the head. The white eyes are said to reflect blindness, and according to the donor was intentional. However, in various parts of the African continent, the colour white is associated with the ancestral world.

118

Dawlish hoard

Late Bronze Age

(around 3,000-2,650 years ago)

From near Dawlish

Found by Andy Wareham

and David Scott

Purchased with Arts Council England/

V&A Purchase Grant Fund's and

National Lottery support. Grants

were received from The Headley

Museums Archaeological Acquisitions

Fund and Devon County Council.

The purchase was made possible by

donations from a large number of

individuals. Thank you

This hoard was buried in marshy ground away from settlement or monuments. It consists of four gold bracelets, a sword fragment, two axe fragments, eleven copper alloy ingot fragments and two small nuggets of tin. Hoards of weapon and ingot fragments are relatively common; hoards of gold bracelets are rare; to find both together is unique.

Why would objects of such value be buried and why have they all been intentionally broken or folded? It seems an unlikely way to store scrap metal. Were they offerings which had to be transformed to allow them to pass from the world of the living to that of the gods or ancestors? Were they someone's treasured possessions, which on their owner's death had to be ritually disposed of? Although we shall never know for sure, this hoard and the others in this display give us insights into the complexities of the Bronze Age world.

1 **Embossed gold sheet**

Middle Bronze Age

(around 3,600-3,200 years ago)

From near Offwell

Found by Jackie Hunter

A small, crumpled gold sheet that may once have been part of something much larger and more spectacular. The embossed decoration of lines and circles is similar to that found on some incredible gold hats from Central Europe and a gold cape from Mold in Wales. Might this piece have been brought from far-distant lands as a powerful object or even some form of souvenir?

2 **Palstave axe, casting jet**

Middle Bronze Age

(3,400-3,100 years ago)

From near Escot House,
Ottery St Mary

The two axe fragments join and are clearly from the same object. The different colours of their surface corrosion suggests that they were kept in different conditions for some of their 'life'.

3 **Palstave axe, bracelet, casting jet**

Middle Bronze Age

(3,400-3,100 years ago)

From near Burlescombe

The hoards from Burlescombe and Escot House are startlingly similar. Both contain axes and casting jets (pieces of waste metal from a mould). They also show that there was a tradition of breaking up objects before burial centuries earlier than the Dawlish Hoard.

4 **Double-looped palstave axe**

Middle Bronze Age

(3,400-3,100 years ago)

From near Ottery St Mary

Excavated by Cotswold

Archaeology

Archaeologists found this superb example of a Bronze Age axe in the remains of a medieval house. It may have been collected as a charm, a curio or simply for scrap metal.

5 Three sword fragments

Late Bronze Age
(around 3,150-2,800 years ago)
From near Awliscombe
Found by Richard Wells
and Colin Hart

These fragments belong to a sword that was broken intentionally. Research by Dr Matt Knight at University of Exeter showed that by a process of heating and hammering a sword could be broken into exactly these regular sections.

6 Two sword fragments

Late Bronze Age
(around 3,150-2,800 years ago)
From near Colyton
Found by Gordon Phillips

These fragments are very similar to those in the Dawlish and Awliscombe hoards.

7 Ingot hoard

Late Bronze Age
(3,000-2,800 years ago)
From near Otterton
Found by Tony Farrington

Copper alloy ingots were cast into circular, bun shapes which formed the raw material for making bronze tools and weapons. Even fragments of ingot would have been valuable items and so it is surprising how many of these hoards have been found. Did they also represent offerings or were they scrap intended for later recycling?

8 Ingot hoard

Late Bronze Age
(3,000-2,800 years ago)
From near Newton Abbot
Found by David Martin, Phil Higginson and Stuart Hunt

119

Great anteater

Myrmecophaga tridactyla

Brazil

The anteater is an unmistakable animal. It uses the large claws on its powerful front legs to break into termite fortresses. With its long nose, and even longer tongue, it can reach deep into their nests.

120

Maned wolf

Chrysocyon brachyurus

Brazil

This is the largest member of the dog family native to South America. It lives on pampas grasslands and at the edges of marshes. It avoids human contact and is no threat to people.